

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

**THESIS**



**BY:  
FANNI NANDA DWIANITA  
REG. NUMBER: A73216063**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES  
UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA**

**2019**

## DECLARATION

I am the undersigned below:

Name : Fanni Nanda Dwianita  
NIM : A73216063  
Department : English Department  
Faculty : Arts and Humanities  
University : UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

truly state that the thesis I wrote is really my original work, and not a plagiarism/fabrication in part or in whole.

If in the future it is proven that this thesis results from plagiarism/fabrication, either in part or in full, then I am willing to accept sanctions for such actions in accordance with the applicable provisions.

Surabaya, December 06<sup>th</sup>, 2019

Who make the statement

Signature



Fanni Nanda Dwianita

## APPROVAL SHEET

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

by  
Fanni Nanda Dwianita  
Reg. Number: A73216063

Approved to be examined by the Board of the Examiners, English Department,  
Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

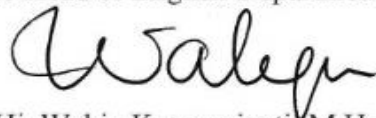
Surabaya, Desember 06<sup>th</sup>, 2019

Thesis Advisor



Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag  
NIP. 196909251994031002

Acknowledged by:  
The Head of English Department



Dr. Hj. Wahyu Kusumajanti, M.Hum  
NIP. 197002051999032002

## EXAMINER SHEET

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya on December 19<sup>th</sup>, 2019.

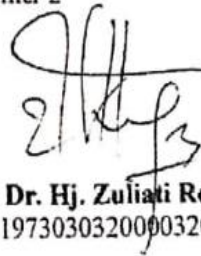
The Board of Examiners are:

Examiner 1



**Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag**  
NIP. 196909251994031002

Examiner 2



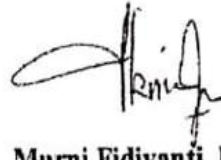
**Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliati Rohmah, M.Pd**  
NIP. 197303032000032001

Examiner 3



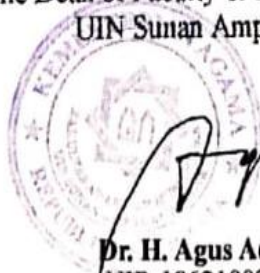
**Dr. A. Dzoul Milal, M.Pd**  
NIP. 196005152000031002

Examiner 4



**Murni Fidiyanti, M.A**  
NIP. 198305302011012011

Acknowledged by:  
The Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities  
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya



**Dr. H. Agus Aditoni, M.Ag**  
NIP. 196210021992031001



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA**  
**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA**  
**PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300  
E-Mail: [perpus@uinsby.ac.id](mailto:perpus@uinsby.ac.id)

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI  
KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Sebagai sivitas akademika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : Fanni Nanda Dwianita  
NIM : A73216063  
Fakultas/Jurusan : Adab dan Humaniora/Sastra Inggris  
E-mail address : [Fannianitaa@gmail.com](mailto:Fannianitaa@gmail.com)

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah :

Skripsi     Tesis     Desertasi     Lain-lain (.....)  
yang berjudul :

Word Formation of Slang Used by Students of English Department at State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya

beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif ini Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya berhak menyimpan, mengalih-media/format-kan, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data (database), mendistribusikannya, dan menampilkan/mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain secara *fulltext* untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis/pencipta dan atau penerbit yang bersangkutan.

Saya bersedia untuk menanggung secara pribadi, tanpa melibatkan pihak Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, segala bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran Hak Cipta dalam karya ilmiah saya ini.

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Surabaya, 02 Januari 2020

Penulis

( Fanni Nanda Dwianita )



















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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup>-semester students of English Department at State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya as the subject of the data. The respondents are selected from 7<sup>th</sup>-semester students because the researcher wants to explore how 7<sup>th</sup>-semester students use slang words in daily conversation and also because 7<sup>th</sup>-semester students use English more often as an everyday conversation outside the class. So that 7<sup>th</sup>-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 7<sup>th</sup>-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







## 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.



















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 7<sup>th</sup>-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 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup>-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 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup>-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















**Table 3.5 Coding: Reasons Respondents Used Slang Words**

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













































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 "pics," "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 and non slang.

The third point of discussion is about respondents' reasons for using slang words as their daily language. 7<sup>th</sup>-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.











