WORD FORMATION OF SLANG USED BY STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT AT STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

Dwianita, Fanni Nanda. (2019). Word Formation of Slang Used by Students of English Department at State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.

Keywords: slang words, word formation, Discourse Completion Test (DCT), 7th semester students.

This study aimed to analyze how those slang words are formed with word formation, and the reasons of respondents used slang words as a daily language. The data sources were taken from 7th-semester students of English literature at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The researcher answered research questions in this research, namely (1) what are the word formation types of slang used between male and female students in daily conversation, and (2) what are the respondents' reasons for using slang words in daily conversation.

This study used three instruments, namely participant observation, Discourse Completion Test (DCT), and interviews. In collecting data, researcher observed 7th-semester students for a month of lecture. Then, researcher determined 30 students to be respondents of this study. The 30 students were 15 male students and 15 female students. After that, the researcher gave DCT and conducted interviews with respondents. Then, the researcher identified, coded, classified, and analyzed the data.

The results showed that there were 4 word formation process that formed slang words used by male respondents, namely blending appeared 5 times, clippings appeared 5 times, back-formation appeared 3 times, and acronym appeared 17 times. While female respondents used 3 word formation process that formed slang words, namely blending appeared 3 times, clippings appeared 6 times, and acronym appeared 36 times. It could be seen from the explanation above that male respondents used more various slang words. The results of the second research questions about the reasons respondents use slang because 4 things, namely to be unique appeared 12 times, to be social appeared 11 times, to be colorful appeared 9 times, and to be secretive appeared 3 times. From the explanation above, the majority of respondents used slang to be unique.

ABSTRAK

Dwianita, Fanni Nanda. 2019. *Studi Tentang Bahasa Gaul yang Digunakan oleh Mahasiswa Sastra Inggris Semester 7 di Universitas Islam Negri Sunan Ampel Surabaya*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: (1) Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.

Kata kunci: bahasa gaul, pembentukan kata, Discourse Completion Test (DCT), mahasiswa semester 7.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bahasa gaul yang dibentuk oleh pembetukan kata, dan alasan responden menggunakan bahasa gaul sebagai bahasa sehari-hari. Sumber data diambil dari mahasiswa sastra inggris semester 7 di UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Penulis akan menjawab rumusan masalah yang ada dalam penilitian ini, yaitu (1) apa saja tipe pembentukan kata bahasa gaul yang digunakan antara responden laki-laki dan perempuan sebagai bahasa sehari-hari, dan (2) apa saja alasan responden menggunakan bahasa gaul sebagai bahasa sehari-hari.

Penelitian ini menggunakan tiga instrumen, yaitu participant observation, Discourse Completion Test (DCT), dan interview. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti mengamati mahasiswa semester 7 selama 1 bulan masa perkuliahan. Kemudian, peneliti menentukan 30 mahasiswa yang akan menjadi responden dari penelitian ini. 30 mahasiwa itu diantaranya 15 mahasiswa laki-laki dan 15 mahasiswa perempuan. Selanjutnya peneliti memberi DCT dan melakukan interview kepada responden. Kemudian, peneliti mengidentifikasi, mengkode, mengklasifikasi dan menganalisis data.

Hasil studi ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 4 pembentukan kata bahasa gaul yang digunakan responden laki-laki, yaitu *blending* muncul 5x, *clipping* muncul 5x, *back formation* muncul 3x, dan *acronym* muncul 17x. Sedangkan responden perempuan menggunakan 3 pembetukan kata slang word, yaitu *blending* muncul 3x, *clipping* muncul 6x, dan *acronym* muncul 36x. Terlihat dari penjelasan diatas bahwa responden laki-laki lebih bervariasi menggunakan bahasa gaul. Hasil pertanyaan penelitian kedua menunjukkan bahwa alasan responden menggunakan bahasa gaul karna 4 hal, yaitu untuk menjadi unik muncul 12x, untuk menjadi sosial muncul 11x, untuk menjadi berwarna 9x dan untuk menjadi rahasia 3x. Dari penjelasan diatas, mayoritas responden menggunakan bahasa gaul karna untuk menjadi unik.

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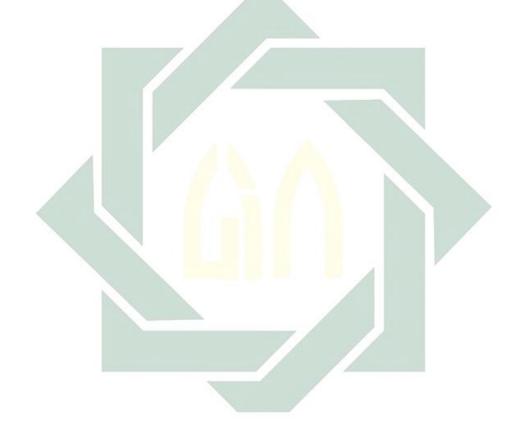


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of five things; they are the background of the study, the research question, significance of the study, scope, and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of Study

The knowledge of slang words has great importance for conversation, especially in spoken dialogue, because native speakers generally use slang words in their daily communication. If we do not learn or understand slang words, then we do not know what they are talking about. It can be said that slang words are a relaxing language that is used by young people to speak with others. Slang words do not stop in one period, but it changes in each era, time to time, and bring up many variations of the languages.

Holmes (2001, p.167) states that slang word is one way to speak or communicate informally. Usually, someone who uses slang words as everyday language will be more expressive than someone who does not use slang words because there are many new words created by young people when gathering in a group. Based on (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2008, p.415), slang word is very simple words and expression that is used in spoken conversation, mainly it is used by a particular group of people. It means that slang words are non-standard language. Slang can also be found in daily conversation of young people, and actually, slang words are found in the informal situation that is used with a friend.

The informal situation is like in the community of young people or social community. Young people use slang words to communicate with each other. They prefer to use slang words as their daily language rather than use standard language. Moreover, the majority of them are in the same community or country. Most of the country have their own slang words, like in Indonesia. Slang words in Indonesia can be found when young people speak to their friends (e.g.) *mager*, *capcin*, BNI, etc. But the problem here, most people do not understand slang words.

There are still many people who do not know or confuse with slang words, and this is a severe problem. When we understand what slang word is, our communication with everyone will be advantageous and will not affect our lack of vocabulary. With our understanding of slang words, we will also quickly understand native speakers' intentions, film intentions, TV shows, and even songs. Slang words have been used by all people, especially in young male and female conversation.

Gender is a way to distinguish males and females. Also, from the way someone speaks, it can be concluded what gender he or she is. Male and females have different speaking styles; one of them is when they talk using slang words. The different ways of male and female speakers are already known in sociolinguistic study as gender. Azizah (2012, p.223) define gender as "a social position that males and females occupy. A person belongs to gender because she is thought to have certain bodily features that reveal her reproductive capacities. These physical features function as markers for evaluating individuals as either male and female and for justifying their respective social position."

The researcher found some previous studies that observed slang words. In this field, the previous studies were conducted on slang words meaning. It could be seen from some researchers who were done in analyzing these aspects before, such as *Meaning and Word Formation of Slang Word in 'Gangster Squad' Movie Script* (Dewi, 2014), *Word Formation Processes on New Words Used in Foreign Exchange Trading Found in Metatrader 4 and Universal Forex* (Danwantari, 2014), *An Analysis of Slang Language in Song Lyrics Used By "Justin Bieber"* (Mahnunik, 2015), and *English As a Slang Word Used By Teenagers in Surabaya* (Kumalasari, 2016).

The first related study about slang words meaning was conducted by Sheryllia (2019). This study aimed to find out types of word formation and to explain the meaning of slang words on the @lambe_turah Instagram account. The results of this study were five word-formation processes that occurred; those were borrowing, coinage, acronym, blending, and reduplication. In the process of collecting the data, she used a descriptive qualitative method. She found nine slang words on the @lambe_turah Instagram account, such as *my hubby, selfie, gimmick*, and so on.

The most basic flaw of this study was the researcher puts the previous research into two parts: the background of the research and the review of the literature. If the part of the previous research already explained in the background of the study, then she did not need to include it again in the review of the literature. So, it did not make a previous double study which contents were the same. Also, the researcher did not mention the niche and solution in her earlier research. She

should not describe only the results of the previous study, but she had to show the slot from the last study and provide a solution so that she could close the weakness or niche through the research she did.

The second previous study was from Fathonah (2018). Her research was about kinds of word formation and meaning of slang words on meme picture of the group "Shitpostboot 5000". There was three statement problem, (1) What kind of word formation occurs in the meme picture "Shitpostboot 5000" group, (2) What is the most frequent word-formation used by meme "Shitpostboot 5000" group, (3) What is the meaning of each slang words of each meme picture of meme group "Shitpostboot 5000" on Facebook. This study aimed to describe kinds of word formation, the most frequent word formation, and the meaning of meme pictures on Facebook. The results were 10-word formation occurred on 23 meme pictures of the "Shitpostboot 5000" group; those were an acronym, multiple processes, backformation, coinage, compounding, blending, borrowing, clipping, conversion, and derivation. She found 33 slang words, (e.g.) gf, yall, gotta, and so on. Unluckily, at the end of her thesis, she had inconsistency in mentioning the references. She wrote with two types: using long names and short names. She also did not sort the references alphabetically.

The next research concerned the undergraduate thesis from Lestari (2016). This study explained the types of slang words and the dominant slang words in Bruno Mars' songs. In the process of collecting the data, she used a descriptive qualitative method, and she found the most dominant slang word used by Bruno Mars was clipping, (e.g.) *turnin'*, *cause*, *darlin'*, and so on. The results of this

research showed that in 15 Bruno Mars' songs, there were five types of slang words, such as borrowing, acronym, blending, clipping, and coinage. However, there was only a little information about the purpose and the nature of her research in the background of the study. She should explain the object and the quality of her research as well as what it was at the end of the context of the study, so it could make the readers knew the purpose of her research well.

Besides that, all of the previous studies used the same method, which was a descriptive qualitative method. It also had the same instrument, which was observation. Moreover, observation as an instrument has several weaknesses. There are some situations that do not necessarily arise when observing, such as when the respondent hangouts with their friend or when the respondent is at home. Those situations are unable to make direct observations due to the limited place and time. Therefore it is necessary to recheck other's conditions that allow the emergence of slang words in everyday life, such as on Discourse Completion Test (DCT) instruments. In contrast to the observation that has limited situations, Discourse Completion Test (DCT) instrument has many conditions that can bring up slang words anywhere, for example, at home, in WhatsApp messages, on Instagram messages, and so on.

Due to the lack of previous studies that are using the same instruments, the researcher will use a different method. This research methodology will use three tools: Discourse Completion Test (DCT), participant observation, and interview method to collect respondents' answers. Discourse Completion Test (DCT) is an instrument to lead the respondent's response naturally to a particular situation that

has been determined. Participant observation is to select from 128 students of the 7th semester into 30 students to become respondents in this research. Then the interview is to get respondents' reasons about slang words. This research aims to find the different findings or prove that slang word research is not about meaning only. Still, there are other interesting angles, like the different word formation types of slang used between male and female and respondents' reasons in using slang words. Besides, this research will use 7th-semester students of English Department at State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya as the subject of the data. The respondents are selected from 7th-semester students because the researcher wants to explore how 7th-semester students use slang words in daily conversation and also because 7th-semester students use English more often as an everyday conversation outside the class. So that 7th-semester students are suitable for this research.

In this current study, the researcher categorizes slang words based on word formation theory of George Yule (2010, p.53-60) states that to make new word people usually use word formation. Yule (2010, p.53-60) stated that the word formation process consist of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, acronym, affixes, and multiple processes. This present research aims to find out the comparison of word formation process of slang used between male and female students and their opinion about slang words. The data are collected from the 7th-semester students of English Department. The researcher gets the data from DCT and interview into the word formation of slang and their opinion about slang words. After completing this research, it can improve the knowledge

about slang word of English Department at State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

1.2 Research Questions

- 1. What are the word formation types of slang used between male and female students in daily conversation?
- 2. What are the respondents' reasons for using slang words in daily conversation?

1.3 Significance of the study

This research gives two benefits. First, the researcher hopes that this research can provide knowledge about slang words, especially for English Department Students. Second, the researcher hopes that this research would be useful for readers who did not understand slang words.

1.4 Scope and Limitations

The scope of this study concerns the morphology and sociolinguistics study. The researcher focusses on word formation of slang used by 7th-semester students of English Department. The researcher limits the source of data by taking only 1/5 respondents of the 7th semester, not the whole students.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

- Word formation is a study of 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.
- Slang words are the non-standard language used by young people to talk with each other.

3. Discourse Completion Test (DCT) is an instrument to lead the respondent's response naturally to a particular situation that has been determined. There are eight communicative situations in written form considering situations occurred word formation of slang in respondents conversation.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of six things; they are language variation, slang words, the definition of slang words, word formation process, the reason for using slang words, and Discourse Completion Test (DCT).

2.1 Language Variation

Language is something flexible, which can change over time; there could be differences between varieties and styles. Using different language styles and variations to different people can be called language variation; for instance, the older does not speak like younger, so there is a difference of languages used. The significant term that included in language variation is demonstrated in vocabulary such as common variation and regional variation, grammar also pronunciation like accent, dialect, and so on.

Trudgill (cited in Mukhtar Abadi, 1983, p.100) concluded: "Language, in other words, varieties of language not only referred to the personal character of the speaker like social class, age, ethnic and sex." Based on the quotation above, it can be concluded that a speaker can use some different linguistic variation in a different purpose and situation in society.

Language varieties happen in the communication of different social characters, and it depends on the speaker, like Fishman (cited in Lestari, 2016, p.8) "From the aspect of the speaker, language variety is divided into five parts: *register*, *style*, *dialect*, *jargon*, *and slang*."

2.2 Slang Words

2.2.1. Definition of slang words

Based on Keraf (1994, p.108-109) slang word is such a puns language, a language developed by society, and it also changes over time. Slang word included in an informal communication which formed accidentally by pronunciation error, shortening a word. Sometimes, it used to fulfil the meaning of the sentence, besides strengthening the purpose. Slang words here describe the social class and status, for instance, uneducated and educated person. Each different people or group can create different slang words, which then applied to their social life. According to Krapp (1969, p.2) slang word is the right choice to speak with a close friend with an informal situation, and sometimes it delivers special and deeper meaning. By using slang words to the close people we have, it indicates an excellent personal relationship with the listener.

Based on Eble (1996, p.2) states that slang words included in an informal situation, it is not being written in any media or be spoken in any serious conversation. It also not recommended to use academic writing or paper except the letter we wrote for someone close. According to Richard (1985, p.2) slang words often used by several groups of people, especially a teenager who has their unique words to say. We can easily find slang words in this modern era, especially in a song, teenagers' television movie series, radio and so on.

There is some reason that drives the person to use slang words, based on Zhou (2013, p.2210-2211) about "A Sociolinguistics Study of American Slang" describes if the person decided to use slang words are age, occupation, and gender.

1. Age

American slang words are one of the examples caused by age. Zhou (2013, p.2210) said that American teenagers or university students are the primary users of American slang to show who they are. American teenagers and students are movers and era modifiers, and they always make a word from something new and unique, such as fashion makers. Several teenagers do not feel afraid to make a choice and experienced something, especially their aspect of learning a new language and using language. They have strong independent characteristics, which does not quickly instigate by their parents and teachers. They are ready to deny the fact of the traditional aspect and something illogical. Usually, they form slang words by popular trades such as popular music, drama, movie and so on. The teenagers have a speciality to made new things because they have significant curiosity. For example, when they interpret the meaning of crazy, they think about something incredible and extraordinary instead of silly things.

2. Occupation

There must be an inverted relationship with the acceptance of slang words and occupation variables. Sometimes lower class people more often accept slang words rather than the upper class.

3. Gender

Language includes social activity, and it must be suitable for speakers and listeners. This drive many communities speak in the different form of communication. Gender divided the use of American slang between man and woman because some words that only understand by man cannot be understood by a woman and vice versa.

2.2.2 Word Formation Process

The word formation originally based on Yule (2010, p.53-60) consist of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, acronym, affixes, and multiple processes. The researcher uses the theory of Yule above is as the main theory of this research. Below is Yule's (2010, p.53-60) statement about creating new words, such as:

2.2.2.1 Coinage

Coinage occurs from the invention of the new word, that usually invented in a product like a company's product. Usually, it invents the brand names to make a new word. The example is:

Based on the online slang dictionary:

- Google is company's product from technology (the standard form is internet)
- Hoover is brand name of vacuum cleaners (the standard form is sweeper)

2.2.2.2 Borrowing

Borrowing is one of the techniques to make a new word by taking from other languages and then modify it. English was adopted a lot of words from different languages like Dutch, France, Spanish, and so on. 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. For example:

Based on the online slang dictionary:

- 1. **Dope**: borrowed from Dutch word "doop" (the standard form is drugs)
- 2. **Macho**: borrowed from Spanish word "machismo" (the standard form is masculine men)

2.2.2.3 Compounding

Compounding happens when two or more words combined together into one complex word. For example:

Based on the online slang dictionary:

- 1. Couch Potato (the standard form is lazy person)
- 2. **Butter face** (the standard form is ugly female)

2.2.2.4 Blending

Blending is a combination of 2 words to create a new word. Usually, it combines from the beginning of the first word and ended with the other last word. For example:

Based on the online slang dictionary:

- 1. **Gotta** (the standard form is got to)
- 2. **Gimme** (the standard form is give me)

2.2.2.4 Clipping

Clipping means shortening a polysyllabic word to become a shorter word that only consists of one syllable only. For examples:

Based on the online slang dictionary:

- 1. **Thx** (the standard form is thank you)
- 2. **Bro** (the standard form is brother/friend)

2.2.2.5 Back Formation

The back-formation is the way of making a new word that differentiates with part of speech. Sometimes back-formation occurs when new words created by deletion of prefix or suffix. For example:

Based on the online slang dictionary:

- Bruh is a variant word of bro, but different in spelling (the standard form is brother/friend)
- Sista is a variant word of sis, but different in spelling (the standard form is sister/friend)

2.2.2.6 Acronym

An acronym is a combination of the first initial of letter, sound, or phrase.

For example:

Based on the online slang dictionary:

- 1. **OTW** (the standard form is on the way)
- 2. **OMG** (the standard form is oh my god)

2.2.2.6 Affixes

Affixes divided into two types, prefixes, suffixes. Affixes are a combination of roots or can be called as free morpheme to create a new word. Below are the types of affixes Prefix: Inserted in front of the word, for instance: - pre- unthat appear in misunderstanding, pretest, untold. Suffix: inserted at the end of the word. For example -ish -ism -ing -ness. The example of word formation affixes, based on the online slang dictionary: **Geezer**: Geez + (suffix) -er (the standard form is old person).

2.2.2.7 Multiple Process

Multiple processes occur when new words made, and it made through the one-word formation process. For instance, based on the online slang dictionary: **Deli**, "deli" is borrowed word from German, and "deli" is clipping word from delicatessen (the standard form is delicatessen).

2.3 Reason for Using Slang Words

The definition of slang words with it is the step to make have been described above. The researcher would like to describe the reason for using slang words. Shovan Sarkar (cited in Fathonah, 2018, p.15-16) about slang words "Slang: 5 reasons you should use it" there are five reasons for using slang such as:

2.3.1 To Be Unique

Every individual has a different uniqueness. Several people have the desire to be unique, so they have unusual charisma, among others. Using uncommon or cool slang words in your speech can make you a little bit cooler and different, it also shows who you are. The other reason for slang words is to get an acceptance from the other people.

2.3.2 To Be Social

Usually, slang words used by a group of people, it is included in an informal situation and considered as the lowest level of communication. Some people thought that slang word is the new variation language, and it brings some comfortable speech, full of blending, and original expression. People said that to decrease a tragedy or something. So, slang has a positive vibe to the language you used.

2.3.3. To Be Colorful

Slang words contain uniqueness, and it means non-boring or common words usually used by people, in other words, it is colorful. It includes an emotion of the speaker in an informal way, but deeply. It can be fun using slang words with your friends, and it adds some happiness, meaning, and imagination. For example: Knowing your onion, means to be aware.

2.3.4. To Be Secretive

Slang only understood by several or particular people only. Usually, it consists of some secret message that the listener does not understand. Slang, which

includes the secret meaning, can be understood with a group that has a special relationship with the speaker.

2.3.5. To Be Linguist

Understanding slang words do not need to be mastering English at all. Slang requires acceptance from people. If it is unique and contains deep meaning, sometimes it accepted by people and became part of the language. So, slang resembles a laboratory here; it tested a new word.

2.4 Discourse Completion Test (DCT)

Based on Blum-kulka (1989, p.13-14) discourse completion test or DCT is an instrument that used for a particular speech act and finds the easy way to make a scripted speech and occurring speech. Discourse completion test has a scripted dialogue and scenarios which is short and describes the situation and setting. The aim is sharing information on the social distance among pre-event background and participants. Subjects will read some conditions and respond in writing to a prompt. In this research, the researcher will share the DCT to the 7th-semester students of English Department, and the researcher will wait 15 minutes to retrieve the DCT again. The discourse completion test aims to answer research question number one in this research.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter consists of seven things; they are research design, data collection, data and data sources, subjects of the study, instrument, data collection techniques, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This present study used a descriptive analysis method because it was analyzing the data in the form of word descriptively. The researcher chose a descriptive analysis to know the perspective of 7th-semester students about slang words. The descriptive analysis method is an understanding of the social phenomenon from the aspect of human being participants. The researcher classified the answer of respondents about word formation types of slang and their reasons about slang words as the data.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Data and Data Sources

The data of this study were in the form of words or sentences, based on the respondents' answers to the DCT and interview. The researcher conducted participant observation for two things. First is to choose between 5th and 7th-semester students to become subjects of this research, and the second is to choose 30 respondents from 7th-semester students of English Department at State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya to become respondents. Then the researcher conducted a Discourse Completion Test (DCT) to know the difference word

formation types of slang between male and female respondents. The researcher used two data in this research. The first data is the respondent's answer about the situation (p.23), which the researcher gave. The researcher analyzes the words that include in the slang word. The following data is the statements of the respondents' reasons using slang word in daily language.

The researcher observed the data source during eight days. The data source of this research is from 30 respondents of 7th-semester students. The reason why the researcher has chosen the respondents because they are in the highest level of Undergraduate degree who already passed a Morphology and Sociolinguistics subject in second and fifth semester, so it made them suitable for this research.

3.2.2 Subjects of the Study

The researcher choose the subjects by using participant observation. There were several stages in selecting subjects. At first, the researcher paid attention for 4 days (04 February – 07 February) to 5th and 7th-semester students who often used English as a daily conversation. The researcher conducted participant observation at 09.00 a.m – 13.00 p.m every Monday until Thursday outside class, like when the students talked with their friends around Faculty of Arts and Humanities at State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Then the researcher made a list to find out which one more often uses English as their daily language between 5th and 7th-semester students.

The reason why the researcher did not choose 1st and 3rd semester students because they did not already complete both of the subjects (Morphology and Sociolinguistics study). The researcher can not conduct observation in the class

because she can not enter the class without permission. And also the option of the subjects are English Department students, so they will use English as their conversation at class.

This study used 7th-semester students of English Department at State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya as the subjects. The students of the 7th-semester consist of 128 students. The researcher used 1/5 of the total 7th-semester students, so she took 30 respondents who fit the criteria to be the respondents. The criteria were 15 males and 15 females who usually used English as their daily conversation. The reason why the respondent is 7th-semester students because 7th-semester students used English more often as a daily conversation outside the class than 5th-semester students, so that 7th-semester students were suitable for this research.

3.2.3 Instruments

3.2.3.1 Participant Observation

Participant observation was aimed to choose between 5th and 7th-semester students to become subjects of this research, and also to select 30 students from 128 students of the 7th semester to be respondents in this research. There were several stages in selecting respondents. At first, the researcher paid attention for eight days (07 October – 17 October) to those who often used English as a daily conversation. The researcher conducted participant observation at 09.00 a.m – 13.00 p.m every Monday until Thursday outside class, like when the respondents talked with their friends around Faculty of Arts and Humanities at State Islamic University of Sunan

Ampel Surabaya. Then the researcher listed the name of those who would be respondents.

3.2.3.2 Discourse Completion Test (DCT)

Based on Blum-kulka (1989, p.13-14), discourse completion test or DCT is an instrument used for a particular speech act and finds the easy way to make a scripted speech and occurring speech. Discourse completion test has a scripted dialogue and scenarios which is short and describes the situation and setting.

To answer research question number one, the researcher shared the discourse completion test to the respondents, and the researcher waited for 15 minutes to retrieve the DCT again.

Table 3.1 Situation in the Discourse Completion Test

Situations	Respondents
1 st situation	Close Friend – Close Friend
	A speaker gives his/her response when seeing a beautiful flower
2 nd situation	Close Friend – Close Friend
	A speaker shows his/her response when he/she gets a birthday
	surprise
3 rd situation	Friend – Friend
	A speaker gives his/her response when he/she in a hurry
4 th situation	Friend – Friend
	A speaker shows his/her response anger when his/her friend
	make their game was lost
5 th situation	Classmates – Classmates
	A speaker gives his/her response when his/her classmates
	looking for he/she and ask about the tournament in a group chat
6 th situation	Classmates – Classmates
o situation	A speaker shows his/her response when his/her classmates reply
	the chat with an angry emotion
7 th situation	Elder Sibling – Younger Sibling
/ Situation	A speaker gives his/her response when his/her elder sibling
ofh • , , , •	looking for he/she because did not come home
8 th situation	Elder Sibling – Younger Sibling
	An elder sibling shows his/her response when his/her younger
	sibling could not keep silent

1.2.3.3. Interview

According to Boyce & Neale (2006, p.3), the interview means conducting intensive individual interviews with a small number of respondents to explore their perspectives on a particular idea, program, or situation. The researcher used an interview method to answer research question number two. The researcher conducted an interview method 30 times after taking DCT from respondents. For male 15 times, and for female 15 times. The researcher also used a laptop, smartphone, paper notes, and pen to support this research.

3.2.4 Data Collection Techniques

The techniques in collecting data were as follow:

- 1. The researcher observed and determined 5th and 7th-semester students in the English Department at State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya to become subjects of this research.
- 2. The researcher observed 7th-semester students in the English Department at State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- 3. The researcher determined 30 students who were fit with the criteria to be the respondents. The criteria were 15 males and 15 females who usually used English as their daily conversation.
- 4. The researcher gave DCT to the respondents to know the difference word formation types of slang used between male and female respondents.
- 5. The researcher interviewed the respondents one by one to know the respondents' reasons for using slang word as their daily language.

6. The researcher transcribed the data and classified the answer of the respondents to know the findings of this research.

3.2.5 Data Analysis

The techniques in data analysis were as follow:

1. The researcher identified the word formation process types of slang between males and females based on respondents' answers. Male's characteristics: wear pants, bearded, have a mustache, and short hair. Then female's characteristics: wear a veil, wear e skirt, wear lipstick or lip cream, and wear makeup. In the process of identifying the data, the researcher coded the data by following Yule (2010, p.53-60).

Table 3.2 Coding: Word Formation Types of Slang

No.	Types	Code
1.	Coinage	CO
2.	Borrowing	BW
3.	Compounding	СР
4.	Blending	BL
5.	Clipping	CL
6.	Back Formation	BF
7.	Acronym	AC
8.	Affixes	AF
9.	Multiple Processes	MP

Then the researcher divided the table of word formation types of slang into two parts and calculated all slang words based on the types. The first is the examples of slang words used by male respondents, and the second is a table for slang words used by female respondents. The researcher also used different colors table and used different highlight between male answer and female answer.

Table 3.3 Coding: Colors of Male Respondents

Lubi	county.	Colors of Maic	respon	iuciius	
No.	Slang Word	Indonesia Meaning	Code	Total	Colors
1.	Hoover	Alat penghisap debu	СО	6	Male
2.	Dope	Obat bius	BW	11	Male
3.	Couch Potato	Pemalas	CP	12	Male
4.	Gotta	Harus	BL	4	Male
5.	Thx	Terimakasih	CL	5	Male
6.	Bruh	Saudara laki- laki/teman	BF	5	Male
7.	Otw	Dalam perjalanan	AC	16	Male
8.	Geezer	Pria/wanita tua	AF	3	Male
9.	Deli	Toko makanan	MP	20	Male

Table 3.4 Coding: Colors of Female Respondents

No.	Slang Word	Indonesia Meaning	Code	Total	Colors
1.	Hoover	Alat penghisap debu	СО	6	Female
2.	Dope	Obat bius	BW	11	Female
3.	Couch Potato	Pemalas	СР	12	Female
4.	Gotta	Harus	BL	4	Female
5.	Thx	Terimakasih	CL	5	Female
6.	Bruh	Saudara laki- laki/teman	BF	5	Female
7.	Otw	Dalam perjalanan	AC	16	Female
8.	Geezer	Pria/wanita tua	AF	3	Female
9.	Deli	Toko makanan	MP	20	Female

There are several respondent's answers that do not include into the category of word-formation of slang, such as the words "I'll," "it's," "we're," and "you'll," "picts," "emot,' "u", and "ur." Those words are non-standard version, but it does not include in the slang dictionary. So, the researcher categorizes slang words used by respondent's answer based on http://onlineslangdictionary.com/

Next is the applied of coding colors in the data. Highlight "Blue" is the type of slang words used by male respondents, and highlight "Pink" is the type of slang words used by the female respondent.

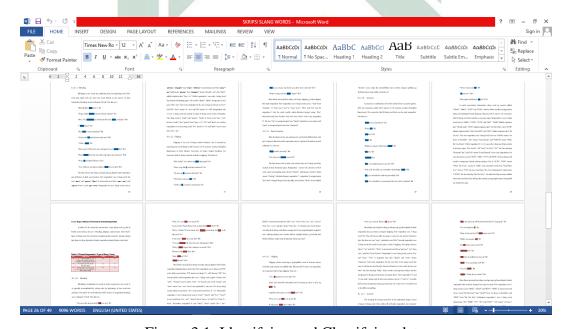


Figure 3.1: Identifying and Classifying data

2. The researcher identified the reasons for 7th-semester students of English Department at State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya that used slang words by interviewing them one by one. Then the researcher coded the reasons based on Shovan Sarkar (cited in Fathonah, 2018, p.15-16).

Table 3.5 Coding: Reasons Respondents Used Slang Words

No.	Sentences	Reasons	Code
1.	Because I think it makes me <u>feel</u> <u>different</u> from other people.	Unique	UN
2.	Because <u>most of my friend</u> s use slang words.	Social	SC
3.	Because slang words make me more creative to create a new word.	Colorful	CL
4.	To keep my secret from other people who did not have a relationship with me.	Secretive	SR
5.	Because slang words make me be linguist without studying so much.	Linguist	LG

- 3. The researcher gave a detail explanation of this research result.
- 4. The researcher concluded this research based on the findings. Then, the researcher also explained the answer to two statements of the problems. The first is comparison word-formation types of slang used between male and female students of the English Department at State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Second is the reasons for using slang words by the respondents.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter consists of two things, and they are word formation types of slang used between male and female, opinion respondents using slang words included in findings, and the last is the discussion.

4.1 Findings

In this part, the researcher divided the findings into two parts two, such as word formation types of slang used between male and female student and the respondents' reasons for using slang words in daily conversation. For the word formation types of slang, the researcher uses the Discourse Completion Test or (DCT) method to collect the answers of all respondents. For research question number two about the respondents' reasons for using slang word, the researcher applies interview method. After the researcher collects and identifies the DCT and interview answers based on the respondents, the researcher finds 75 suitable data for this research. The research explains and displays data based on those parts.

4.1.1 Word Formation Types of Slang Between Male and Female

In this part, the researcher divides the table category into two parts, namely the word formation types of slang used by male respondents and used by female respondents by following Yule (2010, p.53-60). The types are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, acronyms, affixes, and multiple processes. From all respondents' responses, the type they

used in daily conversation is blending, clipping, back-formation, and acronym. Whereas they do not use the five other types of slang words in everyday conversation. The researcher divides the table into two parts so that the readers understand the different types used by males and females of the 7th-semester students of the English department easily.

The researcher uses the figure below to clarify the difference between the word formation types of slang used by male respondents and female respondents as a daily language.

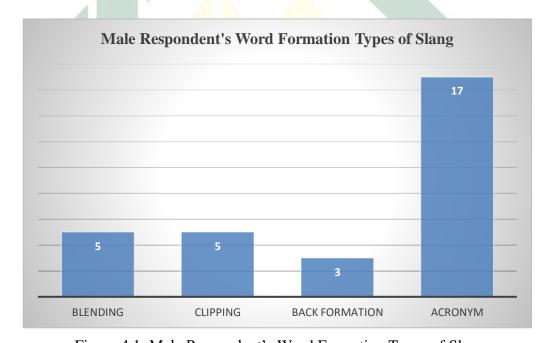


Figure 4.1: Male Respondent's Word Formation Types of Slang

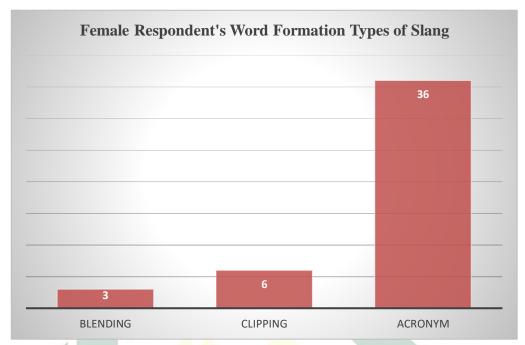


Figure 4.2: Female Respondent's Word Formation Types of Slang

In figure 4.1 show that male respondents use four word formation types of slang. The slang words are "noob, gimme, gonna" include in type blending. "Bro, sis, thx" include in type clipping. "Fuckin', bruh, and bruv" include in type back-formation. Moreover slang word "GG, WDYM, OMG, OTW, WTH, OFC, PC, US, WTF, ILY, FYI, BTW, AF" include in type acronyms.

While in figure 4.2 show that female respondents use three word formation types of slang. The slang words are "frenemy, wanna, gotta" include in type blending. "Lit, ya, bro, bae, thx, and sis" include in type clipping. Then "OMG, BTW, OTW, AF, BRB, TY, PC, WDYM, IDC, WTF, and WTH" include in type acronym.

4.1.1.1 Word Formation Types of Slang Used by Male Respondents

In Table 4.1, the researcher finds four word formation types of slang in male conversation; they are bending, clipping, back-formation, and acronym. After that, the researcher calculates the total of each type of word formation that is used as the daily language of male respondents.

Table 4.1 Male Respondent's of Slang Words

Table 4.1 Male Respondent's of Stang words				
No.	Slang Words	Indonesia Meaning	Code	Total
1.	Noob	Pemain baru	BL	3
2.	Gimme	Berikan padaku	BL	1
3.	Gonna	Pergi	BL	1
4.	Bro	Teman/saudara laki-	CL	3
		laki		
5.	Sis	Teman/saudara	CL	1
		perempuan		
6.	Thx	Terimakasih Terimakasih	CL	1
7.	Fuckin'	Umpatan	BF	1
8.	Bruh	Saud <mark>ara</mark> laki-	BF	1
		laki/teman		
9.	Bruv	Saudara laki-	BF	1
		laki/teman		
10.	GG	Bagus-bagus	AC	1
11.	WDYM	Apa maksudmu	AC	1
12.	OMG	Ya tuhan	AC	3
13.	OTW	Dalam perjalanan	AC	2
14.	WTH	Apa-apaan	AC	3
15.	OFC	Tentu	AC	1
16.	PC	Obrolan pribadi	AC	4
17.	WTF	Apa-apaan	AC	1
18.	ILY	Aku mencintaimu	AC	1
19.	FYI	Untuk informasi anda	AC	1
20.	BTW	Ngomong-ngomong	AC	1
21.	AF	Ya ampun	AC	1

4.1.1.1.1 Blending

Blending is a new word by combining from the beginning of the first word and ended with the other last word. Based on the DCT answer of male respondents, blending appears 5 times.

Data 1/1:

"Don't gimme that shit, just relax and enjoy my treatment." R4

"What a noob" R9

"Okee wait, I'll be there, just waiting for me, it gonna fast" R13

The data show any slang words used by male respondents while speaking in the daily conversation. Respondent fourth uses the slang word "Gimme." "Gimme" is a shortened word from "give + me" and become "gimme." While respondent nine and thirteen uses one slang word, such as "noob" and "gonna." "Noob" is from the word "new + bie" to be "noob", then "gonna" is from "going + to".

4.1.1.1.2 Clipping

Clipping is the one of slang word-formation, that is formed by shortening the word. Based on the DCT answer of 7th-semester students of the English Department in the State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, the researcher finds 5 slang included in clipping.

Data 2/1:

"The flower was ace bro!" R3

"Chill out sis. I need to concentrate" R3

"Thx you so much, thx all, but you don't have to do this" R13

The data above show the word formation type clipping commonly used by male respondents. "Bro" and "sis" used by respondent three that are already known to many people. "Bro" is the short word "brother" and "sis" is

from "sister." Next is by respondent 13, who uses "thx" for shortening the word "thanks."

4.1.1.1.3 Back Formation

The back-formation is the way of making a new word that differentiates with part of speech. One type word like a noun sometimes decreased to form another typed word, usually a verb. Back-formation occurs when new words created by deletion of prefix or suffix. Based on male respondents' answers, the back-formation type appears 3 times.

Data 3/1:

"Just shut your fuckin' mouth" R7

"Bruh, send it privately" R9

"Whats wrong with the emoticon bruy? Typo?" R13

The data show that in male conversation, there are two words included in back-formation types. Respondent 7 answers the situation in DCT by removing the last letter in the word "fuckin'." Actually, "fuckin'" here means "fucking." In contrast with respondent 7, respondent 9 uses the word "Bruh" in his daily conversation. "Bruh" here is "brother," but he modifies the spelling without changing the meaning. Respondent 13 also uses similarly slang word like respondent 7, and the word is "Bruv." "Bruv" in here means "brother," he modifies it with a different spelling but still has the same meaning.

4.1.1.1.4 Acronym

An acronym is a combination of the first initial of letter, sound, or phrase. After the researcher collects DCT answers of the 7th-semester student of the English Department, the researcher finds 17 slang words used by male respondents.

Data 4/1:

"Omg look at that flower" R2

"Wait, otw" R2

"Wth bro" R2

"OFC" R2

"GG bro" R3

"WDYM" R3

"Wtf, I overslept because I just ate" R4

"Wth, I do not think you remember my birthday. ILY" R4

"Fyi, you should have told me personally" R4

"Btw, You shouldn't use emoticons like that, that's unethical" R4

"Woww thats cool AF" R9

"Pc me, bro." R11

In male conversation, the most slang words which appear are "OMG," "WTH," and "OTW." They prefer to use slang words rather than formal words. Based on DCT answers, the researcher finds 17 slang words included in acronym types. Respondent 2 uses four slang words such as "OMG," "OTW," "WTH," and "OFC." "OMG" stands for "Oh My God," "OTW" stands for "On The Way," then "WTH" stands for "What The Hell," and "OFC" stands for "Of

Course." The next respondent uses two words; they are "GG," means "Good Good," and "WDYM" means "What Do You Mean."

Next is by respondent 4. He uses four acronym, such as "WTF," "ILY," "FYI," and "BTW." All of these have their meaning. First is "WTF," which means "What The Fuck." Second is "ILY" is from the word "I Love You." Next is "FYI," the new word from "For Your Information," and the last is "BTW" that has a meaning "By The Way." While respondent 9, and 11 use only one slang word included in acronym types. The word is "AF" from "As Fuck," and "PC," that Means "Personal Chat." All of the types of the acronym are shortened word from the original word, and mostly the youth take only the initial letter.

4.1.1.2 Word Formation Types of Slang Used by Female Respondents

In Table 4.1, the researcher finds 3 word formation types of slang in female conversation, and they are blending, clipping, and acronyms. After finding three types of word formation, the researcher calculates the total of each kind of word formation used by female respondents as a daily language.

Table 4.2 Female Respondent's of Slang Words

No.	Slang Words	Indonesia Meaning	Code	Total
1.	Frenemy	Teman dan juga musuh	BL	1
2.	Wanna	Ingin	BL	1
3.	Gotta	Harus	BL	1
4.	Lit	Kecil/gampang	CL	1
5.	Ya	Kamu	CL	1
6.	Bro	Teman/saudara laki-	CL	1
		laki		
7.	Bae	Sahabat	CL	1
8.	Thx	Terimakasih	CL	1
9.	Sis	Saudara	CL	1
		perempuan/teman		
10.	OMG	Ya tuhan	AC	15
11.	BTW	Ngomong-ngomong	AC	1
12.	OTW	Dalam perjalanan	AC	6
13.	AF	Ya ampun	AC	2
14.	BRB	Akan kembali	AC	1
15.	TY	Terimakasih	AC	1
16.	PC	Obrolan pribadi	AC	4
17.	WDYM	Apa maksudmu	AC	1
18.	IDC	Aku tidak peduli	AC	1
19.	WTF	Apa-apaan	AC	2
20.	WTH	Apa-apaan	AC	2

4.1.1.2.1 Blending

Blending is a combination of 2 words from other languages to create a new word. Usually, it combines from the beginning of the first word and ended with the other last word. Based on DCT answers of respondents, blending occurs 3 times.

Data 5/1:

"Look, how beautiful that plants are! Im wanna go there to take my picts" R2

"Yes my frenemy i'll. Owe for you'r information" R10

"okay, gotta go" R15

The data above show slang words used by female respondents as an everyday language. The second respondents used one slang word "wanna." "Wanna" here means "want + to" becomes a new word "wanna." Meanwhile, "Frenemy" used by respondent 10. She uses unique slang word that means "friend + enemy". Then respondent 15 uses one slang word "gotta". "Gotta" from "go + to" becomes a new word "gotta".

Actually, all of the slang words above are two words shortened to 1 word. Each word is made into a language that is different from the original language but still has the same meaning".

4.1.1.2.2 Clipping

Clipping means shortening a polysyllabic word to become a shorter word that only consists of one syllable. Based on DCT answers from respondents, the researcher finds 6 types of clipping.

Data 6/1:

"It's a lit game but we are lose" R1

"arghhh what's goin on with yaaaa bro?" R2

"Wth, it's a car! Thx u so much" R5

"I think your emot can't relate sis" R5

"Bae, you're the best, thank you for surprising me!" R10

The data above show what slang words are commonly used by female respondents and those included in the clipping category. The first respondent uses a slang word "lit." She tells her that the game is easy, but she and her friend lose. She does not use "easy" but 'little.' The second respondent uses

two slang words included in this type that is clipping. The slang words are "ya," and "bro." "Ya" from "you," and "bro" from "brother." Respondent 5 uses two slang words, such as "thx" and "sis." "Thx" is an abbreviation word of "thanks," and "sis" means "sister."

Next is by respondent 10, she uses "bae" as her slang word. She wants to tell you that her best friend is the best friend ever in the world. So she uses "bae" that has meaning "baby." That word shows that they have very close friendships.

4.1.1.2.3 Acronym

Data 7/1:

The meaning of the acronym is the same as in the explanation chapter 2 in the part of types of slang words. After collecting all of the female respondents, the researcher finds 36 types of slang words in the acronym type.

"Omg. Is that very beautiful, right?" R1

"Btw, this make up will be looks beautiful if u keep quiet" R1

"You are beginner af" R3

"Omg, oke be patient I'll BRB home now" R3

"OMG, im surprise, TY" R3

"On PC if you want to ask" R3

"WDYM Sis?" R6

"IDC this my hobby just shut up" R6

"WTF!! You can't play well" R9

"Yes, I'm OTW" R9

"WTH!!! What do you mean?" R9

The above data show all of the slang words commonly used by female respondents and includes in acronym type. The first respondent uses two slang words, such as "OMG," and "BTW." "OMG" is a shortened word from 3 words "Oh My God," and "BTW" from "By The Way."

While respondent 3 uses four slang words, such as "AF," "BRB," "TY," and "PC." "AF" means "As Fuck," "BRB," means "Be Right Back," "TY," means "Thank You," and "PC" means "Personal Chat." Next is by respondent 6. She uses two slang words, such as "WDYM" that has a meaning "What Do You Mean," and "IDC" means "I Don't Care." The respondent 9 uses three slang words. First is "WTH" that has meaning "What The Hell," the second is "OTW" means "On The Way," and the third is "WTF." "WTF" is a shortened word from "What The Fuck." The acronym is one of slang word types that has a unique character. Usually, it only takes the initial letter of the word and makes it different than the formal language.

. From the above explanation, it can be concluded that there are differences in word formation types of slang between male and female. The first is word formation used by male respondents are more various since there is 1 type of word formation that is not used by female respondents. The type is back-formation. The second difference is there are some slang words only used by male respondents, like "Gimme," "GG," "ILY," "OFC," "Bruh," and "Noob." Whereas slang words "Frenemy," "Bae," "WDYM," and "BRB" only used by female respondents.

Also, there is a similarity of word formation types of slang used between male and female respondents. The similarity is male and female respondents mostly use the acronym type as their daily conversation.



4.1.2 The Respondents' Reasons for Using Slang Word

After collecting and analyzing all of the respondents' answers about the reason for using slang words, the researcher shows respondents' data by using a table. The goal is to make it easier for readers to understand. The table contains various kinds of respondents' reasons for using slang words based on Shovan Sarkar. Shovan Sarkar writes about five reasons for using slang words: to be unique, to be social, to be colorful, to be secretive, and to be a linguist. Most of the reasons respondents use slang words are to be social, to be unique, and to be colorful.

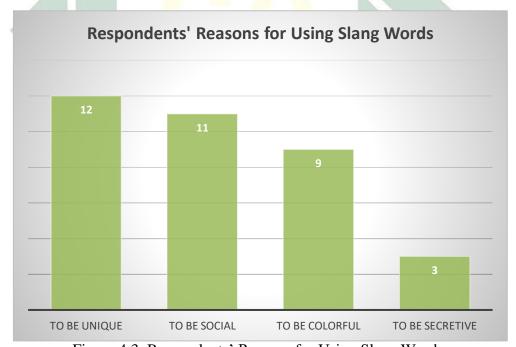


Figure 4.3: Respondents' Reasons for Using Slang Words

Figure 4.3 shows that half of the 7th-semester students of the English Department in the State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya have various reasons when using a slang word as a daily language. The researcher finds four reasons why respondents use slang words, and they are to be unique, to be social, to be colorful, and to be secretive. The researcher displays a detailed discussion of the data in table 4.3, and these are the following sections:

Table 4.3 Respondents' Reasons for Using Slang Words

No.	Sentences	Reasons	Total
1.	Because I want to be different from others.	Unique	12
2.	Because <u>slang words are easy to use</u> and <u>so</u> <u>many people using slang words, and I follow</u> <u>them.</u>	Social	11
3.	Because I think slang words can make my conversation with my friends <u>become non-boring and comfortable</u> .	Colorful	9
4.	I used it to talk to my friends. My close friends, especially and slang words, are secretive language with my close friends.	Secretive	3

4.1.2.1 To Be Unique

Data 1/2:

Using unique or cool slang words in your speech can make you a little bit cooler and different, it also shows who you are. There are 12 data pointed out that respondents' reason in using slang words is to be unique.

"I used slang words to make me, my friends or another people *more creative*." R5

"Because if I used a formal language in my daily conversation will feel awkward and slang words is unique language." R13

"To be different with other or unique." R18

"Because I know that <u>slang words is unique</u> and some of them is funny. So I used slang words. I like to use slang words because I like to be unique or to be more modern and more close with my friends." R21

"It's just because again slang words is kind of bahasa gaul in Indonesia. When I just used slang words is kind of <u>make me so cool</u> and make me like a native American. So ya it's kind of weird in different way, but it's kind of cool in some way." R22

"I used slang words just for make it, make my sentence become short. Like I wanna say on the way. I just say or call otw. Second to make the expression of the sentence or <u>to be different</u>, <u>like</u> uncommon word more interesting and funny." R28

The above data show the main reason respondents used slang words in the daily conversation is to be unique. Instead for using slang words like "I will, I'm on the way, as soon as possible, I will post it," and so on, the respondent is more likely using a slang word as the daily language. As respondent 18, she clearly said that she uses slang words because she wants to be different from other people.

The majority of them said that when they use the slang word, they seem more interesting because it is different from the others, and they feel like native speakers. So that reason makes them fit into the category for using slang words to be unique.

4.1.2.2 To Be Social

To be social in here means that people usually used slang words because it is a simple and comfortable language. Also, it makes conversations with friends more closely. There are a total of 11 data of reasons in using slang words is to be socially based on the respondents answered the interview.

Data 2/2:

"Because it <u>makes me more enjoy to have a conversation</u> with friends." R8

"Because slang words is <u>easy to use</u> and <u>so many people using slang</u> words and I follow them." R20

"Because I think use slang words in daily life like more very comfortable. So we can *more closely and comfortable*." R21

"I think I used slang words in a daily life is for <u>make me easier to express everything that I want to tell</u>, for example like the word (dude). I think it's so hard to find the literally word that suitable with this word. But in a slang words, I think everyone knows about slang words and it make easier for me." R27

The data above show why the respondents use slang words instead of formal language. To be social here means that when respondents use slang words in daily conversation, it can make the conversation between the respondent and their friends becomes enjoy and comfortable as if they have a close friendship. As respondent 21 says that when she uses slang words, the conversation will be comfortable. Also, respondent 27 says that slang words can make it easier to express everything. It means that slang words have a different way to make daily conversations easier for us as users.

4.1.2.3 To Be Colorful

Slang words contain uniqueness, and it means non-boring or normal words usually used by people, in other word, it's colorful. It can be fun using slang words with your friends, and it adds some happiness. There are a total of 9 data of respondents' reason in using slang words in their daily conversation. The data are taken by interviewing respondents one by one.

Data 3/2:

"Because I think if I using slang words in daily conversation <u>makes</u> a worst conversation become more warm and more cheerful." R1

"Because I think slang words can make my converstaion with my friends become non boring and comfortable." R7

"In my opinion, maybe when I used slang words in a daily conversation with my friends and we talk each other about something. It can make the conversation more cheerful and funny than usually. And it just go directly from our mouth to talk about slang words." R24

The data above show that the respondents use slang words to be colorful. As respondent 1 said that when he uses slang words, it can make the conversation with his friend warmer and cheerful. Then respondent seven also answered the interview about the reason he uses slang words is that it can make the conversation not to be boring and unpleasant. Those reasons make them fall into the colorful category.

4.1.2.4 To be Secretive

To be secretive means that slang, which consists of secret meaning, can be understood with a group that has a special relationship with the

speaker. There are 3 data that show the respondents' reason in using slang words is to be secretive. The data are taken from interviewing respondents one by one.

Data 4/2:

"For talking with my friends, my close friends especially and <u>slang</u> words is secret language with my friends." R29

"I just used it just for my circle and for the certain people. But I never used it for the elders, because I think it's unappropriate." R30

The data above show why these two respondents use slang words in their daily conversations. Respondent 29 said that slang words make her conversation seems more secret and only known by close friends. Respondent 30 also said that she uses slang words for her circle of close friends only. So not everyone will understand what their conversation means. All of those reasons make them use slang words as a daily language.

4.2 Discussion

Studies of slang words are one of the factors in modifying and updating a new word. From the result gained, the researcher developed three main points. The first point is about different word formation types of slang used between male and female students. The second point is about the word that occurred in respondent's answer but does not include in slang word. Then, the third point is about respondents' reasons for using slang word as their daily language.

The first point of discussion is about different word formation types of slang used between male and female students. The results of the findings

show that the word formation types of slang widely used by male respondent are blending, clipping, back-formation, and acronym. Whereas the word formation types of slang commonly used by female respondents are blending, clipping, and acronym. This finding enriched the previous research finding of Mahnunik (2015) which stated only four common types namely clipping, blending, coinage, and acronym that were commonly used by Justin Bieber. Although this study gave some additional types, it was still limited to specific variations like what had been mentioned in some other studies like Fathonah (2016) and Danwantari (2014).

The second point of discussion is there are several words from respondents' answers and do not include in slang dictionary, such as the words "I'll," "it's," "we're," "you'll," include in blending, then "picts," "emot," "u," and "ur" include in clipping. Even those words are non-standard version, but they do not include in slang word. So, the researcher does not include those words in slang word because those words are not listed in http://onlineslangdictionary.com/. The researcher has the important role when conducting this research. She has refined and categorized all the data into slang ang non slang.

The third point of discussion is about respondents' reasons for using slang words as their daily language. 7th-semester students of the English Department at State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya prefer to use slang words as their daily language because it seems unique. Slang word is a unique language because it produces new languages by

reducing and shortening words. They think that slang words can make their conversation cooler and make their conversation more comfortable. This finding is in line with Shovan Sarkar (cited in Fathonah 2018).

The results of this study can provide data on word formation of slang and specifically reveal whether gender makes the same or different choices. Through the discourse completion test the researcher found a total of 4 word formation process with 30 slang words produced by male respondents, and 3 word formation process with 45 slang words produced by female respondents, this research can show variations in the use of word formation types of slang in their answer. This research shows the types of word formation included in the slang word, such as "OMG, WTH, WTF, BTW, and bro" they are found to be the slang word most commonly used by 7th-semester students of various genders.

Comparing male and female in using slang words, this study figured out that gender determines what slang word and what word formation types of slang that will be used as a daily language. The result of discourse completion test (DCT) is there are one word formation types of slang used only by male respondents, namely back formation with the slang word "Bruh." Also, there are some slang words only used by male respondents, like "Gimme," "GG," "ILY," "OFC," " and "Noob." Whereas, slang words "Frenemy," "Bae," "WDYM," and "BRB" only used by female respondents.

From the explanation above, the researcher can conclude that someone who uses a different type of slang word influenced by gender. It can be proven from the result of this research that is similar to the statement of Zhou (2013, p.2211) about gender. Male respondents are more various used types of word formation than female respondents since there is 1 type of word formation "back formation" that is not used by female respondents. Besides, there is a similarity of word formation types of slang used between male and female respondents. The similarity is male and female respondents mostly use the acronym type as their daily conversation.

Among previous studies of slang words, no one dealing with differences in slang words used between male and female. This study can show its novelty by finding out the different word formation types of slang. In addition, this study also reveals the reason for respondent using slang word. Finally, this study was able to reveal both the evidence regarding differences in the word formation types of slang used between male and female students and the variations of the respondents' reasons for using slang words as their daily language.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of the conclusion of the result of this research and suggestion for the next researcher who interests with this object.

6.1 Conclusion

After the researcher analyzing all of the data, finally, the researcher can complete this research and take the conclusion that the respondents use different word formation types of slang in daily conversation. Also, they have various reasons for using slang words. Some conclusions answer the two research questions in the introduction part.

For the first research question that is word formation types of slang between males and females, the researcher uses theory based on Yule (2010, p.53-60). The theory says that there are nine types of slang words, such as coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, acronym, affixes, and multiple processes. The results of this research show that there are four word formation types of slang commonly used by respondents. They are blending appeared in male conversation 5 times and in female conversation 3 times. The total of blending type is 8 times. Then clipping appeared in a male conversation as much as 5 times and in female conversation as much as 6 times. The total of clipping type appeared in DCT situation is 11 times. While male respondents only use back-formation type with a total of slang words seemed as much as 3 times. And then the acronym type appears in male conversation as much as 17 times and in female conversation as much as

36 times. The acronym type appears 53 times. From the above explanation, it can be concluded that the word formation types of slang frequently used by male respondents and female respondents are an acronym.

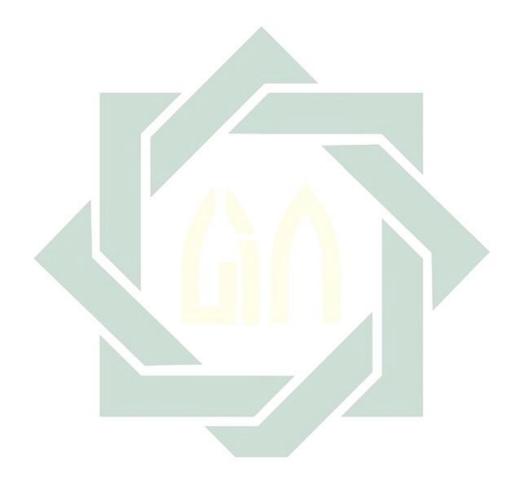
For research question number two, that is respondents' reasons for using slang words as their daily language. The researcher uses theory from Shovan Sarkar (cited in Fathonah, 2018, p.15-16). The result of this question shows that there are four reasons why respondents use slang words as their daily language. They are to be unique to appear as much as 12 times, to be social emerges 11 times, to be colorful appears 9 times, and to be secretive as much as 3 times. From that explanation, it can be seen that the majority of respondents use slang words to be unique.

Finally, the researcher can prove that the study of slang word can be conducted using different method or instrument, that is Discourse Completion Test (DCT) and interview. This research is also different from the previous studies, which always investigates the type and the meaning of slang words.

6.2 Suggestion

This part contains the researcher's recommendations for readers or subsequent researchers who are interested in researching slang words. For the following, researchers are better not to use commonly used research questions like type and meaning of slang words. There are many ways about slang words that can be investigated and can make an interesting study, for instance, researching respondents' expression when using slang words or to distinct the

slang words types based on age, so on. The researcher hopes that this research gives benefits to readers and be helpful references for further investigation.



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