ENGLISH SLANG WORDS USED BY YOUNG PEOPLE ON *@COLLEGEMENFESS* TWITTER ACCOUNT

THESIS

BY:

M. ATMIM KHULUQI

REG. NUMBER A03219024

ENGLISH LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL

SURABAYA

TAHUN 2023

DECLARATION

I am the undersigned below:

Name	: M. Atmim Khuluqi
NIM	: A03219024
Department	: English Literature
Faculty	: Adab and Humanities
University	: UIN Sunan Ampel

declare that the thesis entitled:

English slang words used by young people on *@collegemenfess* Twitter account

is my own 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 whole, then I am willing to accept sanctions for such actions in accordance with the applicable provisions.

Surabaya, June 23, 2023

Who makes the statement

M. Atmim Khuluqi

Reg. Number. A03219024

APPROVAL SHEET

ENGLISH SLANG WORDS USED BY YOUNG PEOPLE ON *@COLLEGEMENFESS* TWITTER ACCOUNT

by

M. Atmim Khuluqi

Reg. Number A03219024

Approved to be examined by the board of examiners of English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Surabaya, 21 Juni 2023

Advisor 1	Advisor 2
Raudlatul Jannah, M.App. Ling	Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag
NIP. 197810062005012004	NIP. 196909251994031002

Acknowledged by

The Head of the English Literature Department

Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd

NIP/NUP. 197106072003121001

EXAMINERS' SHEET

This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis of M. Atmim Khuluqi (Reg. Number A03219024) entitled **English slang words used by young people on *@collegemenfess* Twitter account** has been approved and accepted by the board of examiners for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)*, English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Surabaya, July 12, 2023

Board of Examiners:

Examiner 1

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

Examiner 2

Raudlotul Jannah, M.App.Ling.
NIP.197810062005012004

Examiner 3

Dr. Phil. Kamal Yusuf, M.Hum.
NIP.19790662005011010

Examiner 4

Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.
NIP.199303182020122018

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

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

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

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI
KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

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

Nama	:	M Atmim Khuluqi
NIM	:	A03219024
Fakultas/Jurusan	:	Adab dan Humaniora/Sastra Inggris
E-mail address	:	atmimkiki@gmail.com

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah :
☑ Sekripsi ☐ Tesis ☐ Desertasi ☐ Lain-lain (.....)
yang berjudul :

English Slang Words Used by Young People On @collegemenfess Twitter Account

beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Ekslusif 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, 15 Juli 2023

Penulis

(M. Atmim Khuluqi)

ABSTRACT

Khuluqi, M A. (2023) *Slang Words Used by Young People on @Collegemenfess Twitter Account.* English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisors: (I) Raudlotul Jannah, M.App. Ling., (II) Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.

This study aims to analyze the slang words used by young people in the selected Twitter account *@collegemenfess*. The researcher focused on English slang only. This study aims to identify the types of English slang words by Partridge (2004), and the word formation process according to Yule (2006). So, there are two research problems: (1) What are the types of English slang are used by young Indonesian people in the @collegemenfess base account? (2) How do the English slang words in the *@collegemenfess* base account are formed?.

This study used a descriptive qualitative approach. The researcher collected data by looking for English slang words in tweets and replies within the account. Then, the researcher analyzed each collected data to determine the types of slang words and the word formation process.

The findings of this study indicated that young people use four types of slang on @collegemenfess accounts: workmen's slang, such as "*hectic*, *newbie*, and *intermezzo*", slang in publicity/advertising/internet (slang in publicity) such as "*mutual*, *lmao*, and *rep*," slang in public schools and universities (slang in public school and university) such as "*killer* and *afk* ", and society slang (society slang) such as "*swag*, *fomo*, and *spill*". In the research findings there are no traditional English slang (cockney), slang in bars/liquor establishments (public house slang), slang in art, slang in theatre, trademen's slang, slang in medicine, and soldiers' slang. Then, seven-word formation processes were found in slang words used by young people, including borrowing from other languages (borrowing) such as "*anyway*, *stay*, and *hectic*", compounding such as "*fanboy*, *trust issue*, and *me time*", blending words such as "*menfess*, *muvon*, and *newbie*", clipping such as "*narsis*, *rep*, and *nder*", conversions such as "*slay*, *killer*, and *salty*", acronym such as "*lol*, *aka*, and *pap*", and multiple processes such as "*bestie*, *red flag*, and *ovt*" . However, the researcher did not find the coinage, derivation and back-formation process.

Keywords: slang words, types of slang, word formation process.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

ABSTRAK

Khuluqi, M A. (2023) *Bahasa gaul yang digunakan oleh anak muda di akun Twitter @collegemenfess*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: (I) Raudlotul Jannah, M.App. Ling., (II) Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bahasa gaul (slang) yang digunakan oleh anak muda pada akun Twitter terpilih *@collegemenfess*. Peneliti hanya berfokus pada bahasa gaul yang berbahasa inggris saja. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis bahasa gaul (slang) dalam bahasa inggris menurut Partridge (2004), proses pembentukan kata menurut Yule (2006), dan teori jenis makna menurut Leech (2001). Jadi, terdapat dua masalah penelitian: (1) Jenis bahasa gaul inggris apa yang digunakan oleh anak muda Indonesia di akun base *@collegemenfess*? (2) Bagaimana bahasa gaul (slang) dalam akun base *@collegemenfess* terbentuk?

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan mencari bahasa gaul (slang) di tweet dan balasan di dalam akun. Kemudian, peneliti menganalisis setiap data yang terkumpul untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis bahasa gaul (slang), bagaimana proses pembentukan bahasa gaul (slang) tersebut.

Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa anak muda menggunakan empat jenis slang bahasa inggris di akun *@collegemenfess*: slang para pekerja (workmen's slang) seperti *hectic, newbie,* dan *intermezzo*, slang di publisitas/periklanan/internet (slang in publicity) seperti *mutual, lmao,* dan *rep*, slang di sekolah umum dan universitas (slang in public school and university) seperti *killer & afk*, dan slang masyarakat umum (society slang) seperti *swag, fomo,* dan *spill*. Dalam temuan penelitian tidak terdapat slang tradisional bahasa inggris (cockney), slang di bar/tempat minuman keras (public house slang), slang dalam kesenian (slang in art), slang dalam teater atau karya sastra (slang in art), slang para pedagang (trademen's slang), slang dalam dunia medis atau obat-obatan (slang in medicine), dan slang para tentara (soldier's slang). Kemudian, ditemukan tujuh proses pembentukan kata pada bahasa gaul (slang) yang digunakan oleh remaja diantaranya adalah proses peminjaman kata dari bahasa lain (borrowing) seperti *anyway, stay*, and *hectic*, penggabungan kata (compounding) seperti *fanboy, trust issue,* dan *me time*, pencampuran kata (blending) seperti *menfess, muvon*, dan *newbie*, pemotongan suku kata (clipping) seperti *narsis, rep*, dan *nder*, pengubahan makna (conversion) seperti *slay, killer*, dan *salty*, penyingkatan (acronym) seperti *lol, aka*, dan *pap*, dan proses multipe/lebih dari satu proses (multiple processes) seperti *bestie, redflag*, dan *ovt*. Namun, peneliti tidak menemukan proses pembentukan kata baru (coinage), penambahan imbuhan (derivation) and proses pemebentukan kembali (back-formation).

Kata Kunci: bahasa gaul, jenis-jenis bahasa gaul, proses pembentukan kata.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER
DECLARATION ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
APPROVAL SHEET iii
EXAMINER SHEET ..... i**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
ABSTRACT vi
ABSTRAK vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS viii
LIST OF TABLES x
LIST OF FIGURES xi
LIST OF APPENDICES xii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION 1
1.2 Background of the Study 1
1.2 Problems of the Study 7
1.3 Significances of the Study 8
1.4 Scope and Delimitations 8
1.5 Definition of Key Terms 9
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE 10
2.1 Slang 10
2.2 Types of Slang 12
2.2.1 Cockney Slang 12
2.2.2 Public House Slang 13
2.2.3 Workmen's Slang 13
2.2.4 Tradesmen's Slang 14
2.2.5 Slang in Art 14
2.2.6 Slang in Publicity 15
2.2.7 Slang in Theatre 15
2.2.8 Slang in Public School and University 16
2.2.9 Society Slang 17
2.2.10 Slang in Medicine 17
2.2.11 Soldier's Slang 18
2.3 Word Formation 19
2.4 Formation Processes 20
2.4.1 Coinage. 20

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A
digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

2.4.2 Borrowing 21
2.4.3 Compounding 21
2.4.4 Blending 22
2.4.5 Clipping 222
2.4.6 Backformation 22
2.4.7 Conversion 23
2.4.8 Acronym 23
2.4.9 Derivation 24
2.4.10 Multiple Processes 24
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD 26
3.1 Research Design 26
3.2 Data Collection 27
3.3 Research Data 27
3.4 Data Source 28
3.5 Instrument 29
3.6 Data Collection Technique 29
3.7 Data Analysis Technique 30
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION 33
4.1 Findings 33
4.1.1 The Types of Slang Words 33
4.1.2 Word Formation Process of The Slang. 50
4.2 Discussion 63
CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS 67
REFERENCES 69

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

LIST OF TABLES

Table page
Table 3.1: The example of classifying data for types of slang 32
Table 3.2: The example of classifying data for word formation process 33
Table 4.1: The classifying data for types of slang 36
Table 4.2: The classifying data for word formation process 57

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure page
Figure 3.1: The account profile……30
Figure 3.1: The example of data screenshot.....30
Figure 3.2: The example of data table 31

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix page
Appendix 1 data Table 86

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the background of the study, the problem of the study, the significance of the study, the scope and limitation of the study, and the definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language Variety is a term that refers to differences in the forms of language used by humans. Holmes (2001) assumes that the context and recipients of the language influence differences in the dialect and style of human language. Therefore, language users will use various languages in other communities, moments, situations, and ideas.

The user's background influences language varieties, such as the region/domicile and the social class. Brown & Attardo (2005) state that language variation occurs from one region to another among various social classes, genders, and age groups. Foreigners may experience a little lack of understanding if they visit foreign areas because residents of foreign areas use their accents, called regional accents. There are some differences in the features or style of language used by men (Mulac et al., 2001) and the language features used by women (Lakoff, 1974), so a man is less able to understand women's language. Parents are a little less understanding of the language used by their children when they are talking to their peers. And also, poor people cannot understand the language of rich people who often use language styles in a high social class environment.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A
digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

Holmes (2001) states that language variation lies in pronunciation, word & sentence structure, style, and vocabulary/word choice. For example, in word structure, people know "labor" in American English. Labor is the body of persons engaged in such activities, especially those working for wages. However, in British English, the word has a different pronunciation and form, namely "labour." the following example is language variation in pronunciation: In Surabaya, Indonesia, the pronunciation of the word "bakso" is "bakso." Bakso is Indonesian food made from ground beef in the form of small balls (Meatballs). However, people living in Bandung remove the "k" consonant in the word, so they pronounce it as "baso." And the example in the style of language variation: Students will use more specific and less formal words when talking to their friends than their teachers. In word choice/vocabulary, teenagers' choice of terms/words on social media tends to be non-standard, and they often use vocabulary only understood by internal groups, slang.

Slang is a non-standard vocabulary. People often use slang words in informal situations, such as chatting on social media. And also, slang can only be understood by internal groups, especially teenagers.

In this digital era, young people widely use slang on social media. Some social media most often used by them are Instagram, Tiktok, WhatsApp, and Twitter. They use slang in several communication features such as private chats or group chats, in the captions on the photos or videos they post, in their tweets on Twitter, in their dialogues or monologues in the videos they post, and in the comments column of every upload. Therefore, slang can quickly spread to social media users around the world.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

The emergence of new slang has also become a popular social phenomenon. Many artists and social media influencers create and share new slang words with their followers. One example is an Indonesian female social media influencer named Vindy. She popularized the slang word *slay*. This slang word comes from English which means so pretty and cool. The following example comes from an Indonesian hip-hop singer named Young Lex. The slang word he popularized is *kece* which comes from the word catchy, which means cool. And many new slang words are created and popularized by artists and social media influencers, such as *hectic*, *salty*, etc.

Slang has eleven types formulated by Partridge (2004). There are cockney slang, public house slang, workmen's slang, tradesmen's slang, slang in Art, slang in publicity, slang in theatre, slang in public school and university, society slang, slang in medicine, and the last type of slang is soldier's slang. A further explanation of the types of slang above is in chapter 2.

Holmes (2001) states that someone learns slang from friends who have previously studied slang elsewhere. Subconsciously, someone has learned and used slang from friends they have met. However, we can find out the formation process of slang words using the theory of word formation process developed by Yule (2006) in his book "*The study of language*." There are ten types of word formation: coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, and multiple processes. The complete definition of those types of word formation is in Chapter 2.

There are several previous studies related to types of slang words. Seprina & Anwar (2016) studied slang words in Nicky Minaj's songs. The research

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

revealed that there are 40 slang words categorized as seven types of slang, including slang medicine, such as *ICU*, workmen's slang, such as *some coins*, tradesmen's slang, such as *vip*, public schools & universities slang, such as *tickin*, *bff* and *thru*, can't slang such as *fat ass, fucking* and *cocaine*, and the most dominant slang is society slang with fifteen data such as *lemme, botty cadillac*, and *lotto*. Arissaputra (2015) analyzes the types of slang words found in *Ride Along* movies. His research shows three types of slang: society slang with thirteen data, public house slang with one data, and medicine slang with two data. Karmila Dewi & Ayu Widiastuti (2020) have analyzed the type of slang in three popular Western songs, including Bruno Mars's' "*That's What I Like," Deep Purple's "Smoke on The Water"* and *Beastie Boys' "Ch-Check It Out*." The researcher analyzed the slang words in the lyrics, such as *fank, booze-shutter, wrux, and toga play*. Researchers found thirty slang words categorized into six slang types: six in publicity, four in public school and university, twenty-one in society, three in the theatre, one in soldier's slang, and one in public house slang.

Furthermore, some researchers have studied the word formation process of slang. Some researchers collected the data from social media like Facebook and Instagram. Fathonah (2018) investigated slang words from twenty-three meme pictures in the Facebook group named Shitpostbot 5000. The researcher finds thirty-three slang words such as *cheesy, bae, friend zone, hottie*, and 29 others. She claims that clipping is the most frequent type of word formation found in slang words on that Facebook group, with a total percentage of 36% (12 of 33 data), followed by eight types of word formation such as coinage with one word, borrowing with two words, compounding with two words, blending with five

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

words, back-formation with one word, conversion with one word, derivation with two words and multiple processes with one word. And then, there is a study about word formation where the data was taken in real life. Haspo & Rosa (2018) studied word formation in slang found in Eminem's song lyrics on his album, *Kamikaze.* The researcher found sixty slang words such as *woulda, nigga,* and others. The result of the study shows that the most frequent type of word formation used in Eminem's song lyrics on the album Kamikaze is clipping with 50 data out of 60 data (84%), followed by three other types such as blending with six data, acronym with two data and coinage two data. Budasi & Bhuwana (2020) analyzed word formation of slang words in Drake's song lyrics. They found one-hundred-ninety slang words in the data source, such as *fifty-fifty, lovey-dovey, hunnid, first last,* and others. The four most dominant types such as clipping with fifty-two data of one-hundred-ninety data (27%), coinage with forty-eight data, multiple processes with forty-one data, and followed by reduplicative with three data, variation with three data, borrowing with two data, blending with two data, acronym and initialism with two data, reversed forms with one datum, and onomatopoeia with one datum. Siahaan & Neni Purba (2021) explore Billie's song lyrics in her album, *Where do we go?.* The researchers found one-hundred-fifty-nine slang words with the dominant type of word formation blending with one-hundred-two data of one-hundred-fifty-nine data, followed by clipping with thirty data, coinage with twenty-one data, derivation with four data, and the least type with compounding with one datum.

Several previous studies above show no study about slang on Twitter base accounts. A base account is a popular account often used by young people on

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

social media to interact with others recently. The base account chosen by the researcher as a data source is *@collegemenfess* which is an account used by students as a medium for sharing certain information. Therefore, the researcher used the base account as the data source to study young people's slang words.

The base account is a Twitter account that provides services to users to upload a tweet with an anonymous identity. Twitter users only need to send it as a regular direct message (DM) message. Then, the message will be sent automatically as a tweet on the base account. Base accounts are also called Menfess accounts by some groups of users. Menfess combines two words: "mention" and "confess." The base account or menfess account is also a gathering place for Twitter users with the same talents, hobbies, and interests. The existence of a base account has become a new trend on Twitter, especially among the young generation in Indonesia. Some examples of popular base account among Twitter users is *@collegemenfess*, whose users are students, *@kdramamenfess* whose users are fans of the Korean entertainment industry (K-pop or K-drama), *@worksfess* whose users are workers, *@foodfess* whose user are foodies (culinary-hunter), and so on. Base accounts are used for entertainment, exchanging ideas (discussion), sharing experiences/pieces of knowledge, and as digital business media.

The language on the base account represents spoken language in written language. Which means the language is informal, one of which is slang. Twitter users use slang in the tweets they upload on that base account. One popular slang in base accounts is the word *Spill.* This word is a trendy slang word used to ask for information.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

The popular base account among young people, especially college students, is *@collegemenfess*. This account is a base account used by college students to share stories or experiences about their campus life. The account's popularity is evidenced by the number of followers that have exceeded 1 million. In one day, the account can upload more than 50 tweets in the form of short text, photos, and videos. Tweets on this account usually include questions about campus life, such as assignments, friendship problems, and others.

This study analyzes slang found in the *@collegemenfess* base account. The first analysis used the types of slang theory formulated by Partridge (2004) in the research process. This analysis aims to find the types of slang used in the base account, whether all types can be found or only some. Then, the further analysis process used Yule's word formation process theory (2006). Also the researcher used this theory to discover how the process of creating slang words, whether through clipping, coinage, or other word formation processes.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

1.2 Problems of the Study

This study aims to find two research problems that the researcher has formulated. There are:

1. What are the types of the English slang are used by young Indonesian people on the *@collegemenfess* base account?
2. How do the English slang words on the *@collegemenfess* base account are formed?

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

1.3 Significances of the Study

This study is expected to make a real contribution to sociolinguistics, morphology, and semantics. This study concerns the types of slang and the process of forming words. The researcher hopes that this study will not only be able to explain what types of slang are in the tweets posted by young Indonesian people but also the formation process of the slang words. Therefore, the researcher believes that the reader will gain a broader understanding of the theory of the types of slang designed by Partridge (2004) and the word formation process that refers to the theory formulated by Yule (2006).

The researcher also hopes that this study will benefit not only the reader in public but also the undergraduate student, primarily linguistic students. The researcher hopes this study can increase the insight and knowledge of linguistics students, especially sociolinguistics and morphology. Analyzing the types of slang and the word formation process can broaden the students' understanding of slang to apply it in their daily communication. Still, this analysis can also add their options in determining the topic of their final project later. Therefore, linguistic students can quickly choose the topic/subject of their final project.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

1.4 Scope and Delimitations

This study focused on the types of slang, the types of word formation processes from slang, and the meaning of each slang found in the tweets posted by young Indonesian people from January 2022 to May 2023 in the base account on Twitter. The data of this research are the slang word on tweets posted in the *@collegemenfess* base account. However, not all slang words in the tweet are

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

taken for analysis. The researcher just focused English slang and borrowed english slang in indonesia. The researcher chose the base account on Twitter named *@collegemenfess* as the data source. The researcher used the types of slang theory, which refers to the theory that Partridge has developed to analyze the types of slang used by young people in the base account. Also, this study used the theory of word formation processes that Yule has designed to analyze the types of word formation processes from each slang word.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

In order to clarify the key terms used in this study, some definitions are put forward:

Slang is a non-standard word spoken by particular social groups in informal situations, usually used by the younger generation or teenagers.

Word Formation Process produces new words by modifying existing words by inserting affixes, abbreviations, or other forms.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

Base Account is a Twitter account where people with the same interests and hobbies are gathered to provide information or send messages.

Tweet is the text, photos, videos, or links posted on Twitter.

Twitter is a social media networking site where users broadcast text, photos, videos or links known as tweets.

@collegemenfess is the base account used by Indonesian college students.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher gives relevant theories related to this slang word study, such as slang words, types of slang, and word formation processes.

2.1 Slang

Slang is an area of language with a low level of formality and is usually found in spoken rather than written language. Slang refers to a language that is too informal to use in certain situations. Slang in spoken form can be found in youth conversations, movies, and vlogs. While in written form, it is usually found in youth conversations on social media, demonstration posters, and song lyrics. Slang is only used and can be understood by certain groups of people. Therefore, not all language speakers can understand the meaning or context of slang.

According to Brown & Attardo (2005), slang is a variety of language used by specific communities, which often recover vocabularies that already exist in the general lexicon. Teenagers are more interested in using slang than the original word in the dictionary. For example, a teenager will replace the common term/word "very expansive" with the slang word "Bomb" when looking at expensive items.

Holmes (2001) describes that slang is another area of vocabulary that reflects a person's age. Younger groups of people or teenagers have a broader understanding of slang because the development of slang follows the trend (Yule,

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A
digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

2006), and they can follow the trend. Holmes (2001) adds that slang sounds strange when spoken by an older person.

Slang's primary function is to characterize its users' identities (Brown & Attardo, 2005). other linguists support this opinion, and he explains that slang is used to share ideas and attitudes to differentiate oneself from other groups (Yule, 2006). The meaning of these two opinions is that slang can be used as a variation in language that describes the different identities of its users.

In the current era, slang is usually popularized by artists such as actors, singers, and writers. For example, the slang word *drip* is very popular among young people who like to listen to the song entitled *drip to hard* by Lil Baby and Gunna. Another example is the word *salty & sweet* popularized by the Korean girl group, Aespa in their song lyric. Apart from that, the popularity of slang in the present era was also shared by social media influencers who usually made new words to describe something. In Indonesia, there is the word *gelay,* which Nisa Sabyan popularized to express feelings of dislike.

In another definition, slang is a variety of language certain communities use, often replacing existing vocabulary in the general lexicon (Steven; 2005, P.119). A lot of original vocabulary is replaced with new vocabulary called slang. Teenagers are especially more interested in using the new vocabulary as slang than the original vocabulary in the dictionary.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

2.2 Types of Slang

A review of related literature (RRL) is a detailed review of existing literature related to the topic. In "*Slang Today and Yesterday"* (Partridge, 2004), the writer has formulated eleven types of slang, cockney slang, public house, workmen's slang, tradesmen's slang, slang in art, slang in publicity, slang in theatre, slang in public school and university, society slang, slang in medicine, and soldier's slang. The writer explained that there are many types of slang in human language. However, he only formulated the most important types of slang. The following explanation about types of slang is completed with the example taken from Partridge's *"Slang Today and Yesterday"* book and Partridge and Beale's *"A Dictionary Of Slang And Unconventional English"* book (2004).

2.2.1 Cockney Slang

Cockney slang originated from the End East of England. The traditional working class in England started to use this slang type. Music, films, and literary works supported the expansion of the popularity of using slang at that time. So that all people in England adopted cockney slang. For examples:

1. *Blazes* (Clothes): This word is a term for the bright clothes of flunkeys, which have existed since the 1830s.
2. *Dutch Cheeses* (bald head): The literal meaning of this word is a cheese from the Netherlands that is made spherical.
3. *Dimmo or Dimo* (Greek): Originally, the word *Dimmo* was a common people's name used by the Greeks.

The words above are categorized as cockney slang because of the slang used by the traditional East of England.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

2.2.2 Public House Slang

Public house slang is a group of commonly familiar words or phrases that form a small vocabulary recorded by the nature of the subject. People or bartenders in bars usually use this slang word to mention some activities or things. However, this slang is friendly and cheerful materialistic, and the use of this slang is not harsh or cynical. The examples:

1. *Bottle of Cheese* (a drink of Guinness): This word is a term for a certain type of liquor
2. *Mackie* (a bottle or a drink): This term is a liquor produced by Mackeson's stout
3. *Tiddley* (intoxicating liquor)

The words above are categorized as public house slang because the nature of the subject records the words. And also the slang word often used in bars.

2.2.3 Workmen's Slang

This type of slang has a link with the second type of slang, Public House slang. However, where the slang word is used is different. Public house slang is usually used in bars. Meanwhile, workmen's slang is used in workplaces such as offices, factories or stores. And also, the speakers of this slang type do not refer to anything real. They call something by another name that they have already used and understood. The examples:

1. *Go to The Bank* (going to the Labour Exchange): The word *Bank* is the term for the place of labor exchange.
2. *Flint It Ou* (insist on full wages: workmen's): This word is the term of demand for a full salary

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

3. *Compo* (a monthly advance of wages): This word is the term for a monthly salary

The examples above are categorized as workmen's slang because the words do not refer to the literal meaning. All the words refer to the terms in work.

2.2.4 Tradesmen's Slang

The slang words and the users of tradesmen's slang are similar to workmen's slang. Someone does not need further definitions of this slang type. However, this slang type has four typical users: tailors, butchers, chemists, and builders. For examples:

1. Tailors' Slang: *Make Your Coffin* (overcharging for an article).
2. Butchers' Slang: *Real Kate* (a kind matron)
3. Chemists' Slang: *Syrup* (money)
4. Builders' Slang: *Field-Running,* (the rapid building of rickety houses/over suburban fields)

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

These examples above are categorized as tradesmen's slang because each slang word refers to one of four typical users of tradesmen's slang.

2.2.5 Slang in Art

This slang type is still related to society. The use of slang words or phrases in art is quickly adopted by speakers of the language in society, even though all slang words in art are still not understood by some speakers as artistic slang. The first appearance of slang in art was in the seventeenth century when slang was brought to the stage for the first time in a comedy entertainment show by Richard Brome's A Fovial Crew. On the other hand, this type of slang is known to be

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

much more difficult than other slang terms. The difficulty lies in slang's meaning, which is difficult for speakers of languages who live in the present. The examples:

1. *Nudities* (nude studies or nudes): Art critics often use this word.
2. *Rags* (old lace): This word is a term from old lace used for decorative purposes
3. *Sculpt* (work in sculpture): This word is a term in art that means working in the art of sculpture

The examples above are categorized as slang in art because they contain an art element.

2.2.6 Slang in Publicity

Slang in publicity is often used to commencing because most modern commerce is based on advertising. Companies need catchy phrases or rhymes to impress people. For examples:

1. *Ford* (cheap car)
2. *Rolls Royce* (a luxurious car)
3. *Woodbine* (cheap cigarette)

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

The examples of slang words above are categorized as slang in publicity because all the slang words are used in publicity to generic for produce based on their class.

2.2.7 Slang in Theatre

This type of slang is related to the previous type of slang, namely slang in art because theater is a part of art. Historically, slang was first used on stage around the sixteenth century. And later, the term theater slang started to develop

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

in the nineteenth century, and speakers of the language also started using it in informal spoken English. Therefore, theatrical slang acquired the status of the first part. For example, the Roman researchers Plautus, Horace, Juvenal, and Petronius used slang for stylistic purposes, and Shakespeare also used slang in his literature. For examples:

1. *Canary* (chorus-singer amongst the public)
2. *Gin and Fog* (juicy hoarseness)
3. *Heavy Merchant* (the man who plays the role of the villain)

All the examples above are categorized as slang in theatre because that slang refers to the terms on the theatrical stage.

2.2.8 Slang in Public School and University

The primary users of this slang type are school and university students. Students are known to be fresh and full of creativity. Each school has its own particular words that other schools do not know. However, there are slight differences between students in schools and universities. Students at school tend to use slang with a teenager nature in general, while students at universities tend to use slang that is harsh and contains more mature elements. The examples:

1. *Ganymede* (undergraduate)
2. *Hubris* (a polished and distinguished insolence)
3. *Rit* (a ritualistic cleric)

The three examples above are the slang words used in school or university that describe the terms related to student environment.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

2.2.9 Society Slang

Language speakers use society slang in everyday conversations in society. Every social group uses some slang, and by association, those words or phrases become the property of that group, like shit, shit, bitch, etc. Recently, slang has become the hallmark of many speakers in various countries. Therefore, it is impossible to ignore the impact on Western society.

People often use so many society slang in their daily language. Most words will disappear soon and replace the lost word with their new ones in ordinary conversation. The following slang words are examples:

1. *Cold tub (*a cold morning bath)
2. *Come out (*appearing in society)
3. *Cyrano* (a huge nose)

The examples above are categorized as society slang because all of them are commonly used by public society. Especially the word *Cyrano*. This word is popularized by France drama which played in England at the end of the 18th century.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

2.2.10 Slang in Medicine

The primary users of medical slang are doctors or nurses. The type of this slang is very difficult to find because the terms in medicine are very difficult to understand by the general public. Slang in medicine is slang that comes from medical terms. Doctors or other medical experts use slang in medicine to replace old words or phrases in the medical world. For example, in 1999, there was a *doctor* replaced the term “port wine” with “stout” as fattening. He had only a

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

small medical slang list because doctors rarely spoke to others with different professions. The examples:

1. *Friend to stay* (menstrual period)
2. *Parts* (external genitalia)
3. *Wreath of roses* (a chancre)

Those examples are categorized as slang in medicine because all words contain medical terms.

2.2.11 Soldier's Slang

The slang type is usually used by soldiers around the military community area. This slang is often found in abbreviations/acronyms or combines aspects of formal military terms and concepts. Soldier's slang is friendly, humorous, and used to reinforce or reflect department competition. The examples:

1. *C.O* / Commanding Office (of the battalion (the colonel or the older man)
2. *N.A.D* / No Appreciable Disease (a military hospital)
3. *Digger* (the guard-room)

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

The examples above are categorized as soldier slang because all of the words are often used in military areas.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

2.3 Word Formation

Every new word that appears in a language cannot be separated from how the word is formed. Slang is one example of a new word widely used by humans, especially among young people. Knowing the word formation process is necessary for learning slang or other new terms. Therefore, this study must be equipped with a theory of word formation processes which is the study of the science of morphology.

Morphology studies language morphemes and how they combine to make new words. Stork & Widdowson (1974) describe that morphology is related to how words and meaningful elements are constructed and the function in the grammatical system of a language. Another opinion states that morphology is a field of grammar related to word structure and the relationship between words involving their constituent morphemes (McCarthy, 1982). From these two opinions, it can be concluded that morphology is the study of a word, including word structure, formation of new words, and changes in word meanings.

As an example: play = verb, play + er = player, layer = noun

The word “play” is a verb. The word suffixed with “-er.” It will produce a new word, “player,” with a different word structure and meaning.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

2.4 Word Formation Processes

In morphology, there is a study of the formation process of a word. The theory of the study was developed by Yule (2006), who formulated ten kinds of word formation processes: Coinage, Borrowing, Compounding, Blending, Clipping, Backformation, Conversion, Acronyms, Derivation (Prefix, Suffix & Infix) and Multiple Processes. The researcher used these theories to analyze the formation process of the collected slang words.

2.4.1 Coinage

Coinage is the least common word formation process in English. The word created through this process is adapted from the brand of a product. The name of a commercial brand becomes the general term of the product type of that brand. As the following examples:

In English:

1. *Xerox:* The name of an American corporation that sells printing machine products, and it became the general term printing machine
2. *Vaseline:* The name of the skin moisturizer brand that became the general term for skin moisturizer

The two words above are categorized as coinage because the words were the new word that came from the brand of a product.

In this process, there is also an eponymous term that refers to the name of a person or place. As examples:

1. *Jeans:* The name of an Italian city that became the name of a casual cloth brand

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

2. *Kentucky Fried Chicken (K.F.C.):* The name of a state in the Southeastern region of the United States that became the name of a fried chicken restaurant

The two words above are categorized as coinage because the words were the new words created from where the products were produced for the first time.

2.4.2 Borrowing

Borrowing is the process of forming new words by taking from other languages. This process is the most common for creating new words in English. Many English words come from other languages, such as French, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, and others. For the examples:

1. *Lilac:* The term kind of purple that was adapted from Persian
2. *Croissant:* The name of bread that was adapted from French

The examples above are English words that are adapted from other languages.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

2.4.3 Compounding

Compounding is the technique of combining two separate words to produce a complex new word form. For example:

1. *Lockdown* was formed from the words “lock” and “down.”
2. *Wallpaper* was formed from the words “wall” and “paper.”

The two words are examples of compounding because they are created from two words.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

2.4.4 Blending

Blending is the formation process of combining two words to produce a new term. However, this process is generally accomplished by cutting only the beginning of one word and taking it to the end of the other word. For example:

1. *Internet*: This word is blended from the front of the word "international" and the end of "network."
2. *Infotainment:* This word is combined from the beginning of the word "information" and the end of "entertainment."

The two examples above are examples of the blending process because they are created from the beginning of the word and the end of another word.

2.4.5 Clipping

Clipping is the element of reduction noticeable in blending, which is even more apparent in the process. This process is common in a word that has more than one syllable, then is reduced to fewer syllables. For example:

1. *Math:* from the word "mathematics."
2. *Ad:* from the word "advertisement."

The two examples above are words with reduced syllables.

2.4.6 Backformation

Backformation is an actual specialized type of reduction process. Usually, a word of one type is reduced to form a word of another. For the examples:

1. *Donate:* This word is back formed from the word "donation."
2. *Emote*: This word is back formed from the word "emotion."

The two words above are examples of backformation.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

2.4.7 Conversion

The conversion process is particularly productive in Modern English, with new uses occurring frequently. Conversion is known as a change of word function or meaning. In the change of word function, when a noun changes to be used as a verb without any reduction. This process can involve verbs becoming nouns and involve nouns becoming verbs. In the change of the word meaning, the word meaning changes to replace the other word. For more examples in word function:

1. *A guess:* This noun is from the verb "guess."
2. *The nasty:* This noun is from the adjective "nasty."

The two words above are categorized as a conversion because the words are nouns created from verbs and adjectives.

An example of the word meaning:

1. *Crush*: the literal meaning is to destroy an object. However, the meaning of the word has changed as a loved person.
2. *Circle:* the literal meaning is a circular pattern. However, the word's meaning has changed as a limited group of people.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

2.4.8 Acronym

An acronym is the process of word formation that creates a new word from the initial letters of a set of other words. Usually, names for organizations consisting of more than one word are often constructed by this process so that the acronym represents the appropriate term. Many speakers use some new acronyms so quickly that they do not fully understand the meaning. For example:

1. *PIN:* stands for "Personal Identification Number."
2. *NASA:* stands for National "Aeronautics and Space Administration."

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

2.4.9 Derivation

Derivations are the most common word formations found in producing new English words. This process creates new words by adding many small "bits" to a word called affixes. This process is divided into four types: prefix, suffix, and infix. Prefix is to insert affixes at the beginning of words such as un-, mis-, in-, and others. The suffix is to insert affixes at the end of the word - ly, -less, -ful, and others. Infix is to insert the word affix in the middle of the word –fucking-, -triple-, -bloody- and others. As the examples:

1. Prefix:

   Unknown: This word comes from the word "known," which gets the prefix "un-"

2. Suffix :

   Priceless: This word is from "price," inserted by the suffix "-less."

3. Infix :

   Unfuckinngbelievable: This word is from the word "unbelievable" that inserted the infix "fuckin"

The three words above are examples of derivation because the words consist of affixes.

2.4.10 Multiple Processes

This process is a formation of a new word through more than one process. For example:

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

1. *Unperfumed:* This word is formed through borrowing and derivational process
2. This word comes from the *perfume* with the suffix "-un" and the prefix "ed-." The word *perfume* is a borrowed word from Italian (perfumare)
3. *Happiness:* This word is formed through borrowing and the derivational process
4. *This word* is borrowed from ancient Nordic "happ". And also, the word *happiness* comes from the word happy that is inserted with the suffix "-ness."

The examples above are categorized as multiple processes because the words were created by more than one process.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The research methods are the researcher's steps to collect the research data. This chapter provides research design, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The method used in this research was the descriptive qualitative method. The descriptive qualitative method is research that displays assessment procedures that produce descriptive data in written or spoken words from people and their characteristics. In this case, the researcher interpreted and explained the data obtained by analyzing the slang word in the data source to get answers to problems in detail and clearly. Through this method, the researcher tried to reveal the types of slang words used by young people in the *@collegemenfess* account and how the slang words are formed. This descriptive research method was used in this study to collect data and analyze the data according to the theory used.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

This methodology is a type of scientific research that consists of an investigation that looks for answers to questions, systematically uses a predetermined set of procedures to answer questions, collects evidence, produces a not predetermined result, and draws conclusions that can be applied outside the scope of research (Mack et al., 2005).

Qualitative research involves using qualitative data and focusing on data analysis, not numerical analysis and statistics. Qualitative methods obtain detailed research results about people, events, objects, conversations, places, etc. (Rahma,

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

2022). A descriptive approach was used to analyze the slang found in the data source based on the theory of slang types developed by Partridge (2004) and Yule's theory of word formation processes (2006).

3.2 Data Collection

Data collection is the procedure of collecting, measuring and analyzing accurate insights for research using standard validated techniques.

3.3 Research Data

This study focused on English slang in the Twitter base account @collegemenfess. The research data are in the form of tweets and replies uploaded in 2022 to the present (data collection time: April-May 2023) in that account by Twitter users. In that account, slang was categorized into several types according to Partridge's theory (2004) and had several differences in formation based on Yule's theory (2006).

The researcher collected the data that are used in this study. Then the researcher analyzed the data using the three theories mentioned above. The aim is to find a result from the analysis of this study.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

3.4 Data Source

The data were taken from the base account on Twitter, @collegemenfess.

Figure 3.1: The account profile

Twitter users who access this account are young people. In the account's bio profile, there is a statement that describes the account. This account is a teenage student's medium for *nongkrong* (hanging out) and discussing online. Apart from that, the language style on this account is a style of language that young people often use, as some up-to-date slang words have been found in the account.

This account is a base account used by college students to share their information, stories or experiences about their campus life. The account @collegemenfess is very popular among Twitter users, with over one million followers. The account can upload over twenty tweets in short text, photos and videos daily. Tweets on this account usually include questions about campus life, such as assignments, friendship problems, etc.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

An anonymous admin controls the base account. However, the account can be accessed by every Twitter user. The users who can upload tweets to that account are selected users and have been followed back by that account. Twitter users must comply with the rules to upload the tweets set by the account owner (admin). And also, there are more than fifty thousand Twitter users who can upload tweets on that account. All users come from young people in Indonesia, especially college students.

3.5 Instrument

A research instrument is a measuring tool used to obtain and collect research data useful for finding results or conclusions. The researcher used himself as a research instrument because the form of the research is qualitative descriptive research. Therefore, the researcher played an important role in collecting, identifying, and analyzing data. The researcher was also obliged to report the research results of this study.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

3.6 Data Collection Technique

The data were slang words from several tweets on the @collegemenfess account. In collecting the data, the researcher used the following steps:

1. Before starting data collection, the researcher created a data table to keep the data.
2. The researcher opened the @collegemenfess account as often as possible during the data collection.
3. The researcher read every tweet and replies on the account.
4. If there was a slang word, the researcher took a screenshot.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

Figure 3.2: The example of screenshot data

and then copied the screenshot file into the data table.

Figure 3.3: The example of the data table

5. The researcher used the help of several online dictionaries to find the literal meaning and some websites to find the slang's meaning and origin. Slang meaning and the origin of each slang word. The online dictionary can be accessed through search engines, Google, such as oed.com, Dictionary.com, Dictionary.cambridge.org, and Britannica.com. And the website used to find the slang meaning and the origin of the slang word are English-academi.id, Gramedia.com, Cnnindonesia.com, Idntimes.com, est.
6. After collecting the slang words, the researcher started the analysis process.

3.7 Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is a technique that typically involves multiple activities, such as sorting and organizing the data. After collecting all the data, the researcher

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

begins the data analysis process to find answers to the three research questions. The research findings are divided into three parts based on the research questions and three theories used in this study. The first theory is the types of slang words by Partridge's theory (2004) and Yule's word formation process theory (2006).

To answer the first research question, the researcher created a table to find the first finding. The table consists of three columns the first column is numbers, the next column is slang, and the last is types of slang (Partridge's theory). Here's an example of a table.

Table 3.1: The example of classifying data for types of slang

No.	**Types of a slang word**	**Slang word**
1	Society Slang	Come out
2	….	….
3	….	….
	So on.	

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

After the amount of data classified on each type of slang word is known, the researcher provides a complete description of each data analyzed. The description was in the form of a paragraph containing a complete clarification of the data. Firstly, the researcher put the real meaning of the slang word (if any). And then, the researcher explained the elements that support the data to fit into the predetermined slang word types.

After the analysis process on the first findings is finished, the researcher determines the word formation process of the slang words. This step aims to answer the second research question. In this analysis, the researcher also used

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

tables to classify the data. The table consists of three columns: numbers, slang words, and word formation. The following is an overview of the data table.

Table 3.2: The example of classifying data for the word formation process

No	**Word Formation Process**	**Word Formation**
1	Conversion	Salty
2	….	….
3	….	….
	So on.	

After the data table is completed, the amount of data classified in the slang word formation process is known. The researcher provided a complete description of how the word is formed. The researcher explained the form of a description of the process of forming words of slang words. Firstly, the researcher showed the original form of the word .And then, the researcher explains how the first form of the word becomes a form of slang.

Finally, the researcher described the discussion of the results of this study. And also the researcher compares these findings with the findings of several previous studies. The results of comparing the findings are described in the concluding paragraph at the end of the discussion.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is the most important part of this thesis. In this chapter, the researcher presents the findings from the research in the form of descriptive discussions to answer the research questions.

4.1 Findings

The number of slang words collected by the researcher amounted to sixty-six (66). The words were taken from a tweet uploaded to the *@collegemenfess* account on Twitter. The words that have been collected are the data that will be analyzed in this study.

The findings of this study are divided into three parts according to the order of the research questions. The first finding researcher categorizes slang based on the types of slang. Second, the researcher explains the word formation process in each slang word. And the last, the researcher discusses the meaning of each word and categorizes the meaning based on the type of meaning of each slang word collected from the *@collegemenfess* account.

4.1.1 The Types of Slang Words

In categorizing the types of slang words, the researcher analyzes the collected data using Partridge's types of slang theory (2004). There are workmen's slang with 4 data, slang in publicity with 29 data, slang in school & university with 2 data, and society slang with 31 data. Meanwhile, the researcher did not find

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

cockney slang, public house slang, tradesmen's slang, slang in art, slang in theatre, slang in medicine and soldier's slang in the data.

The table below shows the data that have been collected and grouped according to the type of slang theory:

Table 4.3: Classifying data for types of slang

No	Types of Slang	Collected Slangs
1	Workmen's slang	Noob, Newbie, Intermezzo, and Hectic.
2	Slang in publicity	OVT, LOL, AKA, LMAO, PAP, CMIIW, Mutual, Menfess, OOTD, BTW, OTW, Oot, Nder/Sender, RL, OTP, FYI, OOMF, IDK, IKR, IDC, JK, NSFW, IMO, Hoax, Narsis, WDYT, GWS, Asap, and Rep.
3	Slang in public school and University	AFK and Killer.
4	Society slang	Fomo, Salty, Redflag, Swag, Spill, Ghosting, Kece, Cringe, Savage, Anyways, Slay, Crush, Struggle, Pickme, Trust Issue, Mainstream, Stan, Vibe, Stay, Playvic, Muvon, Toksik, Flexing, Sirkel, Bestie, Gengs, Chill, MeTime, Hiling, Wibu, Stuck, and Fanboy.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

1. Workmen's Slang

This slang type is used in the work environment. The speakers call something by another name instead of using a word they already understand. Several slang words categorized as this type are found in the data, including *Noob, Newbie, Intermezzo, and Hectic*.

Datum: *Noob*

The conceptual meaning of the word *noob* is a person who is inexperienced in a particular activity. However, this word is usually used for workers still not proficient in their field. And they still need to learn more to master their work.

Datum: *Newbie*

The word newbie (new hobby) is the hobby done by people currently (Anggraini, 2021). as *Noob*, the word *Newbie* refers to workers who are not proficient at their job. They are new people and have little experience in their profession.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

Datum: *Intermezzo*

The conceptual meaning of the word *intermezzo* is rest or break. The word is a term used by workers to take a break from their work. The aim is that they are not stressed with their work. They usually fill their intermezzo time by listening to music, drinking coffee, calling friends or love partners, and other activities. Then, they will continue their work once they get their concentration back.

Datum: *Hectic*

The conceptual meaning of the word *hectic* is very busy. Workers use this word to describe that they have a lot of schedules or activities in their office

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

(Praire, 2022). This word is included in the slang category because the word is used in Indonesia to replace the word very busy.

2. Slang in Publicity

This type of slang is widely used in publicity media or social media. Slang in publicity was often used in praise because much of modern commerce is based on advertising. Companies need catchy phrases or rhymes to impress people. There are several slang words categorized as this type, including *OVT, LOL, AKA, LMAO, PAP, CMIIW, Mutual, Menfess, OOTD, BTW, OTW, Oot, Nder/Sender, RL, OTP, FYI, OOMF, IDK, IKR, IDC, JK, NSFW, IMO, Hoax, Narsis, WDYT, GWS, Asap, and Rep.*

Datum: *Ovt*

Ovt is a popular term on social media that stands for overthinking. The word describes a person's condition when the thought is excessive (Anggraini, 2021). This word is included in the slang category because it is used in Indonesia as a substitute for the Indonesian word *kepikiran berlebih (thinking too much)*.

Datum: *Lol*

The conceptual meaning of the word *lol* (laughs out loud) is laugh loudly. The word *Lol* is a word that is often used on social media (Anggraini, 2021). The word is used to explain that the writer of the word is laughing out loud. Also, it is usually used to replace the laughing emoji in response to humor or jokes.

Datum: *Aka*

The conceptual meaning of the word *aka* (as known as) is also known as another term or name. Aka is also a word that is often found on social media. In

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

slang, The word is used to explain that there is another term for something the writer is talking about. The other terms can be synonyms of the words said by the writer.

Datum: *Lmao*

The literal meaning of the word "lmao" (laughing my ass off) is laughing too hard. Like *LOL*. This word also tells other users that the author is laughing. However, the laugh level of this word is higher. This word is used to respond to a joke or a very funny joke instead of a laughing emoji.

Datum: *Pap*

The word stand for post a picture. This word is the word most often found on social media. The author used the word *Pap* to ask other users to send a photo or picture.

Datum: *CMIIW*

The concept of the word *Cmiiw* (Correct me if I am wrong) is a statement to correct if this statement is wrong. This word is usually placed at the beginning or end of a sentence in a tweet, chat or caption on every social media upload. The word is used to ask other users to correct the information provided by the author if there is incorrect information.

Datum: *Mutual*

In the dictionary, mutual has the meaning is an action experienced or done by two or more parties toward others (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).The word is often found on social media as a substitute for the word "Acquaintance." mutual is the activity of social media users such as following other user accounts, starting conversations, and exchanging social media ids.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

Datum: *Menfess*

The word *Menfess* is a combination of “mention” and “menfess”. *Menfess* is a substitute for the word "Tweet" on Twitter. *Menfess* is a short or long sentence uploaded by a Twitter user on a base account (Putra, 2023). Usually, *Menfess* contains a writer's feelings poured into the sentence.

Datum: *OOT*

OOT is an abbreviation of the word “out of the topic, " which social media users use as a substitute for going off-topic. Usually, social media users use this word if one user discusses things outside their discussion (Anggraini, 2021).

Datum: *Nder/Sender*

The word *nder* (sender) means a person who sends an object such as a message, letter, email, etc (Putra, 2023). In slang, this word is used as a pronoun for the writer of a tweet or menfess on Twitter. Currently, the word is a greeting by Twitter users to other Twitter users.

Datum: *RL*

The conceptual meaning of the word *RL* (real life) is life in the world. *RL* is a slang and popular adverb for the word “Real Life”. Social media users use the word what is meant outside social media.

Datum: *OTP*

The concept of *OTP* (on the phone) is an activity carried out via a mobile phone. *OTP* is a term for all communication activities on social media, such as chatting, telephone and others. This word is used as a slang word to replace terms from various long-used social media activities.

Datum: *FYI*

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

The conceptual meaning of the word *fyi* (for your information) is I'll tell you a piece of information. *FYI* is placed before the sentence on social media. The word indicates that the author will inform other social media users.

Datum: *Oomf*

The conceptual meaning of the word *Oomf* (one of my followers) is someone who follows a social media account. This word is also used as a pronoun for one among many friends or followers on social media.

Datum: *IDK*

IDK is an abbreviation of the word "I Don't Know". Social media users use this word to say they do not know or do not understand what is meant in their discussion.

Datum: *IKR*

IKR is an acronym for “I Know, Right”, often used on social media. Social media users use the word to let other users know they know or understand the topic they are discussing.

Datum: *Idc*

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

This word is also often found on social media. Idc is an abbreviation of the word "I Do Not Care". The word expresses the author's indifference to something they respond to.

Datum: *JK*

JK stands for just kidding. This word is usually located at the end of the sentence. This word is used to explain that the previous sentence is not true. The author only shares jokes with other social media users.

Datum: *NSFW*

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

The literal meaning of the word "NSFW" (not safe for work) is something that is not used for work. In slang, his word is used for content or posts on social media that are inappropriate to watch. Some examples of types of content that are inappropriate to watch are pornography, provocative content, and so on.

Datum: *IMO*

IMO is usually located at the beginning of a sentence, "In My Opinion". This word explains to other users that what they write is the result of the author's thoughts. Imo is usually located at the beginning of a sentence which stands for "in my opinion" (Oktaviana, 2023). This word explains to other users that what they write is the result of the author's thoughts.

Datum: *Hoax*

The literal meaning of the word "hoax" is fake news. This word usually describes information that does not follow the truth. Any post containing misinformation on social media is known as a hoax.

Datum: *Narsis*

Narsis short for the word “Narcissistic”. This term is for people who always appear confident on social media. They often upload their faces on their social media accounts without any embarrassment.

Datum: *WDYT*

WDYT stands for "What Do You Think". This word is usually located on social media at the beginning or end of a sentence. Social media users use this word to ask for feedback or response from other users about a phenomenon, event or problem they share on social media.

Datum: *Rep*

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

The literal meaning of the word *reply* is to say something to respond to someone. *Rep* is a word that can only be found on social media. This word is an abbreviation of the word “Reply”. Social media users use this word to ask other users to answer questions or statements they share on their social media accounts.

Datum: *Asap*

Asap is an abbreviation of the word "As Soon As Possible". This is a slang word used by language users to ask others for help immediately.

Datum: *Ootd*

Ootd is a slang word that means someone's dress style that day. Young people often use the word to describe their dress for college, work, and other activities.

Datum: *Btw*

Like the previous word, this English word was adapted to become a slang word in Indonesia. Humans also use this word as a conjunction. However, it is not used to continue the discussion but to move on to another discussion.

Datum: *Otw*

The speaker uses this word to let others know that they are on their way. However, often this word undergoes a slight change in meaning, which is used as a substitute for the word “depart” or “go”.

Datum: *Gws*

Gws stands for get well soon. The word is used to support the quick recovery of someone sick (Oktaviana, 2023). In the people’s social environment, this word is used to show a sense of closeness or kinship between the speaker and the listener so that the listeners can feel the speaker’s affection.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

3. Slang in Public School and University

This type of slang mainly uses students or students at schools and universities. Students are known to be fresh and full of creativity. Slang words of this type can only be understood by people in the school or university environment. However, some schools have special words that other schools don't know. Several slang words are categorized as this type: *AFK and Killer.*

Datum: *Afk*

Afk is a slang word used as a term for lazy students to do assignments. This meaning can only be understood by students or college students because it has a different meaning outside the school environment. This term is used in gamers' environments for people who do not play games.

Datum: *Killer*

The word "killer" literally means people who kill animate objects. This word is often found in university environments to describe the nature of their lecturers. The *killer* is a word used to refer to very overdisciplined lecturers. The Killer lecturers usually treat very strict regulations that students do not like.

4. Society Slang

Speakers of this language use community slang in everyday conversations in society. Each social group uses some slang, and the word or phrase belongs to that group by association. There are so many society slang that people often use in everyday language. Most words will disappear soon and replace the lost word

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

with their new word in ordinary conversation. There are several slang words categorized as this type, such as *Fomo, Redflag, Swag, Spill, Ghosting, Kece, Cringe, Savage, Anyways, Slay, Crush, Struggle, Pickme, Trust Issue, Mainstream, Stan, Salty, Vibe, Stay, Playvic, Muvon, Toksik, Flexing, Sirkel, Bestie, Gengs, Chill, MeTime, Hiling, Wibu, Stuck, and Fanboy*.

Datum: *Fomo*

Fomo is a term for people with feelings or perceptions of fear of being left behind by others who seem happier, have a better life, or do better things (Oktaviana, 2023). They like to follow other people's lifestyles, such as buying branded goods, watching popular art shows, etc.

Datum: *Redflag*

The word *red flag* is the name of a flag with red color. Usually, the flag is used as a symbol of danger signs that need to be avoided. In slang, *red flag* is often used to describe partner behavior that indicates the relationship is unhealthy. Not only that but the word is also used as a bad sign by a friendship group, educational institution, religious institution, organization and others.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

Datum: *Swag*

The word *Swag* is a new word that refers to a person's cool style of dress and behavior. In social environments, many young people describe themselves as swag girls or boys.

Datum: *Spill*

The word *Spill* means moving an object, especially liquid, from its original container to another. However, this slang word is used to ask for information about something (Wijayanti, 2023). In the social environment, this word is mostly

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

used by humans when gossiping. They ask about someone's information, such as their relationship, conflict with their friend, financial condition, etc.

Datum: *Ghosting*

Ghosting is a condition where a person suddenly leaves his closest person. They cut off communication with their friends or girlfriends and leave without saying goodbye. However, this word is most often used when the phenomenon occurs in a romantic relationship.

Datum: *Kece*

Kece is a word that replaces the words nice, beautiful, cute and beautiful. This word is used by speakers in their social environment as an adjective to describe an item that has an attractive design. Besides that, this word has also become a slang term for young people to describe their style.

Datum: *Cringe*

The word cringe is slang that replaces the word "Terrible". This word is often used to express disgust or embarrassment and is usually accompanied by facial movements that express someone who does not like their surroundings.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

Datum: *Savage*

The word *savage* has a literal meaning of wild. In slang, *Savage* describes people who dare to express their feelings through words or actions. And also, they do not think about or care about the consequences.

Datum: *Anyway*

This word is an English word that has been adapted to become Slang in Indonesia. Humans use this word as a conjunction to continue the discussion they are talking about.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

Datum: *Slay*

The word *slay* has a literal meaning, an act of killing violently. This word has a slightly similar meaning to the previous word. Usually, this word is used to describe an object or action with a good impression (Oktaviana, 2023). People used this word in society to compliment someone's graceful and feminine appearance. On the other hand, the word is used to praise people who complete their tasks or work well.

Datum: *Stuck*

The literal meaning of the word stuck is be trapped. This word is a slang word often used by people in their social environment to describe the condition of someone who lost their idea.

Datum: *Crush*

The word "crush" has a literal meaning of destroying an object. However, this term is for someone you love or someone close to you without a special relationship.

Datum: *Pick Me*

In a literal sense, *pick me* means choose me. *Pick Me* is a term for a woman who tries hard to impress a man by ensuring she is better than other women in her environment. They often verbally identify what makes them different from their friends by putting them down in front of others. This term is not only intended for girls but also for men who have similar characteristics.

Datum: *Trust Issue*

This word is used as a term for someone who experiences a condition where they have difficulty trusting other people (Anggraini, 2021). The word was

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

adapted as a new slang word recently. Usually, they use the word when the condition occurs in a romantic relationship.

Datum: *Mainstream*

Mainstream is defined as things that are commonplace in society. This slang word is usually added with the word "anti" at the beginning so that it has a meaning including something unusual, strange, unique and creative.

Datum: *Stan*

In slang, *stan* is used to define someone too passionate about idolizing an idol or celebrity. The term is often found among fans of Korean pop music. They support their idols excessively, such as watching music videos continuously, collecting official merchandise from idols, and watching concerts even though the ticket prices are very high.

Datum: *Vibe*

Vibe is a slang word that describes a situation or something that can affect one's feelings and mood. The vibe can also be defined as a condition that can lead a person's feelings or emotions in two different directions, such as good and bad or good and bad vibes.

Datum: *Stay*

The conceptual meaning of the word *stay* is to live in a place. The word means to live in a place with a certain time limit. This word has many functions, including as a substitute for the word "Tetap" and "Tinggal". They usually use this word as a slang word that can differentiate their identity as young people.

Datum: *Playvic*

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

Playvic is short for playing the victim. This word describes a condition when someone blames himself on others. And they can speak as if they were the victim of the incident to get the attention of others. The perpetrators of playing victim usually avoid taking responsibility for their mistakes.

Datum: *Salty*

The literal meaning of the word *salty is* an object containing salt. *Salty* replaces the word furious/angry (Anggraini, 2021). young people often use this word to express their mood condition.

Datum: *Muvon*

In slang, *Muvon* means forgetting an event in the past. This word is often associated with a person's romantic relationship. Someone who has been able to forget memories with someone he loved in the past is called a *muvon.*

Datum: *Toksik*

The word "toksik" (toxic) is an object containing poison, especially food or beverage. In slang, toxic is a negative characteristic of a person. Usually toxic people often negatively influence other people in their social environment. Therefore, many people avoid toxic people because they have a negative impact.

Datum: *Flexing*

The word *flexing* means to bend or become bent. The context of meaning is the activity of bending a straight object. However, *Flexing* is a slang word that describes someone's negative behavior that shows off something they have (Putra, 2023). Usually, they will show off expensive items, achievements, careers, and experiences not owned by other people around their environment.

Datum: *Sirkel*

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

The meaning of the word "circle" is a circular pattern. The pattern has one connected line in the form of a circle. *Sirkel*, in slang, is a limited group of friends. Group members are based on the same interests or hobbies. They often do various activities together, such as hanging out, karaoke, watching movies, and going to other places.

Datum: *Bestie*

Bestie comes from the word best, which means the most excellent thing. One of the most excellent things owned by people is close-friend. So, this is a slang word used as an informal greeting for a close friend (Ananda, 2022). Young people usually use this word in their social environment in social media and in real life. The speaker uses a soft tone, cheerful expression and a friendly attitude when using the word.

Datum: *Gengs*

The literal meaning of the word *gengs* (gang) is an organized group of people. In slang, this word is used to greet friends in informal situations such as coffee shops. However, this word is only used for friends in the same group. In using this slang, the speaker spreads a happy and cheerful expression.

Datum: *Chill*

The literal meaning of The word *chill* is a feeling of coldness in the atmosphere. The word is used to appease other people, especially our close friends. Using this word, the speaker shows empathy for other people with problems or struggles.

Datum: *Me Time*

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

Regarding language structure, *me time* is a word that comes from the word my time. This word means time, which the first person owns. The word *Me Time* is used for a break from any activities in the social environment (Putra, 2023). However, *Me Time* is done by oneself without involving other people.

Datum: *Hiling*

The literal meaning of the word *hiling* (healing) is the process of recovering from illness. The word has a similar meaning to the previous word. People in society use this word for a break from any activities of a longer duration. Usually, this activity is filled with vacations to tourist attractions with friends or family.

Datum: *Wibu*

Wibu is a term for people interested in Japanese entertainment, such as anime, music, and other entertainment products (Oktaviana, 2023). Not only that, but they also imitate the Japanese anime fashion style called cosplay, and they show it in various Japanese shows in cities worldwide.

Datum 44: *Fanboy*

Fanboy is a term for a male fan who idolizes an idol, especially a K-pop idol. Besides fanboys, there is *Fangirl,* who are the female version of this term.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

4.1.2 Word Formation Process of The Slang.

In answering the second research question, the researcher analyzed the collected data using the word formation process theory proposed by Yule (2006). The research finding shows seven processes, including borrowing with 12 data, compounding with 4 data, blending with 4 data, clipping with 3 data, conversion with 13 data, acronym with 25 data, and multiple processes with 5 data. Meanwhile, the researcher did not find the coinage, derivation and back-formation process in the collected data.

The table below shows the word formation process of English slang:

Table 4.4: Classifying data for the word formation process

No	Word Formation Processes	Collected Slang
1	Borrowing	*Hoax, Kece, Swag, Gengs, Cringe, Wibu, Anyway, Noob, Stan, Stay, Intermezzo, Hectic.*
2	Compounding	*Fanboy, Mainstream, Me Time, Trust Issue*
3	Blending	*Menfess, Playvic, Muvon, Newbie.*
4	Clipping	*Narsis, Rep, Nder.*
5	Conversion	*Slay, Mutual, Hiling, Tosik, Flexing, Killer, Salty. Sirkel, Savage, Crush, Spill, Ghosting, Stuck.*
6	Acronym	*Lol, Aka, Afk, Lmao, Asap, Pap, Otw, Cmiiw, Btw, Oot, Rl, Otp, Fyi, Oomf, Idk, Gws, Ikr, Idc, Jk, Nsfw, Imo, Ootd, Wdyt, Fomo, Swag.*
7	Multiple processes	*Bestie, Redflag, Pickme, Vibe* and *Ovt.*

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

1. Borrowing

Borrowing is the process of forming new words by taking from other languages. This process is the most common for making new words by adopting from other languages. In the data that the researcher has collected, several slang words come from this process, including *Hoax, Spill, Ghosting, Kece, Gengs, Cringe, Savage, Wibu, anyway, Noob, Newbie, Stan, Vibe, Stay, Intermezzo, Chill, Hectic,* and *Stuck.*

Datum: *Hoax*

Previously, this word was one of the dimensions of a magician's "Hocus Pocus," which means to deceive. Later this word was changed to “Hocs” to define false news. Finally, the composition of the word is adapted to the English language, namely *Hoax.*

Datum: *Hectic*

Hectic is a slang word adapted from English by young people in Indonesia. In Indonesia, hectic means “Sangat Sibuk”.

Datum: *Chill*

Chill is a slang word adapted from English by young people in Indonesia. In Indonesian, chill means “Santai”.

Datum: *Kece*

Kece is a slang word from the word “Catchy”. This word is adapted from English by young people in Indonesia, and the spelling of the word *kece* refers to the Indonesian pronunciation. In Indonesian, catchy has several meanings, such as “cantik”, “indah”, and “keren”

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

Datum: *Gengs*

Gengs is a slang word from the word “Gang”. This word is adapted from English by young people in Indonesia, and the pronunciation is adjusted for Indonesian people. In Indonesian, gang means “Gerombolan” or “Kelompok”.

Datum: *Cringe*

Cringe is a slang word adapted from English by young people in Indonesia. In Indonesian, cringe has the meaning “Mengerikan”.

Datum: *Wibu*

Wibu is a slang word from the word “weeaboo”. This word is adapted from English by young people in Indonesia, and the spelling of the word *wibu* refers to the Indonesian pronunciation. The word “weeaboo" describes people obsessed with Japanese culture.

Datum: *Anyways*

The grammatical form of this word is *anyway* (without “s”). *Anyways* is a slang word adapted from English by young people in Indonesia. In Indonesian, *anywasy,* has the meaning “ngomong-ngomong”.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

Datum: *Noob*

Noob is a slang word adapted from English by young people in Indonesia. In indonesian, *Noob* has meaning “Anak Baru”.

Datum: *Intermezzo*

Intermezzo is a slang word adapted from English by young people in Indonesia. In indonesian, intermezzo has meaning “istirahat sejenak”.

Datum: *Stan*

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

Stan is a slang word adapted from English by young people in Indonesia. In Indonesian, stan has the meaning “Mengidolakan”.

Datum: *Stay*

Stay is a slang word adapted from English by young people in Indonesia. In Indonesian, the *stay* has several meanings, such as “Tetap”, Tinggal”, and “Selalu”.

2. Compounding

Compounding is the word formation process technique of combining two separate words to produce a new word form. In the data the researcher has collected, several slang words come from this process, such as *Fanboy, Mainstream, Me Time,* and *Trust Issue.*

Datum: *Fanboy*

The word *Fanboy* is formed from two words, “Fan” and “Boy”.

Datum: *Mainstream*

The word *Mainstream*’ is formed from two words, “Main” and “Stream”.

Datum: *Me Time*

The word *Me Time* is formed from two words, “Me” and “Time”.

Datum: *Trust Issue*

The word *Trust Issue* is formed from two words, “Trust” and “Issue”.

3. Blending

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

Blending is the formation process of combining two words to produce a new term. However, this process is generally accomplished by cutting only the beginning of one word and taking it to the end of the other word. In the data the researcher has collected, several slang words, such as *Menfess, Playvic*, and *Muvon*, come from this process.

Datum: *Menfess*

The word *Menfess* is formed by combining two words into one word, "Mention" and "Confess".

Datum: *Playvic*

The word *playvic* is formed by combining two words into one word, "Playing and "Victim".

Datum: *Muvon*

The word *muvon* is formed by combining two words into one word, "Move" and "On". However, some letters are changed and adjusted to Indonesian phonetics so that the spelling of the word *muvon* refers to the Indonesian pronunciation.

Datum: *Newbie*

The word *Newbie* is formed by combining three words into one word, "New" and "Hobby".

4. Clipping

Clipping is the element of reduction noticeable in blending, which is even more apparent in the process. This process is common in a word that has more than one syllable, then is reduced to fewer syllables. In the data the researcher has

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

collected, several slang words come from this process, such as *Narsis, Rep,* and *Nder.*

Datum: *Narsis*

The word *Narsis* is a shortened word from the word "Narcissistic".

Datum: *Rep*

The word *Rep* is a shortened word from "Reply".

Datum: *Nder*

The word *Nder* is a shortened word from the word "Sender".

5. Conversion

The conversion process is particularly productive in modern English, with new uses occurring frequently. Conversion is known as a change in the word function and word meaning. In the data that the researcher has collected, several slang words come from this process, such as *Slay, Mutual, Hiling, Toksik, Flexing, Killer, Salty, Sirkel, Savage, Crush, Spill, Ghosting, Stuck, Swag,* and *Vibe.*

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

Datum*: Slay*

The literal meaning of the word *Slay* is an act of killing violently. However, this slang word means an object or action with a good impression. Killing someone is an act that full of struggle and difficult to do. Therefore, the meaning of this word is the reason why this word is used to describe something with a good impression.

Datum: *Hiling*

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

The word *Hiling* comes from the word “Healing” in English. This word's literal meaning is becoming well again from illness. However, this slang word means to rest from work and vacation to nature tourism. Recovering from an illness requires sufficient rest and a calm mind. And if someone goes to natural tourism is also a time of rest. It can help them calm their minds. Therefore, this word is used as a term for vacation to nature tourism.

Datum: *Toksik*

The word T*oksik* is come from the word “Toxic” in English. Some letters are changed and adjusted to Indonesian phonetics without changing the word's pronunciation. The literal meaning of this word is an object that contains poison. However, this slang word means someone who influences others negatively. Changing the function of this word occurs because of the nature of poison, which can harm the body. And people with a negative influence can also be a bad influence on others. Thus, the word toxic is used to describe people who have a negative influence.

Datum: *Flexing*

The word *Flexing* is come from the word “Flex” in English. The word “Flex” literally means bend or becoming bent. However, the meaning of this slang word is to show off what they have.

Datum: *Killer*

The word *Killer* means a person that kills. However, this slang word means an overdisciplined teacher or lecturer. As we know, a killer is a cruel person. The cruel nature of a *Killer* is used to describe a lecturer who is too disciplined and cruel to students.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

Datum: *Salty*

The literal meaning of the word *Salty* is an object that contains salt. However, the meaning of this slang word is angry. *Salty* is the taste of food seasoned with a lot of salt. Anger is also the reaction of someone who receives bad treatment from others around them. Therefore, the word *Salty* describes an angry person.

Datum: *Sirkel*

The word *Sirkel* is come from the word "Circle" in English. The user changed some letters and adjusted to Indonesian phonetics without changing the word's pronunciation. The literal meaning of this word is a circular pattern. However, this slang word means a limited group of people with the same interest and hobbies. This word is interpreted as a group of people or a friendship group because a group has a circular pattern.

Datum: *Savage*

The literal meaning of the word *Savage* is wild. However, this slang means the courage to express people's feelings through words or actions. This word describes people who dare to express themselves because their courageous nature is like wild animals in the forest.

Datum: *Crush*

The literal meaning of the word *Crush* is to destroy something. However, this slang word means someone who a person likes. This change in meaning occurs without any connection between the difference in literal meaning and the meaning of the slang word.

Datum: *Spill*

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

The literal meaning of the word *Spill* is pouring a liquid. However, the meaning of this slang word is to give information. The change in word function because giving information to another person has the same displacement movement as pouring a liquid from one bottle or container to another.

Datum: *Stuck*

The literal meaning of the word *Stuck* is to be trapped. However, the meaning of this slang word is out of ideas. Being stuck and running out of ideas are the conditions where people can't do anything. Therefore, *Stuck* describes someone who has run out of ideas.

Datum: *Ghosting*

The word *Ghosting* is come from the word "Ghost" in English. The literal meaning of this word is apparitions of the dead that are believed to appear or become real to the living, usually easy to come and disappear. However, the meaning of this slang word is a condition where the closest person or love partner disconnects communication for no apparent reason. Therefore, the term ghosting is used for this condition because it is the same as the nature of ghosts that easily disappear.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

Datum: *Mutual*

The literal meaning of the word *Mutual* is a feeling or an action experienced by each of two or more parties toward the other. However, the meaning of this slang word is starting to connect in social media. The word *Mutual* is often associated with friendship, so this word is used to find a friend on social media.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

6. Acronym

Acronyms are word formation processes that create new word forms from the initial letters of a collection of several other words. Some new words formed through this process are used so quickly by speakers that they do not fully understand the true meaning. Several slang words come from acronyms processes in the data that the researcher has collected. There are *Lol, Aka, Afk, Lmao, Asap, Pap, Otw, Cmiiw, Btw, Oot, Rl, Otp, Fyi, Oomf, Idk, Gws, Ikr, Idc, Jk, Nsfw, Imo, Ootd, Wdyt, Fomo, Ovt,* and *Swag*.

Datum: *Lol*

The word *Lol* stands for "Laugh Out Loud".

Datum: *Aka*

The word *Aka* stands for "As Known As".

Datum: *Afk*

The word *Afk* stands for "Away From Keyboard".

Datum: *Pap*

The word *Pap* stands for "Post A Picture."

Datum *Otw*

The word *Otw* stands for "On The Way."

Datum: *Cmiiw*

The word *Cmiiw* stands for "Correct Me If I Am Wrong."

Datum: *Btw*

The word *Btw* stands for "By The Way".

Datum: *Oot*

The word *Oot* stands for "Out Of The Topic".

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

Datum: *Rl*

The word *Rl* stands for “Real Life”.

Datum: *Otp*

The word *Otp* stands for “On The Phone”.

Datum: *Fyi*

The word *Fyi* stands for “For Your Information”.

Datum: *Oomf*

The word *Oomf* stands for “One Of My Followers”.

Datum: *Idk*

The word *Idk* stands for “I Don’t Know”.

Datum: *Gws*

The word *Gws* stands for “Get Well Soon”.

Datum: *Ikr*

The word *Ikr* stands for “I Know, Right”.

Datum: *Idc*

The word *Idc* stands for “I Don’t Care”.

Datum: *Jk*

The word *Jk* stands for “Just Kidding”.

Datum: *Nsfw*

The word *Nsfw* stands for “Not Safe From Work”.

Datum: *Imo*

The word *Imo* stands for “In My Opinion”.

Datum: *Ootd*

The word *Ootd* stands for “Oufit Of The Day”.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

Datum: *Wdyt*

The word *Wdyt* stands for "What Do You Think".

Datum: *Fomo*

The word *Fomo* stands for "Fair Of Missing Out".

Datum: *Swag*

The word *Swag* stands for "Style With A Bit Gangsta."

Datum: *Lmao*

The word *Lmao* stands for "Laughing My Ass Off."

Datum: *Asap*

The word *Asap* stands for "As Soon As Possible."

7. Multiple Processes

This process is a formation of a new word through more than one process. In the data the researcher has collected, several slang words come from multiple processes, such as *Bestie, Redflag, Pickme, Vibe*, and *Ovt.*

Datum: *Bestie*

The word *Bestie* comes from two formation processes: Conversion and Derivational.

Conversion process:

The word *Bestie* comes from the English word "Best," meaning the most excellent thing. However, this slang word means a very closest and loyal friend. The very loyal and closest friend is categorized as the most incredible thing that people own. Therefore, the slang terms *Bestie* describes a loyal and closest friend.

Derivational process:

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

This word comes from the English word “Best”. And then, the suffix “-ie” is added to this word. So, the result of this derivation process is the word “bestie”.

Datum*: Red flag*

The word *red flag* comes from two formation processes: Compounding and Conversion.

Compounding process:

The word *red flag* is formed from two English words, “Red” and “Flag”.

Conversion process:

In the English dictionary (Dictionary.com, n.d.), a red flag is a symbol used to warn of danger. However, the meaning of this slang word is a sign of the negative characteristic of the thing because it is categorized as a danger.

Datum: *Pick me*

The word *Pickme* comes from two formation processes: Compounding and Conversational.

Compounding process:

The word *Pick me* is formed from two English words, “Pick” and “Me”.

Conversion process:

The word *Pick me* means “Choose Me”. However, this slang word means people who want to look better than others. The purpose of the action is for other people to choose them as a boy/girlfriend, close friend, and so on. Therefore, the word *pick me* describes people who act better than others.

Datum 84: *Vibe*

The word *Vibe* comes from two formation processes: Clipping and Conversion.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

Clipping process:

The word *Vibe* is shortened from the English word “Vibration”.

Conversion process:

The word *Vibe* means slight shaking movement. However, this slang means a situation or atmosphere that can affect someone’s feelings. The feeling condition of someone is affected by external vibrations such as the good situation or atmosphere. Therefore, the word vibe describes a situation or atmosphere that can affect someone.

Datum: *Ovt*

The word *Ovt* comes from two formation processes: Clipping and Compounding.

Clipping process:

The word *Ovt* is: shortened from the English word, Overthinking.

Conversion process:

The word *Ovt* comes from the word overthinking, a combination of two words, “Over” and “Thinking”.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

4.2 Discussion

In this section, the researcher presents a discussion of the research findings. This research focused on young people using slang words as Twitter users on the *@collegemenfess* base account. The researcher has collected 66 data from a selected data source, the Twitter base account. In the first finding of this study, the researcher has answered the first research question: what types of slang are used by Twitter users on the account? The researcher used the slang type

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

theory by Partridge (2004) in analyzing the data. After the researcher completed the data analysis process, the researcher found four types of slang in the base account, including workmen's slang, slang in publicity, slang in public school and university, and the last, society slang. In order of the findings, there are workmen's slang, slang in publicity, slang in public school and university, and society slang. In the research findings, there are no other six types of slang, including cockney slang, public house slang, tradesmen's slang, slang in art, slang in theatre, slang in medicine and soldier's slang.

In the second research finding, the researcher has answered the second research question: what is the word formation process of each slang word in the account? The theory used by the researcher in analyzing the data in this second finding is the word formation process by Yule (2006). In the second finding of this study, the researcher found seven types of word formation: borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, conversion, acronym, derivation and multiple processes. Other word formation processes, such as coinage and backformation processes, were not found in the data of this study.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

Based on the discussions above, the researcher reviewed several previous studies related to this research study. First, the researcher reviewed an article related to this study's first finding. Dewi and Widiastuti (2020) wrote the article with the title "An Analysis of slang words in song lyrics used in the Songs *"That's What I Like", "Smoke on The Water",* and *"Ch-Check It Out".* In this study, the researchers analyzed the types of slang based on the theory of Partridge (2004). The data sources chosen by the researcher are the three Western songs above. The first results of the study indicate that six types of slang are found in the data,

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

including publicity with four data, slang in school and university with four data, society slang with twenty-one data, slang in theatre with three data, soldier's slang with one data and public house slang with one data too. And then, Seprina & Anwar (2016) studied slang in Nicky Minaj's songs. They found forty slang words and seven types of slang. Include fifteen data: society slang, one data is Slang of Commerce/tradesman's slang, one is slang in medicine, one is workmen's slang, eight are public school and university, and fourteen are can't slang (sexuality slang). The last previous research that discusses slang types is a thesis from Arissaputra (2015). He analyzes the types of slang words found in *Ride Along* movies. His research results show three types of slang out of fifteen data: society slang with thirteen data, public house slang with one data, and medicine slang with two data.

The results of these three previous studies align with the first finding of this study, which are the results of the two previous studies and show that society slang is the slang most used by humans in song lyrics, movies and on Twitter.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

The next previous research is some research that discusses the process of word formation of slang words. The following previous studies are related to the second finding of this study. The first previous research about the word formation process is written by Fathonah (2018). The data analyzed in this previous study were twenty-three meme images taken from a Facebook group called *Shitpostbot5000*. The researcher found fifty-five-word formations from the thirty-three data, including clipping with twelve data, coinage with one data, borrowing with two data, compounding with two data, blending with five data, backformation with one data, conversion with one data, derivation with two data

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

and multiple processes with one data. Then further previous research is an article by Haspo and Rosa (2018) which analyzed the word formation of the slang in several song lyrics by Eminem in his *Kamikaze* album. They found four-word formation processes in the 60 data collected: the clipping process with fifty data, the blending process with six data, the acronym process with two data, and the coinage process with two data. The next previous research is an article from Budasi and Bhuwana (2020) which discusses the process of forming words in slang in Drake's song lyrics. They found ten-word formation processes in the one hundred and ninety data, including clipping with fifty-two data, process coinage with forty-eight data, multiple processes with forty-one data, and other processes with twelve data. The next previous research is an article by Siahaan, Hermn and Purba (2021) which studies the process of word formation in slang words found in Billie Eilish's songs. They found five-word formation processes in one hundred fifty-nine data, including blending with one hundred-two data, clipping with thirty data, coinage with twenty-one data, derivation with four data and compounding with one data.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

Based on some of the previous studies above, it can be concluded that the findings of the second study are in line with the findings of previous research conducted by Fathona (2018), Haspo and Rosa (2018) and Budasi and Buwana (2020) which show that clipping process is the most common type of word formation found in the data. However, this study does not contradict previous research by Herman and Purba (2021) that shows that the most dominant word formation process is the blending process. Because the result of their research also shows that the clipping process is also found as a slang word formation process.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is the last section of this study. This section provides a brief description of the research findings and the conclusions. And also, this section presents suggestions for future research related to this research.

5.1 Conclusions

This research focuses on slang words collected from the base Twitter account @collegemenfess. From the sixty-six data collected by the researcher, there are four types of slang words. There are four data in workmen's slang, twenty-nine data are slang in publicity, two data are slang in public school and university, and thirty-one data are society slang. The further finding indicates that seven processes of word formation are found in the research data, three data are clipping, twelve data are a borrowing process, four data are a compounding process, four data are a blending process, three data are clipping, thirty data are a conversion process, and five data are multiple processes.

The researcher did not find other types of slang, such as cockney, public house, tradesmen's slang, slang in art, slang in theatre, slang in medicine, and soldier's slang. And also, the researcher did not find the three other processes: coinage, back-formation, and derivational.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A
digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

5.2 Suggestions

The research conducted by this researcher only focused on one social media: Twitter. Not all Twitter users have other social media such as Instagram, Facebook, TikTok, etc. The first suggestion from this research to students or researchers interested in studying slang is to analyze slang on other social media. The current development of slang words is very rapid, so new slang words quickly appear on several social media, as explained in the early part of this thesis. Therefore, research related to slang in the future is urgently needed. The research's second suggestion is research on slang in real-world youth environments. This suggestion relates to the different forms of slang in social media and the real world. Most of the slang on social media, especially Twitter, is spoken-written slang, whereas slang in the real world is spoken slang.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

REFERENCES

Ananda. (2022). *Kumpulan Kata-Kata Gaul dan Artinya: Tren Komunikasi Kekinian*. Retrieved on June 2nd, 2023. from https://www.gramedia.com/best-seller/kata-kata-gaul/

Anggraini, M. (2021). *65 Kata-kata Gaul Bahasa Inggris dan Artinya, Keren Banget Bikin Pesan Kian Menarik | merdeka.com*. Retrieved on June 2nd, 2023. from https://www.merdeka.com/trending/65-kata-kata-gaul-bahasa-inggris-dan-artinya-keren-banget-bikin-pesan-kian-menarik-kln.html

Aris S, A. (2015). Study of slang words in "ride along" movie (Issue 1).

Brown, S., & Attardo, S. (2005). *Understanding Language Structure, Interaction, and Variation.* The University of Michigan Press.

Budasi, I. G., & Bhuwana, I. P. A. (2020). Analysis of slang word formation found in the lyrics of Drake's songs. *K@Ta*, *22*(1), 10–16. https://doi.org/10.9744/kata.22.1.10-16

Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d.). *Cambridge Dictionary | English Dictionary, Translations & Thesaurus*. Retrieved June 10, 2023, from https://dictionary.cambridge.org/

Dictionary.com. (n.d.). *Dictionary.com | Meanings & Definitions of English Words*. Retrieved June 10, 2023, from https://www.dictionary.com/

Fathonah, Elsa, L. (2018). Word formation and meaning of slang words on "meme" picture of group "shitpostbot 5000" on social media "Facebook." In *repositoty uin sunan ampel surabaya* (Vol. 6, Issue 1). http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/1120700020921110%0

Haspo, F. C., & Rosa, R. N. (2018). An analysis of slang words in song lyrics Eminem on album Kamikaze. *E-Journal of English Language & Literature*, *7*(4).

Holmes, J. (2001). *An introduction to sociolinguistics*. In *2013* (Fourth, Vol. 70, Issue 3). Cambridge University Press. https://doi.org/10.2307/416511

Karmila Dewi, N. L., & Ayu Widiastuti, N. M. (2020). An analysis of slang words in song lyrics used in the songs "That's what i like", "smoke on the water", and "ch-check it out." *Udayana Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities (UJoSSH)*, *4*(2), 85. https://doi.org/10.24843/ujossh.2020.v04.i02.p08

Lakoff, R. (1974). *Language and woman's place.* In Cambridge university press

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

(Vol. 2, Issue 1). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robin_Lakoff

Mack, N., Woodsong, C., M.Macqueen, K., Guest, G., & Namey, E. (2005). *Qualitative Research Methods: A Data Collector's Field Guide*. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

McCarthy, J. J. (1982). *Prosodic Structure and Expletive Infixation.* In Language (Vol. 58, Issue 3). https://doi.org/10.2307/413849

Mulac, A., Bradac, J. J., & Gibbons, P. (2001). Empirical support for the gender-as-culture hypothesis an intercultural analysis of male/female language differences. *Human Communication Research*, *27*(1), 121–152. https://doi.org/10.1111/J.1468-2958.2001.TB00778.X

Oktaviana, W. R. (2023). *60 Arti Kata Gaul Singkatan Bahasa Inggris yang Sering Digunakan Anak Muda Zaman Now | Dream.co.id*. Retrieved on June 2nd, 2023. from https://www.dream.co.id/stories/arti-kata-gaul-singkatan-bahasa-inggris-yang-sering-digunakan-anak-muda-zaman-now-220914j.html

Partridge, E. (2004). *Slang: today and yesterday*. (pp. 1–476). London: Routledge & Kegan. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315692111

Partridge, E., & Beale, P. (1984). *A dictionary of slang and unconventional English* : colloquialisms and catchphrases, fossilized jokes and puns, general nicknames, vulgarisms, and such Americanisms as have been naturalized.

Praire, D. (2022). *10 Slang Milenial di Perkantoran, Sering Pakai yang Mana?* IDNTIMES. Retrieved on June 2nd, 2023. from https://www.idntimes.com/life/career/ismu-1/slang-milenial-di-perkantoran-c1c2

Putra, A. (2023). *66 Bahasa Gaul Anak Muda 2023 dan Maknanya!* 2023. Retrieved on June 2nd, 2023. from https://www.idntimes.com/life/inspiration/robertus-ari/bahasa-gaul-anak-muda2023

Rahma, A. (2022). Men's speech features and speech functions apparent in Ryan Higa and his guest stars ' speeches on youtube podcast.

Seprina, V., & Anwar, D. (2016). An analysis on the use of slang language in nicki minaj's song lyrics. In *Paradigma Lingua Journal* (Vol. 15, Issue 1). https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/196255896.pdf

Siahaan, R., & Neni Purba, C. (2021). Slang word in song lyrics by "billie eilish on when we all fall asleep, where do we go? album." *Journal of English Language and Education*, *6*(1), 1–9. https://jele.or.id/index.php/jele/index

Stork, F. ., & Widdowson, J. D. . (n.d.). *Learning about Linguistics (RLE*

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

Linguistics A: General Linguistics) - F.C. Stork, J.D.A. Widdowson - Google Buku. 1974. Retrieved June 20, 2023, from https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=id&lr=&id=bT_IAgAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=stork+and+widdowson&ots=uw6zagRFSz&sig=ONUkgqOHFSGhJ7NAA6WFSSZFesc&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=stork and widdowson&f=false

Wijayanti, R. I. (2023). *Daftar Bahasa Gaul Anak Muda 2023, Lengkap dengan Istilah Investasinya*. Dream.Com. Retrieved on June 2nd, 2023. from https://www.idxchannel.com/milenomic/daftar-bahasa-gaul-anak-muda-2023-lengkap-dengan-istilah-investasinya

Yule, G. (2006). *The Study of Language* (3rd ed.). Cambridge University Press.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id