THE USE OF ABBREVIATED DICTION IN ARGOT LANGUAGE ON SOCIAL MEDIA (EXPLORATIVE STUDY ON THE GAY AND LESBIAN COMMUNITIES)

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ABSTRACT

Argot language is a secret language and it is only a particular group knows its meaning. One of argot language dictions that are often used by the communities gay and lesbian is abbreviation or abridgment. This study aims to describe: (1) the use of diction in argot language used by the gay and lesbian communities and (2) the function of argot language used by the gay and lesbian communities. The study approach is descriptive qualitative. Data are abbreviated diction containing argot language of the gay and lesbian communities. Data sources are utterances of the gay and lesbian communities on social media, including Twitter, Telegram groups, and WhatsApp groups. Data collection technique uses documentation and data analysis technique uses content analysis. The results indicate that the communication done by gay and lesbian communities on social media contains argot language using abbreviated diction which includes (a) abbreviations, (b) behadings, (c) acronyms, and (d) letter symbols. The use of abbreviated diction aims to speed up and simplify the communication process. As for the language functions that arise are emotive, referential, fatigue, and connotative functions.

Keywords: argot, diction, abbreviation, gay and lesbian communities, social media.

ABSTRAK

Bahasa argot merupakan bahasa yang bersifat rahasia dan hanya kelompok tertentulah yang mengetahui maknanya. Salah satu diksi bahasa argot yang sering digunakan oleh komunitas gay dan lesbian adalah abreviasi atau pemendekan. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan (1) penggunaan diksi pada bahasa argot yang digunakan komunitas gay dan lesbian; (2) fungsi bahasa argot yang digunakan oleh kedua komunitas tersebut. Pendekatan penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Data yang digunakan berupa diksi abreviasi yang mengandung bahasa argot komunitas gay dan lesbian. Sumber data berupa tuturan komunitas gay dan lesbian di media sosial yang meliputi twitter, grup telegram, dan grup WhatsApp. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan dokumentasi dan teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis isi. Berdasarkan hasil temuan dapat disimpulkan pertama, komunikasi yang dilakukan oleh komunitas gay dan lesbian di media sosial terdapat bahasa argot dengan menggunakan diksi abreviasi, yang meliputi (a) bentuk singkatan, (b) pemenggalan, (c) akronim, dan (d) lambang huruf. Penggunaan diksi abreviasi ini bertujuan untuk mempercepat dan mempermudah proses komunikasi. Kedua, fungsi bahasa yang muncul dari penggunaan diksi abreviasi tersebut meliputi fungsi emotif, referensial, fatik, dan konotatif.

Kata Kunci: argot, diksi, abreviasi, komunitas gay dan lesbian, media sosia

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INTRODUCTION

Language is a symbol of identity that can reflect its speaker. The speaker of a language varies greatly in conformity with its social life. In that condition, a particular group has its particular language. Moreover, peculiarity of behaviour also characterizes the group to distinguish it from others. It can be understood this peculiarity in the activities that are carried out together by them. One of them lies used by the gay and lesbian communities. Those communities are a community that deviates from its nature and tends toward homosexuality (Kusiki, 2016). Kartono (cited in Budiawan, 2021) defines homosexuality as an intimate relationship of sex with a sense of attraction and love between individuals who have the same. As for the use of language used by those communities are exceedingly varied. One of the language varieties used is argot language.

The use of argot forms is similar to the formation of jargon. Chaer & Agustina (1995:89) explain jargon as a social variation used on a limited basis by particular social group. Jargon is often an incomprehensible utterance to the general public or people outside the group (Nugraha & Nurhadi, 2017).

Likewise, it is in the form of argot. However, argot language indicates a more shape change due to being affected by slang or mixed foreign language. For example, the word *"gue"* means me, but in argot language written with the letter *"w"*. Another example of the word *"domisili"* is abbreviated as *a dom* and so on. Another fundamental difference between jargon and argot is that jargon is not confidential, but argot language is secret.

According to Chaer & Agustina (2010), argot is one type of sociologist of social variation used limitedly in particular professions and it is confidential. One of the distinctive features of argot language can be seen from the use of vocabulary in adding affixes, shortening, word games changing the arrangement of phonemes in words, new vocabulary changing the meaning, and borrowing terms from one to another. Those that are in line with the variety of argot languages is the variety of languages used in particular professions. Therefore, the array of argot languages depends on the place of use, such as traders in the market whose variety of

argot languages come out when talking to fellow traders. This indicates the existence of an element of place and situation in communication.

One type of diction that exists in argot language is abbreviation or abridgment. The abbreviation is the process of cutting off one or more parts of a lexeme or a combination of lexemes, resulting in a new form with the status of a word. Another term for abbreviation is an abridgment. The original form of abbreviation can be in the form of words, personal names, and phrases. Verlin et al. (2018) state that abbreviations on social media are generally forms taken from the perpetuation of letters, tribes, and tribes without regard to applicable rules. However, in reality, the users of abbreviations in the argot language used by the gay community do not follow the existing guidelines. This is to maintain the confidentiality of their communications. Thus, many people outside the community do not know the meaning of the abbreviations created by the community.

Previous studies in argot language had been conducted by Andree et al. (2019) examine the form of argot in song lyrics. It is in line with Putra et al. (2016), who investigate the pattern of language communication used by gay. Meanwhile, the study is relevant to the use of language functions by the gay community as carried out by Wahyudin (2009). Some of these studies have similarities and differences. This study examines the language used by the gay

community. Meanwhile, the difference lies in the object used for argot language abbreviations found on social media. The subjects used are not only the gay community but also the lesbian community on social media, including Twitter, Telegram groups, and WhatsApp groups. Thus, the study used in this study is Sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is a field of science that analyzes language to the language used in an environment (Zakiyah et al., 2021).

METHOD

The study approach is qualitative. The design used is an explorative study. Data are abbreviated diction in argot language used by gay and lesbian communities. Before examining the data, the authors observed selecting and collecting data related to the study topic. Data had been collected and then classified according to its category. It helps make it easier to analyze and process data. At the end of the study, conclusions are drawn. Data sources used in this study are utterances of gay and lesbian communities on social media, including Twitter, Telegram groups, and WhatsApp groups since March to April 2022.

Data collection method is documentation. In this case, the tools used in this study are screenshots or print screen applications. The authors use tools, as the data studied are in the form of utterances contained in cell phones and laptops. The use of screenshots and prints serves to take photos of any processes that have

not been recorded, and then stored in the memory of mobile phones and laptops. Next, the authors use the uninvolved conversation observation technique. It means that after capturing the screen or screenshots, the next step is to listen to the utterance and take notes. Furthermore, the authors carried out data analysis techniques.

Data analysis used is a content analysis using the Miles and Huberman model, starting from (1) searching for data, marking and recording vocabulary containing abbreviation, (2) categorization of abbreviated words that authors have found, (3) data tabulation, the data that has been found is classified by type and process into a categorization table, and (4) Interpretation, interpreting the results of the previous categorization.

RESULTS

The results show that the phenomenon of argot on social media is exceptionally diverse, especially in the gay and lesbian communities. Several social media, such as Telegram and WhatsApp show that the average students involved in the utterances are junior high school and high school/vocational school. They tend to use slang and are secretive. In addition, the account name used is also a pseudonym which is not a real name. It indicates that their identity is highly guarded. Generally, the argot language used by the gay and lesbian communities on social media obtains the abbreviation of slang

diction. Meanwhile, the use in utterance is as follows.

A. Abbreviated Dictions in Argot Language of Gay and Lesbian Communities on Social Media

1. Abbreviated Dictions

   (1) *Defad: Barter **VGK** yok. (Grup Tele* LPM GAY/LESBI INDONESIA)
   (2) *Fess pelangi: piw! Mutualankuy! siapa tau bisa jadi **LTR**! (Twitter Gay)*
   (3) *No name: Mau **ctc**? Ajak gabung dia yu(k). (Grup WA Golden Drak Lion Ring)*
   (4) *Jzii: Jalan yuk, aku top. **NFF** ya gais. (Grup Tele jomblo indonesia +62)*
   (5) *Cii: Butuh F, yuk sama mau. Asal **NSA**. (Grup Tele jomblo indonesia +62)*

There is the use of abbreviated diction that comes from English. The dictions are VGK, LTR, CTC, NFF, and NSA. Based on the context of the utterance, the speaker of data (1) uses the pseudonym Defad, who is male, invites friends in the LPM GAY/LESBI INDONESIA Telegram group to exchange pornographic content for underage boys or often called Video Gay Kids (VGK) by same-sex and pedophile communities. Whilst, the speaker of data (2) uses the pseudonym Fess Pelangi who is a man. He has invited the same-sex relationship to Gay's Twitter followers for a long time. The vocabulary of Long Term Relationship is an abbreviation that comes from English. In this LTR, gay couples have a long relationship, some of whom become BOT (people who have sexual orientation as gay who become women) and TOP (people who have a sexual orientation

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act as men like giving desire to women who are invited to play).

Data speakers (3) whose identities are kept secret invite *CTC (Confess to Crush)*. The vocabulary of *confess* itself comes from English which means to admit. The term *CTC* or *confess to crush* means daring to honestly express all his heart and thoughts to his partner and girlfriend sincerely and sincerely. The data speaker (4) makes an offer to walk with him. He explained that he is TOP, a gay who plays a man who gives a passion to gays who play women. The use of NFF by the speaker serves as an emphasis that having sex or dating with them must pay. NFF itself is an English abbreviation, *Not for Free*, which is a term that means not free when invited to date.

As for data, speaker (5) uses the pseudonym Cii as a woman. Based on the context, the Cii speaker needs a woman symbolized in the letter (F) to be invited to get acquainted. The speaker also provided the requirements revealed by the abbreviation NSA. The term NSA comes from the English abbreviation of *No Strings Attached* means mutual agreement with the same desire without involving feelings. In this case, the speaker (5) can be identified as one of the Lesbi or same-sex lovers of women.

2. Beheading Abbreviation Diction

    (6) *UU: N(e)(e)d seme Vcs (Grup Tele LPM GAY/LESBI INDONESIA)*

(7) *Rea:N(e)(e)d bucii yang c(a)ngean (rprl) (Grup Tele LPM GAY/LESBI INDONESIA)*
(8) *Vian: (H)Allo, Vian agyy n(e)(e)d m(a)mas ceme…tapii nda(k) dapat(-)dapat humm. Ayoo tap Vian, nanti Vian kacii hug and kiss.. Xixixi (Grup Tele LPM GAY/LESBI INDONESIA)*
(9) *No Name: Sini ada dom(i)(s)(i)(l)(i) Tulungagung? gua dm (Grup Tele jomblo indonesia +62)*
(10) *UU: Dasar (H)(e)(u)(n)Ce(u)t Be(u)re(u)m! (Grup Tele LPM GAY/LESBI INDONESIA)*
(11) *UU: Lo pernah d(i)c(u)cus belom? (Grup Tele LPM GAY/LESBI INDONESIA)*
(12) *Yani ajach: vers(a)(t)(i)(l)(e) itu apa? top tu apa? battom itu apa? (Grup Tele LPM GAY/LESBI INDONESIA)*
(13) *Jennie: Jennie/ Need k(a)ka(k) butchy yang perhatin, baik, (e)(n)(g)ga(k) sl(o)(w) r(e)(s)(p)(o)(n), (e)(n)(g)ga(k) cuek. (Grup Tele jomblo indonesia +62)*

There is beheading diction sourced from various languages, including English, Japanese, and Sundanese. In data (6) and (7), there is a form of the abridgment of English, the word *nd (need)* which means need. In the language of the gay community. The term *Nd seme* implies that it requires a partner who is "dominant" in the romance of fellow men *(Boy's Love)*. Diction *seme* comes from Japanese meaning attacker or "dominant" player. Thus, the speaker (6), who uses the pseudonym UU, is a man expressing his desire that requires a true male sexually-oriented partner to be used as his partner through VCS or *sexual video calls*. The VCS diction is also included in the abbreviation type.

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The term *nd bucii* is a combination of English. *Need* means slang, while the word *buchi* implies a woman who likes the same sex by looking like a pure and bolder man. In this case, the term *buchi* used by lesbians means women who seem to play men in lesbian relationships. The use of the word *bucii* expressed by the speaker named samara Rea undergoes a process of abridgment and adding letters that remove the letter /h/ and add the letter /i/ behind the word. This phenomenon is one of the processes of forming argot language. The process shows that the language used by gay and lesbian is very productive. In line with Nugraha & Nurhadi (2017) show that there is a pattern of formation of gay and transvestite languages, including (1) the structure of formation of rules of productive and final sound change; and (2) the creation of new terms or the granting of the meaning of the term.

The term *nd mmas ceme* if the written whole is *need mamas seme*. In the term, there is the omission of two letters /e/ in the middle of the word n(e)(e)d, the removal of the letter /a/ in the word m(a)mas, and the waiting for the letter /c/ in the word that should *seme* be *ceme* in the result of the process of forming argot language by the speaker. In general, in daily life, the term *mamas* refers to greetings addressed to the husband which is in line with the word *Mas*. However, in conversations with gay or lesbian have, the word *mamas* refers to

male genitalia. The word *mamas* is used because it is a subtle expression derived from Sundanese. Meanwhile, *ceme* diction is the result of forming argot language from the word *seme* as in data (6). The term *dom* on data (9) refers to somewhere in Tulungagung

The term *dom* comes from Indonesian. Based on the context of the utterance, the speaker asks the speech partners on social media Telegram group *Single* Indonesia +62 about the existence of Tulungagung domiciled members. If there is, the speaker will give a message directly to the member. The term *Cet berem* on data (10) is a crude word derived from the Sundanese language. The term results from abridgment of the word *heuncet beureum*, which means red vagina. Actually, *heuncet beureum's* own swear words have no literal meaning other than just as a swear word, in contrast to stupid, frank, or others.

The term *dccus* in data (11) is the result of the abridgment of the word *d(i)c(u)cus*. The word *cucus* is slang used by the LGBT community that comes from the primary form of *cus* means to enter. Indirectly, it means inserting into the genitals of his partner or intercourse (intercourse). Thus, it can be identified that the intention of the data speaker (11) is to ask the speech partner whether he has ever been by his partner.

The term *vers* in data (12) was spoken by a woman who had just joined the chat in the LPM GAY/LESBI INDONESIA Telegram group. The speaker who uses the account name

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Yani ajach asked about the term *vers*. The Gay community often uses the abridgment of *vers* derived from the word versatile to indicate couple adjustment. That is, *vers* can be a woman or a man depending on his partner's wishes.

Jennie speaks the term SLR in data (13). The speaker revealed that he needed a female figure who played a man or was called *buchi*. The *buchi* criteria required by Jennie's speakers are *buchi* who have a caring nature, are kind, not *slr*, and do not ignore it. The term *slr* shortens the word slow response (slow response). In the communication relationship with the fellow, a lesbian is expected to be cooperative, fast, and responsive.

The argot type of beheading is also referred to as Binan language. The language is chosen by gay and lesbian groups when communicating to feel comfortable so that the community and people in the surrounding environment cannot know what their conversation is. In line with Budiawan (2021) that vocabulary and terms that sound strange to others are widely owned by binan language to keep the content of messages debated between gay/lesbian members.

3. Acronym Abbreviation Diction

(14) *Andi: O(r)(a)n(g) m(a)na. **Sle(e)pcol(i)** y(a)(n)g mau.. K(a)lau bisa umur 20 k(e)b(a)wah. (Grup Tele LPM GAY/LESBI INDONESIA)*

(15) *NW: PC yang sange. Yub. Yu. **Colbar**. Pc. Pc.*
UU: Panggil aku panggilan video telanjang
*NW: **Colbar** pc dung. (Grup Tele LPM GAY/LESBI INDONESIA)*

(16) *Talktau: Cari temen **Calbar** nanti mal. (Grup Tele LPM GAY/LESBI INDONESIA)*

(17) *Onygirl: Intro donk, **Askot**? (Grup WA Golden Drak Lion Ring)*

(18) *No Name: Hi **Maljum** nih (Grup WA Golden Drak Lion Ring)*

(19) *L: Nyari temen susah bener. Nyari **bestod** :v (Grup WA Golden Drak Lion Ring)*

Data (14) to (19) there is the use of diction acronyms sourced from English, Indonesian, regional languages, and slang. The diction acronyms are *Slepcol, colbar, calbar, askot, maljum,* and *bestod*. Based on the context of utterance, data speaker (14) invites *Slepcol* to their interlocutors in the LPM GAY / LESBI INDONESIA by Telegram group. The term *slepcol* is an acronym of two words merged into one which is *sleep* and *coli*. *Sleep* comes from English which means sleep, as for *coli* which is masturbation activities or commensurate also with the term masturbation for men. Thus, *Sle(e)pcol(i)* has the meaning of playing vitals (masturbation) before going to bed.

The terms *colbar* and *calbar* in the data (15) and (16) are acronyms of the word *coli bareng*. The term means activities that are often done in sex parties. The word calbar has undergone a formation process due to being

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affected by English. So that the pronunciation of the phoneme /o/ turns into a phoneme / a /. The term *askot* in data (17) is an acronym of the word *asal kota*. In this context, the speaker asks new members who join the WhatsApp Golden Drak Lion Ring (LGBT community) group to introduce themselves and mention the city's origin. The term *maljum* as spoken in the data (18) is an acronym of *malam jumat*. In general, Friday night is the right time to have a husband and wife relationship. The opinion led gays and lesbians to justify that having sex on Friday nights is part of the sunnah. The findings of the word maljum are in line with (Sulastri, 2021) that the word *maming* is also an acronym of "*malam minggu*". The word *maming* is formed from the syllable 'mal' from the word night and the word "*ming*" from the word Sunday. However, the word *maming* is not a form of argot language because all circles have widely used it.

The term *bestod* in data (19) is a form of acronym for the slang, namely *bestie kentot*. The word *bestie* comes from the English *best friend* which means *sidekick*. The word *kentot* is a prokek language that comes from the form of the word *kencan total*. The term *bestod* is used by gays and lesbians to greet familiar friends. Some acronyms chosen by the gay and lesbian communities are used to speed up communication among fellow members. In line with Zakiyah et al. (2021), acronyms are used to facilitate or accelerate interactions on social media, for example, in chatting with friends.

4. Abbreviated Diction of Letter Symbols

(20) *Tellur_dadar:* **p.** *cari* **T** *yang setia ada nga jir*
(21) *NN: Lu selingkuh ya? Apa lu ketahuan lagi gombali* ***f*** *lain?*
(22) *Unknown: aku ga punya* **bf** *seme dang a pake apk itu, makanya jomblo terus*
(23) *Zii: Sama* **w** *Cari* **gf**
(24) *Willi: Malam Nd* **b**

Data (20) to (24), there is the use of letter emblem abbreviated diction. The letter P emblem by the gay and lesbian communities is used to greet the interlocutor or find a partner who suits their role. The symbol of the letter P is an abbreviation form or a concise form of the word *Ping. Ping* is one of the chat features popular among BlackBerry Messenger (BBM) users. In addition, the gay and lesbian communities summarize many words into letter symbols, such as the letter /T/ refers to *friends*, the letter /f/ refers to *femme*, the letter /bf / refers to *boyfriend*, the letter /w/ is *me* to call myself, the letter /gf/ is *girlfriend*, and the letter /b/ is *buchi*.

The words *boyfriend* and *girlfriend* are vocabularies sourced from English which means a lover. *Femme* is a term that takes from English, but its use in the lesbian community has become slang. The origin of the word *femme* is *feminism. A Feminine* is a person who plays a woman in a lesbian

relationship. The appearance of *femme* is more feminist like a woman.

The term letter emblem in the findings is in line with Raditya (2021) that the letter emblem of M and F stand for *men, female* indicating a person's gender in various slang on Social Media, especially on Twitter. However, in the context of the gay and lesbian communities, the letter F acts as *femme,* indicating a relationship role.

B. Argot Language Functions of Gay and Lesbian Communities on Social Media

Argot language used by the gay and lesbian communities serve as a means of communication between members. The functions of argot language used by those communities include the following.

1. Emotive Function

An emotive function aims to express the speaker's circumstances. For instance, expressing emotions and feelings, such as feelings of joy, sadness, fear, surprise, and so on. The utterance below contains an emotive function of argot language as follows.

> *UU: Intro umur?*
> *NN: Ada deh, pokoknya*
> *UU: Dasar (H)(e)(u)(n)Ce(u)t Be(u)re(u)m! (Grup Tele* LPM GAY/LESBI INDONESIA)

The above utterance includes an emotive function, as it expresses a sense of annoyance. The presence of a swear word indicates this are *cet berem* which

means *red vagina*. The term *cet berem* is used by the speaker to express his angry emotion to the interlocutor who does not answer the question given.

2. Referential Function

The referential function of argot language used by the gay and lesbian communities aims to convey a topic or problem to others. An example of an argot language utterance that contains a referential function is as follows.

> *Ijil: PC*
> *AS: Hai*
> *Ijil: PC*
> *Andi: O(r)(a)n(g) m(a)na. Sle(e)pcol(i) y(a)(n)g mau.. K(a)lau bisa umur 20 k(e)b(a)wah. (Grup Tele* LPM GAY/LESBI INDONESIA)

The utterance puts the focus of the conversation on the context of the conversation. The conversation topic marks the statement's referential function above is the term *slepcol (sleep coli)*. Based on the context of the utterance, the speaker offers the interlocutor to do *slepcoli* or *masturbation* before going to bed. Thus, the referential function of argot language by the gay and lesbian communities aims to convey a topic or problem to others.

3. Fatigue Function

The fatigue function is a language function aimed at making contact with

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others. In other words, the focus of the conversation is on contact. This function is expressed by the gay and lesbian communities for conversation opening, forming and maintaining relationships or contacts between speakers and speech partners. An example of an argot language utterance that contains a fatigue function is as follows.

> *Yani ajach:* **vers***(a)(t)(i)(l)(e) itu apa? top tu apa?* **battom** *itu apa? (Grup Tele* LPM GAY/LESBI INDONESIA)

The above utterance contains the focus of conversation used as the basis for opening language contact with other people. The fatigue function of the utterance above is marked by the focus of the conversation *vers* and *bottom*. Based on the context, speakers of that language are new members of the gay community who do not yet know the topic of *vers* and *bottom*, thus making other members need to explain and discuss these topics with speakers. The terms *vers* and *battom* are secret languages that only belong to the community, making speakers curious to know the meaning of these terms. Thus, the fatigue function occurs because the speaker contacts his interlocutor, namely by asking the meaning of the terms *vers* and *battom*.

4. Connotative Function

The connotative function is a language function to reveal the speaker's desire for the interlocutor. This function can be satire, command, appeal, or request. Examples of argot language utterances that contain connotative function is as follows

> *UU: N(e)(e)***d seme** *Vcs (Grup Tele* LPM GAY/LESBI INDONESIA)
> *Rea:N(e)(e)***d bucii** *yang c(a)ngean (rprl) (Grup Tele* LPM GAY/LESBI INDONESIA)

The two connotative utterances have the same function of expressing the speaker's wishes. The speaker said that he needed something. The expression of request or desire is spoken with the abbreviation *nd (need),* followed by the desired object. An example of the term nd seme indicates that the speaker wants *seme*, and *nd bucii* indicates that the speaker needs *a buchi*. These two terms align with previous study by Junadi & Karomatul Laili (2021) that the abbreviation *nd* is an abbreviation innovation taken from a foreign language to express the speaker's inclination.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results, it shows that the gay and lesbian communities carry out a form abbreviated of argot language in the communication on social media. In line with Adnan (2019) states that abbreviation is the process of forming words by abridging words into letters and parts of words or combinations of words so that new terms are formed. The

abbreviations used by the gay and lesbian community are (a) abbreviations, (b) beheadings, (c) acronyms, and (d) letter symbols. This result is in line with Iswatiningsih et al. (2021) that the pattern of formation of slang by millennial teenagers is the formation with a pattern of (1) abbreviations, (2) acronyms, and (3) abridgment words. Meanwhile, the language functions that arise from the community's abbreviations include emotive, referential, fatigue, and connotative functions. This function is as per Ramon Jakobson's theory.

The creation of abbreviated diction by the gay and lesbian community is very diverse. Generally, the abbreviation comes from several languages, such as Indonesian, English, Japanese, and Sundanese. For example, the terms *Nd seme* and *nd bucii* result from English and Japanese abridgment process. The process of forming the term is also influenced by slang. The emergence of new terms such as the letters *w, gf, bf, f*, and *b* with a new meaning signifies that the gay community is a productive group in creating new terms. In agreement with Hudaa & Bahtiar (2020), new terms or words created by the community are formed arbitrarily without observing the rules in forming a word.

In general, the gay and lesbian communities that coined the new term are millennial teenagers in middle and high school / vocational. The slang used by the youth gay and lesbian communities serves as an expression of the wearer's sense of familiarity.

In addition, it is also to show themselves as members of different community groups from other community groups (Dewi et al., 2016). In this case, the communication process of a community is closed to other groups, so it is not possible to know what they are talking about. The inclination to create an exclusive group led them to create a secret language (Akyuwen et al., 2020). In line with Santoso (2017), in interacting with fellow community members, gay often uses a particular term called binan language. This is because the language used is not a standard language, but rather the sentences that are joked become a meaning with the process of agreement between communities, and only the community understands the sentences spoken by members.

It can be inferred that the argot phenomenon used by the gay and lesbian communities on social media impacts the development of new vocabulary. According to Febrianti & Pulungan (2021), the emergence of new vocabulary or terms without any adjustment to Indonesian is that the longer the use of Indonesian, the more mixed with other languages. However, it is undeniable that new terms or new vocabulary created by the gay and lesbian community can enrich the language.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results indicate that first, argot language using abbreviated diction communication carried out by the gay and lesbian communities on social media, including

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(a) abbreviation form, (b) beheading, (c) acronym, and (d) letter symbol. Abbreviated diction aims to speed up and facilitate the communication process. Second, language functions that arise from abbreviated diction include emotive, referential, fatigue, and connotative functions. Some social media, such as Twitter, Telegram, and WhatsApp used by the gay and lesbian communities show that the average person involved in the utterance is among junior high school and high school/vocational students. They tend to use slang and are confidential. In this case, the communication process that occurs in the community is closed to other groups. It is so as not to know what he is talking about. In addition, the account name used is also a pseudonym, not a real name. It indicates that their identity is highly guarded.

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