

**WORD FORMATION AND MEANING OF SLANG WORDS ON “MEME”
PICTURE OF GROUP “SHITPOSTBOT 5000” ON SOCIAL MEDIA
“FACEBOOK”**

A THESIS

Submitted as partial fulfillment of requirements for Bachelor Degree of English
Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan
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declares that the thesis under the title Word Formation Process And Meaning Of Slang Words On "Meme" Picture Of Group "Shitpostbot 5000" On Social Media "Facebook" is my original scientific work which has been conducted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Sarjana degree and submitted to English Department, Arts and Humanities Faculty of Sunan Ampel State Islamic University. Additionally, it does not incorporate any other text from the previous experts except the quotations and theories itself. If the thesis later is found as a plagiarism work, the writer is truthfully responsible with any kind of suitable rules and consequences.

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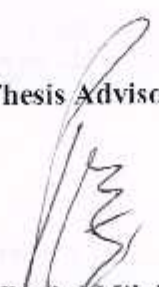
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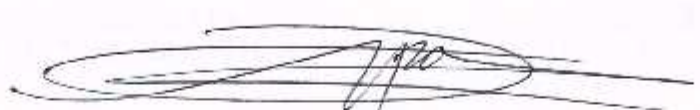
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(Elsa Lisanul Fathonah)
nama terang dan tanda tangan

Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2008:415), slang is very informal words and expressions used in spoken conversation, especially used by particular group of people. We also can say that slang word is nonstandard word that commonly used by teenager in informal conversation with friends. According to Allan and Burridge (2006:69), slang is language of a highly colloquial and contemporary type. It means slang is a language which commonly used by teenager in casual or daily conversation. There are some criteria of slang word, those are: informal words, nonstandard variety, used in certain people who are familiar with the term, more often in spoken then written, and taboo words for higher social status. So that, slang word cannot use either in formal writing or conversation.

According to Wardhaugh (2006:10) social structure may either influence or determine linguistic structure and/or behavior. People with higher social status commonly use standardized language or we can say that they will prefer to choose good diction in every conversation they have. But, commonly people with lower social status prefer to use casual language or slang. Besides social structure, age also can be a factor in choosing diction. People in different age have different diction of language they use to speak. Teenager commonly more often use casual language. Some studies show that language varieties influenced by regional, social, ethnic origin and possibly their gender. Other studies shows that particular ways of speaking, choices of words, and even rules for conversing are in fact highly determined by certain social requirements.

There are several reviews of related studies of this current study. The first is the research of Aprilia Lestari (2016) from State Islamic University of Sunan

Ampel Surabaya. Her research is about analyzing slang word in song lyrics used by Bruno Mars. Based on 58 data taken from 15 songs of Bruno Mars, she found 5 word formation processes, those are: clipping, blending, coinage, borrowing, acronym. The researcher found something lacking in her research. She suggested the reader to use slang words in daily conversation. But the researcher thinks that slang is kind of informal language, so it is not appropriate to use in formal situation or when we talk with someone older than us in daily conversation. The second, she used song as the data source of the research. In slang analysis, especially in State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, the researcher found many slang analysis which use song as the data source. Those weaknesses of her research will be completed in this current study.

The second previous studies come from Siti Nia Mahnunik (2015) that analyzed Slang language in Justin Bieber's songs used word formation process theory of George Yule. She found 4 word formation processes, those are: clipping, blending, coinage, and acronym. But, same with the first previous study, she used song as the data source. In slang analysis, especially in State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, the researcher found many slang analysis which use song as the data source.

The third previous studies come from Anggun Putri Kumalasari (2016) from State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya that analyzed slang words used by Surabaya teenager in their group on social media Facebook. Besides taking the data from Facebook group, she was also taking the data from daily conversation. She found 5 word formation processes, those are: acronym,

coinage, prefix process, clipping, and blending. She also mentioned the reasons of using slang word in daily conversation. However, she only found 5 word formation processes of slang words, but originally there are 10 word formation processes.

The fourth previous study about slang comes from journal article of Winda Pradianti. Her article is about slang words among Junior High School Student in everyday conversation. She found 11 slang word formations, her instruments are in a form of questionnaire and interview. She interviewed the data source to know their reason why they use slang word in daily conversation.

The last previous study came from Wahyu Purba Laksono (2016) that analyzed "*Meme Troll Football*" using Semiotics theory by Roland Barthes to find denotative and connotative meaning of meme picture. He used meme picture as the data source of the study same with this current study, but he did not analyze slang.

The data sources of previous studies above took from song, social media group, and school. Those data sources were common in slang analysis, especially in State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. So, in this current study the researcher used meme picture as the data source that made the research became unique and different from the data source of previous studies above. Besides that, commonly research about slang, especially in State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya only found several word formation processes. But, in this current study, the researcher completes the research by finding all of word formation

processes according to Yule (2010) in the book under the title “The Study of Language” and translates all of slang words using slang dictionary online named “urban dictionary” to know the meaning of each slang words.

In this current study, the researcher categorizes slang words based on word formation theory of George Yule. O’Grady (1996:117) states that to make new word people usually use word formation. O’Grady and Yule (1996:63-70) they stated that the word formation process consist of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronym, derivation (prefixes, suffixes, infixes) and multiple process. In this research, the researcher finds all of those word formation processes to complete the research. Besides that, the researcher translates all of slang words she found to know the meaning.

We can find slang words in many literature texts, such as song, movie, and etc. But in this study, the researcher finds slang words on *meme* picture, because the researcher thinks that song or movie are too common to be taken as the data source. Based on Oxford Dictionary, *Meme* is picture containing jokes in a form of words. According to Laksono (2016:2), Meme (/mi:m/) is a new phenomenon in the virtual world and becomes one of the most popular forms of humor on the internet. Besides it was unique, the researcher used meme picture as the data source because meme is the representation of the world. The researcher hopes that the reader will enjoy when they read this research.

The researcher used meme picture on *Meme Group named "Shitpostbot 5000"* as the data source of the research. The researcher used this *meme group* because this group has most likes rather than other *meme* groups she found on social media Facebook. This group was routinely uploaded meme pictures. The Facebook user who likes that picture automatically will click the like button to show that they like that picture. Besides that, this group uploaded most pictures rather than another *meme* group on social media Facebook that makes this group be an active group on social media Facebook and get more likers day by day.

In this current study, the researcher gave suggestion for the reader to not use slang word when they have conversation with older people or when they were in formal situation. As the researcher mentioned above, slang is kind of nonstandard and informal language. So, it not appropriate if we use slang word in formal situation or when we talked with older people. It shows impolite behavior when we use slang word in formal situation or when we talked with older people. This study is significant for all people in the world that do not know about the use of slang words. This research also needs to be analyzed deeper as enrichment in linguistics research field.

Slang is a language which is commonly used by teenager; slang can also be developed following the development of the era. The researcher uses *word formation* theory by George Yule (2010) as the main theory of this research. It seeks three questions; the first is to find kinds of word formation process on meme picture. The second question is find the most frequent word formation process. The third question is to find the meaning of each slang words.

2.2 Word Formation Process

According to Mc-Carthy (2002:4), word is a basic unit of language. And word formation is a way to create new words. According to O'Grady (1996:117) states that to make new word people usually use word formation. Yule (2010:60) also stated that linguistically, the processes of forming the new words are called word formation process. The researcher will use George Yule theory about word formation process as the main theory. In this reserach, the researcher categorized slang words based on word formation process. Yule (2010:53) stated that there are 10 word formation processes. These are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple process.

a. Coinage

One of the least common processes of word formation in English is coinage, that is, the invention of totally new terms. In linguistics, coinage is the invention of totally new word, the typically process of coinage usually adopt the brand names as common word. According to Yousefi (2009) in his journal said that coinage is the invention of totally new words. The typical process of coinage usually involves the extention of a product name from a specific reference to a more general one. For example think of *Rinso* for *detergent*. Or we can say that coinage is word formation process in which to create a new word

the taking over of words from other languages. Throughout its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of loan-words from other languages, including *alcohol* (Arabic), *boss* (Dutch), *croissant* (French), *lilac* (Persian), *piano* (Italian), *pretzel* (German), *robot* (Czech), *tycoon* (Japanese), *yogurt* (Turkish), and *zebra* (Bantu). Other languages, of course, borrow terms from English, as can be observed in the Japanese use of *suupaamaaketto* (supermarket) and *rajio* (radio) or Hungarians talking about sport, *klub* and *futbal* or the French discussing problems of *le stress*, over a glass of *le whisky*, during *le weekend*. In Indonesian language, there are also borrowed words from other languages such as *Koran/newspaper* (Dutch), *guru/teacher* (India) and many others.

A special type of borrowing is described as *loan-translation* or *calque*. In this process, there is a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language. The English word *superman* is thought to be a loan-translation of the German *ubermensch*, and the term *loan-word* itself is believed to have come from the German *lehnwort*. The American concept of “boyfriend” was a borrowing, with sound modification, into Japanese as *boyifurendo*, but as a calque into Chinese as “male friend” or *nan pengyu*.

University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya did not find all of word formation process. So, in this research, the researcher tried to make a complete slang research by categorizing all of slang words she found using 10 word formation process by George Yule (1996).

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Data and Data Source

The data source of this study is *meme picture* of meme group named “*Shitpostbot 5000*” on social media Facebook. We can find this group on <https://web.facebook.com/shitpostbotv2/>, and then write “*Shitpostbot 5000*” on the search column. The likers of this group on Facebook are around 386.427 people, and 391.317 followers. It means that the group is active to post meme pictures. This group has 14.969 meme pictures which have been uploaded by the group admin. The Facebook user who likes that picture automatically will click the like button to show that they likes or entertained by that picture. Besides that, this group uploaded more pictures than another *meme* group on social media Facebook that makes this group an active group on social media Facebook and get more likers day by day.

Based on those reasons the researcher thinks that the data which were taken from “*Shitpostbot 5000*” group can support the research. And then, the data of this research is in form of slang words which were taken form meme picture.

No.	Types of Word Formation	Code
1.	Coinage	Coi
2.	Borrowing	Bor
3.	Compounding	Com
4.	Blending	Bln
5.	Clipping	Clp
6.	Backformation	Bck
7.	Conversion	Con
8.	Acronym	Acr
9.	Derivation	Der
10.	Multiple process	Mp

Table 3.1 Example of Coding.

No.	Word Formation	Slang Word
1.	Coinage	Shitposting.
2.	Borrowing	Cheesy, Bae.
3.	Compounding	Friendzoned, Ex-boyfriend.
4.	Blending	Tryna, Wanna, Imma, Gotta, Yall.
5.	Clipping	u, r, pic, urself, bout, dnt, kno, lil, da, ya, bih, ex.
6.	Backformation	Kink.
7.	Conversion	Asshole.
8.	Acronym	LOL, gf, wtf, idk, oml, wyd.
9.	Derivation	hottie, kinky.
10.	Multiple process	Shitposting.

Table 4.1 Word Formation Process Found from Meme Pictures.

