

Javanese Language Registers in Ling Ling Lieanti's Content: A Sociolinguistic Study

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Abstract

The rapid development of digital media has encouraged the emergence of content creators who utilize language variation as a communication strategy, including the uses of regional languages. This study aims to describe the forms and meanings of Javanese language registers used in the digital content of Ling Ling Lieanti, a content creator from Semarang known for her distinctive Semarang Chinese-Javanese accent. This research employed a descriptive qualitative method with a sociolinguistic approach. The data consisted of utterances containing Javanese registers obtained from Ling Ling Lieanti's content uploaded on YouTube, Instagram, and TikTok from June 2024 to May 2025. Data were collected through observation, listening, transcription, and note taking techniques, then analyzed using pragmatic and referential equivalent methods including data transcription, identification of lingual units, data classification, analysis of scope of use, and drawing conclusions. The results show that the Javanese registers in Ling Ling Lieanti's content are categorized into linguistics forms consisting of single word forms and complex forms, including affixation, reduplication, compounding, and abbreviation. In terms of usage scope, the registers are divided into restricted and open registers. Furthermore, the meanings identified include lexical, contextual, social, and cultural meanings. The study demonstrates that Javanese language registers function not only as communication tools but also as markers of local identity, humor, social relationship, and cultural representation in digital media.

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INTRODUCTION

Language is the most effective communication tool for expressing intentions, ideas, thoughts, and goals. For communication to run smoothly, a person must act as both a conversational partner and a speaker (Dzikrianti & Lestari, 2022). Language is a supporting factor for people to interact with each other (Ayu, 2022). Currently, the use of regional languages with distinctive accents in digital content by content creators is a unique phenomenon that is becoming rare. One content creator who consistently uses this language variation is Ling Ling Lieanti, an Instagram celebrity of Chinese descent and a digital creator from Semarang, Central Java. She has a unique communication characteristic: a blend of Indonesian with the Javanese *ngoko* and Javanese *Cindo* Semarangan dialects.

This research focuses on the study of linguistic forms and aspects of register meaning used in Ling Ling Lieanti's content, which includes lingual register, limited register, and open register. This study applies a sociolinguistic approach. According to Holmes (2013) (in Rohmani & Putra, 2023), sociolinguistics is a field of research related to the relationship between language and society. In line with Mardiyana et al., the speech community as language users cannot be separated, thus forming a unity. Social matters have an influence that makes language use more diverse (Aini & Lestari, 2023).

Human activity is inseparable from the use of language as a means of communication (Istikomah, 2021). Research on how this register choice reflects the speaker's social identity, communication goals, and audience perceptions is aided by a sociolinguistic approach. In sociolinguistics, register is a part of language variation that emerges within a society to facilitate specific interactions within that group (Lisdawati, 2021). A social group is said to be specific because it only appears in groups with common goals (Dwiastuti, 2016). Register is a variety of language used based on what is being done and the nature of that activity (Dasri &

Mahmudah, 2025). Register is the vocabulary unique to a field or community (Nisa & Kurniawati, 2023).

Lingual register is a register that takes the form of an abbreviation process. Abbreviation is the process of shortening words to make them more concise. In this study, the theory of lingual units helps understand how language is formed, conveying meaning, both lexically and grammatically. Wedhawati (2001) explains that lingual units in Javanese are arranged hierarchically from smallest to largest. According to Wedhawati (2001), Javanese lingual units consist of phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourse. Single forms consist of one morpheme, including affixes, stem morphemes, basic morphemes or root words, and unique morphemes. Complex forms consist of two or three morphemes, including affixed words, reduplications, compound words, phrases, and sentences (Simpun, 2021).

The data studied are divided into word classes such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), nouns are a word class that includes the names of people, animals, events, objects, or concepts. Verbs are words that indicate actions or states, describing processes. Adjectives are a word class that describes nouns such as people and places. Adverbs are a word class that functions to provide information on verbs, nouns, adjectives, or in sentences as a whole. Complex words contain affixes, reduplication, compounds, and abbreviations. According to Kridalaksana (in Annisa, 2022), affixation is the process of adding an affix to a base word. Reduplication is the result of repeating part or all of a word. Compound words are the result and process of combining base morphemes with base morphemes, either bound or free. Abbreviation is the process of abbreviating, hyphenating, acronyms, or contractions to form new words.

Registers consist of limited and open registers (Hanifah, 2024). Limited registers are language variations with limited and narrow meanings, used in specific fields, and therefore have limited use. Open registers are language

variations with a broader range of meanings, not limited to specific fields, and can be used in a more general and comprehensive range of fields (Hidayati, Ningthias, & Inderasari, 2022).

In linguistics, an important and inseparable aspect of language use is meaning. Analyzing language registers requires an approach to various types of meaning such as lexical, contextual, social, and cultural meaning. Lexical meaning is the basis of language symbols without additional meaning (Yordania & Fateah (2024). Contextual meaning is meaning that is influenced by the language context such as who is speaking, the interlocutor, place, time, and circumstances when speaking, Kridalaksana (in Rizki, Supriyono, & Riska, 2022). Social meaning is meaning related to social status, relationships between speakers, and the formal level of communication. Cultural meaning is meaning that arises from values, norms, beliefs, and cultural practices in a society that has the same understanding.

Content creators have their own characteristics to be better known to social media users (Ahdannisa & Fateah (2024). Currently, social media is a very interesting phenomenon to pay attention to and observe (Lisdawati, 2021). The diversity of social conditions in society is the cause of the mixing of cultural aspects including language, therefore language variation or language variety is one of the effects of these differences (Juniawan, 2023). In line with Juniawan, language is the way everyone socializes, and social interaction is the way everyone can understand each other (Lestari, 2010).

Besides being a means of communication, language in content is used as a means of depicting cultural backgrounds through speech within the speaker's environment (Makrifah & Fateah, 2020). In her content, Ling Ling Lieanti consistently uses unique Javanese words rarely used in everyday conversation by most other content creators. This prompted researchers to conduct further research on the register of Javanese-language content creators in Ling Ling Lieanti's content. Social media followers tend to

follow Instagram celebrity accounts based on creative and useful content (Qolbi et al., 2024).

Researchers chose register as the object of study because register is a language variation that shows the relationship between language and situation, as well as social identity and interpersonal relationships. This study reveals how language is used by content creators according to certain needs and situations in speaking. The language used by Ling Ling Lieanti is interesting to study. The lack of sociolinguistic studies that discuss Javanese language register in content creators, especially examining the form of register, scope of use and meaning of register comprehensively. The use of Javanese language register in local content creators is still relatively limited research. Content creator Ling Ling Lieanti was chosen as the subject because of her large influence with a large number of followers and has a unique or distinctive communication style that varies between Indonesian and Javanese, so that it can attract interest to watch. The formulation of the problem of this study is what is the form and meaning of Javanese language register in Ling Ling Lieanti's content?

Previous research relevant to this study that discusses the register of Javanese-language content creators in sociolinguistic studies is that conducted by Nurjannah (2024) & Hapsari, et al. (2024) who studied registers, but the objects and language used were different. This study focused on Javanese, the same as Hapsari, while Nurjannah's research object was a limestone processing community. Mardiana & Simatupang (2023) also studied registers, but the object of their study was a film. Other studies conducted by Maulana & Lestari (2022) and Sudaryanto, et al. (2021) discussed registers within a community, but the objects and discussions were different, such as a bird lover community and a construction worker community. Sobiroh (2021) in his study discussed the form, function, and meaning of rice farmers, but the object of study was different. Mustaghfirin, et al. (2021) in his study discussed the shifting patterns of the horse-drawn carriage coachman's register. Shofyanti et al. (2021) discussed registers in their research,

which identified three forms of register based on Martin Joos' theory. This research gap lies in the different objects of study. Many studies have been conducted, but further studies related to Javanese registers specifically with Ling Ling Lieanti's content are still very limited and have not been found in written sources. Based on the explanation above, the objectives to be achieved in this study are: (1) to describe the register forms of the Javanese content creator Ling Ling Lieanti; (2) to describe the meaning of Javanese registers in Ling Ling Lieanti's content, which are studied using sociolinguistic studies.

METHODOLOGY

In this study, the approach used is descriptive qualitative to identify and analyze the language register used by Ling Ling Lieanti

where the data is collected, analyzed, and described in detail. This analysis focuses on the Javanese language register in the content. The method used in this study is textual analysis. This method is suitable for revealing hidden meanings in dialogue. The reason for this content as the object of research, namely the discovery of Ling Ling Lieanti's typical content dialogue that contains Javanese language register in the conversation.

The data in this study consist of grouped dialogue transcripts contained in Ling Ling Lieanti's content. The collected data consist of meaningful words and sentences. The steps taken include preparation, data collection, data analysis, and conclusion drawing (Hidayati et al. 2022). The data source for this study is Ling Ling Lieanti's content from June 2024 to May 2025. The channel links are as follows:

Link YouTube:

<https://youtube.com/@linglinglieanti300?si=6cETCHovL5ybxexn>
Image 1. Screenshot of Ling Ling Lieanti's YouTube page.



Link Instagram:

https://www.instagram.com/ling2_lieanti?igsh=ZTluMnRvZHNtNWxt
Image 2. Screenshot of Ling Ling Lieanti's Instagram page.



Link TikTok:

<https://vm.tiktok.com/ZSkuDbfPm/Image> 3.
Screenshot of Ling Ling Lieanti's TikTok page.



The data collection method in this study was observation, with note-taking being the technique employed. The observation method involved observing Ling Ling Lieanti's content on digital media platforms like Instagram, YouTube, and TikTok. This was followed by note-taking, where the researcher recorded all relevant data within the content. The collected data was then classified.

The steps taken to obtain data in this study include: (1) The researcher copied the Ling Ling Lieanti content link via social media, (2) The researcher watched each episode to listen to the dialogue containing the Javanese language register, (3) All dialogues were transcribed to obtain data to be analyzed and the researcher ensured that the conversation details contained the Javanese language register, (4) The conversations that had been transcribed were

then classified into lingual register, limited environmental register, and open register. The classification aims to make it easier to analyze data in sociolinguistic theory. The conversations that had been classified were used to identify the meaning and form of the Javanese language register.

The data obtained were then analyzed using pragmatic and referential equivalent methods. The pragmatic equivalent method is used to interpret the meaning of registers based on the context of speech and the relationship between speakers, while the referential equivalent method is used to identify the lexical meaning of words based on their referents in language use. The analysis was carried out through: (1) data transcription stages, from spoken to written form, (2) identification of lingual units, selecting vocabulary, phrases, and linguistic forms that show the characteristics of registers, (3) classification of linguistic forms of registers (4) analysis of the scope of register use, namely limited environmental registers and open environmental registers, (5) interpretation of the meaning of registers, analyzing their meaning based on the context of use in speech, (6) drawing conclusions, compiling general patterns of Javanese language register use in Ling Ling Lieanti content. Based on the steps above, the

research obtained is more accurate and ready to be analyzed in depth according to the sociolinguistic framework.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

That in this register research, based on the data collected and analyzed, the registers contained in the content, such as lingual register, limited surrounding register, and open surrounding register, are as follows. The forms and meanings found in Ling Ling Lieanti's content are as follows:

Ling Ling Lieanti's Javanese Language Content Register A Sociolinguistic Study

Ling Ling Lieanti's content contains Javanese from dialogue spoken by Ling Ling Lieanti and her family. Several data points to Javanese language registers in the content, which are examined using sociolinguistics.

Singular

The singular form in this content is the root word based on its word class, consisting of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. The following is a register of the singular form in Ling Ling Lieanti's content:

Table 1. Table 1. Singular Forms in Ling Ling Lieanti

Number.	Basic word	Lexicon	Phonetics	Amount
1.	Noun (kata benda)	<i>Pincuk</i> <i>Cah</i> <i>Wedok</i> <i>Cici</i> <i>Koko</i> <i>Ama</i> <i>Akong</i>	[pinʃuʔ] [ʃah] [wɛdɔʔ] [tʃitʃi] [kɔkɔ] [ama] [akɔŋ]	7
2.	Verb (kata kerja)	<i>Cewok</i> <i>Menggok</i> <i>Muluk</i> <i>Klecret</i>	[ʃɛwɔʔ] [mɔŋgɔʔ] [mulɔʔ] [kleʃret]	4
3.	Adjectiva (kata sifat)	<i>Mempur</i> <i>Butek</i> <i>Sepo</i> <i>Sithik</i>	[mɛmpur] [butɛʔ] [sɛpɔ] [sitʰiʔ]	4

4.	Adverb (kata keterangan)	Kadung	[kaduŋ]	1
Total amount of data				16

Noun (kata benda)

Nouns found in Ling ling Lieanti's content are as follows:

Data 1. *Pincuk* [pin.tʃuʔ]

Mama Cetar : "Iya, larisin to nik. Iki kawit esuk kie, sing tuku wong loro. Ana wong dodolan kok diguyu. Koe pesen pirang *pincuk*?"

'Yes, I bought it, son. Two people bought it that morning. Someone selling it was laughed at. How many packs did you order? How many chilies?'

In the dialogue above, Mama Cetar tells her daughter to buy her wares by saying "nik." The term *pincuk*, based on its linguistic unit, can be classified as a single word. The word *pincuk* consists of only one free morpheme that stands alone as both a word and a base morpheme. Based on its singular form, the term *pincuk* is included in the noun category because it refers to a physical object. *Pincuk* is a Javanese word that means a banana leaf folded and shaped like a small container or bowl for food. In the visual and verbal narratives of content creators, *pincuk* is not only referred to as a container, but also as a marker of the authenticity and traditional nuances of a typical Javanese culinary dish.

Verb (kata kerja)

Data 1. *Cewok* [tʃɛwɔʔ]

Ling-Ling : "Wow, ada bathtubnya. Udah masuk bathtub nya Clay, WC disini guys, *cewok* nya melalui sini guys, *cewok* nya."

"There's a bathtub here. It's in the bathtub, Clay. The toilet here flushes through this."

In the dialogue above, Ling Ling Lieanti is on a room tour of a hotel room in Jakarta that resembles an apartment occupied by her extended family, Ling Ling Lieanti shows the location of the items inside. With an expressive, verbal and spontaneous speaking style, commenting on the

condition of the room's contents in a joking tone. Then giving instructions to the camera holder to follow Ling Ling Lieanti's direction of pointing. After informing the audience of her vlog with a typical greeting "guys" which indicates a familiar and contemporary language style, she arrives at the bathroom and tells the arrangement of items with funny things about the room's facilities by joking and telling the father's habits in placing items. Many use repetition and excessive metaphors to attract the attention of the audience.

The term "*cewok*" (can be classified as a single word based on its linguistic unit. The word "*cewok*" consists of only one free morpheme, which stands alone as both a word and a base morpheme. Based on its singular form, the term "*cewok*" falls into the verb category.

Adjective (kata sifat)

The following adjectives were found in this study:

Data 1. *Mempur* [mɛmpur],

Ling-Ling : "Jengkole sithik wae!"

'Just a little bit of jengkol!'

Mama Cetar : "Ini *mempur* kaya sing bakule."

'It's soft like the ones they sell.'

The dialogue above features Ling Ling pretending to be a customer at Mama Cetar's stall. The dialogue includes the word *mempur*. The term *mempur*, based on its linguistic unit, can be classified as a single word. The word *mempur* consists of only one free morpheme that stands alone as both a word and a base morpheme. Based on its singular form, the term *mempur* is included in the adjective category because it describes the texture of cooked jengkol.

Adverb (kata keterangan)

The following data was found in content creator Ling Ling Lieanti:

Data 1. Kadung [kaduŋ],

Mama Cetar :”*Lha mau ndak? Wis kadung dimakan lho yo. Harus bayar!*”

‘Would you mind? It's already been eaten. You have to pay.!’

In the dialogue above, discussing the taste of food from Mama Cetar who pretends to open a shop and Ling Ling Lieanti pretends to be the buyer. From the dialogue above, there is a register

kadung. The term kadung based on its lingual unit can be classified as a term in the form of a single word. The word kadung only consists of one free morpheme that stands alone as a word and a basic morpheme. Based on the type of single word, the term kadung is included in the category of adverbs (adverbs), in this content to explain the situation if Ling Ling Lieanti has eaten the food that Mama Cetar has cooked.

Complex Forms

Complex forms found in content creator Ling Ling Lieanti include:

Tabel 2. Complex forms in Ling Ling Lieanti Content

Number.	Complex Forms	Lexicon	Phonetics	Amount
1.	Affixed	<i>Kelangan</i> <i>Dientepin</i> <i>Ndagel</i> <i>Diambung</i> <i>Ngletek</i> <i>Nyegrak</i> <i>Dicul-culke</i>	[kəlaŋan] [diʔəntəpɪn] [ndagəl] [diambuŋ] [ŋlətəkʔ] [nɛgrakʔ] [diʔʊl-ʔʊlkə]	7
2.	Reduplication	<i>Cawuk-cawuk</i> <i>Eman-eman</i> <i>Kenyel-kenyel</i> <i>Kempis-kempis</i>	[ʔawoʔ-ʔawoʔ] [ʔɛ.man-ʔɛ.man] [kɛ.ŋəl-kɛ.ŋəl] [kəm.pis-kəm.pis].	4
3.	Compounding	<i>Merem melek nyedepi</i> <i>Ngadepe mrana</i>	[mə.rəm mə.lɛʔ nɔ.də.pi] [ŋa.dɛ.pə mra.na]	2
4.	Abbreviation	<i>Ndrenes</i>	[ndrɛ.ŋɛs]	1
Total amount of data				14

Affixed complex words

The following words were found in this study:

Data 1. Kelangan [kəlaŋan],

Mama Cetar :”*Mama kelangan ya gapapa, ikhlaske aja to ya.*”

‘It's okay if your mother loses you, just accept it, okay?.’

The term kelangan, based on its linguistic unit, can be classified as a complex (polymorphemic) word, because it has undergone morphological processes such as affixation and derivation of meaning in Javanese. Thus, kelangan = ke- + ilang + -an. Based on its type of word, the term kelangan is included in the verb

category, because it describes an event or condition experienced by Mama Cetar.

Complex Word Reduplication (Kata Ulang)

Here are the complex words reduplication in content:

Data 1. Cawuk-cawuk [ʔawoʔ-ʔawoʔ]

Ling-Ling :”*Nasi kuning ini enak di Singapura dikasih kecap asin, garem, merica, disini sambel terasi. Cawuk-cawuk mbe nasi mantap!*”

‘This yellow rice is delicious in Singapore with soy sauce, salt, and pepper, while here it's served with chili paste. Mixed with rice, it's delicious!’

The term *cawuk-cawuk* is classified as a complex (polymorphemic) word based on its

linguistic unit, as it has undergone a morphological process of reduplication (repetition). The root word is *cawuk*, which in Javanese means to scoop or scoop with the hands into water or mud, usually with a quick and repeated movement. This repetition of the word forms *cawuk-cawuk*, which provides an intensive or repetitive meaning of the action. Based on its type of word, *cawuk-cawuk* is included in the verb category because it expresses the action or activity of eating with the hands.

Complex Words Compound Words

The following are compound complex words found:

Data 1. *Merem meleak nyedepi* [məɾəm mələʔ nɛdəpi]

Ling-Ling: "Enak Mah, peyek-peyek, wah mantap cawok kayak gini dicampur sambel. **Merem meleak nyedepi** banget, mantap mah!"

"The peyek is delicious, Mah. Mixed like this with chili sauce. Very delicious, great Mah!"

The term *merem-melek nyedepi* is classified as a complex verbal phrase based on its linguistic unit because it consists of two main elements: the redaction *merem-melek* and the verb *nyedepi*. Both form a unified meaning that does not stand alone, but rather complements each other in expressing a certain behavior or action. This phrase is included in the idiomatic complex verb, because its overall meaning cannot always be guessed

from the literal meaning of each of its constituent words, and is often used figuratively in Javanese speech culture.

Abbreviated Complex Words (Singkatan / Akronim)

The abbreviated complex words found are:

Data 1. *Ndrenses* [ndrɛŋɛs]

Mama Cetar: "Koe karepe apa hah?"

Sama *mamanya kok petantang petenteng*.

Mama ki ora papa, main

hp kok. Ndrenses!"

"What do you want, huh? With your pettang petenteng mom. This mom is fine, she's just playing on her phone. Laugh!"

In the dialogue above, Ling Ling Lieanti is imitating a trend by annoying Mama Cetar. The term *ndrenses* is classified as a complex (polymorphemic) word based on its linguistic unit, because it has undergone a morphological process in the form of a phonological derivation that indicates an affective expression. *Ndadak* (adverb) + *mrenses* (verb/adjective). The formation of this term originates from Javanese and is used to describe a typical facial condition or expression.

Register Based on Scope of Use

Registers in Ling Ling Lieanti content, based on the scope of use, are of two types, namely limited environmental registers and open environmental registers.

Table 3. Limited Environmental Register and Open Environmental Register in Ling Ling Lieanti Content

Number	Register form	Term	Phonetics	Amount
1.	Limited	<i>Cawuk-cawuk</i>	[ʃawʊʔ-ʃawʊʔ]	27
	Environmental	<i>Dientepin</i>	[diʔɛntəpɪn]	
	Register	<i>Cah</i>	[ʃah]	
		<i>Cici/cc</i>	[ʃiʃiʃi]	
		<i>Koko</i>	[kɔkɔ]	
		<i>Ama</i>	[ama]	
		<i>Akong</i>	[akɔŋ]	
		<i>Wedok</i>	[wɛdɔʔ]	
		<i>Cewok</i>	[ʃɛwɔʔ]	
		<i>Muluk</i>		

		<i>Sepo</i>	[mulɔʔ]	
		<i>Mempur</i>	[səpɔ]	
		<i>Sithik</i>	[mempur]	
		<i>Klecret</i>	[sitrɔ]	
		<i>Menggok</i>	[kleʃret]	
		<i>Kadung</i>	[məŋgɔʔ]	
		<i>Kelangan</i>	[kaduŋ]	
		<i>Diambung</i>	[kəlagan]	
		<i>Ngletek</i>	[diambuŋ]	
		<i>Nyegrak</i>	[ŋleteʔ]	
		<i>Dicul-culke</i>	[ŋegraʔ]	
		<i>Eman-eman</i>	[diʃul-ʃulkə]	
		<i>Kenyel-kenyel</i>	[ʔɛman-ʔɛman]	
		<i>Kempis-kempis</i>	[kɛpɛl-kɛpɛl]	
		<i>Ngadepe mrana</i>	[kəmpis-kəmpis]	
		<i>Meem melek nyedepi</i>	[ŋadepə mrana]	
		<i>Ndrenses</i>	[mərəm mələʔ ɲədəpi]	
			[ndrɛŋɛs]	
2.	Open	<i>Pincuk</i>	[pinʃuʔ]	3
	Environmental	<i>Butek</i>	[butɛʔ]	
	register	<i>Ndagel</i>	[ndagɛl]	
	Total amount of data			30

Limited Environmental Register

The limited environmental registers that exist in Ling Ling Lieanti's content are:

Data 1. *Cawuk-cawuk* [ʃawɔʔ-ʃawɔʔ]

Ling-Ling: "Nasi kuning ini enak di Singapura dikasih kecap asin, garem, merica, disini sambel terasi. *Cawuk-cawuk* mbe nasi mantap!"

"This yellow rice is delicious in Singapore with soy sauce, salt, and pepper, while here it's served with chili paste. Mixed with rice, it's delicious!"

The term *cawuk-cawuk* belongs to a limited register. People unfamiliar with this style of language may not be able to accurately grasp its meaning, function, or significance. Therefore, because its understanding depends on specific social, cultural, and media experiences, the meaning and use of *cawuk-cawuk* are uncommon and limited to specific communities that share common media and cultural references.

Open Environmental Register

Here is the open environment register on Ling Ling Lieanti's content:

Data 1. *Pincuk* [pinʃuʔ]

Mama Cetar : "Iya, larisin to nik. Iki kawit esuk kie, sing tuku wong loro. Ana wong dodolan kok diguyu. Koe pesen pirang *pincuk*?"

"Yes, I bought it, son. Two people bought it that morning. Why are people laughing at someone selling it? How many packs did you order? How many chilies?"

In the visual and verbal narratives of content creators, *pincuk* is not only referred to as a container; initially, the term *pincuk* signified the authenticity and traditional nuances of a typical Javanese culinary dish. However, along with the rise of local culinary content on social media, the term *pincuk* has become more widely known among urban and cross-regional communities who were previously unfamiliar with the use of leaves as containers. Therefore, the term *pincuk* is included in the category of open environmental register, because it has experienced a diffusion of

meaning and users from the local scope to a broader use socially and geographically.

The Meaning of Ling Ling Lieanti's Content Creator Register

The content creator register in Ling Ling Lieanti's Javanese content contains lexical, contextual, social, and cultural meanings. The following are the meanings contained in Ling Ling Lieanti's content:

Lexical Meaning

The following is the lexical meaning contained in Ling Ling Lieanti's content:

Data 1. Sithik [sitr?]

Ling-Ling : "Jengkole sithik wae!"
'Just a little bit of jengkol!'

The term "sithik" is a Javanese word meaning slightly. In popular content, "sithik" is often used naturally by creators to maintain a local feel and emotional connection with their audience. In this speech, Ling-Ling uses it to express a request for a small amount of jengkol. The word "sithik" is a common lexical form in the Javanese dialect and is widely used in everyday interactions, particularly in informal contexts and family conversations.

Contextual Meaning

The following are the contextual meanings contained in Ling Ling Lieanti's content:

Data 1. Klecret [klɛʃrɛt]

Mama Cetar : "Kuwi to taik mu klecret, Ya Tuhan Yesus.."

'Oh my gosh, your dirt is scattered, Oh Lord Jesus.'

The contextual meaning of klecret is a Javanese word meaning "blepotan" (smeared mess). This term is often used in Javanese or Indonesian food review content in a slang and expressive style, such as on TikTok or Instagram, to enhance the visual and taste of the food. However, in this register, the context is to

indicate a stain on the back of the pants, and to suggest a dirty impression if the stain in question is dirt, when in reality it is simply a joke intended to tease Cetar's mother.

Social meaning

The following are the social meanings contained in Ling Ling Lieanti's content:

Data 1. Cah [ʃah]

Ling Ling : "Iya, potek-potekin tempe sakarepmu cah."

'Yes, cut the tempeh into pieces, it's up to you, son.'

The dialogue above describes Ling Ling Lieanti preparing ingredients for cooking. The register "cah" is used. Its social meaning reflects the social relationship between speaker and listener. "Cah" means child or toddler. In this dialogue, Cetar's mother addresses her daughter using the term "cah."

Cultural meaning

Here is the cultural meaning of Ling Ling Lieanti's content:

Data 1. Pincuk [pɪŋʃu?]

Mama Cetar : "Iya, larisin to nik. Iki kawit esuk kie, sing tuku wong loro. Ana wong dodolan kok diguyu. Koe pesen pirang pincuk?"

'Yes, I bought it, son. Two people bought it that morning. Someone was selling it and they laughed at me. How many packs did you order?'

The term "pincuk" is a Javanese word meaning a banana leaf folded and shaped into a small container or bowl for food. In the visual and verbal narratives of content creators, pincuk is not only referred to as a container but also as a marker of the authenticity and traditional nuances of a dish. In this sentence, pincuk is used as a unit of measurement for food, representing the traditional values and sustainability of local culinary practices such as pecel.

Table 4. The Meaning of Register in Ling Ling Lieanti's Content

Number	Meaning of register	of Lexicon	Phonetics	Amount
1.	Lexical meaning	<i>Sithik</i> <i>Menggok</i> <i>Ngletek</i> <i>Kelangan</i> <i>Nyegrak</i> <i>Kenyel-kenyel</i> <i>Kepis-kempis</i> <i>Merem melek nyedepi</i>	[sitrʔ] [məŋgɔʔ] [ŋlɛtɛʔ] [kəlaŋan] [nəgrak] [kəŋɛl kəŋɛl] [kəmpis kəmpis] [məɾəm mələʔ nədɛpi]	8
2.	Contextual meaning	<i>Klecret</i> <i>Cewok</i> <i>Sepo</i> <i>Mempur</i> <i>Butek</i> <i>Kadung</i> <i>Dientepin</i> <i>Diambung</i> <i>Ndagel</i> <i>Dicul-culke</i>	[klɛcrɛt] [tʃɛwɔʔ] [səpɔ] [məmpur] [butɛʔ] [kaduŋ] [diɛntəpin] [diambuŋ] [ndagɛl] [dicul culkɛ]	10
3.	Social meaning	<i>Cah</i> <i>Wedok</i> <i>Cici</i> <i>Koko</i> <i>Ama</i> <i>Akong</i> <i>Ndrenge</i>	[cah] [wɛdɔʔ] [tʃitʃi] [kɔkɔ] [ama] [akɔŋ] [ndrɛŋɛs]	7
4.	Cultural meaning	<i>Pincuk</i> <i>Muluk</i> <i>Cawuk-cawuk</i> <i>Eman-eman</i> <i>Ngadepe mrana</i>	[pincuk] [muluk] [cawuk cawuk] [ɛman ɛman] [ŋadɛpə mrana]	5
Total amount of data				30

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the register used by content creator Ling Ling Lieanti contains lexical and contextual meanings that are almost balanced compared to social and cultural meanings. It can be concluded that the register meanings that appear in Ling Ling Lieanti's content are in the form of lexical meanings, contextual meanings, social meanings, and cultural meanings, with more contextual and lexical meanings. The registers containing contextual meanings in this content are adjusted

to the utterances spoken because they can differ in meaning from one person to another, especially since the meaning of Javanese words has a broad meaning.

CONCLUSION

This study focuses on the content register of Ling Ling Lieanti. In this study, it can be concluded that the data found the form and meaning of the register found in the study as a

whole, namely the lingual register consists of single word classes of noun categories 7, 4 verbs, 4 adjectives, 1 adverb. Complex words with affixes 7, 4 reduplications, 2 compound words, 1 abbreviation word. Limited selingkung registers are 27 words, open selingkung registers are 3 words. Lexical meanings are 8 words, contextual meanings are 10 words, social meanings are 7 words, cultural meanings are 5 words. From the overall data, the most dominant register is the complex word form to show the characteristics and style of Ling Ling Lieanti. With the presence of Javanese language registers in Ling Ling Lieanti content is a characteristic of Ling Ling Lieanti content showing to add emotional and expressive appeal, for a dramatic style so that the audience is interested in watching, as well as strengthening local culture in this modern era. By finding the form and meaning of register in Ling Ling Lieanti's content, it is hoped that it can become an object of further research, especially Javanese language research in sociolinguistic studies.

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