SOCIAL DIALECT OF THE INDONESIAN LANGUAGE IN THE BABY BOOMER GENERATION VS GENERATION Z IN PODCASTS

Ivanda Miftahul Fadilah[1], Asrumi[2], Agus Sariono[3]

[123]Linguistics Department, Faculty of Humanity, Jember University

Abstract

This research examines social dialect between Baby Boomers and Generation Z in YouTube podcasts. The purpose of this study is to explain the forms of phonological and lexical variation in two different podcasts. A qualitative descriptive method is used with verbatim transcription of the data source, which is a cross-generational podcast. Efforts to ensure the influence of sound change on meaning are made by analyzing data using distributional analysis methods and substitution techniques. The research findings indicate that there is a polarization of different narrative styles between the two generations. Phonological variations reveal that Baby Boomers continue to utilize original foreign-borrowed sounds and draw influence from the ancient Jakarta dialect. Meanwhile, Generation Z shows continuous changes in variations such as glottalization for emphasis or stress and phonetic adaptation due to modernity. In terms of lexical variation, Baby Boomers prioritize politeness and hierarchy, while Generation Z tends to be more global and mixed, emphasizing corporate language and Indoglish.

Keywords: *Lexical, Phonological, Podcast, Social Dialect*

Introduction

Language does not exist in a vacuum but grows and develops alongside the dynamics of its speakers. A social dialect, or sociolect, is a term used in dialectology to describe language differences caused by the social background of the speakers. This phenomenon shows that language is not merely a tool for communication but also a tool that records the identity, social status, and demographics of speakers (Prananda, Fitriani, & Afidah, 2023). Social variables such as age, education, and different social environments significantly create dialectal differences within society (Waluyati & Nurhidayatika, 2023). Social language variation serves as evidence that non-linguistic elements play a primary role in determining the type of speech produced in daily life (Narahawarin, Winarsih, & Bawawa, 2019).

Labov emphasized that language variation occurs in a structured way and is directly correlated with the speakers' social stratification (Tagliamonte, 2025). According to Labov, speech styles are placed on a continuum that positions the speaker (Sharma, 2018). This means that the more attention a speaker pays to how they speak, the more formal the language they will use. The opposite can also happen: the less attention a speaker pays to how they speak, the more informal the language they will use. According to Ghazanfar, Qadir, & Jahan (2024), one of the main components causing language change is social elements such as age grading. These social elements can usually be observed through the use of phonological and lexical aspects used in everyday interactions. Each generational group tends to maintain specific sound patterns or vocabulary as markers of group solidarity and differentiators between groups. This is happening because in the increasingly powerful digital context of today, social media has accelerated the distribution of phonological and lexical variations to a wider public space.

Phonological and lexical elements are significant in the examination of social dialects, as both are readily perceptible and responsive to variations in social circumstances. Phonologically, differences in speaker age often show

different sound realizations. Mahsun asserts that phonological variations originate from identical lexical elements stemming from a shared pre-language or proto-language etymon and retain the same meaning (Hasanah, Mahsun, & Burhanuddin, 2025; compare with Sariono, 2016). Phonologically, disparities in speaker age frequently reflect disparities in sound realizations. Phonological characteristics serve as indicators of specific identities since certain sound changes that occur routinely in daily interactions might describe the identity of speaker groups (Mardatillah & Neyasrami, 2025). Furthermore, research by Damelza, Nadra, and Reniwati (2024) discovered that the vocabulary of younger and older speakers varies as a result of social environments and age disparities. This implies that lexical variation can likewise be used to differentiate language speakers' social identities. According to Mahsun (Hasanah, Mahsun, & Burhanuddin, 2025; compare with Sariono, 2016), lexical variances arise when the lexemes needed to realize a meaning do not come from a single proto-language etymon. Thus, through regular language use, phonological and lexical features might disclose a group's identity.

Age grading, or age stratification, reflects experience and the value placed on social identity, which plays a significant role in shaping dialectal variation (Tagliamonte, 2012). These variations become even more apparent when comparing generations that grew up in different cultural and technological contexts, resulting in distinct linguistic features. Generational identity is also often categorized based on birth order (generational typology). The current generation is classified into 6 groups, including Baby Boomers (1946-1964), Generation X (1965-1979), Millennials (1980-1994), Generation Z (1995-2009), Generation Alpha (2010-2024), and Generation Beta (2025-2039) (Faqih, 2023; Nuryadin, Fairuz, & Sembodo, 2024). Ramadina & Gustini (2024), in their research, also showed that different social and technological experiences across generations lead to differences in language preferences, particularly in terms of vocabulary and expression styles specific to certain age groups.

The Baby Boomer generation and Generation Z are currently two of Indonesia's demographic phenomena that coexist, yet each has very different linguistic characteristics. Baby Boomers typically have speech patterns derived from their past formal education and strong regional language influences, resulting in phonological aspects that often retain a strong regional accent and standard or archaic lexicon (Pramuniati et al., 2025; Mamang & Rumalean, 2025). Unlike Generation Z, which grew up as digital natives with extensive exposure to information from around the world, leading them to develop new lexical types such as slang, acronyms, and code-switching (Wirahyuni et al., 2025; Amalia, 2025). These differences led to the formation of two distinct social dialect groups. Group one focused on the use of conservative and feudalistic language, while the other group was more progressive and flexible.

Podcasts are currently becoming a laboratory for contemporary language, recording the development of Indonesian and used by various generations in a non-formal context. Podcasts distinguish themselves from rigid conventional broadcast media with their spontaneous, natural, and minimally edited conversational format, allowing speakers to unconsciously reveal their native dialect (vernacular). Podcasts are the best place to interact and witness the development of intergenerational social dialects. This could be a way to test Labov's previously mentioned theory regarding speakers' attention to how they speak. Thus, the less speakers engage in self-monitoring during communication, the purer the social dialect data that can be mined to reveal the linguistic characteristics of social groups.

The podcast titled “Gen Z Anti Kerja, Boomer Anti Perubahan?! Dialog antara Atasan Boomer dan Bawahan Gen Z” and “4 Generasi Bicara Generation Gap” are natural forms of interaction that demonstrate the presence of vernacular speech in cross-generational communication within podcasts. Phonological aspects such as intonation, pronunciation, and word stress, as well as lexical aspects like spontaneous word choice, can be well-recorded in podcast broadcasts, thus generating linguistic data. Therefore, research on language use in podcasts is important because the media has become one of the main agents in spreading language variation in society.

Numerous studies, including those on social dialects, have widely identified the age (generational) variable. Artana's (2018; for age and other factors as determinants of language variation, see Sariono, 2003; Sariono, 2004; and Sariono, 2018) research on the Balinese language based on age and ethnicity shows that ethnicity has a greater influence on differences in the Balinese language compared to the age of the speakers. Amalia et al.'s (2025) research focuses on the language use of Generation Z, specifically regarding the slang that emerges on TikTok. The study shows that Generation Z actively creates and spreads new vocabulary through TikTok, transforming it into a language that serves as a marker of Generation Z's social identity. Melisa et al.'s (2024) research also relates to the use of slang between Generation Z and Generation Alpha. The study indicates that Generation Z slang tends to be influenced by English and internet culture, while Generation Alpha absorbs many terms from games and children's platforms. Purbosasi's (2024; see also Nurhayati, Sariono, and Asrumi, 2022) research examines the use of Javanese language variations based on age and social background in the Tulungagung community through WhatsApp conversations. The study shows that variations are influenced by the speakers' social relationships, particularly age, which determines the use of speech levels.

In general, the four studies have examined language based on specific age or generational factors. Nevertheless, the study still separates phonological and lexical aspects and does not compare two generations with significant social distance and contrasting experiences. There has been no research specifically addressing language use between Baby Boomers and Generation Z through both phonological and lexical aspects simultaneously. Therefore, this research is important to fill that gap and provide an overview of language use based on phonological and lexical aspects in real communication situations. Thus, it is hoped that this research can expand understanding of how generational differences directly influence different language patterns.

Based on this background, this study aims to describe 1) the forms of phonological variation in podcasts used by Baby Boomers and Generation Z, and 2) the forms of lexical variation used by Baby Boomers and Generation Z in podcasts. The research focuses on spontaneous speech in podcasts, which allows for the emergence of uncontrolled language and represents the vernacular speech of two generations. The analysis was conducted to examine differences in sound form and vocabulary choices across generations in relation to age, social experience, and exposure to technology. The research findings are expected to provide an empirical overview of differences in phonological and lexical language use, which serves as a marker of social group identity. Therefore, this research can help expand the study of social dialects, particularly regarding language use in cross-generational interactions in the digital age.

Methodology

This research is qualitative, describing the phonological and lexical forms related to social dialect between Baby Boomers and Generation Z. The study uses two podcasts from different YouTube accounts as data sources, showcasing communication between Baby Boomers and Generation Z. The first podcast, titled "Gen Z Anti-Work, Boomers Anti-Change?! Dialog between Boomer Boss and Gen Z Subordinate" was aired by the UI Applied Psychology Institute account on October 22, 2024. The second podcast, titled "4 Generations Talk about the Generation Gap," was aired by the Najwa Shihab account on August 15, 2023. Data collection in this study used the listening method, without direct involvement in the narrative event (non-participatory listening). The process begins with a documentation technique, downloading both podcast videos so they can be accessed repeatedly without connection issues. The collected oral data was then transcribed through verbatim transcription. This technique writes down speech exactly as it is spoken by the speaker, without omitting any natural non-standard forms such as pauses, repetitions, mumbling, emphasis, and other informal language elements (Lin et al., 2025).

Classification is done after the transcription process by categorizing the data into phonological variations (related to pronunciation or sound changes) and lexical variations (related to vocabulary form). The classified data is then analyzed using the distributional method to examine its internal linguistic structure. The technique shifts to an advanced method for testing phoneme distribution by substituting specific sound elements to determine the form of change in meaning or simply sound variations (allophones) in marking intergenerational speech styles. Comparing data between Baby Boomers and Generation Z was done as a final step. The purpose of this comparison was to identify significant patterns of similarities and differences and to draw conclusions about the social dialects that distinguish the identities of the two generations.

Results and Discussion

Results

A. Phonological Variation

Phonological variation can occur due to differences in phoneme realization, sound changes, additions, reductions, and sound deletions. This variation is also one of the main distinguishing features of dialects because sound changes serve as markers of the identity of the speaker group. The sound changes in that social dialect stem from everyday speech habits and are often linked to social factors such as age, education, and place of interaction. This can also indicate solidarity or social distance between speaker groups, as certain pronunciation patterns are considered characteristic of a speaker group. Thus, phonological differences are not just variations in sound but also reflect the social character of the speakers.

In the context of this research, the emergence of phonological variation is evident when speakers are in spontaneous speech situations. Referring to Labov's concept of vernacular speech, phonological variation is a type of natural speech that emerges when speakers are not fully monitoring their speech. Therefore, the following table presents the differences in pronunciation between the two generations in the context of spontaneous speech in podcasts.

Table 1. Phonological Variation Data

Baby Boomer Generation	Generation Z	Classification
Memang *(Indeed)*	Emang *(Indeed)*	Phoneme deletion
Generasi/Gen *(Generation)*	Jenerasi/Jen *(Generation)*	Loanwords
Udah *(Already)*	Uda/Dah *(Already)*	Phoneme deletion
Kalau *(If)*	Kalok *(If)*	Glottalization
Rispek *(Respect)*	Respek *(Respect)*	Loanwords
Suka *(Like)*	Sukak *(Like)*	Glottalization
Karna *(Because)*	Karena *(Because)*	Phoneme deletion
Sebetulnya *(Actually)*	Sebetulnya/Sebenernya *(Actually)*	Influence of regional dialects
Temen *(Friend)*	Teman *(Friend)*	Influence of regional dialects
Enggak/Gak/Tidak/Ndak *(No)*	Engga/Ga/Gak/Enggak *(No)*	Phoneme deletion and Influence of regional dialects

The observation of both podcasts revealed 10 words with phonological variations between the Baby Boomer generation and Generation Z, which only showed sound changes without altering the meaning. The classification in the data indicated 4 forms of phonological variation: phoneme deletion, glottalization, the use of borrowed words, and the influence of regional dialects.

B. Lexical Variation

The differences in lexical variation in both podcasts also don't just indicate a rich vocabulary but also reflect the speakers' perspectives, values, and cultural references. Baby Boomers and Generation Z have different word preferences for referring to the same concept due to their differing life experiences and access to global information. Here is a table showing the lexical variations between the Baby Boomer Generation and Generation Z.

Table 2. Lexical Variation Data

Baby Boomer Generation	Generation Z	Classification
Saya/Aku *(I/Me)*	Saya/Aku/Gue *(I/Me)*	Pronouns
Om *(Uncle)*	Diri Saya *(My Self)*	Pronouns
Kamu/Lu/Kau *(You)*	Lu/Kamu *(You)*	Pronouns
Mbak/Om *(Sister/Uncle)*	Bapak/Bang/Abang *(Father/Brother)*	Pronouns
Dia/Beliau *(He/She)*	Dia *(He/She)*	Pronouns
Bener *(True)*	Betul *(True)*	Formality
Digitel *(Digital)*	Teknologi *(Technology)*	Formality
Loncat-loncat *(Jumping around)*	Kutu Loncat *(Jumper)*	Formality
Teman *(Friend)*	Rekan *(Friend)*	Formality
Pendapat/Argumentasi *(Opinion/Argument)*	Perspektif/Persepsi *(Perspective/Perception)*	Formality
Maaf *(Sorry)*	Mon Maap *(Sorry)*	Formality
Tradisi *(Tradition)*	Kalcer *(Culture)*	The Indoglish Phenomenon
Kesehatan Mental *(Mental Health)*	Mental Helt *(Mental Health)*	The Indoglish Phenomenon
Pribadi *(Personal)*	Pribadi/Individu/Persenel *(Personal/Individual/Personnel)*	Formality and The Indoglish Phenomenon
Fisik *(Physical)*	Fisikel *(Physical)*	The Indoglish Phenomenon
Terbuka *(Open)*	Open	The Indoglish Phenomenon
Terlibat *(Engaged)*	Enjaj *(Engaged)*	The Indoglish Phenomenon

Koneksyen *(Connection)*	Networking	Formality
Buat *(For)*	Untuk *(For)*	Formality
Konsul *(Consult)*	Konsultasi *(Consultation)*	Formality
Sosial *(Social)*	Sosyiel *(Social)*	The Indoglish Phenomenon

Table 2 shows a clear lexical difference of 20 words between the Baby Boomer Generation and Generation Z. The data classification in the table indicates 3 forms of lexical variation: pronominal usage, formality of language, and the phenomenon of Indoglish.

Discussion

A. Phonological Variation

The most dominant pattern found in both podcasts is the omission of phonemes, such as aphaeresis and syncope, as a form of speech efficiency. The word "memang" changing to "emang" in the data is a form of aphaeresis, or the removal of the phoneme /m/ at the beginning of the word. This change in the word to "emang" does not alter the meaning and serves as a marker of an informal situation. Similarly, the use of the word "udah" (already) becoming "dah" or "uda" indicates the omission of the initial syllable (syllable deletion) and the final consonant /h/. This often occurs in rapid speech among Generation Z as a form of conversational efficiency. The use of the terms "karna" and "karena" shows that the Baby Boomer generation omitted the middle sound (syncope), dropping the vowel /e/ to speak "karna," but Generation Z pronounces "karena" with the entire word. The process of vowel /e/ omission by the Baby Boomer generation may occur due to the influence of regional dialects, while the process of pronouncing the word in its entirety by Generation Z is influenced by internet standardization, which tends to maintain the full form of conjunctions.

Glottalization also occurs as a characteristic of Generation Z, adding the voiceless velar stop /k/ sound to the end of words (coda) that end in a vowel. The use of the word "suka" (like) becoming "sukak" and "kalau" (if) becoming "kalok" results in a more emphatic pronunciation. This aims to emphasize emotion and serve as a marker of a speaking style that is casual slang but appears firm. Indirectly, the closure of the open syllable results in a more dynamic and persuasive speaking rhythm. Unlike the Baby Boomer generation, which tends to maintain its original form because it is influenced by standard Indonesian language norms, making it tend to be conservative. Therefore, this variation is more than just a vocal variation; it's a way of speaking that builds the unique identity of a generation.

Differences in exposure to foreign languages also affect how the two generations pronounce loanwords. Generally speaking, phonological differences in intergenerational word borrowing variations indicate that the orientation of language adaptation has changed. Baby Boomers viewed English as a respected foreign language, so they tried to maintain the original sounds, such as pronouncing "respect" (/i/) to indicate status or education. In contrast, Generation Z perceives a blurring of the distinction between the use of Indonesian and English. "Respek" indicates complete nativization or absorption due to social media exposure, which brings the language into everyday life. Meanwhile, the use of the word "generation" indicates audio interference due to the global consumption of spoken content. Therefore, Generation Z not only imitates English but also transforms it into dialectal code as an identity.

Vowel changes are also related to regional dialectal habits, such as the influence of the Jakarta or Betawi dialect. The use of the word "temen" by Baby Boomers and "teman" by Generation Z indicates that Baby Boomers tend to use the schwa vowel /ə/, which is a characteristic of the old Jakarta dialect. The use of the words "sebetulnya" and "sebenarnya" also indicates a massive lexical change, but the prefix "se-" and the suffix "-nya" are still maintained in a phonological context. The use of the word "actually" by Generation Z makes the conversation and atmosphere feel more fluid and relaxed.

Analysis of phonological variation in both podcasts shows that generational differences influence word choice and the formation of unique sound patterns as markers of social identity. Baby Boomers tend to focus on the value of language sources and the influence of the old Jakarta dialect, thus maintaining a more conservative speaking style. Unlike Generation Z, which exhibits dynamic and mixed phonological forms, with the use of glottalization as language emphasis and sound adaptations influenced by modernity. This phenomenon shows that in the context of vernacular speech, the sound system of the Indonesian language is naturally rebuilt by each generation to meet the needs of expression, esthetic values, and intergroup collaboration from different eras.

B. Lexical Variation

The use of first-person pronouns in Table 2 shows how the two generations view social hierarchy. The first-person pronoun (self) indicates that Baby Boomers use the word "om" toward younger people as an attempt to build a hierarchical relationship while still giving the impression of being a protector and positioning themselves as parents. Unlike Generation Z, who use the word "gue" as a more casual identity and "diri saya" as a more formal language to maintain professionalism. The third-person pronoun (someone else) indicates that the Baby Boomer generation used the word "beliau" as a form of respect for a third person. This is influenced by the mindset shaped by traditional norms of politeness, making the use of the word "he" considered more polite when referring to a third person. Meanwhile, Generation Z uses the word "they" neutrally. This is influenced by the lifestyle of Generation Z, which has been shaped by modernity, making this generation live more flexibly and contextually.

The majority of findings in Table 2 indicate that Generation Z frequently uses English vocabulary that has undergone sound adaptation or code-mixing, referred to as the Jaksel child language phenomenon or Indoglish. Sound adaptations such as the words "kalcer" (culture), "fisikel" (physical), "sosyiel" (social), and "enjaj" (engage) show that Generation Z not only borrows foreign words but also naturalizes their sounds. The data also shows a shift in concepts, such as the use of the term "mental health" compared to "mental health" and "perspective" compared to "opinion" by Generation Z. This indicates that Generation Z's knowledge references largely come from English-language content or literature, leading to these concepts being more frequently expressed in their source language. Unlike the Baby Boomer generation, which tends to use standard or formal language. This is influenced by educational backgrounds that emphasize the use of standard language as a standard of politeness and clarity of speech.

Other interesting data shows that Generation Z frequently uses standard vocabulary in the context of conversations about work. The use of the words "colleague," "consultation," "for," and "perspective" indicates a professional word choice to demonstrate competence in the workplace. Meanwhile, Baby Boomers use the words "friend," "for," and "consult" to show family values and personal closeness in the workplace, making it seem less formal. The use of slang like "mon map" by Generation Z is also used to lighten the mood, even in formal situations. Generation Z easily navigates formal situations in an effort to project a competent image, yet still maintains an egalitarian and approachable nature in their language strategy.

A lexical analysis of both podcasts overall across both generations reflects sociocultural differences. The lexicon of the Baby Boomer generation tends to be descriptive, local, and closely tied to hierarchical values, such as using the terms "uncle," "he/she," and "friend" to indicate family relationships. Meanwhile, the lexicon of Generation Z tends to be a mix of global and professional terms. Generation Z's identity as digital citizens who have connected with global culture thru the use of English loanwords like "kalcer" (culture), "mental helt" (mental health), and corporate terms like "rekan" (colleague) and "networking" further reinforces the generation's identity. That generation also strives to balance professional and casual language use, which is characteristic of young people. This shows that the term always carries a historical charge and the characteristics of a generation.

Conclusion

Baby Boomers and Generation Z exhibit distinct phonological patterns that are significant markers of social identity. The speaking style of Baby Boomers tends to be conservative, influenced by a strong interest in foreign language pronunciation and old Jakarta (Betawi) dialects. Meanwhile, Generation Z shows more dynamic phonological variation through sound efficiency and glottalization to emphasize words. The abundance of digital media used by Generation Z also indicates a change in sound and creates a mixed sound system between Indonesian and English. Differences in sound patterns indicate that language systems are built by each generation to meet the needs of expression and group solidarity.

The lexical aspect indicates a significant shift in the sociocultural orientation from local-traditional by the Baby Boomer Generation to global-hybrid by Generation Z. The use of greetings and honorifics that position the speaker as a protector suggests that the Baby Boomer generation prioritizes lexicon that reflects family values and hierarchy. Meanwhile, Generation Z creates a modern yet egalitarian professional image by using Indoglish and corporate vocabulary. The use of English loanwords and slang indicates that Generation Z is a digital citizen connected to global culture or modernity. This shows that vocabulary is not just a way of communicating but a reflection of the values and historical experiences of a generation.

References

[1] Amalia, D., Husna., M. Ripai., S. A. Purba., & F. Simbolon. (2025). Variasi Bahasa Gaul pada Gen Z di Platform TikTok sebagai Cermin Dinamika Bahasa dalam Konteks Sosial Digital. *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai.* 9(3): 31024-31030. https://jptam.org/index.php/jptam/article/view/32219

[2] Artana, I. Ny. R. (2018). Sosiolek Bahasa Bali Berdasarkan Variable Usia dan Etnik. *Pustaka: Junrla Ilmu-ilmu Budaya.* 18(1): 60-65. https://doi.org/10.24843/PJIIB.2018.v18.i01.p09

[3] Damelza, D. P., Nadra., & Reniwati. (2024). Analisis Leksikal Bahasa Minangkabau Penutur Tua dan Penutur Muda di Nagari Pangkalan Kecamatan Pangkalan Koto Baru. *Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra.* 12(3): 434-442. https://doi.org/10.24036/jbs.v12i3.129937

[4] Faqih, A. (2023). Mahzab Google: Nalar Fikih Generasi Z dan Fatwa *Shopping* di SMA Negeri 2 Lamongan dan MA MAtholi'ul Anwar Lamongan. *TA'LIM: Jurnal Studi Pendidikan Islam.* 6(2): 140-172. https://doi.org/10.52166/talim.v6i2.4217

[5] Hasanah, W., Mahsun., & Burhanuddin. (2025). Perbedaan Fonologis dan Leksikal Isolek Sambori dan Tarlawi di Kabupaten Bima. *El-Tsaqafah: Jurnal Jurusan PBA.* 24(2): 321- 341. https://doi.org/10.20414/tsaqafah.v24i2.13209

[6] Lin, JK., HC. Lu., CC. Wang., HY. Lin., & B. Chen. (2025). Acoustically Precise Hesitation Tagging is Essential for end-to-end Verbatim Transcription Systems. *ArXiv:2506.04076*. https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2506.04076

[7] Mamang, A. G., & I. Rumalean. (2025). Inventory of Archaic Vocabulary in the Asilulu Language as an Effort to Preserve Regional Language Among Parent. *Mirlam: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia.* 6(1): 20-25. https://doi.org/10.30598/mirlamvol6no1hlm20-25

[8] Mardatillah, R., & F. Neyarasmi. (2025). Eksplorasi Perbedaan Fonologi Dialek Bahasa Makassar di Kabupaten Bantaeng. *DEIKTIS: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra.* 5(4): 2807-7504. https://doi.org/10.53769/deiktis.v5i4.2431

[9] Melisa, P., M. B. N. Siregar., F. M. Shakira., L. Haz., & R. Rangkuti. (2024). Variation of Slang Words Between Gen Z and Gen Alpha: A Sociolinguistics Study. *Journal Philosopicha*. 7(2): 114-125. https://doi.org/10.35473/po.v7i2.3545

[10] Narahawarin, M. F., S. Winarsih., & M. Bawawa. (2019). Variasi Bahasa yang Digunakan oleh Kalangan Waria Kota Merauke. *Jurnal Kajian Linguistik.* 7(2). https://doi.org/10.35796/kaling.7.2.2019.28222

[11] Nurhayati, E., A. Sariono., & Asrumi. (2022). Pemakaian Fonologi dan Leksikon Bahasa Jawa di Kabupaten Banyuwangi Bagian Selatan: Kajian Sosiodialektologi. *Parafrase: Jurna; Kajian Kebahasaan dan Kesusastraan.* 22(1): 88-99.

[12] Nuryadin, M. A., F. Fairuz., & J. J. Sembodo. (2024). Metode Pembelajaran Khusus untuk Generasi Alpha, Generasi Z, dam Generasi Beta. *JPGI: Jurnal Penelitian Guru Indonesia*. 9(4): 44-50. https://doi.org/10.29210/025448jpgi0005

[13] Pramuniati, I., Mahriyuni., T. I. Hardini., & F. Hidayati. (2025). Language Shift between Generations: Regional-speaking Parents Raise Indonesian-speaking Childresn in North Sumatra. 15(1): 102-115. https://doi.org/10.17509/ijal.v15i1.66704

[14] Prananda, D., D. R. Fitriani., & N. Afidah. (2023). Bahasa Pergaulan Remaja: Analisis Fonologis (Dialekn Sosial) dalam Era Masa Kini. *Pragmatik: Jurnal Rumpun Ilmu Bahasa dan Pendidikan.* 1(3): 19-26. https://doi.org/10.61132/pragmatik.v1i3.204

[15] Purbosari, R. (2024). Variasi Bahasa Jawa Masyarakat Tulungagung dalam Media Sosial WhatsApp: Kajian Sosiolinguistik. *Paramasastra: Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa Sastra dan Pembelajarannya.* 11(1): 19-38. https://doi.org/10.26740/paramasastra.v11n1.p19-38

[16] Ramadina, A., & M. Gustini. (2024). Penggunaan Bahasa Slang Pada Generasi Alpha di Lingkungan *Excellence Learning Centre. Pendas: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Dasar.* 9(4): 2548-6950. https://doi.org/10.23969/jp.v9i04.19912

[17] Sariono, A. (2003). Tingkat Tutur Bahasa Jawa di Diponggo menuju Kepunahan. *Semiotika.* 4(1): 81-94.

[18] Sariono, A. (2004). Pemakaian Tingkat Tutur Bahasa Jawa dalam Masyarakat Tengger. *Semiotika*. 5(1): 39-54.

[19] Sariono, A. (2016). *Pengantar Dialektologi: Pandungan Penelitian dengan Metode Dialektometri.* Yogyakarta: CAPS (Center for Acedemic Publishing Service).

[20] Sariono, A. (2018). *Variasi Bahasa Jawa di Diponggo.* Yogyakarta: Laksbang Pressindo.

[21] Sharma, D. (2018). Style Dominance: Attention, Audience, and the "Real Me". *Journal Language in Society.* 47: 1-31. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0047404517000835

[22] Tagliamonte, S. A. (2012). *Variationist Sociolinguistic: Change, Observation, Interpretation.* United Kingdom: Wiley-Blackwell

[23] Tagliamonte, S. A. (2025). *Analysing Sociolinguistic Variation, Second Edition.* Cambridge University Press. https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009403092.002

[24] Waluyati, I., & Nurhidayatika. (2023). Variasi Sosial Penggunaan Bahasa di Keluarahan Santi Kecamatan Mpunda. *Edusociata: Jurnal Pendidikan Sosiologi.* 6(1): 23-28. https://doi.org/10.33627/es.v6i1.1108

[25] Wirahyuni, K., I. B. Putrayasa., K. Paramarta., N. Suandi., & W. Rasna. (2025). The Dynamics of Indonesian Language Adaptation in Virtual Communication among Generation Z using Acronyms, Abbreviations, and Code-mixing. *IRJE: Indonesian Research Journal in Education.* 9(2): 1254-1272. https://doi.org/10.22437/irje.v9i02.48326