

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

THESIS



**UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A**

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@COLLEGEMENFESS TWITTER ACCOUNT**

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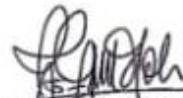
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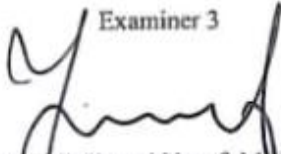
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ABSTRACT

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.

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).

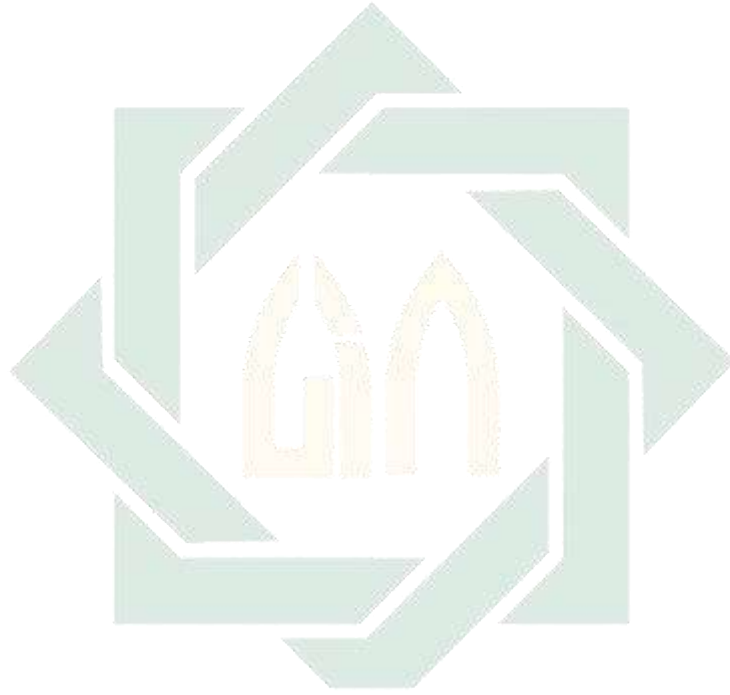
Kata Kunci: bahasa gaul, jenis-jenis bahasa gaul, proses pembentukan kata.

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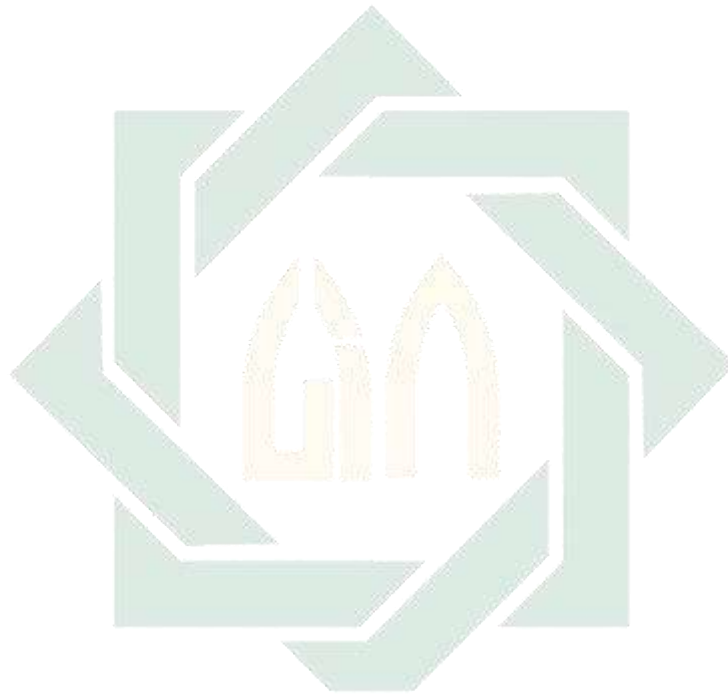
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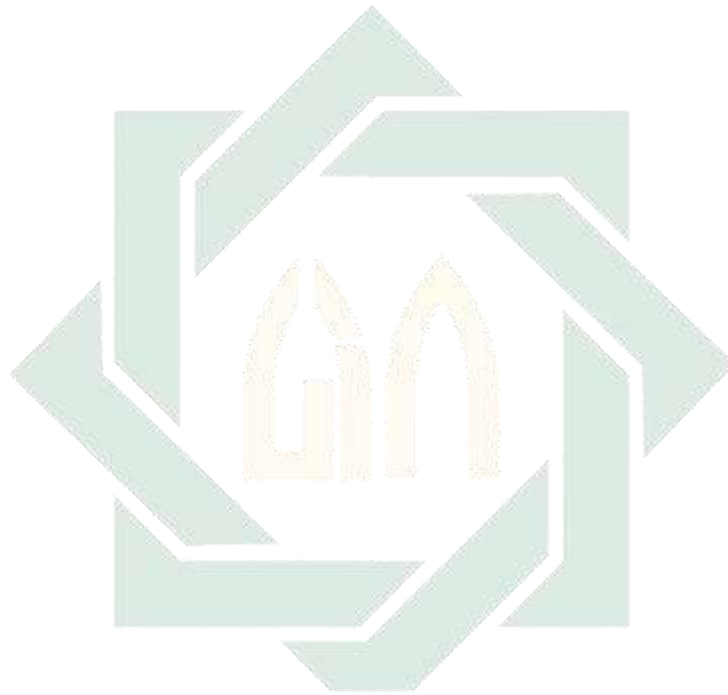
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CHAPTER I

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.

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.

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

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

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*, *love-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

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.

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.

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?

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.

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

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 expensive" 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,

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.

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.

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.



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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.

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,

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.

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.

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.

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

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*

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.

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.

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,

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.

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.

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.

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.

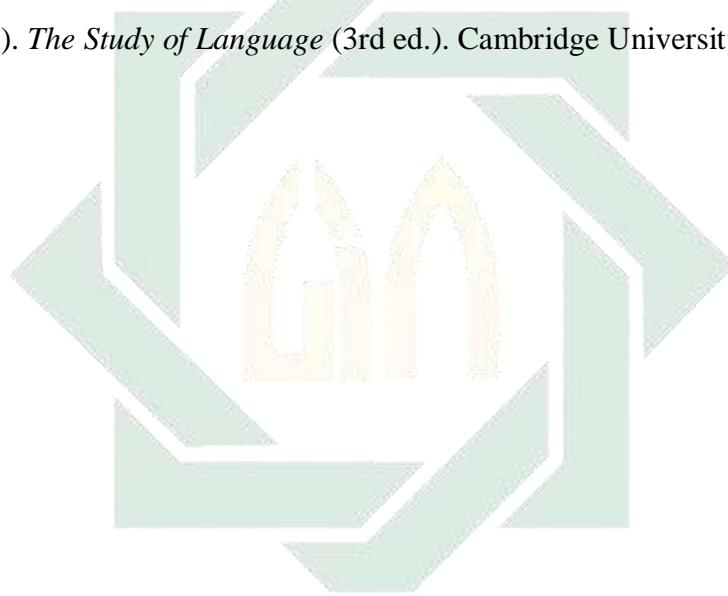
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