



AN INVESTIGATION OF WORD FORMATION PROCESSES OF INDONESIAN SLANG WORDS

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Article History: Received on 25th March 2020, Revised on 14th April 2020, Published on 15th May 2020

Abstract

Purpose of the study: The purpose of this study is to find out the slang word-formation processes uttered by Kasino, the main character in the movie. Slang also underwent some processes in general word-formation.

Methodology: The research method of this study was descriptive qualitative with content analysis. Content analysis is one of the types of qualitative research that focuses on analyzing recorded data and interpreting recorded material to learn human behavior. The data for this qualitative research were collected from the utterances produced by Kasino which contain slang words. They were obtained by watching the movie and transcribing the movie script. To analyze the processes of slang word-formation, this study consulted [Mattiello's \(2008\)](#) theory.

Main Findings: From the analysis, this study found 11 slangs of compounding, 16 slang of prefixation, 19 slang of suffixation, 9 slang of conversion, 9 slang of reduplicative, 2 slangs of acronym and initialism, 6 slangs of blending, 13 slangs of clipping, 98 slangs of variation, and 2 slangs of word manufactured and fanciful formation from the total of 186 data.

Application of this study: The finding of this research contributes theoretically and practically for the sociolinguistic and morphology area of slang words. Theoretically, this research is expected to enrich the understanding of sociolinguistic and morphology studies, especially in slang word-formation. Practically, this research is expected to give a relevant answer into the gap based on the lack of slang word and the slang word-formation existed in Indonesian comedy movies.

Novelty/Originality of this study: The different types of word-formation processes found in this research can assist readers and other researchers on the Indonesian slang word-formation processes.

Keywords: *Sociolinguistic, Morphology, Slang Word Formation, Character Kasino.*

INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of human society has an extreme influence on the most vital tool of communication, language. Traditionally, language as a rule-based system of signs ([Amberg & Vause, 2010](#)) has been viewed as a tool of thought, which is a system of communication that facilitates the transfer of thought from one person to another ([Mcwhorter, 2004](#); [Reboul, 2015](#)). According to its function as a vehicle of thought, language has small parts called morphemes. A morpheme is the smallest part that is required in a word. A word may consist of one or several morphemes in much the same way as it consists of one or more syllables ([Plag, 2003](#)).

Moreover, the small part of words as a communication tool is the big thing that dynamically changes the use of the words in a language. The changes of those words that evolve day by day by language users occur because the language users need a new word to perform their thoughts or to name a thing that they invent or discover in a modern way with a new word. Two of the many processes are borrowing other language words and combining two words into one word. Thus, it can be assumed that words in a language change their form or even meaning according to the new purpose by the language users to convey the message of a human being in a modern way that emerges to the development of language user society evolution ([Fromkin & Rodman, 2003](#)).

Word formation refers to all processes related to the changing of word form in order to create new words or phrases ([Nadel, 2003](#); [Wisniewski, 2007](#)). Furthermore, word formation is one of the main mechanisms for the development of vocabulary because word-formation addresses the process for creating new words in a language.

The researchers had done a preliminary study by asking 40 students studying at Syiah Kuala University and Ar-Raniry University as millennials; those who were born between the 1980s to 2000s (Nichols & Smith, 2018), to find out Indonesian teenagers' understanding of Indonesian slang word formation mechanism. In April 2019, according to most of the students, they mostly know slang word in Bahasa, such as "dimans" (where are you), "GWS" (get well soon), and "say" (friendly call) ([Husa, 2017, p. 4](#)). Unfortunately, when they were asked about the formation of those slang words, only two of them were able to answer. Most of them did not recognize and were not aware of word-formation lay behind the slang terms. They stated and admitted that they use the slang only because of the need to fit in and to express themselves. They refused to know in detail the slang word-formation itself.

There are several researchers who have conducted studies on this field. [Primaningtyas \(2016\)](#) studied about morphological slang process in Pitch Perfect movie script to explain the meaning of the slangs based on the situation they are expressed. Her study is a descriptive qualitative study, in which she analyzed the data from the movie script by using [Yule's \(2010\)](#) theory on word-formation processes. Then, [Kusuma and Mardijono \(2013\)](#) also conducted a study on slang word-formation. Unlike the other researchers, they choose a written communicative event, which is a magazine, instead of spoken communicative events such as movie and song lyric. Their study analyzed the word-formation processes used in one of the Indonesian teenage magazines, 'Cosmo Girl!'. Their study aimed at finding out the proper types of word-formation processes to find slang words. They also clarify the type of word-formation processes that are mostly used in that teenage magazine.

According to [Zhou and Fan \(2013\)](#), an element of humor always presents in slang. Therefore, in order to create a comedy movie, the conversational slang word is uttered. Subsequently, it can be assumed that comedy movies tend to offer plentiful slang terms in the conversations spoken by the characters; there must be the frequent amount of slang word formations that can be obtained from comedy movies.

Based on the situational analysis above, it can be assumed that the slang word is created in general or familiar ways ([Mattiello, 2008](#)). The researchers conclude that the users of slang need to acknowledge this kind of formation. The users of slang need to understand which word is considered slang and how it can be slang. They might be misled by the function of the slang itself because slang can be uttered by anyone for some reason. So, the users might prevent to write or speak slang informal occasion.

As it is already mentioned, the slang word in a comedy movie somehow can represent slang word formation in real human life. Therefore, this study analyzed the utterances spoken by Kasino, the main character in a comedy movie entitled WARKOP DKI Reborn: Jangkrik Boss Part 1. Kasino was one of the well-known comedians who, in his utterances, performed slang word-formation processes mentioned by [Mattiello \(2008\)](#), for example, localism (p. 51) and subject-restriction (p. 53).

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Concept of Slang Word

Slang is a widespread phenomenon and one of the language varieties known and used as an informal kind of speech inside a particular community by speech community ([Ediwan, et al., 2018](#); [Holmes, 2008](#)). The use of slang in this particular community is affected by some factors that are related to linguistic choices such as the participants (the users of language), the social context of the interaction, the topic, and the function of the conversation ([Coupland, 2007](#)). In order to learn about slang, we have to understand the definition of slang as in sociolinguistic. Sociolinguistic is a part of linguistics that is connected to language as a social and cultural phenomenon. In line with this, [Wardhaugh \(2010\)](#) stated that sociolinguistic is the study of stylistic and social variation of language. While according to [Van Dijk \(2009\)](#), sociolinguistic is a study of language in relation to its socio-cultural context. [Coupland \(2007\)](#) argued that sociolinguistics refers to studying the language in society or language in its social context. So, it can be concluded that slang is a part of sociolinguistic because it is a variety of languages chosen by a particular community affected by several linguistic choices.

Slang has been introduced since the sixteenth century ([Allan & Burridge, 2006](#)). It is used to make jokes and to keep the secret of the meaning of the word and also because some people want to use other codes besides the standard English to express ideas. [Allan and Burridge \(2006\)](#) also stated that much slang used frequently in the American public nowadays. Besides its history, slang word always develops and changes rapidly in every single decade.

Slang is particularly used by the young generation. It is because teenagers want to express the real them in a real way and keep themselves and friends to be distinguished and acknowledged by children and adults ([Cameron, 2003](#)). Teenagers are quite active in creating slang ([Zhou & Fan, 2013](#)). They employ slang terms in their daily life conversation to show their attitude against society or their own way of thinking. Adolescents usually do not use slang expressions in their interactions with other generations in order to make themselves distinct from others whom they generally claim to be outsiders of their secret community. Thus, it can be assumed that one of the particular types of slang is teenage slang.

The young generation especially the American youths such as junior high school, senior high school, and university students are the main consumers and the makers of American slang ([Zhou & Fan, 2013](#)). American teenagers and university students are the fashion makers of slang words. They concern about every aspect of their life including their ways of using language. Fortunately, slang term is not only used by American teenagers but also other countries' teenagers such as Indonesian teenagers. It happened, generally, because Indonesian teenagers are affected by the culture of America which spreads through several public media such as music, magazines, and movies ([Rullu, 2017](#)).

According to [Mattiello \(2008\)](#), there are several characteristics of slang. The first and second characteristics are group and subject restriction. Group and subject restriction occur at the same time since speakers who adhere to a specific group certainly share the other members' interests, concerns, values, activities, and habits, which is supposed to be similar to conversational topics and related condition for discussion ([Falaky, 2016](#); [Mattiello, 2008](#); [Spolsky, 2004](#)). The

next characteristic of slang is secrecy and privacy. Secrecy and privacy are especially old slangs made for criminals and drug dealers only, who tend to use slang in their underground traffic. Secrecy includes primary slang ([Putra, 2014](#)). Yet, nowadays teenagers also use the slang to keep their group in touch with their secret meaning words in order to hide information from public or parental authority ([Mattiello, 2008](#)). The next characteristic of slang is informality. Informality is chiefly evident in general slang words, which are deliberately used by speakers to break with the neutral standard language and to reduce the level of discourse to familiar or low speech. They signal the speakers' intention to refuse conventions and their need to be informal, to ease social exchanges, and to induce friendliness ([Mattiello, 2008](#)).

The next characteristic of slang is vulgarity and rudeness. Vulgarity and rudeness spread through the language of teenagers. Teenagers and children, in fact, use bad connotation ([Spolsky, 2004](#); [Tagliamonte, 2012](#)) such as dirty, swear or taboo words to show their strength, power, and virility or, in general, to brag with their peers and to show their power in big change condition such as when parents or teachers are not there, they are free to excess their language ([Mattiello, 2008](#)). The next characteristic of slang is a time restriction, ephemerality, and localism. Time-restriction, ephemerality, and localism are properties that deal with the collocation of slang expressions in time or space. Some slang words are indeed typical of a certain time period, which may be associated with speakers' age. Others disappear as quickly as they have been created, but they show the speakers' effort to be novel in his speech ([Mattiello, 2008](#)). The next characteristic is playfulness and humor. Playfulness and humor are typical features of metaphorical slang words. Generally, people find a slang word amusing when the association with its referent sounds unfamiliar, odd, and therefore out of the ordinary ([Mattiello, 2008](#)).

The Concept of Slang Word Formation

There are several experts that give definition to morphology as one of the studies of linguistics, a study of human language ([Aronoff & Fundeman, 2011](#); [Finegan, 2014](#); [Hana, 2011](#)), specifically in word-formation that study morpheme and their combinations ([Kridalaksana, 2008](#); [Aziz, et al., 2019](#)). The change of a word according to [Yule \(2010\)](#) occurs because it is shaped by the needs of its users. Word formation refers to all processes which are connected to the change of the form of the word in order to create a new word or phrase ([Nadel, 2003](#)). A new word has a possibility to be combined, lent from other country languages, invented by an individual, or created from existing words. Somehow the causes of the process of word-formation do not only give rise to the general vocabulary but also to the shape of slang expression ([Burdová, 2009](#)). So, based on the given definition, slang word formation is every process of creating a new word according to its need. Below, the concept of the slang word-formation theory from [Mattiello \(2008\)](#) is presented.

The Concept of Compounding

The first common type of slang word-formation process is compounding. A new word creates two lexical categories ([Mattiello, 2008](#)). The compound can be created from some categories of lexical such as a noun, a verb, an adjective, or a preposition ([O'Grady & Guzman, 2010](#)). Furthermore, [Plag \(2003\)](#) outlined the compound process as a combination of two words to form a new word. So, it can be assumed from the definition given by the experts that compounding is a process of making a new word through combining two types of lexical into one specific lexical category.

In the compound process, there are the classifications of the compound as seen below which are mentioned by [Mattiello \(2008\)](#):

- Verb + Noun. Pick-pocket: a person who picks pockets. He is such a pickpocket! (p. 24)
- Adjective + Noun. Punk-ass: a person: worthless, good-for-nothing. You are not more than a punk-ass. (p. 82)

The Concept of Prefixation

The second process of slang word formation is prefixation. It is a word-formation process in which a derivational affix attaches to the base form of a word to create a new word ([Mattiello, 2008](#)). In line with this, [Yule \(2006\)](#) specified that prefixation is a process of a new word-formation by adding an affix which results in a different meaning and or lexical category from its base word. Moreover, [Plag \(2003\)](#) undoubtedly stated that some affixes are added to the beginning of a word. He also added that prefix affix is one of the linguistic elements that is attached to the beginning of a word to modify its meaning. Also, [Zapata \(2007\)](#) added the same definition that prefixes are bound morphemes that are added to the beginning of a word. Last, affixes are attached to the front of the basic form or by [Verhaar \(2008\)](#) are referred to as affixes to the left of the base word. So, based on the definitions it can be assumed that prefix is one of the affixes, a bound morpheme that cannot stand alone but must be attached to another morpheme such as a word which is put in front of the word form.

The researchers also provide another type of slang in prefixation processes as mentioned by [Mattiello \(2008\)](#):

- The prefix de-. debowel: take the bowels out. Can you please debowel? (p. 92)
- The prefix super-. super-cool: very cool, relaxed, fine. You look super-cool. (p. 92)
- Superfly: very good, excellent, the best in the context of drugs. Their teamwork is superfly, I can tell. (p. 93)

The Concept of Suffixation

The third mechanical or word formation is suffixation. According to [Plag \(2003\)](#), the suffix is one of the derivation categories which means they lead to the adding of affix at the end of a word. [Mattiello \(2008\)](#) added that Suffix allows a better illustration of the morphological patterns; some suffixes are attached to the end-standard bases word to form new words. [Yule \(2006\)](#) stated that suffixation is a process of word-formation by adding an affix at the end of a word which results in different meanings and lexical class from its base word. Additionally, [Zapata \(2007\)](#) added that suffixes are suffixation in which the bound morphemes are attached to the end of a word. Last, [Verhaar \(2008\)](#) added that affixes are put behind the basic form of a word which is referred to as affixes to put on the right side of the word. So, based on the elaboration, it can be assumed that suffix is one of the derivations and the morpheme of the suffix is attached at the end of a word.

The researchers also provide another type of slang in suffixation processes below based on [Mattiello \(2008\)](#):

- The suffix -able. Notable: suitable for noshing; tasty, delicious. Wow, this is a notable lobster I have ever eaten. (p. 94)
- The suffixation, -ion. Connection: the action of supplying narcotics. I got a connection with people in New York. (p. 95)
- The suffix -dom. Hippiedom, queerdome, and yuppiedom, being a hippie, queer/homosexual, yuppie. He is part of hippiedom in this city. (p. 95)

The Concept of Infixation

The fourth process of slang word formation is infixation. According to [Plag \(2003\)](#), infixation is one of the derivation categories. [Yule \(2006\)](#) stated that infixation is a process of a word-formation created by adding an affix inside of the word which results in a different meaning and or word category from its previous form. Infixation is the process whereby an affix, called an infix, is inserted in the middle of the word ([Mattiello, 2008](#)). Also, [Zapata \(2007\)](#) defined infixation as infixes bound morphemes that are inserted within the words. Last, [Verhaar \(2008\)](#) added that this affix is embedded into the basic form which means an affix is inserted inside the word. Therefore, it can be assumed that infixation is one of the derivation types, it attaches a morpheme by putting it in the middle of the word.

The researchers also provide another type of slang in infixation forms processes found in [Mattiello \(2008\)](#):

- The infixation -bloody. Ad-bloody-Vance: advance. Give me your ad-bloody-advance. (p. 123)
- Per-bloody-haps: perhaps. Per-bloody-haps you need him. (p. 123)

The Concept of Final Combining Forms

The fifth process of slang word formation is the final combining form. The final combining form is viewed as semi-suffixes occurring in neoclassical compounds ([Mattiello, 2008](#)). The neoclassical compound is all of the word classes that are formed from a with-meaning and well-formed morphemes. [Zapata \(2007\)](#) stated that the final combining form is a collection of compound words that were made up as a bound root. Also, [Plag \(2003\)](#) stated that the final combining form is not an affix but neoclassical element, which means that the final combining form is a bound root. [Plag \(2003\)](#) also added that bound root or final combining form is a central meaningful element of the word. Thus, final combining can be assumed as a meaningful compound word, not as an affix which is put in a word.

The researchers also provide another type of slang in final combining forms processes as written in [Mattiello \(2008\)](#):

- The combining form -(a)licious. bootylicious: a woman sexy butt. Let's find bootylicious here. (p. 121)
- The combining form -burger. Mouseburger: a person who does not have a particularly good-looking but can nevertheless achieve professionally.

The Concept of Conversion

The sixth process of slang word formation is conversion. Conversion is also known as zero-affixation or zero-derivation means as the process of syntactic change of a word without any corresponding formal change ([Mattiello, 2008](#)). Furthermore, [Yule \(2006\)](#) stated that conversion is the process of changing the grammatical function of a word without changing its form. Moreover, [Plag \(2003\)](#) added that conversion is classified as the derivation of a new word without any obvious stress-pattern. Also, [Zapata \(2007\)](#) added that conversion, or called zero derivation, is a process of creating new words by changing a word to new meanings Thus, it can be assumed that conversion is a process of making a new word through changing its lexical without changing its form.

The researchers also provide another type of slang in conversion processes based on [Mattiello \(2008\)](#) which is presented below:

- The shift from proper names into common nouns. Jasper: fellow. There a lot of Jasper in my new class. (p. 127)

- Mary: an aboriginal woman. I'm looking for a mary. (p. 127)
- Jones; drug addict's habit. He is acting weird like a jones. (p. 127)

The Concept of Back Formation

The seventh slang word-formation process is a back-formation. Back-formation is an infrequent mechanism in Standard English. [Mattiello \(2008\)](#) rather considered back-formation as a special case of clipping and redefined it as the formation of a word by deleting of actual or supposed affixes in a longer word. Furthermore, according to [Plag \(2003\)](#), back-formation is a process by omitting a suffix in a word in order to form a simple word from its complex form. Moreover, [Yule \(2006\)](#) defined back-formation as a process that creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from a word in the language. So, based on the given definitions, it can be concluded that back-formation is a process of making a new word by deleting the attachment of affix.

The researchers also provide another type of slang in back-formation processes below as found in [Mattiello \(2008\)](#):

- Delete -er suffix in a verb. Grice: gricer, a railway enthusiast. He took me to the place where grice is everywhere. (p. 129)
- Hook: hooker, a prostitute. I cannot trust this hook girl. (p. 129)
- Ring: ringer, the fastest shearer in a shed. You finished it as a ring. (p. 129)

The Concept of Reduplicative

Reduplicative is another slang word formation mechanism. Reduplicative is a process repeating the base part of the word ([Mattiello, 2008](#)). According to [Zapata \(2007\)](#), a reduplication process consists of the repetition of entirely or of part of a word to process new words. [Nurhayati \(2016\)](#) added that reduplication is the process of forming a new word by doubling a morpheme, usually with a change of vowel or initial consonant. Thus, reduplicative is a process of creating a new word by repeating the front or the back or the whole word.

The researchers also provide another type of slang in reduplicative processes below as found in [Mattiello \(2008\)](#):

- Ablaut reduplicative. Ding-dong: a heated argument. I dare you to continue this ding-dong. (p. 131)
- Nig-nog: nigger, a black or dark-skinned person. My nig-nog already prepares lunch for us. (p. 131)
- Rhyming reduplicative. argy-bargy: disputatious argument. Don't argy-bargy with me! (p. 132)
- Easy-peasy: extremely easy (p. 132). Just give me the easy-peasy one.
- Arty-farty: pretentiously artistic. I can't believe this arty-farty house is yours. (p. 132)

The Concept of Acronyms and Initialisms

The ninth slang word formation is acronym or initialism. Acronym and initialism are mechanisms where a word is created from the initial of the word, the first alphabet of the word ([Mattiello, 2008](#)). While [Plag \(2003\)](#) used a different term to acronym and initialism. According to her, who used the abbreviation term, acronym and initialism are formed by taking initial or noninitial letters of multiword sequences to make up a new word. [Yule \(2006\)](#) proposed that acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words, where the pronunciation consists of saying each separate letter. Also, [Zapata \(2007\)](#) added that acronym is a process whereby a new word is formed from the initial letters of the constituent words of a phrase or sentence. Thus, it can be concluded that acronyms and initialism is a process of making a new word by taking the initial or noninitial letters in two or more words.

The researchers also provide a slang word in acronyms and initialisms processes below found in [Mattiello \(2008\)](#):

Acronym:

- Dink: double income no kids, a professional working couple who have no children. Don't talk about a child in front of the dink. (p. 136)
- SWA(L)K: sealed with a (loving) kiss. Give me SWA(L)K for the last time. (p. 137)
- Wraf: women's royal air force. I warn you to stay away from wraf. (p. 137)

Initialism:

- P.D.Q.: pretty damn(ed) quick. You finished all of this really P.D.Q.! (p. 137)
- O.K.: oll/orl/all correct. Your homework is O.K. (p. 137)
- BLT: bacon, lettuce, and tomato (sandwich). You need BLT to make a sandwich. (p. 137)
- S.F.A.: sweet fanny Adams, nothing at all. Your kindness does S.F.A. to her after this long time. (p. 138)

The Concept of Blending

The tenth process of slang word formation is blending. In English, the process of creating new words, blending, is a common derivational process. Blends, also called contamination words, are formed by merging specific parts of words into one word ([Mattiello, 2008](#)). Furthermore, blending is a derivational process used commonly in English standard language. Furthermore, according to [Plag \(2003\)](#), blending is words that combine two (rarely three or more) words into one, deleting material from one or both of the source words. While according to [Yule \(2006\)](#), a blending process is the result of a specific type of compounding; it is a combination of the parts of two words, where several words are used as one in order to generate a new word. Additionally, blending is characteristically accomplished by taking the only fore part of one word and blending it to the half-end of additional specific words. So, based on the experts, it can be assumed that blending is one of the word formations that creates a new word by blending two words or more.

The researchers also provide another slang in blending processes below found in [Mattiello \(2008\)](#):

- Prototypical blends. Glob: gob + blob, a mass or lump of some liquid substance. You spilled glob on the floor. (p. 139)
- Revusical: revue + musical, a theatrical entertainment that combines elements of the revue and musical. We need to prepare revusical before the event day. (p. 139)
- Partial and less prototypical blends. Kidvid: kid + video, a television program, or video made for children. My sister was in kidvid yesterday. (p. 139)
- Gaydar: gay + radar, an ability to identify a (fellow) homosexual person. I can tell you because I am a gaydar. (p. 139)

The Concept of Clipping

The eleventh process of slang word is clipping. Clipping is a word-formation process forming a word by shortening it ([Mattiello, 2008](#)). [Zapata \(2007\)](#) added that clipping is the process whereby new words are formed by shortening other words by eliminating the initial part, the last part, or both parts, of those words. Moreover, according to [Plag \(2003\)](#), clipping is a procedure in creating words that cut a specific part of a word into half of the word. Therefore, it can be expected that clipping is a process of making a new word through deleting the back or front part of a word.

The researchers also provide another slang in blending processes found in [Mattiello \(2008\)](#) below:

- Back-clipping caff/cafes (p. 142). Coke: cocaine. They got arrested because of coke. (p. 142)
- Crim: criminal. Rubbing is crim. Fore-clipping and other marginal cases of clipping. (p. 142)
- Nana: banana, a foolish or silly person. Stop acting like nana. (p. 147)

The Concept of Elliptic Rhyming Slang

The twelfth mechanism of slang word formation is elliptic and rhyming slang. Elliptic slang creates ambiguity since the same form may correspond to more than one referent. Nowadays, the use of rhyming slang is not fully formed but rather as elliptic. According to [Mattiello \(2008\)](#), elliptic rhyming slang is no longer used with their full form, but rather as elliptic forms which often dropped the final element. While according to [Rowe \(2018\)](#), elliptic slang is an extract of rhyming slang where the rhyming word is omitted. Based on the experts' definition of elliptic rhyming slang, it is assumed that elliptic rhyming slang is a process of omitting the rhyming part and left the first part of rhyming slang.

The researchers also provide another slang in elliptic and rhyming processes written in [Mattiello \(2008\)](#) below.

Elliptic and rhyming:

- Elephants: elephant's trunk for drunk. I got an elephant trunk. (p. 149)
- Porky: pork pie for a lie. I give you my pork pie. (p. 149)
- Butcher's hook: means hook become the butcher's. I am going to have a butcher's around the house. (p. 148)

The Concept of Reversed Forms

The thirteenth process of slang word formation is reversed form. Reversed form means to refer a word and phrase which makes sense when reading backward ([Mattiello, 2008](#)). Based on [Mattiello's \(2008\)](#) definition, it can be assumed that reversed form is a type of word formation that reverses a word that will be read backward but still make sense.

The researchers also provide another slang in elliptic and rhyming processes found in [Mattiello \(2008\)](#) below:

- Reserved forms. ynnep: for a penny. I only have 1 ynnep. (p. 150)
- Neves: seven. You left home for neves. (p. 150)
- Rouf: four. Give me rouf kiss before you leave this house. (p. 150)

The Concept of Variation

The fourteenth slang word-formation process is variation. It has a process by modifying a word base by varying its spelling according to its processes ([Mattiello, 2008](#)). Variation covers a range of processes that are not merely morphological, but also pertain to the phonological system of English. For instance, letter pronunciation is based on the pronunciation of word letters, alteration likewise reproduces dialect variants of words or contractions which are made in spoken English or otherwise reinterprets borrowings from foreign languages. Based on the explanation, it is assumed that variation is a type of word formation that creates a new word based on the used word that is changed into different letter pronunciation or influenced by dialect or even needs to borrow another language word to change the word.

The researchers also provide another slang in variation processes below as found in [Mattiello \(2008\)](#).

Analogical formation:

- Jigaboo: nigga, a black person. Do not get lost, jigaboo! (p. 151)
- Neatnika: neat, the person who is (excessively) neat in personal habits. My sister such a neatnik. (p. 151)
- Jixi: taxi, a two dated seated taxi cab licensed in 1926. Let's buy this jixi thing. (p. 151)

Malapropism:

- Jake: Jamaica ginger. I am not going to put jake in this soup. (p. 152)
- Mary Jane: Marijuana. Give some Mary Jane for me. (p. 152)
- Trick cyclist: Psychiatrist. You need to go to the trick cyclist. (p. 152)

Letter pronunciation:

- Beeb: B.B.C., British Broadcasting Corporation. I watched a serial murder case on beeb. (p. 152)
- Veejay: V.J, video jockey, by analogy with D.J. I can't wait for veejay tonight. (p. 152)
- Veep: V.P., vice-president. The veep has been replaced with a new one. (p. 152)

The Concept of Word Manufactured Fanciful Formations

The last slang word-formation process is called word manufacturer. It consists of a word that involves a company or brand name or a scientific word which means there is no morphological support ([Mattiello, 2008](#)). While according to [Nurhayati \(2016\)](#) word manufacturer is an unusual process of word formation in English which means that this process is totally a new invention term. In processing those words, [Yule \(2006\)](#) stated that this process is the ultimate reference for an individual in naming their ideas by using a product that has been used publicly and becomes a common word. Also, [Zapata \(2007\)](#) added with a different title that a word coinage or invention is the process of forming new words whereby new words are created by lending a manufactured product name. Usually, these words are coined to convey new concepts, procedures, and goods, in a language. So, based on the elaboration of word manufacturer, it can be concluded that the word manufacturer is a borrowing word from invented trade name which goes into a common word, for example, Exxon. The origin of fanciful formations has no recognizable base, but it has a fantastic odd shape which mostly creates a blurred indistinct meaning as in whang-doodle denoting something unspecified or as in lallapaloosa denoting an outstanding thing.

The researchers also provide another slang in variation processes below based on [Mattiello \(2008\)](#).

Word Manufactured:

- Scag: a cigarette stub. How dare someone leave my scag here! (p. 155)

Fanciful Formations:

- Slumgullion: muddy deposit in a mining sluice. Someone has been leaving this slumgullion for a long time. (p. 155)
- Whiffflow: an unnamed gadget. I don't know who whiffflow it is. (p. 155)
- Spondulicks: money, cash. I need spondulicks for a date tonight. (p. 155)

Purpose of the study: The purpose of this study is to find out the slang word-formation processes uttered by Kasino, the main character in the movie. Slang also underwent some processes in general word-formation.

METHODOLOGY

This research only focused on describing the word-formation processes of slang found in WARKOP DKI Reborn: Jangkrik Boss Part 1 movie. Hence, this research dealt with morphology. [Yule \(2010\)](#) stated that morphology is used to define the type of investigation in analyzing all basic elements of language use. Therefore, it can be concluded that the nature of this research is morphological analysis since it dealt with the morphemes in forming words. In conducting this

research, the researchers used qualitative research which focused on content analysis. Content analysis is one of the types of qualitative research that focuses on analyzing recorded data and interpreting recorded material in order to learn human behavior based on the material that went public such as radios, textbooks, letters, movies, tapes, reports, diaries or other documents ([Ary, et al., 2010](#)). Furthermore, the researchers chose to analyze one of the recorded materials named a movie.

Sources and Kinds of Data

The primary source of this research was the movie script entitled Warkop DKI Reborn: Jangkrik Boss! Part 1, whereas the kind of data in this research was all the utterances produced by one of the main characters in the movie, Kasino. So, from a downloaded valid script, the researchers reduced the script to only the utterances of the main character in the movie, Kasino, who produced slang words. Then, the researchers put the slang words into a table and classify them according to their proper type of slang word formation based on [Mattiello's \(2008\)](#) theory.

Subject and Object of Study

The subject of this study is the slang word-formation used in WARKOP DKI Reborn: Jangkrik Boss! Part 1 movie using [Mattiello's \(2008\)](#) theory of word slang formation. Whereas the object of this study is an Indonesian comedy movie entitled WARKOP DKI Reborn: Jangkrik Boss! Part 1.

The primary source of this research was the movie script entitled WARKOP DKI Reborn: Jangkrik Boss! Part 1, whereas the kind of data in this research were all the utterances produced by one of the main characters in the movie, Kasino.

Instruments

According to [Ary et al. \(2010\)](#), human has the ability to be an instrument. The condition itself from the research needs the tool that is flexible enough to elaborate and find out the complicatedness of the research which means that the instrument of this research was the second researcher.

[Ary, et al. \(2010\)](#) have defined that content analysis focuses on analyzing recorded material, and WARKOP DKI Reborn: Jangkrik Boss Part 1 the movie is used as the main data of this study.

Data Collection

The technique of data collection is done by doing these several following steps:

1. Downloading the script of the movie via the internet on <https://subscene.com/subtitles/WARKOP-dki-reborn-jangkrik-boss-part-1>.
2. Watching the movie in order to match to the movie script.
3. Re-transcribing only Kasino part from the movie script that has been perfected.
4. Finding out and gathering all of the slang words found that have been labeled based on [Mattiello's \(2008\)](#) theory of slang word characteristics and Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian Dictionary) to make sure that the word is a non-formal word and also the help of Kamus Gaul Bahasa Jawa ([Sukamto, 2017](#)). This study used the Javanese slang dictionary because the character Kasino is a Javanese people which means that he might utter a lot of slang in the Javanese language. Thus, the use of the Javanese slang dictionary is necessary to help the researchers analyze those slangs accordingly.
5. Labeling each dialogue spoken by Kasino, and labeling the slang words by giving a number.

Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis in this study was conducted in two phases. The first phase is the slang formation analysis using [Mattiello's \(2008\)](#) theory, and the second phase is the following data analytical steps proposed by [Miles, et al. \(2014\)](#): data condensation, data display, and conclusion. While the percentage formula is taken from [Bolton and Booth \(2010\)](#).

RESULTS/ANALYSIS/DISCUSSION

The types of slang word-formation found in WARKOP DKI the movie in percentages are presented in the figure 1.

The result indicates that not all of the word-formation processes that are discussed in the literature review are found in the movie. The slang word-formation found in the movie is compounding (11 slangs according to the process) for example datum (45) "*setan kredit*". Basically, *setan kredit* means a debt-collector in Indonesia because *setan* means evil as a noun describing *kredit* which means credit. It deeply means as a person who involves in lending money while he/she has another purpose which implies evil inside. It is also because debt collectors in Indonesia are pretty harsh when they want the money back with high interest ([Mattiello, 2008](#); [O'Grady & Guzman, 2010](#); [Plag, 2003](#)).

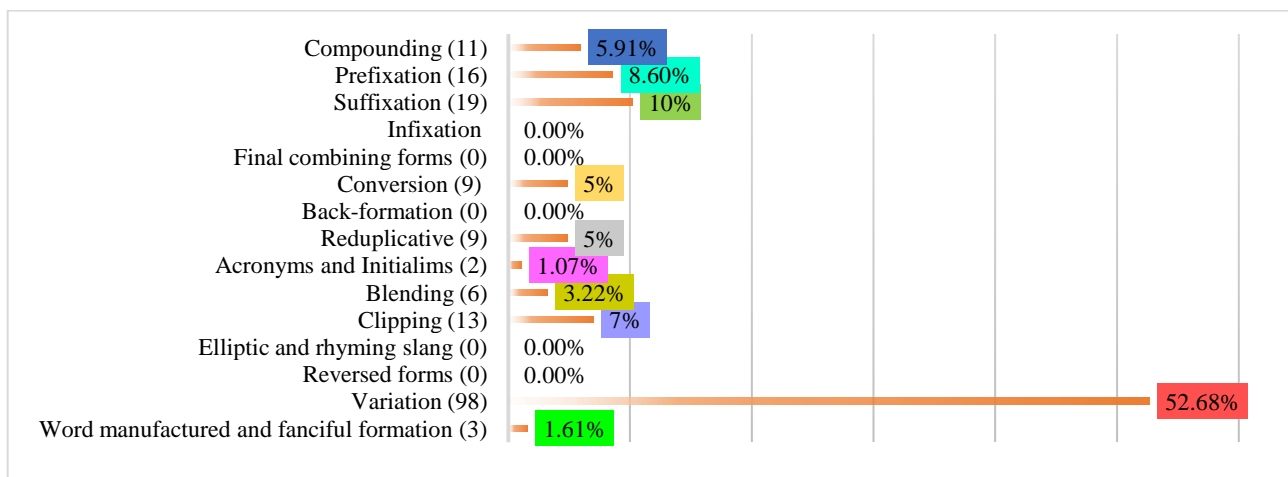


Figure 1: The slang word-formation processes percentage found in the movie

Prefixation is found in 16 slangs according to the process, for example datum (164) “*keselek*” in Kasino’s utterance “*waktu orok keselek sutet kali ya*”. *Keselek* derives the word from *ke* + *selek* which means “choking on”. *Ke-* is one of the derivation prefixes used in informal Indonesian language influenced by Betawi language which, according to the slang category, is localism and culture-restriction characteristic as Kasino wants to show his identity. According to the dialogue, *keselek* has the same meaning with *tersedak* informal word in Indonesia while in English it means get choke (Mattiello, 2008; Plag, 2003; Verhaar, 2008; Yule, 2006; Zapata, 2007).

Suffixation occurs in 19 slangs according to the process, for example datum (22) “*kadalin*” in utterance “*buaya mau dikadalin*.” *Kadalin* derives from the word and infix *kadal* + *in*. *Kadal* means lizard while the overall meaning of *kadalin* is tricking. It is because lizards have a specialty in tricking people due to their fast and good ability in camouflages. So, the nature of lizard was used in this slang word to imply something tricky. Kasino used this word usually to repudiate a person who tries to put tricky on him which means that he himself cannot be tricked by anybody because he is trickier than any other people he has met. The word itself is an influence from Betawi’s dialect (Mattiello, 2008; Plag, 2003; Verhaar, 2008; Yule, 2006; Zapata, 2007).

Conversion is seen in 9 slangs according to the process, for example datum (29) “*hanoman*” in “*ini lagi Hanoman ikut-ikutan*.” *Hanoman* is one of the gods in the Hindu religion, as well as a protagonist in most famous Ramayana legends. But it is not literal meaning being used; *hanoman* figuratively means ugly because the face of *hanoman* is like a monkey face and it has an ugly manner like a monkey’s habit that is naughty. So, the noun *hanoman* turns into adjective “ugly” because in Indonesia the face of monkey means ugly. So, Kasino used this word to say that Dono (a character in the movie) is ugly (Mattiello, 2008; Plag, 2003; Yule, 2006; Zapata, 2007).

Reduplicative is detected in 9 slangs according to the process, for example datum (134) “*nguber-nguber*” in this utterance “*Kemarin kita yang nguber-nguber penjahat. Lah kenapa sekarang kita malah diuber-uber?*” *Uber* is a Betawi word; in Indonesian it means *mengejar*, while in English it means to chase. *Uber-uber* means to chase, but likely means to hunt something. Kasino said that word because he felt the feeling of being hunted, which according to his job, he is the one who chases criminals in real life. So, he felt confused because of the situation (Mattiello, 2008; Nurhayati, 2016; Zapata 2007).

Acronym and initialism are identified in 2 slangs according to the process, for example (173) V.O.C. in “*Susah bener ngomong sama kompeni. Dasar V.O.C.*” V.O.C is an initialism word in which every letter comes from the initials of each of these words: Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie. V.O.C is a colonialism company that existed in Indonesia in the 1900s. Kasino used the word V.O.C to mock strangers that are obviously from a western country according to their physical look. The word V.O.C intended something bad and harsh towards strangers, that is why Kasino cursed the strangers with that slang word (Mattiello, 2008; Plag, 2003; Yule, 2006; Zapata, 2007).

Blending is located in 6 slangs according to the process, for example datum (152) “*Selfie-sukaesih*” which is found in “*Masa ke luar negeri nggak foto-foto. Wibawa nih. Kita selfie sukaesih dulu*”. *Selfie-sukaesih* is a blending word from *s(elfie)* and *elvy sukaesih*. *Selfie* is a verb which means to take a photo from a mobile phone front camera, while Elvy Sukaesih is one of the famous singers from Indonesia who is very well known in the *dangdut* genre of music by the Indonesian people. It is the creativity of Kasino to blend the word by taking “s” in a *selfie* to blend with “elf” in Elvy and becomes “selfie”; then this word is blended with Sukaesih to become *selfie-sukaesih*. Kasino used the word to give freshness toward his words (Mattiello, 2008; Plag, 2003; Yule, 2006).

Clipping is noticed in 13 slangs according to the process, for example datum (140) “*pir*” found in “*Berhenti pir. Berhenti pir*”. *Pir* is a clipping word from *sopir*. In English the word *pir* means driver but in an informal way. In Indonesian, the word is used in colloquial language to call the driver in a faster way in case the passenger wants to get off the bus or car.

The word *pir* is one of the words that is influenced by Betawi's dialect which, according to the slang category, is localism and culture-restriction characteristic as Kasino wanted to show his identity ([Mattiello, 2008](#); [Plag, 2003](#); [Zapata, 2007](#)).

Variation is discovered in 98 slangs according to the process, for example datum (109) "*congor*" in "*Lagian ni bocah, congor asal jeplak lo*". *Congor* is a variation word to say mouth in an informal way or harshly in Indonesian, while the formal word is *mulut*. It is a borrowing word from Betawi's language. The purpose of the term is used by Kasino to address the human mouth but in an insulting way which is informal ([Mattiello, 2008](#)).

Word manufactured and fanciful formation are found in 3 slangs according to the process, for example datum (183) "*nyong-nyong*" in "*Dia malah pake minyak sinyong-nyong*". *Nyong-nyong* is a word manufactured slang. It comes from the Iban, a Kalimantan tribe. This fragrance oil is used by native Kalimantan people to tie their partners to remain loyal or is used to tempt the opposite sex to be captivated. According to its literal meaning, *nyong-nyong* in the dialogue has the same function. One of the characters in the movie that acted as a driver and used this oil to captivate Sofie. So, Kasino said that the driver tried to attract Sofie by using oil with word manufactured slang, *nyong-nyong* ([Yule, 2006](#); [Mattiello, 2008](#); [Nurhayati, 2016](#); [Zapata, 2007](#)).

The other slang word formations which are not found in the movie include infixation, final combining form, back-formation, elliptic and rhyming slang, and reversed form.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the study, the first point that the researchers want to discuss is the function of the slang. The reasons for Kasino to use many slang words in his conversation is because he wanted to show his identity, he wanted to give creativity in the manner of his speaking, he used it to mock other characters, and he wanted to be friendlier to other characters. These are several reasons for the appearance of the slang.

The types of slang formations which are not found in the movie are suffixation, final combining form, back-formation, elliptic and rhyming slang, and reversed form. These forms are further elaborated in the following paragraphs.

Suffixation is an affix that is put at the end of the word for example -o in *sicko* which means mentally ill or perverted ([Mattiello, 2008](#)), while in this movie there is no slang which is converted from formal word into slang word that has affix called suffixation. Indeed, in Indonesian words, slang or even standard word that is processed in suffixation way is rarely found.

The second not found type is called final combining form. One of the examples of the final combining form is *niggerville* which means a neighborhood with predominantly black residents. In this comedy movie, there is no slang words that could be put into the final combining form type. In Indonesian, generally, the people use borrowing words from English standard affix called -Licious which is mostly put in an artist name as it refers to fans that support their idol, for example, the word *Jessicalicious*. *Jessicalicious* refers to the name of specific fans who support Jessica Iskandar. It is a combination of final combining form -Licious with the artist's name Jessica who is one of the Indonesian artists. The researchers would say that there is no slang that could be classified into this process.

Back-formation is one of the types of slang word formation which is unworkable in processing a word into slang in Indonesian itself because the process itself is how to process a word into its root word. English slang, for example, *grice*, is from *gricer* which means a railway enthusiast ([Mattiello, 2008](#)). The researchers hardly find an Indonesian slang word that is classified in this process outside the movie.

The next un-found type is called elliptic and rhyming slang. In English, one of the slangs is *butcher's hook* which means look for a butcher ([Mattiello, 2008](#)). This type of slang word formation is unpractical in Indonesian slang. It is because Indonesian slang rarely creates a rhyming slang. Thus, it is impossible to find a slang to be classified in this type.

The last un-found type is called reversed form. This type of process inverses to the previous type because this type of slang process mostly creates an Indonesian teenage slang such as *Sabi* from *bisa* which means could do and *kuy* from *yuk* which means let us go. But the use of those reversed forms slang is not found in this comedy movie. But just because the reversed forms type mostly process slang word in Indonesian word, Kasino is not of the user. The reason shall be because Kasino's character is not a teenager anymore while those reversed forms slangs are mostly used by the Indonesian young generation. Thus, it is possible to find a reversed form slang in this comedy movie.

The researchers shall add some more of the reasons why those forms are not found in the movie. Several hypothesis factors are the influence of language structure, vocabulary structure, and cultural orientation. But one of the strong reasons is the slang word formation, based on [Mattiello's \(2008\)](#) theory, is practically made to analyze and classify the American slang formation. Based on that, it can be assumed that different region contributes to different slang formation. Thus, not all of the slang word formation by [Mattiello \(2008\)](#) exists in this Indonesian comedy movie.

Next, the researchers want to link up this discussion with a study that has the same research subject, which is the analysis of slang word-formation. [Primaningtyas \(2016\)](#) studied the forms of slang terminologies found in Pitch Perfect comedy movie using [Yule's \(2010\)](#) word-formation processes theory. She found 38 slang words in the movie script which is

dominated by the compounding process, and the rare type is multiple processes with 1 slang. To compare to this study, this research has variation as the dominant type of slang word formations while acronym and initialism are the lowest process. It can be concluded that English slang terms inside Pitch Perfect movies are created mostly with the compounding process, while the processes of Indonesian slang formation are varied in warkop DKI movies. Thus, it can be assumed that in different areas, regions, and countries, there will be different slang word-formation processes.

CONCLUSION

The aim of this study is to find out the types of slang word formation in an Indonesian comedy film. According to the findings, there were 186 slangs found in an Indonesian comedy film. Those 186 slangs are categorized based on [Mattiello \(2008\)](#), they are: compounding (11 slangs according to the process), prefixation (16 slangs according to the process), infixation (19 slangs according to the process), conversion (9 slangs according to the process), reduplicative (9 slangs according to the process), acronyms and initialism (2 slangs according to the process), blending (6 slangs according to the process), clipping (13 slangs according to the process), variation (98 slangs according to the process), word manufactured and fanciful formation (3 slangs according to the process). Meanwhile, these are the slang word formation which is not found in the movie: suffixation, final combining form, back-formation, elliptic and rhyming slang, and reversed forms. The most frequent type of slang formation is the variation which is 52.68%, while the lowest one is acronyms and initialism which is only 1.07%.

The finding of this research contributes to the sociolinguistic and morphology area of slang words both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research is expected to enrich the understanding of sociolinguistic and morphology studies, particularly in slang word formations. Practically, this study is expected to give a relevant answer into the gap based on the lack of slang words, and the slang word formations existed in Indonesian comedy movies.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This research received no funding. The authors would like to thanks colleagues who have given their thoughts and ideas to complete this research.

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