

Analysis of The Use of Betawi Vocabulary and Indonesian Language Among Students of The University of Muhammadiyah Tangerang, Faculty of Islamic Religion Semester III

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the use of Betawi and Indonesian vocabulary among third semester students of the Faculty of Islamic Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Tangerang. This study used a descriptive quantitative approach, with data collected through an online questionnaire distributed via Google Form to 20 respondents. The research instrument used a 5-point Likert scale to measure the frequency of use of Betawi and Indonesian vocabulary as well as factors influencing language choice. The results of the study show that Betawi vocabulary is still predominantly used in informal communication among students, especially commonly used expressions such as gue/gua, lu, banget, and udah. In contrast, Indonesian is more often used in formal and academic contexts, especially when communicating with lecturers. Environmental factors, peer interaction, and social media exposure were identified as the main factors influencing the use of Betawi vocabulary. These findings reveal the existence of situational code mixing, where students can tailor their language choices according to the context of communication. Therefore, the use of Betawi and Indonesian vocabulary does not reflect linguistic conflicts but rather shows students' linguistic awareness and social identity in urban environments.

Keywords: Betawi Vocabulary; Indonesian Language; students; code mixing; Language Variations

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country with a **diversity of languages and dialects** in daily life, especially in urban and metropolitan areas such as Greater Jakarta (including Tangerang), where there is often interaction between various languages and dialects. In this context, the speaker can choose different languages according to the situation, interlocutor, and social identity.

Betawi as a local dialect/non-standard variety has a distinctive vocabulary and speaking style that often appears in informal communication, especially in the social environment, peers, or local communities. Meanwhile, standard Indonesian is usually used in formal, academic, and formal contexts, to maintain clarity, politeness, and uniformity in communication.

Students as a social group who often move between formal environments (classes, lectures) and informal environments (friends, associations, social media) are in a unique position to demonstrate the dynamics of this language choice. On the one hand they can use Indonesian in an academic context, on the other hand Betawi vocabulary can appear in daily interactions. This phenomenon is interesting to explore: how different languages and dialects (Betawi vs Indonesian) coexist among urban young generations, and how language choices reflect identity, environment, and social customs.

Research on the phenomenon of code-switching or code-mixing in the context of regional languages vs national languages has indeed been conducted. For example, in a study in Tangerang, it was found that adolescents use a variety of languages including local and mixed languages depending on the situation and the interlocutor. In addition, in the Betawi community itself, there has been a shift in dialect, especially in the family realm, which shows that local dialects can change over time and generations.

With this background, this study focuses on students in the campus environment precisely the University of Muhammadiyah Tangerang (UMT), Faculty of Islamic Religion to see more specifically how the pattern of use of Betawi and Indonesian vocabulary occurs, the influencing factors, and how cultural identity and social context determine language choice.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Language, Linguistic Diversity, and Social Variation

Language as a communication system experiences variations influenced by social factors, situations, and the identity of the speaker; Formal varieties usually appear in the academic/official domains, while non-standard varieties or dialects appear in the informal and social domains. The practice of code switching and code mixing is a common phenomenon among young people who are active in social media and multilingual environments.

Characteristics of the Betawi language

Betawi has distinctive lexical characteristics and forms of speech (e.g. *I, Lu, Kagak, True/True, Really*) and morphophonemic phenomena that are different from standard Indonesian; These aspects often appear in informal conversations and popular media, thus giving the speaker a cultural identity. Studies of morphophonemic phenomena in Betawi speakers show that there is a process of incorporation and change of phonemes/morphemes typical of this variety.

The Influence of Social Media and Digital Content on Local Diversity

The development of platforms such as TikTok, YouTube, and social media commentary has become a productive space for the preservation and transformation of various Betawi words or lexicons that often appear, modify, and sometimes be influenced by elements of other languages (e.g. Hokkien) that enrich the slang form of digital content. Therefore, digital media plays a dual role: strengthening exposure to local vocabulary but also modifying it.

Code Switching / Code Mixing in College Students and Adolescents

Research among college students shows that code switching on social media (e.g., Facebook status, chat) and face-to-face conversations often occur in a variety of ways that can be intracultural or intercultural and that their functions include emotional expression, affirmation of meaning, and markers of social identity. This pattern is relevant to understanding why students sometimes use Betawi vocabulary among friends, but switch to Indonesian in formal situations.

Shift in Dialect, Identity, and Preservation of the Betawi Language

Several field studies have found that there is pressure on the preservation of Betawi cultural vocabulary/elements due to urbanization and modernization; however, daily practices and local cultural activities (oral literature, performances) are still important factors to maintain the existence of the Betawi language as an ethnic identity. Therefore, preservation requires a practical strategy that combines oral habituation and the use of technology.

Previous Research (relevant summary for this study)

1. Changing a Student's Social Media Status
checking the type and function of code redirects on the Facebook platform; Displaying code switching also serves as a student's digital identity and social expression. (This research is relevant for analyzing questionnaire/online data and understanding the function of code switching in student respondents).
2. The study of code-switching & mixed language among students (literature analysis) emphasizes the role of social media in accelerating mixed language practice and challenges for Indonesian language development, useful as a theoretical basis for the analysis of the motivational use of local vocabulary.
3. Morphonics of the Betawi language
The research that explains the process of word formation and phoneme change in the Betawi language is useful to describe examples of Betawi vocabulary that appear in respondents.
4. The Influence of Hokkien in the Betawi Dialect on TikTok Comments
Recent studies that show the interaction of other language elements in Betawi language practice in digital media are relevant when analyzing the source of vocabulary influence reported by respondents (social media).
5. Study of Betawi identity and cultural shifts
articles on identity crisis and modification of Betawi culture due to urbanization; relevant to the discussion section on language preservation.

Implications for this study

Based on the theoretical studies and previous research above, this study will:

- Use a code redirection analysis framework to describe students' language patterns.
- Identify the Betawi vocabulary that appears in frequency and relate it to the morphophonemic phenomenon that has been studied.
- Discuss the role of social media and the social environment as driving factors in the use of Betawi vocabulary among students.

Types of Research

This study uses a descriptive quantitative approach, because it aims to describe the pattern of use of Betawi and Indonesian vocabulary based on questionnaire data. A descriptive quantitative approach is used appropriately to explain language phenomena through numbers and percentages without giving specific treatment to respondents (Sugiyono, 2019).

According to Wicaksono (2021), descriptive research is used to describe linguistic phenomena because it is based on field data without manipulation.

Research Subjects

The subject of this study is a student of the University of Muhammadiyah Tangerang, Faculty of Islamic Religion, Semester 3. The population in this study is 50 students.

However, in the process of collecting data, the author only obtained 20 respondents who were willing to fill out the questionnaire. Therefore, this study uses an actual sample, which is a sample based on the number of respondents who successfully provided data.

This approach is in accordance with the opinion of Arikunto (2019) that the sample can be anyone who actually provides data when the population is not fully reachable.

Object of Research

The object of this research is the use of Betawi vocabulary and Indonesian vocabulary in daily communication between students, as well as factors that influence language choice.

Research Location and Time

The research was conducted in:

- **Location:** University of Muhammadiyah Tangerang, Faculty of Islamic Religion
- **Time:** November 2025

Research takes data *online* through digital dissemination, as well as modern data collection methods commonly used in linguistic research (Rahmawati, 2020).

3.5 Data collection techniques

Data was collected using **closed-ended and open-ended questionnaires** containing:

1. Personal data (faculty, study program, gender, domicile)
2. Perception scale (1–5) regarding the frequency of use of Betawi and BI vocabulary
3. Open-ended questions related to language use factors

Questionnaires are an effective instrument to obtain data on language perception and use in large populations (Nurhayati, 2022).

Research Instruments

The research instrument is in the form of a questionnaire which is prepared based on the following indicators:

- Frequency of use of Betawi vocabulary
- Frequency of use of Indonesian vocabulary
- Language usage situation
- Influencing factors (environment, peers, social media, habits)

The use of questionnaire instruments is in accordance with the recommendations of modern sociolinguistic research that emphasizes the measurement of patterns of language use in social contexts (Hasanah, 2021).

Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis is carried out by a descriptive quantitative method, which is an analysis that presents data in the form of numbers, frequencies, and percentages to see the tendency to use language.

Data analysis steps:

1. Group respondents' answers based on each questionnaire item.
2. Calculates the frequency of answer choices.
3. Calculate the percentage using the formula:

$$\text{Persentase} = \frac{\text{Frekuensi}}{\text{Jumlah Responden}} \times 100\%$$

4. Calculates **the average value** if the item has a level (e.g. often-never).
5. Present results in the form of **tables or diagrams** to see the tendency to use Betawi and Indonesian vocabulary.

This analysis technique refers to the concept of descriptive statistics according to Sugiyono (2019).

RESULT

Respondent Overview

This research involved 20 respondents who were students of the Faculty of Islamic Religion with a background in the Islamic Religious Education study program. Respondents consisted of male and female students, most of whom lived in the Tangerang and Jakarta areas.

Results of the use of Betawi and Indonesian kosakta

Use of Betawi Vocabulary

Nope.	Betawi Vocabulary	User predisposition	Remarks
1.	I	Height	The majority of respondents chose a 4-5 scale
2.	Read	Height	Commonly used in conversations with friends
3.	São Paulo	Medium	Used in a relaxed context
4.	Stuttgart	Medium	Used for intensity suppression
5.	Spraying	Height	Used when asking informal questions
6.	Kemane	Medium – High	Not always used by all respondents
7.	ngapa	Medium	Common in informal communication

8.	Of course.	Tinggi	Very often it comes up in conversation
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In conclusion, the use of Betawi vocabulary is in the **medium to high category**, especially in peer-to-peer interactions and informal situations.

Use of Indonesian vocabulary.

Nope.	Kosakata	User predisposition	Remarks
1.	I	Medium	Used in formal situations
2.	You/You	Medium-High	Contextual depends on the interlocutor
3.	No	Medium	Less Dominant Than "No"
4.	True	Medium	More often in academic contexts
5.	Very	Low-Medium	Replaced with "really" in conversation
6.	Why	Low	Rarely used orally
7.	Already	Medium	Used when formal
8.	The	Low	Almost only appears in the writing

In conclusion, Indonesian vocabulary **is more commonly used in formal contexts**, such as talking to lecturers or academic situations.

Causal Factors

Factors	Degree of influence
Environment	Height
Partners	Height
Social Media	Medium
Everyday habits	Height
Cultural identity	Medium-High

Based on the results of the questionnaire that has been distributed to students, it was found that the use of Betawi vocabulary is still quite dominant in daily communication, especially in interactions between peers. Vocabulary such as *gue/gua*, *lu*, *really*, and *already* shows a high tendency to use. Meanwhile, Indonesian vocabulary like *me*, *no*, and *why* is it more often used in formal and academic situations. Environmental factors and peer associations are the main causes of the persistence in the use of Betawi vocabulary among students.

Use of Betawi Vocabulary

The results of data processing showed that the use of Betawi vocabulary was quite dominant in students' informal communication.

As many as 14 out of 20 respondents (70%) stated that they often use the word *gue/cave* in everyday conversation. The use of the word *lu* is also relatively high, which is used by 13 respondents (65%). Vocabulary *is the* most dominant Betawi vocabulary, with 15 respondents (75%) stating that they use it frequently.

Furthermore, the word *has been* used by 14 respondents (70%), while the word *ngapain/napa* has been used by 12 respondents (60%). The use of the word *kagak* is in the medium category, with 8

respondents (40%) stating that they use it frequently. More typical Betawi vocabulary such as *kemane/mana* showed a lower level of usage, which was only 6 respondents (30%).

These findings suggest that students tend to use common and popular Betawi vocabulary, while more typical vocabulary is used in a limited way. This pattern shows the practice of code mixing, which is the insertion of elements of Betawi vocabulary into the structure of the Indonesian language.

Use of Indonesian in Formal Contexts

In addition to Betawi vocabulary, this study also examines the use of standard Indonesian language. The results of the analysis showed that 17 out of 20 respondents (85%) stated that they used Indonesian more often when talking to lecturers.

A total of 18 respondents (90%) stated that Indonesian is more polite to use in formal and academic situations. In addition, 16 respondents (80%) stated that they rarely use Betawi vocabulary when in class or in lecture activities.

The data shows that students have good language awareness and are able to adjust their language choices based on the context of communication. This is in line with the concept of language variation which is influenced by the situation and the interlocutor

Factors Influencing the Use of Betawi Vocabulary

Based on the results of the questionnaire, environmental factors have a considerable influence on the use of Betawi vocabulary. A total of 15 respondents (75%) stated that the environment in which they live affects their habit of using Betawi vocabulary.

In addition, 14 respondents (70%) mentioned that peers also influenced the use of Betawi vocabulary in daily conversations. Social media factors also play a role, with 13 respondents (65%) stating that they often find Betawi vocabulary through digital content such as TikTok and YouTube.

A total of 17 respondents (85%) stated that the use of Betawi vocabulary made communication feel more relaxed and familiar. These findings show that Betawi vocabulary has a social function as a marker of group closeness and solidarity.

Discussion

The results of this study show that the use of Betawi vocabulary among students of the Faculty of Islamic Religion, University of Muhammadiyah Tangerang is situational. Students use Betawi vocabulary in an informal context as a form of familiarity and expression of local identity, while Indonesian is used in a formal context to maintain academic politeness and professionalism.

The practice of code mixing found in this study is a natural phenomenon in bilingual or multilingual societies, especially in urban areas such as Tangerang which have a high intensity of language contact

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