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

A THESIS

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Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan

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ABSTRACT

Fathonah, E.L. 2018. Word Formation And Meaning Of Slang Words On "meme" Picture Of Group "Shitpostbot 5000" On Social Media "Facebook" English Department, Faculty of Arts And Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The advisor: Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.

Key words: word formation, slang word, meme.

This research discusses word formation process used in *meme* picture of a group in social media *Facebook*. The aims of this research are to find what kind of word formation process of slang words appeared in each *meme* picture, the most frequent word formation process that used in *meme* picture which has been collected by the researcher, and the meaning of each slang words found from *meme* pictures.

In this research, the researcher applied descriptive qualitative design. The data are taken from *meme* pictures which have uploaded in group "Shitpostbot 5000" on social media Facebook. The main theory which was used in this research is taken from the book under the title The Study of Language: Third Edition by George Yule (2006).

The result of this research shows that the researcher has found 10 word formation processes and 33 slang words of 23 *meme* pictures. Kinds of word formation processes found by the researcher are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple process. The most frequent word formation process is "clipping". There are 33 slang words that have been translated by the researcher using online dictionary for slang named *urban dictionary*. Example of slang words are **bae** means nick name of girlfriend, boyfriend, husband, or wife; **gf** means girlfriend, **yall** means you all, and many more.

INTISARI

Fathonah, E.L. 2018. Word Formation And Meaning Of Slang Words On "meme" Picture Of Group "Shitpostbot 5000" On Social Media "Facebook" English Department, Faculty of Arts And Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Pembimbing: Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: pembentukan kata, kata slang, meme.

Penelitian ini pembahas tentang teori pembentukan kata yang digunakan dalam gambar meme dari grup bernama "Shitpostbot 5000" di media social Facebook. Adapun beberapa tujuan dari penelitian ini antara lain adalah mengetahui jenis proses pembentukan kata atau word formation process dari kata slang atau slang word yang terdapat pada gambar meme, jenis proses pembentukan kata yang paling sering digunakan di gambar meme yang telah dikumpulkan oleh penulis, dan arti dari setiap kata slang yang ditemukan dari gambar meme.

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menerapkan desain penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data dari penelitian ini diambil dari gambar meme yang telah diunggah di grup "Shitpiostbot 5000" pada media social Facebook. Teori utama yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini diambil dari buku berjudul The Study of Language: Third Edition by George Yule (2006).

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penulis telah menemukan 10 proses pembentukan kata dan 33 kata slang dari 23 gambar meme. Adapun jenis dari peoses pembentukan kata yang telah ditemukan oleh penulis adalah **coinage**, **borrowing**, **compounding**, **blending**, **clipping**, **backformation**, **conversion**, **acronym**, **derivation**, dan **multiple process**. Jenis proses pembentukan kata yang paling sering digunakan adalah **clipping**. Ada 33 kata slang yang telah diterjemahkan oleh penulis menggunakan kamus online khusus slang bernama *urban dictionary*. Adapun contoh dari kata slang seperti **bae** yang artinya panggilan saying untuk kekasih, suami, atau istri; **gf** artinya kekasih yang dalam bahasa inggris adalah *girlfriend*, **yall** yang artinya kalian semua, dan lain sebagainya.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The first part of this research is introduction of study which consists of background of the study, statement of the problems, objective research, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of Study

Language is a vital aspect of communication. In reality, human use kinds of language as a tool of communication used by society. Language that is used by society has been agreed by participants in its meaning. Language cannot be separated from society, because people in society are user of language to communicate each other. According to Lestari (2016) in sociolinguistics, language has varieties. Language variety can occur within communication depend on the aspect speaker, as Lestari cited in her thesis about statement of Fishman in Muhammad Ismail (2014) said that from the aspect of speaker, language variety is divided in five parts: dialect, register, jargon, style, and slang.

There are language varieties around us, but in this study, the researcher focused on slang. Here in this study, the researcher use slang as the topic because slang is very close to us, people may use it in daily conversation, especially in casual or informal conversation without knowing that slang can be analyzed based on word formation process, therefore she wants to identify slang deeper. Based on

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 someting 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 sata 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.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

The research problems are formulated as the following questions, are:

- 1. What kind of word formation occurs in the meme pictures of "Shitpostbot 5000" group?
- 2. What is the most frequent word formation used by meme group "Shitpostbot 5000"?
- 3. What is the meaning of each slang words of each meme picture of meme group "Shitpostbot 5000" on social media Facebook?

1.3 Objective of Study

- 1. To reveal kind of word formation occurs in Meme pictures she found from meme group "Shitpostbot 5000" on social media Facebook.
- To analyze which one is the most frequent word formation used in Meme picture in meme group "Shitpostbot 5000" on social media Facebook.
- 3. To describe the meaning of each slang words she found from meme group "Shitpostbot 5000" on social media Facebook.

1.4 Significance of study

This present study is made to give a theoretical study for the reader so that they can understand the meaning of slang words which is analyzed in this study. Hopefully by read this research, they can understand the meaning of each slang word included in this research. Besides that, hopefully this research is useful for the readers who do not know yet about the use of slang words and the researcher hopes that after knowing the use and the meaning of each slang words, they can be wise to use slang words in spoken or written conversation.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

In this study, the researcher identified the kind of slang words used on meme pictures of meme group "shitpostbot 5000" in social media Facebook. The researcher categorized those slang words based on word formation theory of George Yule (2010).

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

Slang

Slang is informal style that characterized as haring greater amount of abbreviation, shortening, contraction and deletion.

Word formation

Word formation is the creation of a new word.

Meme

Meme is an image, video, piece of text, etc. That typically humorous in nature that is copied and spread rapidly by internet users.

Shitpostbot 5000

Shitpostbot 5000 is a group on social media Facebook which posts meme pictures.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides an explanation of the theories that becomes the basis of this study.

2.1 Slang

Language is a vital aspect of communication. Language also used as a tool of everyday conversation. According to Lestari (2016) in sociolinguistics, language has varieties. Language variety can occur within communication depending on the speaker aspect. As cited by Lestari about a statement of Fishman in Muhammad Ismail (2014) says that from the aspect of speaker, language variety is divided in five parts: dialect, register, jargon, style, and slang. But in this research, the researcher only focused on Slang as the major topic.

According to Zhou (2013) in his article about "A Sociolingustics Study of American Slang", Slang is highly informal and is often used in colloquial or casual speech. It is a part of a language that is usually outside of conventional or standard usage and that may consist of both newly coined words and phrases and of new or extended meanings attached to established terms. It shows that slang cannot be used in formal written or situation. Slang can be written in word, phrase, or sentences. Slang also can be included in written or spoken language, but some linguist said that slang more often occur in spoken rather that written language.

Slang is a kind of informal language usually used by young people in certain group. According to Oxford Leaner's Pocket Dictionary (2008:415), Slang is very informal words and expressions used in spoken conversation by a particular group of people. According to Richard (1985) slang is used for informal speech variety which often serves as an "in group" language such as teenagers. We can found slang easily on song, especially *rap* song, movies such as "Akeelah and The Bee", television program that consist of teenagers such as music, etc.

There are several factors which influent the use of slang. Slang is a kind of sociolect and idiolect has to do with separation brought about by different social and individual conditions. Zhou (2013) tried to explain the factor of using slang in his article about "A Sociolingustics Study of American Slang". He said that the factors of slang usage includes gender, occupation, and age.

a. Gender

Language, like other form of social activity, has to be appropriate to the speakers using it. This is why, in many communities, men and women's speech is different. In the use of American slang, men and women differ from each other. Besides gender, occupation also becomes a factor of using slang.

b. Occcupation

There is an inverse relationship between the occupation variable and acceptance of slang. People with lower grade in their job more often or accept slang words. and then the last factor is age.

c. Age

Age factor also influences the use of American slang. Zhou (2013) stated that American youths, especially the teenagers and college students, are the main consumers and makers of American slang. The American teenagers and college students are the fashion makers. They are radical in every aspect including their ways of using language. They are not afraid of making mistakes, but ready to explore the unknown things. They are full of curiosity, pursuit and are mad with new things. At the same time, they have a strong sense of independence; do not bend blindly to any authorities like parents and teachers. They are ready to challenge traditional conventions and customs. They tend to make good use of the slang terms created by the musicians, pop singers, or those engaged in the popular trades. For instance, the words crazy originally means mad, strange, silly, but the musicians of the pop used this word to mean a completely different meaning beautiful, excellent, or exciting.

Adults (including elderly Americans) comparatively use slang less, but sometimes they use it in some very informal environment, particularly chatting with family members or close friends. At that time, slang terms can be efficient shorthand ways to express their ideas and concepts. Not only does this make their communication more efficient, but also it reinforces their friendship.

According to Mattiello (2008:32), there are 4 approaches to define slang. These are sociological, stylistic, linguistics, and lexicography approach.

a. Sociological approach

Within sociological approach, slang is ascribed the two opposite purposes of keeping insiders together and outsiders out. On the other hand, Eble (1996:11) in Elisa's book stresses the social and interpersonal aspects of slang and its function "to establish or reinforce social identity or cohesiveness within a group or with a trend or fashion in society at large." Accordingly, sharing the same slang vocabulary aids both to gain acceptance in a group and to preserve group solidarity (Munro ed. 1997). On the other hand, slang is said to serve antisocial purposes such as marking social differences. So, from the statement above we can know that as a social approach, slang word used to get acceptance of the group that also use the same slang.

b. Stylistic approach

Within stylistic approach, slang is neutrally and rather vaguely defined as a level of usage. Stylistically, slang defined as creativity in language. Slang also can rather view as short disuse ephemeral vocabulary that is expecting either to pass into disuse or to have more standard status, such as *gay language*.

c. Linguistics approach

From linguistics point of view, slang is regarded as the use of ordinary word in extraordinary sense or extraordinary word in ordinary sense. Jespersen at Elisa's book stated that slang "finds amusement in the creation and propagation of new words and in attaching new meaning to old words". Or we can say that slang is about a creativity to create new words with new meaning or find out new meaning of old word. Slang is essentially an experimental language.

d. Lexicographical approach

Slang acquired as informal vocabulary which is outside of standard usage. And which belongs rather to familiar conversation than in written language. Slang creates new words with new meaning. So slang word gives new vocabulary in language.

All of the approaches to define slang are appropriate with this research. But to focusing the research, the researcher chose sociological approach to define slang. Matiello said that people commonly used slang words in daily conversation because they want to get acceptance of the group that also use the same slang words.

2.1.1 Reason of Using Slang

After knowing the definition of slang, the researcher thinks that the reader should know the common reason of using slang. According to Shovan Sarkar in his article about "Slang: 5 Reasons You Should Use it" there are 5 reasons of using slang. These are:

1. To Be Unique

Most of people are individuals and desire for uniqueness. It means that most of people are commonly want to be different and unique. Using something out of the box stuff like slang will make you noticed among your friends. Or we can say that people commonly use slang to get acceptance from their group.

2. To Be Social

We know that slang is commonly used in a group. Slang was once considered as the lowest sort of communication. But now some people considered slang to be intelligent and insightful variation to the blandness of the quality language. Sometimes, people used slang to soften a tragedy. They tried to find another word to describe something. So, using slang will add to tour positive attitude to suit you in a group.

3. To Be Colorful

Slang substitutes colorful images for the standard or formal word. It communicates nuances of meaning or emotion more creatively than formal language. Slang really helps you to remove clichés and make your language to be cool and unique. It is often fun to unite imagination and use slang with friends.

Such as: Knowing your onions (to be aware or knowledgeable), dog's dinner (a person who is dressed nicely).

4. To Be Secretive

Slang is understood within a particular group only. Use slang to line someone apart and make it a bit difficult for others to know your group secret.

5. To Be Linguist

Slang is about creating new words without studying much or having any degree at all. For language, slang resembles a laboratory. In this invisible laboratory, new words or forms are tested. If slang becomes popular enough or often used by people in group, it becomes part of language.

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 processof 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

or phrase that other people begin to use. The other example is the word "swag" means "cool".

According to Yule (2010:59) as cited in the thesis of Nisa (2011) about *Word Formation Process of the Register Used by Traffic Police Officers at SATLANTAS POLRESTABES Surabaya*, coinage also includes the case of *eponym*, or new words based on the name of person or place. People seldom realize that they often use eponyms in their daily life. They use terms such as *Hoover* (or even *Spangler*), *sandwich* (from the eighteen century Earl of Sandwich who first insisted on having his bread and meat together while gambling), and *jeans* (from the Italian city of Genoa where the type of cloth was first made). Some eponyms are technical terms based on the names of the (first) investor/discoverer, such as *Fahrenheit* (from the name Gabriel Fahrenheit from Germany), Volt (from the Italian, Alessandro Volta), and Watt (from the Scottish Investor, James Watt) (Yule 2010:59). Another example is street name in Surabaya A. Yani comes from an Indonesian hero named Jendral Ahmad Yani.

b. Borrowing

According to Yule (1985:51-56) as cited in the thesis of Athanty (2007:11) about *The Study of Word Formation Processes on Slang Words in GADIS Teenage Magazine Articles* stated that one of the most common sources of new words in English is borrowing, that is

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 terns 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*.

c. Compounding

According to Lieber (2009:43) Derivation is not the only way of forming new words, of course. Many languages also form words by a process called compounding. Compounds are words that are composed of two (or more) bases, roots, or stems. In English we generally use free bases to compose compounds. For example:

- 1. Compounds of two nouns: windmill, dog bed, book store.
- 2. Compounds of two adjectives: icy cold, blue-green, red hot.
- 3. Compounds of an adjective and a noun: greenhouse, blackboard, hard hat.
- 4. Compounds of a noun and an adjective: sky blue, cherry red, rock hard.

According to Yule (2010:55) compounding is a combining two separate words to produce a single form. Common english compounds are *bookcase*, *doorknob*, *fingerprint*, *sunburn*, *textbook*, *wallpaper*, *wastebasket*, and *waterbed*. All these examples are noun, but we can also create compound adjectives (*good-looking*, *low-paid*) and compunds of adjective (*fast*) plus noun (*food*) as in *a fast-food restaurant* or *a full-time job*.

d. Blending

Another word formation process is named blending. Plag (2002:155) defined blending as words that combine two (rarely three or more) words into one, deleting material from one or both of the source words. Different from compounding that combining two or more words become one word without deleting any material from each word. Blending is combining two or more words become one words with deleting material from one or each word. Plag (2002) gave us blending rule to creating new word using blending process by using A, B, C and D, referring to the respective parts of the elements involved: $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C} \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}$. For example: motor + hotel = motel.

e. Clipping

According to Yule (2006:55), the element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable (facsimile) is reduced to a shorter form (fax), usually beginning in casual speech. The term gasoline is still used, but most people talk about gas, using the clipped form. Other common examples are ad (advertisement), bra (brassiere), cab(cabriolet), condo (condominium), fan (fanatic), flu (influenza), perm (permanent wave), phone, plane and pub(public house). English speakers also like to clip each other's names, as in Al, Ed, Liz, Mike, Ron, Sam, Sue and Tom.

There must be something about educational environments that encourages clipping because so many words get reduced, as in chem, exam, gym, lab, math, phys-ed, poly-sci, prof and typo.

A particular type of reduction, favored in Australian and British English, produces forms technically known as hypocorisms. In this process, a longer word is reduced to a single syllable, then –y or –ie is added to the end. This is the process that results in *movie* ('moving pictures') and *telly* ('television'). It has also produced *Aussie* ('Australian'), *Barbie* ('barbecue'), *bookie* ('bookmaker'), *brekky* ('breakfast') and *hankie* ('handkerchief'). You can probably guess what *Chrissy pressies* are.

f. Back Formation

Yule (2006:56) stated that a very specialized type of reduction process is known as backformation. Typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb). A good example of backformation is the process whereby the noun *television* first came into use and then the verb *televise* was created from it. Other examples of words created by this process are: *donate* (from 'donation'), emote (from 'emotion'), enthuse (from 'enthusiasm'), liaise (from 'liaison') and babysit (from 'babysitter'). Indeed, when we use the verb backform (Did you know that 'opt' was

backformed from 'option'?), we are using a backformation. One very regular source of backformed verbs in English is based on the pattern worker—work. The assumption seems to have been that if there is a noun ending in -er (or something close in sound), then we can create a verb for what that noun -er does. Hence, an editor will edit, a sculptor will sculpt and burglars, peddlers and swindlers will burgle, peddle and swindle.

g. Conversion

McCarty (2002:142) stated that conversion is the derivation of one lexeme from another (e.g. the verb *father* from the noun *father*) without any overt change in shape. Some linguists analyze this phenomenon as zero-derivation. Zero-derivation means the derivation of one lexeme from another by means of a phonologically empty, or 'zero', affix. Or we can say that conversion is one of the ways to forming new word without adding any affix on the basic word.

Yule (2010:57) stated that a change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction), is generally known as *conversion*. Other labels for this very common process are "category change" and "functional shift." A number of nouns such as *bottle*, *butter*, *chair* and *vacation* have come to be used, through conversion, as verbs: *We bottled the home-brew last night; Have you buttered the toast?; Someone has to chair the*

meeting; They are vacationing in Florida. These conversions are readily accepted, but some examples, such as the noun *impact* being used as a verb, seem to *impact* some people's sensibilities rather negatively.

The conversion process is particularly productive in Modern English, with new uses occurring frequently. The conversion can involve verbs becoming nouns, with guess, *must* and *spy* as the sources of *a guess*, *a must* and *a spy*. Phrasal verbs (*to print out, to take over*) also become nouns (*a print out, a takeover*). One complex verb combination (want to be) has become a new noun, as in *He isn't in the group, he's just a wannabe*.

Verbs (see through, stand up) also become adjectives, as in seethrough material or a stand-up comedian. Or adjectives, as in a <u>dirty</u> floor, an <u>empty</u> room, some <u>crazy</u> ideas and those <u>nasty</u> people, can become the verbs to dirty and to empty, or the nouns a crazy and the nasty.

Some compound nouns have assumed adjectival or verbal functions, exemplified by *the ball park* appearing in *a ball-park figure* or asking someone to *ball-park an estimate of the cost*. Other nouns of this type are *carpool*, *mastermind*, *microwave* and *quarter-back*, which are all regularly used as verbs. Other forms, such as *up* and *down*, can also become verbs, as in *They're going to up the price of oil* or *We downed a few beers at the Chimes*.

It is worth noting that some words can shift substantially in meaning when they change category through conversion. The verb *to doctor* often has a negative sense, not normally associated with the source noun *a doctor*. A similar kind of reanalysis of meaning is taking place with respect to the noun *total* and the verb *run around*, which do not have negative meanings. However, after conversion, if you *total* (= verb) your car, and your insurance company gives you the *runaround* (= noun), then you will have a double sense of the negative.

h. Acronym

Yule (2006:57) stated that acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These can be forms such as *CD* ("compact disk") or *VCR* ("video cassette recorder") where the pronunciation consists of saying each separate letter. More typically, acronyms are pronounced as new single words, as in *NATO*, *NASA* or *UNESCO*. These examples have kept their capital letters, but many acronyms simply become everyday terms such as *laser* ("light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation"), radar ("radio detecting and ranging"), scuba ("self-contained underwater breathing apparatus") and zip ("zone improvement plan") code.

Names for organizations are often designed to have their acronym represent an appropriate term, as in "mothers against drunk driving" (MADD) and "women against rape" (WAR). Some new acronyms come into general use so quickly that many speakers do not think of their component meanings. Innovations such as the ATM ("automatic teller machine") and the required PIN ("personal identification number") are regularly used with one of their elements repeated, as in sentence "I sometimes forget my PIN number when I go to the ATM machine."

i. Derivation

According to Yule (2006:57), derivation is one of word formation process to creating new words by adding affixes. Some common affixes are *un-*, *mis-*, *pre-*, *-ful*, *-less*, *-ish*, *-ism* and *-ness* which appear in words like *unhappy*, *misrepresent*, *prejudge*, *joyful*, *careless*, *boyish*, *terrorism* and *sadness*.

a. Prefixes and Suffixes

Looking more closely at the preceding group of words, we can see that some affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word (*e.g. un-*). These are called prefixes. Other affixes have to be added to the end of the word (*e.g.-ish*) and are called suffixes. All English words formed by this derivational process have either prefixes or

suffixes, or both. Thus, *mislead* has a prefix, *disrespectful* has both a prefix and a suffix, and *foolishness* has two suffixes.

b. Infix

There is a third type of affix, not normally used in English, but found in some other languages. This is called an infix and, as the term suggests, it is an affix that is incorporated inside another word. It is possible to see the general principle at work in certain expressions, occasionally used in fortuitous or aggravating circumstances emotionally aroused English by speakers: Hallebloodylujah!, Absogoddamlutely! And Unf**kinbelievable!. In the film Wish You Were Here, the main character expresses her aggravation (at another character who keeps trying to contact her) by screaming Tell him I've gone to Singabloodypore! We could view these 'inserted' forms as a special version of infixing in English.

a. Multiple Process

Arthanty (2007:17) stated that although we have concentrated on each of these word-formation processes in isolation, it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of particular word. For example, if we hear someone complain that *problems will the project have snowballed*, the final term can be noted

as an example of 'compounding', whereby *snow* and *ball* have been combined to form the noun *snowball*, which has then undergone 'conversion' to be used as a verb. Forms, which begin as 'acronyms' can also undergo other process, as in the use of *lase* as a verb, the result of 'back-formation' from *laser*. In the expression, waspish attitudes, the form WASP ('white Anglo-Saxon Protestan') has lost its capital letters and gained a suffix in the 'drivation' process.

2.3 Meme

In this digital era, people often use internet as a communication media, for example by using social media, blog, or using electronic news that people can write something in there. Internet also can be used as a communication media using pictures which containing text. People often share their idea using that picture; we can call that picture as an *internet meme*.

Dawkins is the discoverer about term 'meme'. According to Dawkins (1976:173-174), the word meme comes from Greek, 'Mimene', in Frence is 'meme'. It means a unit of cultural transmission, or a unit of imitation. Memes pass from brain to brain through a specific process called imitation. A meme-idea could be described as an entity can be transmitted from brain to brain; the differences in how people represent it are not part of meme idea. 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. *meme* becomes something happy to be followed because *meme* shows everything that close to people and *meme* also containing jokes or humour inside. So, people who read or looke the *meme* will laughing and entertained.

Here is an example of meme picture:

when you didn't do anything for the group project but still get an A+



Figure 2.1 Example of Meme Picture

The picture above is an example of *meme picture*. That picture shows an excited expression of someone who is happy to get an A+ on his examination although he does not do a certain effort to get A+. Two eggs on his eyes show an exaggeration of an excited expression.

In some occasion, the researcher had some conversation on facebook with the admin of social media group named *shitpostboth 5000*. The researcher asked that why *meme* picture often use slang words and then the admin said that slang words used in *meme* picture as exaggeration.

Here is the picture:

Hello, could I know who's the admin of this group?
Let me introduce my self first.
my name is Elsa, I'm from Indonesia.
now I'm doing research about slang words analysis used in meme picture.
could you please to help me?
I want to know the reason why these meme pictures mostly use slang words.
Please answer my message okay?
I really need your help
I'm the happiest woman in this world if you help me. so, please answer my message.
Thankyou so much to the moon and back.

PING!!!

hi elsa

i guess people use slang a lot in memes because memes are a representation of the world at the time. it's a form of satire.

memes tend to exaggerate slang, because that's how comedy works. comedy needs something to be exaggerated to be funny

90TEC

The best language is language thats understood.

Whether slang ve eesoteric or widely popular, it never seems to become less potent with a sense of exclusivity. Exclusivity enhances comedy, it makes people feel special.

27 MEI 22:30

anyway, thankyou so much Sir nice to have a chat with you.

Figure 2.2 and 2.3 Picture which Containing a Conversation Between Researcher and the Admin of *Shitpostbot 5000* Group

Those pictures above show that slang meme pictures often used slang words to become funny and as an exaggeration aspect. *Meme* becomes the data source of this research. Each of *meme pictures* are containing slang words which becomes the main topic that be analyzed using word formation process of George Yule (2010). And then *meme picture* will be analyzed using semiotics theory of Roland Barthes (2001). The researcher analyzed the denotation and connotation meaning of each *meme* pictures.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains how the researcher collected and analyzed the data. It is includes research design, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this study, slang words which are taken from meme picture become an important aspect of the research to answer the research problem. The researcher found out kinds of word formation process by analyzing slang words she found. The researcher used qualitative method. Arikunto (1998) as cited in Laksono (2016) stated that qualitative research explains the data using words or sentence which is separated into categories to get the conclusion. In this research, the researcher found the data in a form of slang words, categorized those slang words based on word formation process, the most frequent word formation process, and then described the meaning of each slang words using dictionary.

The researcher focused on slang word as the main topic of the research which was found from *meme picture* of *meme group* on social media Facebook. The researcher categorized those slang words based on word formation process. George Yule (1996:117) stated that there are 10 word formations processes. In this research, the researcher found all items of word formation processes to make the research complete. Most of slang researches, especially in State Islamic

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.



Figure 3.2 Web Page of Meme Group "Shitpostbot 5000"

3.2.2 Instrument

Johnson and Christensen (2004) as cited in Laksono (2016) stated that the writer or researcher or human is an instrument in qualitative research to collect the data. The major instrument for this research was the researcher herself to collect and analyze the data. Additionally, the researcher also used supporting tools such as computer, internet connection, smartphone, papers, and ballpoint to support the research.

3.2.3 Technique of Data Collection

The researcher used these following techniques to collect the data:

1. Observing Meme pictures on Meme Group on Facebook

The researcher examined and observed meme pictures that have been uploaded by "Shitpostbot 5000" group, while looking for the data she needed.

2. Downloading data

In this step, the researcher downloaded meme pictures from meme group "Shitpostbot 5000" which contain slang word on it. The researcher randomly collected the data until it was enough to support the research.

3. Coding

After collecting meme pictures from data source, the researcher continued the step by coding each of slang words which was contained in pictures based on word formation process. This step was tabulated as this following table.

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	Мр	

TableTable 3.1 Example of Coding.

3.2.4 Data Analysis

Technique of the data analysis is as these following steps:

1. Categorizing Slang Words Based on Word Formation Process

After all of the data were collected and coded, the researcher began to analyze the data. The first step of data analysis is the researcher categorized slang words based on word formation process to answer research question number 1. This step was tabulated as this following table:

No.	Word Formation				
	Acronym	Blending	Clipping	Coinage	•••
1.	LOL	Trynna	Exam	Shitposting	
So on.		/	/		

Table 3.2 Example of Slang Categorization Based on Word Formation Process.

2. Finding the Most Frequent Word Formation Process.

In this step, the researcher counted and listed all of slang words in each word formation process, after listing slang words in each word formation process, the researcher continued the process by adding up the data using:

38

N/Data x 100 %

N: data in each word formation process

Data: total of all the data

From the process above the researcher can conclude which one was the most frequent word formation process to answer the research question number 2.

3. Translating

After categorizing slang words based on word formation process, the

researcher began to translate each of slang words using Urban Dictionary

on https://www.urbandictionary.com to answer research question number

3. The researcher wrote a slang word to be translated on the search column

of Urban Dictionary.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is about finding and discussion of the research. The researcher found 30 meme pictures from group "Shitpostbot 5000" on social media Facebook. In this chapter, the researcher was analyzing kind of word formation process found from the data source, the most frequent slang word, and the meaning of each slang words. Before the analysis, the researcher wanted to say sorry if there are so many dirty or informal words because we talked about slang word. But this research was made for academic purpose.

4.1 Kinds of Word Formation Process Found from the Data Source.

The data source of this research was in form of meme pictures that has been downloaded from group "Shitpostboth 5000" on social media Facebook. 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. The researcher found all kinds of word formation processes from 30 meme pictures that have been downloaded from group "Shitpostpot 5000" on social media Facebook. This finding was tabulated in this following table:

No.	Word Formation	Slang Word	
1.	Coinage	Shitposting.	
2.	Borrowing	Cheesy, Bae.	
3.	Compounding	Friendzoned, Exboyfriend.	
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.

After analyzing 30 memes to answer the first research problem about what kind of word formation process appears in the research, the researcher tabulated the result in form of table. In the table above there are 10 word formation processes which consisting slang words as the data which has taken from meme pictures. In the first number there is **Coinage** with one slang word **shitposting**, and then the next is **Borrowing** which consisting slang word **cheesy** and **bae**, and then **Compounding** with 2 slang words such as **friendzoned** and **ex-boyfriend**, the next is **Blending** with 5 slang words such as **tryna**, **wanna**, **imma**, **gotta**, and **yall**, after that there is **Clipping** with 12 slang words such as **u**, **r**, **pic**, **urself**, **bout**, **dnt**, **kno**, **lil**, **da**, **ya**, **bih**, and **ex**, and then there is **Backformation** with only 1 slang word **kink**, after that there is **Conversion** also with only 1 slang word **asshole**, and then there is **Acronym** with 6 slang words such as **LOL**, **GF**, **WTF**, **IDK**, **OML**, **WYD**, the next is **Derivation** with 2 slang words such as **hottie** and **kinky**, the last is **Multiple process** with only 1 slang word **Shitposting**.

4.2 The most Frequent Word Formation.

In this step, the researcher analyzed the most frequent word formation process by seeing total of slang words in each word formation process. After knowing total of slang words in each of word formation process, the researcher counted the most frequent word formation process using:

N/Data x 100 %

Note: N: data of each word formation.

Data: total of all data.

In this step, the researcher listed total of slang words in each word formation process, listed how many data of each word formation, and counted which the most frequent word formation is. This process is tabulated in this following table:

No.	Types of Word Formation	D ata	The Most Frequent
			Word Formation
1.	Coinage	1	1/33 x 100 % = 3,03 %
2.	Borrowing	2	2/33 x 100 % = 6,1 %
3.	Compounding	2	2/33 x 100 % = 6,1 %
4.	Blending	5	5/33 x 100 %-= 15,1 %
5.	Clipping	12	12/33 x 100 % = 36,4 %
6.	Backformation	1	1/33 x 100 % = 3,03 %
7.	Conversion	1	1/33 x 100 % = 3,03 %
8.	Acronym	6	6/33 x 100 % = 18,2 %

9.	Derivation	2	2/33 x 100 % = 6,1 %
10.	Multiple Process	1	1/33 x 100 % = 3,03 %
		Total:	The most frequent
		33	word formation:
			Clipping with precentage
			36,4 %

Table 4.2 Listing Slang Words Occurred in each of Slang Words and Precebtage of The Most Frequent Word Formation.

After calculated the data using particular pattern like the researcher mentioned above, the researcher could describe that Coinage has 3,03 % data, Borrowing and Compounding has 6,1 % data, and then Blending has 15,1 %, Clipping has 36,4 % data, Backformation and Conversion has 3,03 % data, and then Acronym has 18,2 % data, Derivation has 6,1 % data, and the last is Multiple process with 3,03 % data. From the calculation above the researcher can conclude that the most frequent word formation process was Clipping with 36,4 % data.

4.3 Meaning of Slang Words.

In this step, the researcher analyzed the meaning each slang words found from meme pictures using online dictionary for slang named "Urban Dictionary". In this research, the researcher only investigated about the meaning of slang words which are contained on meme pictures without analyzed the context of meme pictures. So, the researcher only focused on the text of meme pictures. slang word of each meme pictures is marked by "_____".

4.3.1 Coinage

Coinage is one of word formation process in which to create a new word or phrase that other people begin to use. For example the word "swag" means "cool". For word formation process coinage the researcher only can found 1 slang word, that is **shitposting**. The definition can be seen in the below:

1. Shitposting.

Data 1:

Me: I am never shitposting again, ever, in my entire life

There are 4 definitions of the word *shitposting*. these are:

- The constant posting of mildly amusing but usually unfunny memes, videos, or other pictures which are completely random or unrelated to any discussion.
- 2. The inability to add useful information to a forum.
- 3. Posting the same picture, GIF, or joke repeatedly, until it becomes an annoyance to all users on a site or forum.
- 4. When you post on internet forums and do not give an understanding about what you are saying.

At the previous chapter, the researcher has mentioned that coinage is the invention of totally new word; the typically process of coinage usually adopt the brand names as common word. The word *post* is an activity to upload picture, video, article, or others to the social media. The group member used word *Shitposting* because the name of the group is "Shitpostbot 5000". So, this is the coinage process of unfunny meme picture posting activity to "Shitpostbot 5000" group.

4.3.2 Borrowing

Like the word "borrow", word formation "borrowing" is the taking over of words from other languages which become new words that has new meaning. For word formation process "borrowing" the researcher can found 2 slang words, these are **cheesy** and **bae**. Here are the following definitions:

1. Cheesy Data 2: it ain't easy being cheesy

Based on Urban Dictionary, there are 2 definitions about the word *cheesy*. These are:

- Sentimental, melodramatic. For example: that Celine Dion song is so cheesy.
- 2. Cheesy is a unique word that usually used for calling something bad but it is not directly bad. Cheesy means something that is trying too hard to be good, basically something that is supposed to be good but it is not good.

The word *cheesy* borrowed from Latin word *caseus*, means sentimental, melodramatic, and emotional.

2. Bae

Data 3:

```
When bae hits you up after hours of not replying 😣
```

There are 4 definitions of the word bae in Urban Dictionary. These are:

- 1. The word *bae* borrowed from Denmark word, means *poop*.
- 2. A word used by 10-13 years old to describe their babe or before anyone else.
- 3. Bae is a Danish word for *poop*. Also used by people on the internet who think it means *baby*, *sweetie*, *etc*.
- 4. Another shortened word/acronym for the word Bacon And Eggs.

There are 3 types of the definition of the word *bae*. These are *poop*, *Bacon And Eggs*, *and Sweetie*. But based on the picture above, the definition of the word *bae* is baby, sweetie, or other special name for special person.

4.3.3 Compounding

Compounding is a combining two separate words to produce a single form.

Common english compounds are *bookcase*, *doorknob*, *fingerprint*, *sunburn*, *textbook*, *wallpaper*, *wastebasket*, and *waterbed*. For word formation process

compounding, the researcher found 2 slang words, these are **friendzoned** and **ex-boyfriend**. Here are the following definitions:

1. Friendzoned

Data 4:

When the girl that friendzoned you dies

There are definitions of the word *friendzoned*. These are:

- 1. When someone who declares you to be "just friend" but like lover.
- 2. When you try to be more than friends with some girl/boy, but he/she rejected and there is said "let's just be friends".
- 3. Friendzoned is basically a preemptive rejection where people get too comfortable with someone and see them as only a special conversation/sharing info partner "a friend" and unconsciously reject the person as a lover.

From the definitions above, the word *friendzoned* means when the person you like does not like you back and he or she only treats you as a friend, it called by *friendzone*. It is added by *-ed* means someone who is loved by someone but only considered as a friend.

2. Ex-boyfriend

Data 5:



There are 2 definitions of the word *ex-boyfriend*. These are:

- 1. The guy who cheats on you and then breaks up with you.
- 2. A guy you once dated, but now have erased all traces that existed in your life. It means they are not a couple anymore. It can also use for term exhusband or ex-wife, it means that they have been divorced.

From the definitions above, the word *ex-boyfriend* means a boy that ever been a boyfriend of a girl but they have been broken up. So the boy is called by exboyfriend.

4.3.4 Blending

Like the word "blend", blending is combining two or more words become one words with deleting material from one or each word. For example, the word **motel** is blended from the words **motor** + **hotel**. For the word formation process

blending, the researcher found 5 slang words. These are **tryna, wanna, imma, gotta,** and **yall.** Here are the following definitions:

1. Tryna

Data 6:

The look you make when you tryna cheat off someone's test and the teacher looks in your direction

Based on Urban Dictionary, the word *tryna* is a short form of the word *trying* + *to*. For example: *I'm tryna find it*. it means *I'm trying to find it*.

2. Wanna

Data 7:



Based on Urban Dictionary, the word *wanna* is a short form of the word *want* + *to*. For example: *I wanna do something*. It means *I want to do something*.

3. Imma

Data 8:

Whenever I get a boyfriend imma do this for him on his birthday 😊

Based on Urban Dictionary, the word *imma* is used in place of "I am going to..." technically should be spelled I'mma in a shortened version. For example: Imma do this for him on his birthday. It means I am going to do this for him on his birthday.

4. Gotta

Data 9:

WHEN THE COPS PULL YOU OVER YOU GOTTA BE AS WHITE AS POSSIBLE.

Based on Urban Dictionary, the word *gotta* is a short term for the word *got to*, means *have to*. For example: *I gotta go*. It means *I have to go*.

5. Yall

Data 10:



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Based on Urban Dictionary, the word y'all is the short form of the word you all.

For example: yall ugly. It means you all ugly.

4.3.5 Clipping

Clipping is a reduction in element of word. It occurs when occurs when a word of more than one syllable (facsimile) is reduced to a shorter form (fax), usually beginning in casual speech. Moreover in casual written language. For the word formation process clipping, the researcher found 13 slang words. These are **u**, **r**, **pic**, **urself**, **bout**, **dnt**, **kno**, **lil**, **da**, **ya**, **bih**, and **ex**. Here are the following definitions:

1.U

Data 11:

When utrying to be quiet in the kitchen at 2 am and u drop a spoon

Based on Urban Dictionary, the word u is a shorthand for the word you. It is commonly used in the text message or used in the internet.

2. r

Data 12:

Ur so ignored.

Based on Urban Dictionary, the word r is a lazy form of typing the word are. Or we can say that the word r is a slang form of the word are.

3. pic

Data 13:

Profile pic

Based on Urban Dictionary, the word *pic* is a short form of the word *picture*. it is used to describe any photograph or picture that is posted on the internet. once it is on the internet, it is a *pic*.

4. Urself

Data 14:

why u taking so long in the bathroom are u touching urself

Based on Urban Dictionary, the word *urself* is a short form of the word *yourself*.

5. Bout

Data 15:

At the data 15 there are 3 datas which is included in word formation process Clipping, these are *bout*, *dnt*, and *kno*.



The first slang word from data 15 is the word *bout*. Based on Urban Dictionary, the word *bout* is a short form of the word *about*.

6. Dnt

The second slang word is the word *dnt*. Based on Urban Dictionary, the word *dnt* means *do not*.

7. Kno

The third slang word of data 15 is the word *kno*. Based on Urban Dictionary, the word *kno* means *know*.

8. Lil

Data 16:

When u scratch ur asshole and u get a lil carried away

Based on Urban Dictionary, the word *lil* is a term meaning *little*. It is most sommonly used by rappers for their rap names. For example Lil Bow Wow, Lil Kim, Lil Romeo, etc.

In this picture above there are 4 kinds of slang words, these are *u*, *ur*, *assh*le*, and *lil*. It can be read as "when you scratch your assh*le and you get a little carried away." Explanation of the word assh*le will be explained in the word formation process "conversion".

Data 17:

When ya mother caught u havin sex n da house

In the data 17, there are 2 datas which was concluded in word formation process Clipping, these are ya and da.

9. Da

Based on Urban dictionary, the word *da* in Russian means *you* and for slang version means *the*.

10.Ya

Based on Urban Dictionary, the word *ya* is a replacement for word *you*. A lot of people pronounce *you* for casual conversation.

In the picture above there are 4 kinds of slang words, these are ya,u, havin, n, and da. In this text between ya and u has a same meaning, that is you. This text can be read as "when your mother caught you having sex in the house."

11.Bih

Data 18:

When you shy and cute on the outside, but a real kinky bih on the inside

Based on Urban Dictionary, the word bih is an another way to pronounce the word "b*tch". Based on Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, the word b*itch meand unpleasant woman.

It can be read as "when you shy and cute on the outside, but a real kinky b*itch on the inside." It means when a woman looks like cute outside but wild inside. For the word kinky will be explained in the word formation process Backformation and Derivation.

12.Ex

Data 19:

WHEN YA EX DIES

Based on Urban Dictionary, the word ex means a former boyfriend, girlfriend, husband, wife, or even friend.

4.3.6 Back Formation

Back formation occurs when a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb). A good example of backformation is the process whereby the noun *television* first came into use and then the verb *televise* was created from it. In this word formation process category, the researcher only can found one slang word, that is **kink**. Here is the definition:

1. kink

There are definitions of the word *kink* in Urban Dictionary. These are:

- 1. A kink is a sexual taste.
- 2. Usually kink is an unusual taste in sexual behaviour.
- 3. The person that generally has a fetish seen as abnormal to the public.

Based on Urban Dictionary, the word *kink* is a noun version of the word *kinky*. It means a sexual taste for person, usually a kink is an unusual taste in sexual behaviour. The word *kink* is a back formation version of the word *kinky*.

4.3.7 Conversion

Conversion is a change in the function of a word or phrase, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction). Some linguist said conversion as a zero-derivation without any affix. For example phrasal verb **to print out** becomes **a print out**. It is about changing word class without any affixes. So that it is called as zero-derivation. In this word formation category, the researcher only can found one slang word, that is *assh*le*. Here is the following definition:

1.Assh*le.

Data 20:

When u scratch ur asshole and u get a lil carried away

Based on Urban Dictionary, the word *assh*le* is for someone who was being arrogant, rude, or obnoxious. It is included in part of speech adjective. But in this word formation process "conversion" the researcher found word *assh*le* in a meme picture that was switch function to be a noun.

In that text above, there are 4 kinds of slang words, these are *u*, *ur*, *assh*le*, and *lil*. The word *assh*le* here means *anus*. So, the text above can be read as "when you scratch your anus and you get a little carried away.

4.3.8 Acronym

Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These can be forms such as *CD* ("compact disk") or *VCR* ("video cassette recorder") where the pronunciation consists of saying each separate letter. More typically, acronyms are pronounced as new single words, as in *NATO*, *NASA* or *UNESCO*. In this word formation category, the researcher found 6 kinds of slang

words; these are **LOL**, **GF**, **WTF**, **IDK**, **OML**, and **WYD**. Here are the following definitions:

1.LOL

Data 21:



Based on Urban Dictionary, the original definition of the word *LOL* was *Laugh*Out Loud. But is was also written occationally as Lots Of Laugh.

At the picture above, there is a wood that was dressed like a drummer. And then someone wrote a comment by saying *lol at the drummer's face*. It means he or she *Laugh Out Loud* at that drummer's face. The word *LOL* was commonly used in the written casual conversation in the internet or text message.

2. GF

Data 22:

"i want a goth gf"

Based on Urban Dictionary, the word *GF* stands for *girlfriend*.

At the picture above, someone says *I want a goth gf*. It means *I want a gothic girlfriend*. In the Urban Dictionary, there are several definitions of the word *goth* or *gothic*. But in this case, goth girlfriend means someone who sees beauty in the dark side of life. She was usually dressed in dark clothing and make up.

3. WTF

Data 23:

wtf thats me

Based on Urban Dictionary, the word WTF stands for What The F*ck. It was a dirty word that sould not be said because it was rude.

4. IDK

Data 24:

If this doesn't end racism idk what will

Based on Urban Dictionary, the word *IDK* is a shorthand form for *I do not know*.

5. OML

Data 25:

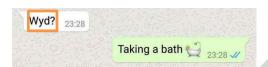


Based on Urban Dictionary, the word OML stands for Oh My Lord

At the picture above was written "XD oml". Beside LOL, the letter "XD" is also other ways to express laugh. So, in that picture someone was expressing laugh or feeling entertained by a joke by saying Oh My Lord (OML). It is commonly used in written conversation.

6. WYD

Data 26:



Based on Urban Dictionary, the word WYD stands for What You Doing. It is a casual version of What are you doing.

At the picture above there were 2 participants of conversation. The first participant said wyd? Means what you doing?. And then the second participant replied the message by saying taking a bath, means he or she was taking a bath

4.3.9 Derivation

Derivation derivation is one of word formation process to creating new words by adding affixes. Some common affixes are *un-*, *mis-*, *pre-*, *-ful*, *-less*, *-ish*, *-ism* and *-ness* which appear in words like *unhappy*, *misrepresent*, *prejudge*, *joyful*, *careless*, *boyish*, *terrorism* and *sadness*. In this word formation process category, th researcher found 2 slang words, they were **kinky** and **hottie**. Here are the following definitions:

1.Kinky.

Data 27:

When you shy and cute on the outside, but a real kinky bih on the inside

Based on Urban Dictionary, the word kinky is an adjective version of the word kink. Kink is a sexual tasteb for a person. A kink is an usual taste in sexual behaviour. Someone who is kink may be called as a "kink". So the word kinky was included in word formation process "derivation" because kinky was from word kink + y.

At the picture above is written kinky bih. It means an unpleasant woman with unusual taste in sex.

2. Hottie

Data 28:

H<mark>i hottie,</mark> I just saw your profile!

Based on Urban Dictionary, teh word *hottie* means a very attractive person. It can be either male or female. A man or woman who was hot or attractive can be called

as *hottie*. The word *hottie* was included in word formation "derivation" because it was added by suffix –*ie* after word *hot*.

4.3.10 Multiple Process.

This is the last word formation process category that is explained in this research. Multiple process occurs when there are more than one process in a word. For multiple process, the researcher only can found 1 slang word, that was *Shitposting*. Here is the explanation:

1.Shitposting

Based on Urban Dictionary, the word *Shitposting* means the constant posting of mildly amusing but usually unfunny memes, videos, or other pictures that are completely random or unrelated to any discussion. In the word *shitposting* there are two word formation process, they were "coinage" and "compounding". *Shitposting* was included in word formation coiange because it used the group name "Shitpostboth 500" to make a new word *shitposting* means an activity to post an unfunny memes. It was also included in the word formation process "compounding" because this word was compound between word *shit* + *post* + *ing* to one word and one meaning.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion as the result of the analysis to answer all of research questions presented in the first chapter. Besides that, this research also contains suggestion as the advice for the next researcher who want to do the research in slang field as the knowledge development.

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the researcher found some conclusions to answer all of the research questions. The first is about word formation process found in the research. The second is about the most frequent word formation process, and the last is about the meaning of each slang words.

In this research, the researcher found all of word formation process. There are 10 word formation processes according to George Yule (2010:53), those are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple process. From 23 meme pictures which are taken from meme group named *Shitpostbot 5000* on social media Facebook, the researcher found 10 kinds of word formation process and 33 slang words as the data of the research.

Besides finding word formation process, the researcher also found the most frequent word formation process. After analyzing the data, the researcher could

conclude that the most frequent word formation was *clipping* such as *urself*, *lil*, *ex*, etc. which containing most of data. It was used most frequently than the other word formation processes with percentage 36,4 %.

The data analysis also leads to the result of the research in finding out the meaning of each slang words. These are; **Shitposting** means posting unfunny meme on group, **cheesy** means being sentimental, melodramatic, or emotional;, **Bae** means baby, sweetie, etc. it is usually used as the nickname of girlfriend, boyfriend, husband, or wife;, **friendzoned** means you are loved by someone but he or she only consider you as a friend, and many other slang words. Those were only the sample of translating slang word.

5.2 Suggestion

This part concludes suggestion or advice to develop or enrich the research in language field. The research which used slang word as the main topic mostly used novel, movie, or song as the data source. Besides that theory which used by the researcher was about word formation process. Here in this research, the researcher hoped that the next researcher could make the more creative slang research with fresh and new idea. The researcher hoped that the next slang researcher did not use common data source and theory in their research. Besides that, the researcher wants to aware the reader to be careful of using slang so that it does not offend others. Slang helps people to achieve an air of informality and

relaxation. So, think about where you are, who you are talking to and how the situation is.



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