# WORD FORMATION IN SLANG WORD MEANINGS IN CAPTION ON @LAMBE\_TURAH INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT

# **THESIS**

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities

State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya



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#### **ABSTRACT**

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This research discussed about the meaning of slang word and how those slang words are formed with word formation. The data is gained from slang words that typed on caption of @lambe\_turah instagram account. This social media account mostly contains offensive words. Thus the words is made up as slang words so the only several people know it.

The researcher analyzed the data by the meaning and word formation. She collected the slang words which typed on caption of @lambe\_turah instagram account posts during January 2018. Then she categorized the slang words where they belong to word formation. The researcher used George Yule's theory to support her analysis. And also the writer read the comments from another accounts in every post to support detail information to gain more explanation about slang words.

In this research, the researcher applied descriptive qualitative design. Thus, she found total 9 slang words in her data collection. The researcher made herself as an instrument is used to look for data, analysed, and concluded by herself. The writer choosed 9 slang words to be analyzed in the meaning by its context and word formation. The data are *My Hubby, Gimmick, Baby, Hoax, Selfie, Kepo, Netizen, Unch-Unch, DM.* The word formation process that formed slang words that found as data are Borrowing, Coinage, Acronym, Blending, and Reduplication.

#### **INTISARI**

Sheryllia, Evina. 2019. Word formation in slang words in caption on @lambe\_turah instagram account. Sastra Inggris, fakultas adab dan humaniora. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Dosen pembimbing: Raudlotul Jannah, M.App.Ling

Kata kunci: pembentuk kata, bahasa gaul / bahasa slang, @lambe\_turah, keterangan gambar

Penelitian ini membahas tentang makna dari bahasa slang dan bagaimana kata-kata slang tersebut di bentuk oleh pembentuk kata. Data diambil dari bahasa slang atau bahasa gaul yang ditulis oleh akun instagram @lambe\_turah. Akun media sosial ini hamper banyak mengandung kata-kata penyerangan. Maka dari itu, kata-kata slang tersebut dibuat untuk ditujukan kepada beberapa orang saja.

Peneliti menganalisa data dari makna dan pembentuk katanya. Dia mengumpulkan kata-kata slang atau dalam bahasa Indonesia dikenal sebagai bahasa gaul, yang mana ditulis oleh akun @lambe\_turah di media social Instagram dengan hitungan kiriman selama bulan Januari 2018. Kemudian, peneliti mengkategorikan kata-kata slang tersebut sesuai dengan pembentuk kata dalam morfologi. Peneliti menggunakan teori George Yule untuk mendukung analisa penelitiannya. Dia juga membaca komentar-komentar yang ada di setiap kiriman akun Instagram @lambe\_turah untuk mendukung tambahan informasi yang lebih detail untuk menambah penjelasan tentang kata-kata slang yang digunakan.

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti mengaplikasikan desain penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Yang mana peneliti sebagai instrumen untuk mencari data, mengolah, menganalisa, dan menyimpulkan sendiri. Akhirnya, dia menemukan 9 kata-kata slang dalam koleksi datanya. Semua data tersebut kemudian diolah dan dianalisa untuk mendapat arti berdasarkan konteks dan mengategorikan pembentuk katanya. Data-datanya adalah *My Hubby, Gimmick, Baby, Hoax, Selfie, Kepo, Netizen, Unch-Unch*, and *DM*. Sedangkan, ditemukan 5 proses pembentuk kata pada kata-kata slang, yaitu Peminjaman, Penemuan, Penyingkatan, Pencampuran, dan penggandaan.

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#### **CHAPTER I**

# **INTRODUCTION**

# 1.1 Background of the Study

All creatures especially human being need communication. The medium of communication among human being is language. Communication means simply act of transferring information from one place to another. Current functions of communication are asking a question and giving an answer between two or more people in order to deliver information which reaches a mutual understanding. There are many people with having different social backgrounds. They have different jobs, classes, and cultures. These differences are a factor that will influence people how to deliver language as a path to communication.

Trudgill (2004: 2) stated that the way people speak English is influenced by the origin place and the social background of the represent people. It adds another proof that the choice of people's language is determined by the place they are from. The phenomena are called language variation.

A language variation is a specific linguistic item or human speech pattern (e.g. sound, words, grammatical features, etc.) which is uniquely associated with some external factors, such as a geographical area or a social group (Wardhaugh, 2006).

Language variation divided into two focuses. The focuses are on users and use. Holmes (2001:123) stated that language variation which focuses on users

moves to the information conveyed by language variation in the monolingual community. Most people use a language to indicate their membership in certain groups. Social status, gender, age, ethnicity, language change, and the kinds of social networks people belong to produce to be important scopes of identity in many communities.

Hence, language varies conferring to its uses as well as its users. According to Holmes (2001:223) in a way that agrees with where it is used and to whom, as well as according to who is using it. Language variation which focuses on uses is taken from the context of utterances from the addressee. The addresses and the context affect the choice of code or variety, whether language, dialect, or style.

Language variation which is non-standard and seasonal used by young people or a particular social group for internal communications that whom are not the member of the group would not understand are called slang. While idiom is a series of words whose meaning is not as same as the combined meaning of its essential word.

People belong to the same social group of the same tribe, trade, position, hobby, age, or social circle tend to behave in the same way. That can be analogical as what clothes people wear equal with what language they use. Although the same speaker uses a different language variation in a different situation and different purpose.

Triyatno (2017) said that slang words as non-standard words have a more emotional impact than the standard words in common. Slang words change from

time to time. Eble (2006) suggested that more specifically it is an ever-changing set of colloquial words and phrases that speakers use to create or emphasize social identity or cohesiveness in society at large.

Holmes (2001:167) stated that slang is a particular way of speaking, a variant of language usage, a situation- dependent communication code which is defined first of all by the attitude of a speaker – or rather, the use of which is the expression of an attitude. Creativity and innovation feature outstandingly in most definition, along with temporary and transience.

Slang is another area of vocabulary which reflects a person's age. Current slangs is the linguistic prerogative of young people and generally sounds odd in the mouth of an older person. It signals membership of a particular group, especially for the young. This is where the basic paradox lies, the faster and the more widely the new slang creations spread, the more quickly they will wear out. Most of the slang expressions only brief popularity; they capture public attention with the suddenness of fireworks or shooting stars and they are just as soon gone, no matter how well-known they might have become momentarily.

Everyone knows Instagram. One of seven people around the world has and use Instagram. It was created by Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger and launched in October 2010. As popular as other social media application such as facebook, twitter, and WhatsApp, Instagram provides awesome features that consist of posts any photos or video with add caption for detail in its attachments. The detail of photos or video which is uploaded below the picture named caption. Caption on Instagram has no limit characters.

Instagram is a multifunctional social media. It can be a search engine, education, entertainer, e-commerce, or inappropriate things can be shared in here. One of the inappropriate things that will be studied is Instagram used as gossiping media of Indonesian celebrities and entertainers.

As an entertainment virtual media, @lambe\_turah Instagram account spreads news contain the slang on its caption. It has own functions and situational factors of why, where and in what kind of situation slang used. On Instagram, the purpose why @lambe\_turah use slang is to maintain their news quality and to avoid unexpected things caused by @lambe\_turah 's post. To know and understand about their undercover news content that is why the slang used by them is only understood by their fans.

On @lambe\_turah posts, it does gossip with a twist. According to Holmes (2001: 298), gossip describes the kind of relaxed in group talk that goes on between people in informal context. There is a built-in narrative to @lambe\_turah 's posts, where one part is always the victim and the other is the villain. And each side has its own set of fans. The fans of the good guy or victim call themselves *Bala Nemo*, it is adapted after the fish in *Finding Nemo* movie. Fans of the villain call themselves *Bala Jaer*, after a popular dangdut song *Geboy Mujaer* sang by Ayu Ting Ting. The two sides then square off online, posting memes and new allegations that spread the story far beyond the @lambe\_turah 's fanbase.

The slang words that used by @lambe\_turah comes along with upcoming news which posted by *Minceu*. *Minceu* is a term for an admin who manage and maintenance @lambe\_turah Instagram account. She has an important role in every

virtual communication with followers in its account. The term *minceu* is borrowed from word "admin" that usually used by *netizen* when called person who acts behind a social media or webpage. *Netizen* is people who act in social media.

Netizen often comments with address form "admin" or "min", as of example "beritanya beneran itu, min?" and "adminnya kurang kerjaan aplot beginian, kehidupan artis diumbar bebas di dunia maya!!". The frequency of use "admin" or "min" as an address form in every sentence that typed by netizen, so the real admin of @lambe\_turah replaces it with "minceu". This word is the funniest term that the origin of the mixing "ceu" is from gay or shemale community language.

Minceu and Netizen are slang words that appear in caption of @lambe\_turah Instagram account. Both slang words were formed by a process named word formation. In morphology, Marantari (2016) word formation is a process of creating new words on the basis of already existing words, including the addition and subtraction of phonetic (or orthographic) material. Word formation simply as "the production of complex forms".

In fact, Danwantari (2014) said that there are many new word forms that have different meaning and formation because in every new word forms have their own unique words and meaning. Word formation processes are used for analyzing the new word forms from various country.

Some linguists have a different way to define types of word formations. According to Yule (2005) that many words enter the language in different ways. He explores some of the basic processes which new words are created in the word

formation processes in English. There are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronym, derivation, affixes, multiple processes, and reduplication.

The writer collects three researches as her related studies. First, thesis from Putri Okta Marantari under the title *Word Formation Process On Slang Words Used By Teenager In Blackberry Messenger* year 2016. She analyzed slang phenomena on teenager were easy to absorb and accept English because of the international language. Then, the dominant language in social life has influenced in the process of borrowing in creating Indonesian slang words. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method. She found ten kinds of word formation: those were coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes.

Second research from Siti Nia Mahnunik (2015) with *An Analysis Of Slang Language In Song Lyrics Used By "Justin Bieber"*. The researcher concerned with the analysis of slang words in Justin Bieber song lyrics. There was two statement problem, (1) What slang words are used by Justin Bieber in his song lyrics, and (2) What is the characteristic of using slang words in Justin Bieber lyrics. She emphasized the theory from Menchen (1936:481) slang is an expression that do not belong to standard English. And also she found four characteristics of slang words used by Justin Bieber in his song lyrics, those were blending, clipping, coinage, and acronym.

The third previous study is Word Formation Processes On New Words

Used In Foreign Exchange Trading Found In Metatrader4 And Universal Forex

by Sabilla Danwantari (2014). There were a lot of new words in metatrader4 and universal forex. Both software were foreign exchange trading platform that used by people to trade online. The writer stated that word formation processes are used for studying the new word forms formed by two or more separates words joined becoming single word and some of them have new meaning. She analyzed the new word forms in foreign exchange trading activity. The commerce of country currencies around the world conducted by using internet networking in the trading platform.

#### 1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on the brief explanation of the background of the study above, the researcher formulates statements of the problem as follow.

- 1. What is the meaning of slang words used in the caption on @lambe\_turah Instagram account?
- 2. What are the types of the word formation process of slang used in the caption on @lambe\_turah Instagram account?

# 1.3 Objective of the Study

According to the statements of the problems above, here are the objectives of the study.

- To explain the meaning of slang words used in the caption on @lambe\_turah Instagram account
- To describe the types of word formation process of slang used in the caption on @lambe\_turah Instagram account.

# 1.4 Significance of the Study

For those whom interesting in the study of slang and word formation, it is a right place to understand more widely about slang, especially in gossiping Indonesian celebrities' relationship life. The readers will know what words and any terms that often appear in the data. Moreover, it is talked in social media as famous as *Instagram* where daily life of celebrities and entertainer share their activities from day by day.

Furthermore, to inform the readers that all slang words which analyzed in this study have formed by a process in word formation. Thus, the writer hopes this study more beneficial for other researchers to gain more sources in this major field.

# 1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is slang words that have a unique meaning in a special context that typed in the caption on @lambe\_turah Instagram account. To support the meaning of slang, the writer uses word formation to analyze slang words. Everyday @lambe\_turah Instagram account uploads recent posts. In avoiding too much inappropriate data, the researcher limits the data that consist only a month in January 2018. This chosen timing represent how were the words imagine every pictures or video within its caption that have been shared on Instagram.

# 1.6 Definition of Key Terms

#### 1.6.1 Slang

Slang is the non-standard language variety which is seasonal, used by young people or a particular social group for internal communications that who are not a member of the group would not understand.

# 1.6.2 Gossip

It called gossip when people, frequently women, talk about personal pieces of information, feelings, and reactions of some activities from what have done by others. But women tend to avoid criticizing people's behavior directly because it would cause discomfort.

#### 1.6.3 Word formation

Word formation is a study about the relationship between meaning and words. Word formation is a process of forming a new word created from free morphemes and bound morphemes or free morphemes and free morphemes.

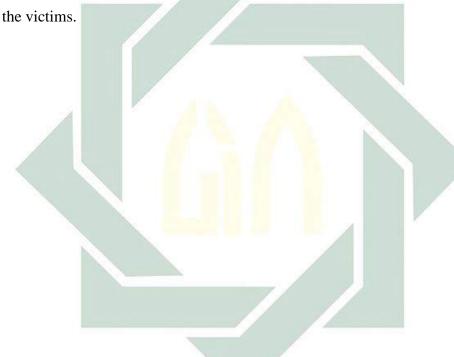
#### 1.6.4 Instagram

Instagram is an online photo and video sharing social networking service. It allows users to take and upload pictures and videos, apply various digital filters which can be edited and organized with tags and location information to them and share them with their followers. It is a social media application that maintenance by its users through a smartphone or computer with internet signal support. The app allows users to upload photos and videos to the service, which can be edited with various filters. An account's posts can be shared publicly or with pre-approved followers. Users can browse other

users' content by tags and locations, and view trending content. Users can "like" photos, and follow other users to add their content to a feed.

# 1.6.5 @lambe\_turah Instagram account

One of very exists account is @lambe\_turah. Most all posts uploaded by the anonymous admin is photos and videos contain supporting detail about celebrities or entertainers activities. @lambe\_turah usually makes up news being gossip that it would provoke netizen (term for internet users) to blame



#### **CHAPTER II**

#### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Theoretical framework

# 2.1.1 Language Variation

The study of language variation is a crucial part of Sociolinguistics. In this term, language has a variety which ways of speaking are different, and each way of speaking are change frequently from one place to another, from one social circle to another, and from one situation to another situation. In case, a variant of a language depends on it is changing may be the standard of this language or not, it may be an urban variant, or social group or peer group variant, and so forth. Language variation treats into 3 variations, they are Geographical variation, Contextual variation, and Social variation. Each variation elaborated below.

# 2.1.1.1 Geographical Variation

Geographical variation is a variation of language that arises from a big community or group of people in an area or place in this world. Hence, a single language spreads in a certain country and most have a billion speakers. Every single language has many dialects. Dialects is a language which included in geographical variation that formed a language where people speak in a particular part of the country, region, and so on, holding some different vocabularies and grammar, and so the like. Dialects help

people speak well and deliver information success although they are from same areas or different background.

On the other hand, standard language also mentioned as a subdivision of geographical variation. the standard language is a type in a different method as recognized as more correct and acceptable than other varieties. In many ways, the standard language is an equally suitable designation that has the following prototypical property such like it is used by educated users in the professional circle and it is the variety that defined in dictionaries, grammars, and usage guides. The standard language includes language and dialect, such as Chinese language, Hindi language, Javanese language, Surabaya dialect, and so the like.

#### 2.1.1.2 Contextual Variation

Contextual variation is a variation of language within the individual belong to the time, condition, and manner when it should be talked. For example, in a typical case, the Javanese language has a grammatical system where degrees of formality are integrated. Javanese itself is a part of Indonesian. In Indonesia, there is hundreds of language that belongs to this nation.

The Javanese language has hierarchy and degree of politeness. According to Holmes (2001: 134), the Javanese language has caste systems determined by birth, and strict social rules control the kind of behavior appropriate to each group. The rules cover such matters as the

kind of job people can have, whom they can marry, how they should dress, and how they should behave in a range of social situations. These social distinctions are also reflected in speech differences.

In Javanese, a person's dialect reflects their social background. It also recognizes with whom between the speaker and the listener. Every time people talk to a different person they have to choose exactly the right words and the right pronunciations. Almost every word is different and they fit together in pattern or level, depending on with whom they are talking.

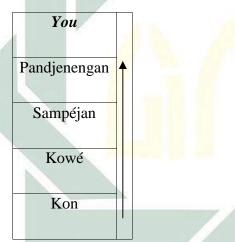


Table 2.1 Javanese words in the degree of politeness in Javanese

Most native English said that the Javanese language is much harder than English. In English, we call people with personal pronoun term *You*, whether with whom people were talking, *'you'* is used. The Javanese language differs this call with many personal pronoun terms depends on the addressee. Based on Geertz (1960) in Holmes (2001: 135), as stated in table 6.1 above, the first line *Pandjenengan* is a term for personal pronoun

as same as *You. Pandjenengan* used by young people to the older people or mature one. Then, *Sampejan, Kowe*, and *Kon*, which they are following *Pandjenengan* from bottom to top. More high the use of its term, more polite and honorable the addressee.

According to Wardhaugh (2006:102), local language like Javanese tended to be used only with intimates when fine shades of respect or distance were necessary, especially in the presence of important older people. For example, when a son called his grandfather used *Pandjenengan* informal conversation, it shows manner on the degree of politeness among grandchild and grandfather. This means the grandchild honors his grandfather.

#### 2.1.1.3 Social Variation

Social variation is a variation of language that created from a social class. It arises from people who live separate and far from each other and/or close to each other but have a different way of speaking. It is called social distance, where individuals in a society have differences correlate strongly with language variation depends on inequalities of wealth and power, the dimensions of solidarity between individuals in their life contact, and a group of people with same interest.

According to Holmes (2001: 135), he stated that the term social class is used here as a shorthand term for differences between people which are associated with differences in social prestige, wealth, and

education. Lawyers do not talk in the same way as burglars they defend, bank manager does not speak like office cleaner.

Class divisions are based on such status differences. Family background may be a source of status independently of wealth. So, a class division is used as a convenient label for groups of people who share similarities in economic and social status. In England in 1950s people distinguished the speech of upper-class (U speakers) from the rest of the lower class (non-U speakers). Upper class used a *sitting room* rather than *lounge* (non-U speaker) and referred to the *lavatory* (U speakers) instead of a *toilet* (non-U speakers).

Local varieties that are used by particular social caste are referred to as sociolect. According to Milroy and Milroy (ibid.,: 61), it is emphasized that most language varieties have a particular geographical as well as social distribution, despite the fact that the geographical variation is generally larger among the lower classes than among the middle and upper class. Social variation divided into 3, these are sociolect, slang, and jargon.

Sociolect or *social-dialect* was appeared firstly at the end of 18<sup>th</sup> century and at the beginning of 19<sup>th</sup>. As a consequence of the revolution, this society started to a change which created new social strata. Some of the community was a working class and a bourgeoisie or middle class, and opportunities for people to improve their economic and social status. Lynda Mugglestone in the book *Talking Proper; The Rise of Accent as* 

Social Symbol, she told about the story happened in England. For centuries England had a standard written language but had no standard spoken language.

At the end of 18<sup>th</sup>, this situation started to change drastically. The middle class is consciously changed their speaking behavior in the way of the most prestigious variety of spoken language which used at the royal court in London. At first, this created a situation where the upper class (the aristocracy) who evidently could not improve their social status by any means and the lower class (the working class) spoke the local dialect, while the middle class adopted the new spoken standard, which varied much less from place to place.

As stated before, linguistics items in social language variation have explained above about sociolect. Then, other linguistics items are slang and jargon that would be explained in here. Slang is a particular way of speaking that may be characterized as a very informal language variety that includes new words and sometimes impolite words and meaning. Slang is often used between particular groups of people, such as a group of a teenager or professional and it is usually not used in serious speech or writing. The researcher will explain more elaborately about slang below.

Jargon is a set of technical terms or vocabulary items used by members of particular professions. Dictionary within definitions of Jargon usually brings examples like *sports jargon* and *the jargon of the fitness* and *gymnastics*, whereas all professions and communities have their own

jargon. According to Anderson & Trudgill (1990) and Allen (1998) in Mattiello (2008: 36), slang and jargon are slightly different which its lack of prestige and pretentiousness.

In fact, slang terminology is much more familiar and spontaneous than the technical term of jargon such science, law, medicine, sport, music, business, bureaucracy, and so on. Slang may be used within a particular group like musicians, doctors, soldiers, or seamen, yet it does not exactly deal with status or reputation. The brief explanation about slang which made as the main topic in this research is below.

#### **2.1.2** Slangs

Slangs used to be secret words which are not going to be understood by people outside the circle or group of conversation. People who use slang words can enjoy sharing their experience or social gathering easily at least in order to show their identity. It is considered as non-standard form but acceptable in social circumstances as long as people relate to the topic. According to Eble (1996), slang words are not essentially used for serious purposes in any conversation or in writing even it is directly or through media. It is also considered as not appropriate for formal circumstances, such as academic, work, and so on.

However, Krapp (1969) stated that slang words are the most effective form of language to use among friends in informal situations because it covers the social and the emotional experience to give meaning to its terms. By using slang words with close people, it could represent that they have a good

relationship and the indirect message is "we are friends". Because of the veiled message, people who involved in certain conversation mostly youngsters and teenagers in certain period time. According to Holmes (2013), the conclusion of slang words nowadays is the unique pattern of youth speech and only whom they were in circumstances understood the meaning.

Slang is not only discussed in English but also Indonesian. In this case, the writer mostly analyses Indonesian slang as her data. The history of Indonesian slangs or also known well as 'Bahasa Gaul'. Indonesian slangs itself has risen since the 1980s whether at that time people named it as okem or bahasa prokem. Initially, Indonesian slang adopted and modified uniquely by people and used by particular communities. Often it is used by gangsters, thieves, and so on whom their circumstances were violence, criminal, drugs, murdering, and other despicable things.

At that time many new words where they created in order to make it as hidden words that no one outside their circle would understand what they were talking about. The created new words, replaced words into their opposite, looked for similar words, counted the numerical, changed its phonemes, added affixes, and so the like. The relationship among the gay community, gossiper, gangster, youth, even students, know this phenomenon because some of them were in the same circumstance or peer culture.

There are many slang words that spread around the world. Especially when they come in through media like internet, magazine, song, and so on. According to Munro (2007: 64), the slang words generated by these activities

has grown and spread rapidly on the internet. One of the slang words that used mostly on the internet is *otw*. *Otw* is an acronym from *on the way*, literally, it means people are getting on transportation and are on their way to go. But, nowadays this terms also used in many cases that are not related to getting on transportation. For example, when a boy wrote down status on his facebook, 'otw to my 17th birthday party yeah', that means otw is he is on his way getting his new age. Thus, it also used in many contexts.

Indonesian slangs is a language variation used by youth, gay, gangster, to deliver their expression and emotion. The development of information and technology support the distribution of slang words to more wide circumstances. Debby Sahertian (2006) in an article in *Kompas* entitled 'So What Gitu Loch...' stated that slang language or bahasa prokem appeared since 1970's indeed. Firstly, this terms in slang words in order to hide the conversation among certain communities. Due to used in outside of the community, time goes by the terms used as daily words in many cases of conversation by the public.

Some examples of Indonesian slang words used by a teenager or youth people are *so what gitu loch* and *unyu-unyu*. *So what gitu loh* is language mixing between Indonesian and English. It means something that answered with that slangs is does not necessarily need to discuss or continue. On the other side, *so what gitu loch* means conjunction that has meaning as "*So?*". Then, *unyu-unyu* means adorable. This slang word often used when seeing nice things but little cute, and mostly *unyu-unyu* used by girls rather than boys.

Lately, slang words nowadays are disordered even it is still have meaning. It is not able to predict what would be the next new slang words. Alwasilah (2006) stated that slang words were created by low-level communities. As long as used by general people, slang words used as part of daily communication and their desire to develop it increase day by day. It is more complicated when a new slang words coinage with local language or dialect, Indonesian, and English, it is more assimilated and being general. Slang words through media also used by mass media or electronic such as television, radio, newspaper, magazine, and film. Thus, it can be concluded slang words as main language variation that used in verbal communication among people in their daily conversation.

# 2.1.3 Morphology

The term of Morphology actually came from biology terms that have a meaning 'the study of forms'. Start from the middle of the nineteenth century, this terms also used in linguistics field that has a function to describe the type of investigation about analyzes all those basic 'elements' used in a language. The word 'elements' in the form of a linguistic message is usually known as 'morphemes'. According to Yule (2006:63) morphemes is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. Units of grammatical function include forms used to indicate past tense or plural. For example, in the sentence *The senator reopened the annual meeting*, the word *reopened* consists of three morphemes. One minimal unit of meaning is *open*, another minimal unit of meaning is *re-* (meaning 'again') and a minimal unit of the grammatical function is *-ed* 

(indicating past tense). The word *tourists* also contain three morphemes. There is one minimal unit of a meaning *tour*, another minimal unit of meaning *-ist* (marking 'person who does something'), and a minimal unit of grammatical function *-s* (indicating plural).

#### 2.1.3.1 Word Formation

One of the studies of morphology is word formation. There are some experts that explained about word formation. First is Lieber (2010), he said that word formation is the study about how new words are coined in the language of the world and the way forms of words are varied depending on how words are used in sentences. The other experts who explain about word formation are George Yule. Yule (2006:60) stated it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. The word formation originally based on Yule (2006:53) consist of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, prefix, suffix, infix, and multiple processes. The theory of Yule above is used by the researcher as the main theory of this research.

# **2.1.3.2** Coinage

The next study of morphology is coinage. One of the least common processes of word formation in English is coinage. Coinage is told about the invention of totally new terms. The most typical sources are invented trade names for commercial products that become general terms (usually without capital letters) for any version of that product.

Older examples are aspirin, nylon, vaseline, and zipper; more recent examples are Kleenex, Teflon, and Xerox. It may be that there is an obscure technical origin (e.g. te(tra)-fl(uor)- on) for some of these invented terms, but after their first coinage, they tend to become everyday words in the language.

# 2.1.3.3 Borrowing

One of the most common sources of new words in English is the process simply labeled borrowing. Borrowing words are the process of taking over of words from other languages. Throughout its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of words from other languages, including croissant (French), dope (Dutch), lilac (Persian), piano (Italian), pretzel (German), sofa (Arabic), tattoo (Tahitian), tycoon (Japanese), yogurt (Turkish) and zebra (Bantu). Other languages, of course, borrow terms from English, as in the Japanese use of suupaa or suupaamaaketto ('supermarket') and taipuraitaa ('typewriter').

# 2.1.3.4 Compounding

The process of combining two or more words are called compounding. There are very common in languages such as German and English, but much less common in languages such as French and Spanish. Common English compounds are bookcase, doorknob, fingerprint, sunburn, textbook, wallpaper, wastebasket and waterbed. All these examples are nouns, but we can also create compound adjectives

(good-looking, low-paid) and compounds of an adjective (fast) plus noun (food) as in a fast-food restaurant or a full-time job.

# **2.1.3.5 Blending**

The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called blending. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. In the worldwide, there is a product that is used as gasoline but is made from alcohol, so the 'blended' word for referring to this product is gasohol. To talk about the combined effects of smoke and fog, we can use the word smog.

There are some example of blending word such as smaze (smoke + haze) and smurk (smoke + murk), bit (binary/digit), brunch (breakfast/lunch), motel (motor/hotel), telecast (television/broadcast) and the Chunnel (Channel/tunnel), connecting England and France.

# **2.1.3.6** Clipping

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. English speakers also like to clip each other's names, as in Al, Ed, Liz, Mike, Ron, Sam, Sue, and Tom. There have to be something about educational environments that encourage clipping because so many words get reduced, as in chem, exam, gym, lab, math, phys-ed, poly-sci, prof and typo.

#### 2.1.3.7 Back Formation

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. One very regular source of back-formed 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.

#### 2.1.3.8 Conversion

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 a 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're 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.

# **2.1.3.9 Acronyms**

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 a 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.

#### 2.1.3.10 Derivation

In our list so far, we have not dealt with what is by far the most common word formation process to be found in the production of new English words. This process is called derivation and it is accomplished by means of a large number of small 'bits' of the English language which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. These small 'bits' are generally described as affixes. Some familiar examples are the elements un-, mis-, pre-, -ful, -less, -ish, -ism and -ness which appear in words like unhappy, misrepresent, prejudge, joyful, careless, boyish, terrorism and sadness.

#### 2.1.3.11 Prefix and Suffix

Some affixes that have to be added at the beginning of root is called prefix. Some prefixes are de-, mis-, un-, non-, re-, and so on. The examples are *mis*understanding, *un*install, *non*-government, *re*call, and so more. Suffixes are affixes that have to be added at the end of the root. Some suffixes are –ity, -ion, -al, and so on. The examples of suffixes are commun*ity*, dehydrat*ion*, magical, and more.

#### 2.1.3.12 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 by emotionally aroused English speakers: *Hallebloodylujah!*, *Absogoddamlutely!* and *Unfuckinbelievable!*. 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!* The expletive may even have an infixed element, as in *godtripledammit!*.

# 2.1.3.13 Multiple processes

According to Danwantari (2014), Multiple processes are two or more processes which form in the creation of a particular word. For

example, he sleepwalked last night, in word sleepwalked happen backformation from sleepwalking and sleepwalking is a combination from sleep and walking, it is called compounding. Therefore in word sleepwalked have two processes in the creation of the word.

## 2.2 Previous study

The writer realizes that this research is not the first study in analyzing slang word and word formation. To prove the originality of the research, the writer will show the previous study that deals with this research. The writer collects three pieces of research as her related studies. First, thesis from Putri Okta Marantari under the title Word Formation Process On Slang Words Used By Teenager In Blackberry Messenger year 2016. She analyzed slang phenomena on teenager were easy to absorb and accept English because of an international language. Then, the dominant language in social life has influenced the process of borrowing in creating Indonesian slang words. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method. She found ten kinds of word formation: those were coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes.

Second research from Siti Nia Mahnunik (2015) with An Analysis Of Slang Language In Song Lyrics Used By "Justin Bieber". The researcher concerned with the analysis of slang words in Justin Bieber song lyrics. There was two statement problem, (1) What slang words are used by Justin Bieber in his song lyrics, and (2) What is the characteristic of using slang words in Justin Bieber lyrics. She emphasized the theory from Menchen (1936:481) slang is an

expression that does not belong to standard English. And also she found four characteristics of slang words used by Justin Bieber in his song lyrics, those were blending, clipping, coinage, and an acronym.

The third previous study is Word Formation Processes On New Words
Used In Foreign Exchange Trading Found In Metatrader4 And Universal Forex
by Sabilla Danwantari (2014). There were a lot of new words in metatrader4 and
universal forex. Both software were foreign exchange trading platform that used
by people to trade online. The writer stated that word formation processes are
used for studying the new word forms formed by two or more separates words
joined becoming single word and some of them have new meaning. She analyzed
the new word forms in foreign exchange trading activity. The commerce of
country currencies around the world conducted by using internet networking in
the trading platform.

## **CHAPTER III**

#### RESEARCH METHOD

## 3.1 Research Design

The writer was used qualitative approach for this descriptive research because she conducted to explain the meaning and describe how word formation of slang words used by caption on @lambe\_turah instagram account. Descriptive research attempt to describe, interpret and explain the condition. According to Kumar (2011), qualitative research method involve the use of qualitative data and it focus on interpretation of situations or phenomena in their natural settings.

## 3.2 Research Instrument

Research instrument is known as the tool for research. The writer is the main instrument. The instrument of this research was the researcher herself because it is about qualitative descriptive research as like mentioned above. She has a role to collect after reading and identifying the data. Furthermore, the writer uses laptop or smartphone, paper notes, and pen as supporting gears.

## 3.3 Data and Data Sources

The data was taken from one of instagram account that the caption discuss about Indonesian celebrities' life especially in their relationship, @lambe\_turah. This account type the caption in every post with slang words that only current people know and understand. The researcher choosed one month latest posts updated by @lambe\_turah instagram account. It was counted on January 2018.

## 3.4 Data Collection

All data that collected were from slang words which mentioned by @lambe\_turah caption on instagram. To support the researcher more eager in collect the data she prepared with fundamental and technical steps as list below.

- 1. The researcher collected all posts updated on @lambe\_turah instagram account by screen-capturing that contain slang words during January 2018.
- 2. Then, the researcher selected and wrote down all slang words that found in paper note.
- 3. Next, ther researcher analyzed the meaning and categorized the word formation of the data based on literature review above. The researcher also read the comments below the post in every caption which contain slang words for supporting infromation.

# 3.5 Data Analysis

After obtaining the data, the researcher interpret the data by explain the meaning of each slang words based on its context. Then, the researcher classify the data based of the use on each type of word formation. Finally, the researcher analyse the data by meaning of every slang words that could be formed by each type of word formation.

The writer used 5 supporting dictionaries to help find the meaning of slang words. They are <a href="https://www.urbandictionary.com/">https://www.urbandictionary.com/</a>, <a href="https://www.dictionary.com/">https://www.dictionary.com/</a>, <a href="https://kamuslengkap.com/">https://kamuslengkap.com/</a>, Merriam Websters dictionary application, Michael

Munro's slangs dictionary. After that, the researcher analyse the data by describe every slang words related within each type of word formation and also considered based from its context.

To make a conclusion of the data, the writer makes a table. The table consist of number of datum, the slang words, and type of word formation. Here is the figure of the table.

No.	Slang	g words	Word formation
1	Ne	tizen	Blending
2			
3	4	1	
	So	on.	

## **CHAPTER IV**

#### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

## 4.1 FINDINGS

The researcher has identified the slang words used in caption Instagram of @lambe\_turah, there are 16 slang words that found in posts during January 2018. The writer has made a table of word formation and slangs. The first stage, the writer analyzed the meaning of slang words which found in captions of @lambe\_turah Instagram account. If needed, the researcher read the comments below the post in every caption to gain supporting information. Then, she analyzed the word formation process in slang words that used in the caption on @lambe\_turah Instagram account are explained in this section. The writer showed the screen-captured picture of the caption that contain slang words, then she underlined the slang words in order to attest reader the relation of explanation and evidence.

# 4.1.1 Slang words and their meaning used in the caption on

## @lambe\_turah Instagram account

From the data which collected by the researcher, slang words used in the caption on @lambe\_turah Instagram account have meaning in every words. The researcher analyzed the meaning of them used dictionaries, such as Chambers Pardon My English! An Exploring of Slang and Informal (2007)Language by Michael Munro and website pages https://www.urbandictionary.com/ for English slang words and

https://kamuslengkap.com/ for Indonesian slangs. The researcher collected slang words used in the caption on @lambe\_turah Instagram account were 22 words. Every datum of these slang words analyzed by her with the supporting theories, three dictionaries, and if needed the researcher also added some comments in every caption.

#### 1. Datum 1

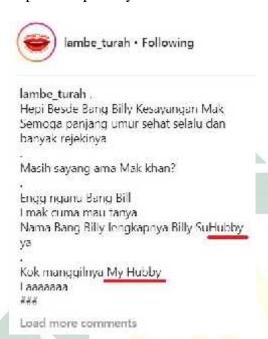
## My Hubby

My Hubby is a sweet personal form addressed to a beloved husband. It has a meaning as My Husband, or in any case, it also meant My Honey Bunny. Many of women used this term to represent their husband with a sweet-call, especially this phenomena spread in social media. Based on Urban Dictionary that used by the researcher, Hubby has some explanations, here are:

- a. Hubby is a short word for husband, and was created to be used as a nickname for the man you are married to, but is also used to describe a good boyfriend that you believe you are likely to marry.
- b. Someone that you are dating that you think he will become a future husband.

From Munro's dictionary book, *Hubby* is categorized in relationship slang. It has meaning as a person's husband, the man in woman's life that makes her feels safe, secure, and special. Even, term *Hubby* is not only used by women who have married, but also used by

girls who have boyfriends that care much to her. This phenomena caused by many people are courage to show their relationship in public especially in social media.



Based on the picture above, the word *My Hubby* is used by @lambe\_turah to represent the indirect dialog of two people in its caption. The caption above is talk about one of entertainer in Indonesia, Billy Syahputra, who had birthday and he had given a gift by *Mak*. Then, *Mak* called his complete name with 'Billy SuHubby'. Further, the admin of @lambe\_turah continued the caption with mentioned 'My Hubby'.

In this context, *Mak* which typed in that caption is the admin of @lambe\_turah itself. She made an address form of herself with term *Mak* to show her love to Billy Syahputra. Eventhough *Mak* is not a wife or a girlfriend of Billy Syahputra, she is brave to call him with

'My Hubby'. It means that slang word Hubby is not only used by women who have husband or boyfriend, but also used by admin of @lambe\_turah to show her loves and cares to her wondering future husband or a man whom she wants to date.

## 2. <u>Datum 2</u>

## **Gimmick**

This slang word has a meaning as method of attracting attention.

The researcher found some meaning that relate with its context in

Urban Dictionary, there are:

- a. A shiny seductive finish applied to a big pile of bull shit.
- b. A ploy geared to make you believe something of an untrue nature.

From the Urban Dictionary, the researcher concluded that *Gimmick* is a distinctive play, sometimes stereotypical persona that a person will take on to make him or herself more interesting to the public, in either a positive or negative way. *Gimmick* usually done by people who wants to attract public attention. Nowadays, *Gimmick* often used in negative purpose like to cover up big lies.



lambe\_turah . Lanjutan dan <u>Gimmick</u> Makan Makan kemaren

Ternyata ada yang di laporin

Nasah kan Lain kali kalo becanda jangan kelewatan yaasaa Masse, Mbakeeee... ,

#bantuminceureportkomenspam

From the picture above, the slang word 'Gimmick' is used to show the pretending act. 'Lanjutan dari Gimmick Makan Makan kemaren' means The continuation from Gimmick of their dinner yesterday'. It means, @lambe\_turah informs to its followers that people who are in the context just played gimmick oh their dinner. Although, people just guessed that it was only joking around. Then, @lambe\_turah said that there was something which has been reported in the dinner.

## 3. Datum 3

## Baby

Baby has a literal meaning that is a very young child that can not walk and talk. But, in slangs, Baby is a person you love a lot and want to call them an adorable name. From Urban Dictionary, the meaning of Baby are:

a. The most beautiful gift that anyone can ever have. A result of love, and giving love to another.

- b. A person you love a lot and want to call them a cute name.As in the word baby.
- c. Term of endearment, an exclamation. Usually used by people when having a sexual intercourse with one another.

*Baby* often used when having sexual intercourse and a term of endearment. But in here, *Baby* is a sweet-call to the one who loved and pampered.

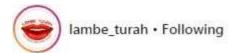
## 4. Datum 4

#### Hoax

Hoax is mostly known by all people as a big lie news that spreads rapidly in the internet. Hoax also used in any case, even it is not only a big lie news, but also a thing that can not be recognized or untrue. All people nowadays most know term *hoax* and they used to interact in real life or social media. As Urban Dictionary stated, a hoax is a deliberately fabricated falsehood made to masquerade as truth. Another meaning of *hoax* are taken from urban dictionary, there are:

- a. As a verb, *hoax* is to trick into believing or accepting as genuine something false and often preposterous.
- b. As a noun, *hoax* is an act intended to trick or dupe.
- c. Something accepted or established by fraud or fabrication

In a caption of @lambe\_turah instagram account, the use of word *hoax* has a contextual meaning. The screenshot of the caption shows below.



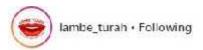
lambe\_turah .
Pernyataan resmi BMKG yess
Jangan percaya sama berita HOAX
Yang menyatakan akan terjadi gempa
susulan kira2 jam 10 mlm .
STOP BIKIN BERITA HOAX !!!!
#hoax

In a caption on @lambe\_turah, it said jangan percaya sama berita HOAX, in English means don't trust on hoax news, it means someone has spread a fool news in advance. The last clause on the caption, @lambe\_turah said stop making hoax news. It is a persuasive warn to all readers that don't trust hoax news and stop to create and spread it.

## 5. Datum 5

## Selfie

The development of information and technology is going mass and rapid, many slang words appear in the internet. One of them is *selfie*. *Selfie* is an act in a photography. It is categorized as photography slangs. From Urban dictionary, the meaning of this term is the photographer's own face is included in the photograph that the camera is held by own photographer when the photo is taken. *Selfie* usually used to take a picture with a camera phone. And it is spread rapidly in all ages, start by youth until older people have this phenomena.



lambe turah . Yuhuuuu Ada yg tercyduk hengpon jadul lagi di pojokan Selfie2 syantik

Babang zoni gmn kabarnya? Kapan nin kita live bareng ☺ Ajak juga dede ranty nya yess

eh bang udh lunas blm yg sim #300

From the context on its caption above, *selfie* used by @lambe\_turah to show what happened based on the picture that it posted. @lambe\_turah said that a couple seen in the mall which they were selfie beautifully. *Selfie* on its context is an activity that a person or two person to take a picture usually by phone camera—or rarely use digital camera, that the capturing process is held by own handler or photographer itself.

## 6. Datum 6

## Kepo

Kepo is from English slang word. But it is very famous among Indonesian. Kepo is a curiousity that makes people want to know more about partial object. *Kepo* itself is an acronym from *knowing every particular object*. This term usually referred to people who very curious and do everything to gain information about the object. This is

a condition when someone interested to want to know about private things and they look it on social media.

The uses of word *kepo* is develop over time. Firstly, *Kepo* used to call someone who know anything about an object. It is represent the curiousity of people. But nowadays, the slang word *kepo* used to call someone who curious and interested to know or learning about an object. Even, in some cases, if there is person asks something, the other speaker just answer "*kepo!*". That means person who ask is too curious, so it seems disturb the one who answer it.

# 7. <u>Datum 7</u>

## Netijen

Netijen or netizen is a slang word that appeared in the internet circumstance. It means people who interact in the internet especially in social media. From Munro's dictionary, netizen is a competent and enthusiast person user in the internet. Hence, urban dictionary state some description about netizen, there are:

- a. A group of internet bullies that have too much time on their hands. Mostly in *Korean-pop*.
- b. A variant of citizen. People who interact with others on the internet.

This term used to call people who always on their social media or durfing in the internet to gain information or just entertaining theirselves. It can be concluded that anyone who uses the internet is a *netizen*.

# 8. <u>Datum 8</u>

## Unch-unch

Unch-unch appeared in Indonesia when around social media worldwide spread this term. Actually, it has negative meaning. From urban dictionary, unch-unch has explained as a genital part of a man. In western teenager circumstances, it usually use when teenager have sexual intercourse and they say it to her partner.

But, it mostly different in Indonesian slangs, unch-unch is a term to represent object that is too cute or sweet. Something that can attract people to see it and smile for it, then they will say "unch-unch".



From the screenshot of a post of @lambe\_turah above, the caption contain word *unchhh unchh*. It is similar with explanation above, *unch-unch*. In this context, this word has mean someone who called

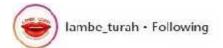
this is an adorable and lovely person. The admin of @lambe\_turah typed *unchhh unchhh* because she was welcoming a guy who just came from break in a jail. This guy is a dangdut singer, a son of King Dangdut of Indonesia, he is Ridho Roma. Ridho Roma has a lot of fans, most of them is girls. Because of his appearance, this handsome guy still has thousands fans even though he ever stayed in a jail because drugs.

# 9. <u>Datum 9</u>

## DM

*DM* is direct messages between 2 person in social media such as twitter, instagram, and so on. In this context, *DM* is an activity between two people in social media that has sent and received messages directly and confidentially without known by others.

In the caption on @lambe\_turah, DM is when the admin and other person make a private conversation in Instagram. DM is similar with personal chat in Instagram. It has a private room in Instagram, so people who do not join or not invited, would never know what was talked. Except, one of member in DM tells it to the public through *screenshot* of content which talked in DM.



lambe\_turah . Kemarin kan banyak dm\_masuk Soal depa galau yess

Trs minceu ngobrol sama stevi hahaha Eng ing eng ternyata mereka gak pernah pacaran Iho (2) Tapi bala2 nya tetep kekeh kalo mereka pacaran kwkwk

Simak aja yess obrolan minceu sama stevi Minceu sih ngakak mulu selama ngobrol 🗟

The picture above is a screenshot of caption by @lambe\_turah Instagram account. In the caption above, it contained term 'DM' with complete sentence 'Kemarin kan banyak dm masuk' that mean 'It was a lot of DM received yesterday'. According to @lambe\_turah in its caption, it stated that yesterday a lot of Direct Messages was received.

This term also used by other people who active in social media, even DM are spoken directly in a real life daily conversation. The term DM never be used before, since the rapid of internet and social media, *DM* is used by most people around the world.

# 4.1.2 The types of word formation process of slang words in the caption on @lambe\_turah Instagram account

Word formation processes were used by the researcher to analyze the slang words that most data are formed by a word formation. The researcher used the theories from Yule (2006) and Lieber (2010) as her main theories to support research. Even, there are 9 data of slang words, hence all of them have categorized as word formation process. The further analysis, the writer wrote down below. The writer also used dictionaries to help to find out what part of speech of the words and the origin. She use <a href="http://www.dictionary.com/">http://www.dictionary.com/</a> and Merriam Websters Dictionary application.

# 4.1.2.1 Borrowing

Borrowing is taking a new words from another language which become a new meaning. In this research, the writer found 3 data categorized as borrowing in word formation process. There are *baby*, *my hubby*, and *hoax*. Here is the explanation.

## a. Baby (datum 3)

*Baby* found as an Indonesian slang word that borrowed from English, and its origin used circa 15<sup>th</sup> century. Baby itself used to uttered by Indonesian people to call special thing, person, or pet.

## b. My hubby (datum 1)

My hubby or hubby is an Indonesian slang words that borrowed from English. It was known by Indonesian since a long time ago, but it spreads rapidly as long as the social media develops. Hubby is a

noun, for plural term it named *hubbies*. In English, it used by alteration since 1688.

## c. *Hoax* (datum 4)

*Hoax* is a new term for Indonesian, because all people with different ages understand and use it in conversation every day. *Hoax* is borrowed from English, perhaps it is a contraction of *hocus* that first recorded in 1700-1800.

# **4.1.2.2 Blending**

Blending is a combination of many separate forms to produce a single new word. It is taking a syllable of a word then combine it to become a new term. The writer found a datum that categorized as blending process. There is *netizen*. Here is the explanation.

# a. Netijen (datum 7)

Netijen or Netizen is a noun that formed from a combination of internet + netizen. It means the people who active in the internet and interact with other people through virtual way. In the caption on @lambe\_turah Instagram account, it typed netijen instead of netizen. Because Indonesian often change the z with j, yet it still has similar meaning.

## **4.1.2.3 Acronym**

Acronym is a new word that formed from the initial letter of a set of other words. The writer found 2 data based on acronym process. There are *Kepo* and *DM*. Here is the explanation.

# a. Kepo (datum 6)

Kepo is a shortening from knowing every particular object. It takes every initial letter to make a new term. It can be an adjective or adverb or nouns, because the literal means of this word is really curious.

## b. *DM* (Datum 9)

*DM* is a very short slang word that categorized as acronym in a word formation. Acronym is taking first letter in every root. The normal form of *DM* is *Direct Messages*.

## **4.1.2.4** Coinage

Coinage is a study about the invention of a word of totally new terms. The writer collected 2 data that referred as a coinage process. There are *gimmick* and *selfie*. Here is the explanation.

## a. Gimmick (datum 2)

*Gimmick* is a word that first use in 1911. The origin of its word is unknown or alteration. Firstly, this term used by people when they were in selling something or in a play of theater.

## b. Selfie (datum 5)

Selfie is a term that invented in photography terms. Then it used to label people who love to take a picture by her/himself.

## 4.1.2.5 Reduplication

Reduplication is a word formation process that duplicates a letter, syllable, or word. Based on the data, the writer found only one slang

word that categorized as reduplication. That is *unch-unch*, and below is the explanation.

# a. unch-unch (datum 8)

From urban dictionary, *unch* is a slang words that means a genital part of a man. In Indonesian slang, the term *unch* duplicates become *unch-unch* to change the literal meaning. It duplicates from *unch* become *unch-unch*.

## 4.2 DISCUSSIONS

In this section, the writer elaborated the discussion of findings stage above. From more than 100 posts by @lambe\_turah on Instagram during January 2018, the writer found 9 slang words that interpret the meaning of the context and 9 slang words that analyzed using word formation. Actually, the slang words that found on caption in posts of @lambe\_turah instagram accounts are more than 9. But the writer only takes 9 slang words, because the other slang words are coinage from Indonesian slangs.

The meaning of the slang words based on its context mostly known by people who often read caption of @lambe\_turah. People who outside of @lambe\_turah's community, most of them know what is the slang words and often used it in their daily conversation. There are slang word that has warns meaning like *hoax* which has meaning as *lie news*. However one slang word that has intimacy meaning is *my hubby*, which the meaning is a beloved husband. Its also slang words that appear from photography field such as *selfie* which has

mean taking picture with camera phone by itself. There is *unch-unch* that literally has negative meaning, but when it sounded by Indonesian it would be an intimacy meaning.

There are also found slang words such as *Gimmick*, *baby*, *kepo*, *DM*, and *netizen*, that has new meaning on its context based on caption that typed by @lambe\_turah in its Instagram account. *Gimmick* is an act that done by people who want to make some pretending activities. *Baby* is to call someone with a sweet-call or special person who are loved. *Kepo* is an act that people so curious about something. *DM* is an acronym of Direct Message that used to deliver messages in personal ways on social media. *Netizen* is people who interact in the internet.

The result of word formation on a slang words, there are 5 processes of word formations that contain slang words which taken from the data. As conducted by George Yule's theory, there are 5 word formation that used to analyze the data, such as borrowing, blending, acronym, reduplication, coinage. The total data that has been analyzed in word formation is 9 data. The most frequent @lambe\_turah used in slang words are coinage. Hence, the writer uses a half of all Yule's theory related with word formation process in morphology. The table of the data that has analyzed using word formation process shows below.

No.	Slang words	Word formation
1	My hubby	Borrowing
2	Gimmick	Coinage
3	Baby	Borrowing
4	Hoax	Borrowing
5	Керо	Acronym
6	Selfie	Coinage
7	Netizen	Blending
8	Unch-unch	Reduplication
9	DM	Acronym
	Total of word formation	5

From the meaning based on the context and word formation of the slang words, the writer can conclude that most slang words has senses in order to hiding the meaning with replace the original word with unique slang words where only people who know well @lambe\_turah would understand it. But many people who keep in touch with @lambe\_turah spread and use the slang words in their personal life to interact with other. This phenomena makes other people know what are the slang words and used as interaction, even it is as a behavior in all ages and all social class.

## **CHAPTER V**

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1 CONCLUSION

The writer found the result of this research. The writer has the conclusion to answer all research problems. The first is about the meaning of slang words based on its context. Second, is word formation that formed slang words.

This research discussed about the meaning of slang words and how those slang words are formed with word formation. The data is gained from slang words that typed on caption of @lambe\_turah instagram account. This social media account mostly contains offensive meaning of words. Thus the words is made up as slang words so most people know.

The researcher analyzed the data by the meaning and word formation. She collected the slang words which typed on caption of @lambe\_turah instagram account posts during January 2018. Then she categorized the slang words where they belong to word formation. The researcher used George Yule and Lieber theories to support her analysis. For the meaning of slang words, she used theory of Janet Holmes that has most same orientation of its context. And also the writer read the comments in every post to support detail information to gain more explanation about slang words.

In this research, the researcher applied descriptive qualitative design. Thus, she found slang words in her data collection. The writer found 9 slang words.

Then she find out the meaning from dictionaries and contextual based on @lambe\_turah's caption. The dictionaries that she used are <a href="https://www.urbandictionary.com/">https://www.urbandictionary.com/</a>, <a href="https://www.dictionary.com/">https://www.dictionary.com/</a>, <a href="https://www.dictionary.com/">https://www.dictionar

The writer found 9 slang words and analyzed the meaning. For the second research problem, she found 9 slang words that could be analyzed using word formation processes. The slang words are *my hubby, gimmick, hoax, baby, selfie, kepo, netizen, unch-unch,* and *DM*. In word formation processes, the writer found 6 types that formed all data, there are borrowing, coinage, blending, acronym, and reduplication.

From this research, the writer concluded that slang words that used by @lambe\_turah instagram account on its caption has vary meaning. Most of slang words have same meaning literally, but some of them have slightly different sense. One of them is word *unch-unch*, in English slang it has dirty means, but by Indonesian it used to represent cute thing and shouted as exclamation.

The slang words that used by @lambe\_turah have existed in advance, even before the rapid of internet and social media until nowadays. Eventhough, some of them are rarely used by most people. Because slang words have momentarily timing. They can be very famous in certain times, but they also can be dim for a while neither for forever. Slng words always changing and be dynamic. Decades ago we do not know the word *netizen*, but in 1990s the internet used by people,

thus people who use internet called *netizen*. It might be done with *netizen*, it will be disappear as long the internet development is going crazy and rapid.

## 5.2 SUGGESTION

The suggestion or advice in order to enrich the literature of this research in language field is really needed for the researcher. The writer used a social media slangs that used on caption by @lambe\_turah Instagram account as a data source. The writer also held 5 dictionaries to support gaining information about meaning and description of slang words. Besides, she used great theories to support her research.

Therefore, the researcher suggest to the next researcher who interested in word formation and slang words, they tend to be more active and creative. She hopes that the next researchers gain more theories data in different field. Because slang words are terms that always changing. So, it needs more researchers who have fresh and new idea to fullfil the desire of this research field.

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