WORD FORMATION PROCESSES ON SLANG WORDS
USED BY TRANSSEXUAL

A THESIS
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ABSTRAK

Bahasa adalah hal yang sangat penting dalam kehidupan manusia, hal ini berkaitan langsung dengan fungsinya sebagai alat utama dalam komunikasi verbal. Dalam penggunaanya sehari-hari, bahasa mengalami banyak sekali perkembangan. Hal ini dapat dikarenakan oleh faktor internal dari penutur sendiri ataupun pengaruh lingkungan dan perkembangan zaman. Salah satu perkembangan bahasa yang sekarang banyak sekali terjadi adalah munculnya fenomena slang. Kemunculan slang ini dipicu oleh faktor banyaknya kelompok-kelompok sosial yang bermunculan di masyarakat. Slang yang dahulu sering digunakan oleh kelompok penjahat, kini banyak digunakan oleh kelompok-kelompok sosial dalam masyarakat. Sehingga, slang kini bukan lagi menjadi hal tabu dalam penggunaan bahasa di masyarakat. Biasanya, mereka akan menciptakan slang-slang tertentu untuk 'privatisasi komunikasi' di internal kelompok yang hanya diketahui oleh anggota kelompok. Salah satu kelompok yang sering menggunakan slang adalah orang-orang transeksual. Dalam skripsi ini, penulis akan meneliti proses pembentukan kosakata slang yang digunakan oleh tokoh-tokoh transeksual dalam film-film di Indonesia. Objek dalam penelitian ini adalah beberapa film-film Indonesia yang didalamnya terdapat tokoh transeksual. Sedangkan dalam proses analisisnya penulis menggunakan metode agih. Dalam proses penelitian, data-data yang didapat dianalisis berdasarkan perpaduan teori-teori proses pembentukan kata oleh O'Grady dan Guzman (1996), Katamba (1993), Hatch dan Brown (1995) dan Kridalaksana (2007). Data berupa kosakata slang akan diklasifikasikan dalam jenis-jenis proses pembentukan kata, yaitu *Compounding, Borrowing, Coinage, Blending, Clipping, Back Formation, Conversion, Inflection, Derivation, Cliticization, Reduplication* dan *Abbreviation*.

1. Background of the Study

Communication is an important thing in human's life. Everytime and everywhere people do it to get their needs. They use language as the main tool in this process of communication. According to O'Grady and friends (1996: 1), language is many things – a system of communication, a medium for thought, a vehicle for literary expression, a social institution, a matter for political controversy, a catalist for nation building. Although there are a lot of languages in the world, they have the same main use, that is to express ideas in the main of human being so that they can reach their wants.

Language can be used both in oral and written forms based on their contexts. While from its context, language can be used in formal and informal situations. People usually use formal or standart language in formal context, while in informal context people usually use informal one. There are some kinds of language variaties that used in informal context, one of them is slang. The use of slang has developed from time to time. Long time ago, slang was mostly used by criminals, but now many communities make their own slang. They create a lot of new words and modify standard words for internal using.

Language itself consists of some parts, such as morphemes, words, sentences, etc. Each part has its own function and rule. In this research, the writer limits on the words analysis as a part of language. Word as a part of language has important rule in forming a language. People always use it to build a sentence, but they don't know where do actually those millions words come from. People as the user of language sometimes don't think about how a language is formed. There are millions words now used by people. Everytime people get more and more new words unless they know the way it happens. In this research, the writer tries to find the mechanisms or processes of word formation and finally can be used in human's life. Besides, word form has deep relation with meaning. The meaning of the new word form is influenced by the process of forming a word. This process is usually called word formation process. In this research, the writer tries to analyze word formation precesses occured in slang used by transsexual character in Indonesian films.

2. Scope of the Study

Language as a universal thing that is used in communication has a lot of different varieties. Some of them are pidgin, creole, slang, dialect, etc. In this research, the writer focusses on slang to be analized, especially in its word formation processes. It is since a good research is a research that focusses in one specific problem. By limiting the problem, the writer hopes this research can be done in detail. Besides, the writer has only short time to finish this study.

3. Purpose of the Study

In conducting this research, the writer has two purposes :

1. Describing slang words used by transsexual character in 5 Indonesian films

2. Explaining word formation processes occured in slang words used by transsexual character in 5 Indonesian films

4. Previous Study

This reserach is not the only one that analize morphology in slang terms. There are some previous researches that concern in this topic; they are Christina Helen Wydiasari (2011), Noor Citra Ayunani (2011), Trinugraheni Kristyani Putri (2006), and Verawati BR Sitio (2011).

Christina Helen Wydiasari (2011) her study is entitle "Word formation analysis on slang words in the Indonesia Teenager's novel". It is a case study of Indonesian slang words used in Lupus novels, the edition of 2000 to 2003. In her reserach, she used Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SLBC) technique by Arikunto in collecting the data and Agih method by Sudaryanto in analyzing the data. While as the main theory, she took ten categories of word formation processes by Hatch and Brown (1995), Francis Katamba (1993), and O'Grady (1996) to categorized the data. From her research she found that there are eight strategies of word formation process, which are undergone by Indonesian slang words used in Lupus novels. They are borrowing, coinage, compounding, initialization and acronym, blending, clipping, inflection, and derivation. Based on the findings, there are 125 slang words that are used in Lupus novels, the edition of 2000 to 2003. She found that the process of borrowing is the most common process that is used. It takes 76% of total slang words or 95 from 125 slang words.

Noor Citra Ayunani (2011) her study is entitled "Word formation process in slang langua conversation of EN WIE beauty salon employees in Semarang". The writer classified the terms of slang from the EN WIE beauty salon employees' conversation in Semarang and described the processes of forming them. After conducting the reserach and analizing the data, the writer concludes some points, they are:

1. Word formation process of slang words in conversation of EN WIE beauty salon employees' are mostly formed by affixation process.
2. Loan-words that taken from Javanese language must have the consonant and vowel at the first or second syllable which is almost the same as the slang term generated.
3. To produce slang terms which are consists of more that one word, compounding process is used (except the repition of the original word).
4. There are five slang terms that are categorized into reduplication. Four terms are classified into full reduplication and one term classified into dwilingga reduplication of lexeme.
5. There are no slang terms in this thesis which can be classified into coinage, back formation, conversion and onomatopoeia process

Trinugraheni Kristyani Putri (2006) her research is entitled "Analisis proses pembentukan slang pada lagu 50cent dalam album Get Rich or Die Trying". In her research she tried to classify and describe slang words appear in 50cent song in album of "Get Rich or Die Trying". It is a kind of descriptive qualitative research. She used eight kinds of word formation process from Fromkin and Rodman (1998:82), Katamba (1993:47-54), Yule (1985:52-55), O'Grady and Guzman (1996:143-163), Quirck, Greenbaum, Leech and Syartvik (1985:1567-1583). After analizing the data, she found that coinage is the mostly occurs in the data. Other processes that appear are compounding, clipping, conversion, blending, abbreviation and derivation. There are totally 96 slang terms appear in the data.

Verawati BR Sitio (2011) her research is entitled "The word formation process and domain analysis of slang in Anak Kos Dodol Kumat Lagi". Besides finding out kinds of word formation and explaining the woord formation process of slang, the writer also describes the

domain factors of slang. In classifying and explaining the word formation process the writer used theory from O'Grady and Guzman, Hatch and Brown, and Kridalaksana. In describing the domain factors of slang, she used theory from Fishman (1970:20). In the result of this research the writer conclude that there are nine kinds of word formation occur in the data, they are borrowing, blending, compounding, clipping, abbreviation, backformation, coinage, onomatopoeia and derivation. From those kinds of word formation, borrowing becomes the most one found in this novel. In addition, in this research, by the domain analysis, the writer found two kinds of domain; they are friendship and family domain. In the analysis step, it also can be seen that three main factors namely participant, setting and topic take an important role of classifying the domain group.

Therefore, the writer is interested in studying about the slang words used by transsexual. Moreover, the writer focuses on the word formation process of slang word used by transsexual character in Indonesian films.

5. Writing Organization

In order to present this thesis systematically and to make it becomes easier for the readers to understand the content, the writer presents it into five chapters with the following organization:

CHAPTER I : **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter contains background of the study, scope of the study, the purposes of the study, previous study, and writing organization

CHAPTER II : **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

This chapter consists of theories that have relation with this research, they are morphology, root, stem and base, morpheme, lexeme and word, kinds of word formation, and slang.

CHAPTER III : **RESEARCH METHODS**

It includes type of the research, data sources, population and sample, method of collecting data and method of analyzing data.

CHAPTER IV : **DATA ANALYSIS**

In this chapter, the writer gives explanation about word formation processes of slang words used by transsexual characters in some Indonesian films

CHAPTER V : **CONCLUSION**

This chapter comprises of the writer's conclusion of the analyzed data and recomendation

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to Poerwodarminto (1976: 1054), theory is as similar as an argumentation that underlies a science and a way to do something. So, in this chapter the writer will explain about related and relevant theories that are applied in this research.

1. Morphology

Morphology as a part of linguistic study has a lot of definitions from some experts. According to Katamba, morphology is the study of the internal structure of words (1993:2). While Indonesian linguist, Ramlan, defines morphology as another level of studying or analyzing the expression system of language which is concerned with the identification of morphemes and the ways in which they are distributed or combined into longer utterances (1992: 110). Furthermore, Alwasilah stated completely,

> *"Morfologi adalah bagian dari ilmu bahasa atau linguistik yang mempelajari morfem, selanjutnya ia menambahkan bahwa morfologi mempelajari dan menganalisis struktur, bentuk, klasifikasi kata." (1993:110).*

Another definition came from Nida (1962:1), she explained that morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. Some definitions above have the same point that is morphology is a sub dicipline study from linguistics that concerns in the process of word formation. The main point of studying morphology is on how to identify morphemes and their distributions and combinations in forming words.

2. Root, Stem, and base

As we know, morphology is the study of word, it is necessary to know the internal structures of them. To create the structure, there are some elements used. They are root, stem, and base.

According to Katamba, 'root' as the irreducible core of a word, with completely nothing else embedded to it (1993:41). Still in Katamba's, he notes that root is a significant part in all lexeme forms and root can be in various structures. This scholar mentions that if we remove the inflectional affixes from a word, the rest existing is labelled a 'Stem' (Katamba, 1993:45). Then, he states whenever there is a unit no matter its types, to which affixes can be attached is named base (1993:45).

Words	Roots	Stems	Bases	Inflectional Affixes	Derivational Affixes
Drivers	Drive	driver	Drive	-s	-er
Beautiful	Beauty	Beauty	Beauty	--	-ful, -ly
disagreements	agree	disagreement	agree	-s	Dis-, -ment

From the examples above, we can conclude that all roots are bases but not all bases are roots. Bases are called stems only in the context of inflectional morphology (Katamba, 199:45)

3. Morpheme

A morpheme is the essential unit in word construction, the smallest meaningful component of language which conveys message containing meaning or function (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:133). While according to Allan (2001: 108), a morpheme is the smallest unit of syntactic analysis with semantic specification. A word may consist of one or more morpheme like what Langackers says that morpheme is the minimal units of grammatical structure, such as the four componants of unfaithfulness (1973:75).

A mopheme as the smallest unit of language can not be separated into smaller part again. Morpheme is used to refer to the smallest invisible unit of semantic content of grammatical which word is made up of, for examples :

The word "friends" (consist of two morphemes: friend and –s (which indicates plural form)

The word "beautiful" (consist of two morphemes: beauty and –ful (which indicates adjective form)

The word "cooks" (consist of two morpohemes: cook and –s (which indicates simple present tense that the subject is singular)

Morpheme can be classified into bound morpheme and free morpheme. A morpheme that can be a word by itself is called free while a morpheme that must be attached to another element is said bound morpheme (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 134). In other word, they must be joined to other morphemes as parts of words and never stand alone by themselves, for instance: prefixes, infixes, and suffixes. On the contrary, free morphemes are those that can stand by themselves as free units, to put it more simply, they need not be attached to other morphemes. Here are some examples of bound and free morphemes :

Free morpheme	Local-	-able	certain	Require	Order
Bound morpheme	-ly	Dis-	Un-	-ment	-ly
Words	Locally	disable	Uncertain	requirement	Orderly

4. Lexeme and Word

Lexemes and words are linguistic units bigger than morphemes. Lexemes and words are two different terms. In general, we can say that lexemes are vocabulary items listed in the dictionary.

Lexeme	Words
Study	Studying, studies, studied

Cook   cooked, cooking, cooks

O'Grady and Guzman (1997: 132) explained, "Of all units of linguistic analysis, the word is the most familiar. The most reliable defining property of words is that they are smallest free forms found in language". Many linguits agree that word is a linguistic form which may, at the same time, also be a morpheme like bed; table, go, John, will, to; but they also be linguistic form larger than one morpheme like boyish, walked, books, slowly.

The 'word' can also be seen as a presentation of a lexeme that is associated with certain morpho-syntactic properties such as noun, adjective, verb, adverb, pronoun, proposition, conjunction and partly syntactic properties such as tense aspect, mood, gender, number, etc. (Katamba, 1993:19)

5. Word Formation Process

According to the Dictionary of applied Linguistics, word formation is the creation of a new word (Richard et. All, 1990:321). In this research, the writer uses the theories of word formation combined from O'Grady and Guzman (1996), Katamba (1993), Allan (1986), Hatch and Brown (1995), and Kridalaksana (2007) to analyze the data. Here are the word formation processes:

1. Compounding

According to O'Grady and Guzman (1996:143), one type of morphological process in language is termed compounding. It is defined as combination of some lexical categories such as adjectives, nouns, verbs, or prepositions in purpose of constructing a larger unit of word. The same idea also is stated by Allan (1986:225), compounds are lexemes composed from two or more free forms, for examples:

facebook derived from Noun + Noun
anticlimax derived from Adjective + Noun
Come-on derived from verb + preposition
Swear word derived from verb + noun   (Allan,1986:225)

O'Grady and Guzman (1996:154-155) also divide types of compound into two:
a. Endocentric, compound that identifies the general class which the meaning of the entire word belongs. (In most cases)
e.g : dog food is a type of food
        a cave man is a type of man
b. Exocentric, the meaning of compound does not follow from the meaning of its parts in this way (In a smaller number of cases).
e.g :
- greenbottle is not a type of bottle; rather, it is a fly of the genus lucilia
- redneck is not a type of neck but an ultra consevative, white working-class person

In conclusion, a compound word at least consists of two bases, both are words, and at any rate, root morphemes (Katamba, 1993:54).

2. Borrowing

It is all language-borrowed word from other language (Hatch and Brown, 1995:170). The forms of borrowed words are usually adapted to the phonology of the borrowing language.

It is easy to see this in the mutation of English words borrowed by other languages, for examples: Hausa sipirin < English [ear] spring; Japanese puraibashii < privacy, suripa < slippers, terebi <television; Melbourne Greek fense < fence, karo , car , sampania < champagne, tsek < cheque. Other examples of borrowed words are:

Democracy, derived from Greek language demos and cratos.

Billabong, adapted from Australian aboriginal language, it is names from topographical features.

Yogurt, a kind of drink which is fermented from milk, it is from Turkish.
   (Allan, 1986:245).

3. Coinage

A word may be produced by hand writing or by computer that is called word manufacture or coinage. This phenomenon can be found generally in industrial field that needs a latest and eye-catching name for goods (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:60). Hatch and Brown (1995:175) define coinage as a process when a new word is needed but there are no appropriate borrowed word and native word to express it.

For example, brand names (the first name product) sometimes become so widely used that they are accepted as generic terms and generalized to other product name: *Kleenex* for *'facial tissue'* , *Xerox* for *'photo copy'* , *Honda* for *'motorcycle'* , *Indomie* for *'instant noodle'* .

Coinage is also derived from taking the name of individual, for example:
   - Scientific terms, such as: watt, ohm, celcius (the inventors or discoverers)
   - Boycott, originally came from the name of Captain Charles Boycott, he was agent for Lord Earne's estates in County Mayo, Ireland where in 1879 the estate was boycotted by the peasantry and Boycott forced to leave Ireland. (Allan, 1986:242)
   -

4. Blending

Blends are two words in which their non-morphemic components are mixed into one (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:158). It is taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word (Hatch and Brown, 1995:211). Some examples of bending can be seen below:
      - *brunch*, from *breakfast – lunch*
      - *motel*, from *motor – hotel*
      - *smog*, from *smoke – fog*, etc. (Allan, 1986:241)

5. Clipping

Clipping is a process where a polysyllabic word is eliminated its one or more syllable so that it becomes shorter (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 157).

Allan in his book 'Linguistics Meaning: Volume 1' (1986:239) divides three categories of clipping, they are:
   a. Foreclipping, are those with the first part of the original word cut off, for examples :
      burger for *hamburger, phone* for *telephone*
   b. Backclipping, where the tail –end of the original has been shorn off, for examples :
      lab for *laboratory* , *demo* for *demonstration*
   c. Fore-back clipping, where the first part and the tail –end of the original has been cut

off. This kind of clipping is rarest happend, for examples : *flue* for *influenza* ,
jams for *pajamas/pyjamas*

6. Back Formation
To make a new word by deleting actual affix from other word in a language is called 'Backformation', here are some examples of back formation:

>*housekeep* from *housekeeper*
>biograph from *biography* (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:158)

7. Conversion
Conversion is the process of forming words without changing the form of input word that function as base. The base might be in a noun or verb form (Katamba, 1993:54). Accasionally, conversion is identified 'zero derivation' since there is a change in class and meaning when it is derived, for this of formation, examples can be seen in the words below:

V derived from N :   ship (the package), butter (the bread), button (the shirt)
N derived from V :   (a building) permit, (a new) suurvey, (a long) walk
V derived from A :   dry (the clothes), empty (the box), open (a door)
(O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:157)

8. Inflection
It is a word formation by adding affixes so that it creates a new form without changing the word class or meaning, there are some kinds of inflection :

a. Plural suffixes /-s/ which are added to noun
    e.g : book (books
b. Plura suffixes /-en/ which are added to noun
    e.g : child (children
c. Past tense morpheme /-ed/ which are addedd to verbs
    e.g : watch (watched
d. Comparative morpheme /-er/ which are added to adjective
    e.g : tall (taller
e. Comparative morpheme /-est/ which are added to adjective
    e.g : tall (tallest
f. Present Progressive morpheme /-ing/ which are added to verbs
    e.g : play (playing
g. Present tense morpheme /-es/-es/ which are added to verbs
    e.g : play (plays, watch (watches
(Hatch and Brown, 1995:285)

9. Derivation
O'Grady and Guzman (1996:144) state that a process when a word is created where its meaning and/or its category is different from its base by adding an affix is called derivation. Whereas, Hatch and Brown (1995:268) say that derivation morpheme makes explicit the word class assignment of the word to make it into an adjective, an adverb, or another part of speech. Here are examples of this kond of word formation process :

a. Noun to Adjective   : boy + ish (boyish
b. Verb to Noun   : sing + er (singer

c. Adjective to adverb　　: happy ＋ ly（happily
　　　d. Noun to Verb　　　　: vaccine + ate（vaccinate
Derivational morpheme forms new word by changing the meaning of the base to wich they are attached. For example, kind vs unkind, obey vs disobey.

10. Cliticization

Some words are enable to stand alone as independent forms for phonological reasons. Such elements, called clitics, must be attached to another word in the sentence. Cliticization occurs, attaching these elements to the preceding word. Clitics that attach to the end of preceding word are called enclitics; those that attach to the beginning of a following word are known as proclitics, there are some examples of cliticization:
　　　- I'am leaving now
　　　- They're here now
　　(O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:139-140)

11. Reduplication

Reduplication duplicates all or part of the base to which it applies to mark a grammatical or semantic contrast. Furthermore, there are two kinds of this kind word formation process, full reduplication and partial one. Full reduplication is the repetition of the entire word while partial reduplication copies only part of the word.
Example of full reduplication in Indonesian :
　　　Orang (man)（*orang-orang* (men)
　　　Anak (child)（*anak-anak* (children)
　　Example of partial reduplication in Tagalog :
　　　Takbuh (run)（*tatakbuh* (will run)
　　　Lakad (walk)（*lalakad* (will walk)
　　　(O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:143)

12. Abbreviation

According to Kridalaksana (2007a:159) abbreviation is a process of putting off one or some parts of lexeme or a combination of lexemes so it becomes a new word form. Although abbreviation is largely a convention of written language, sometimes abbreviations carry over into spoken language, for example:
　　　Written Abbreviations
　　　cm – centimeter(s)
　　　Dr. – doctor
　　　Spoken-Written Abbreviations
　　　A.M. – ante meridiem [in the morning]
　　　VIP – very important person
　　There are two kinds of abbreviation, they are:
a. Initialism
　　　Intialism is a type of abbreviation formed by the initial letters of the words and read them by spelling each word, for example: UN for United Nations.
b. Acronym
　　　Acronym is formed by taking the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or

title and reading them as a word, for example: NATO for North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996:159).

6. Slang

First time, slang appeared in the middle of century used by writers. They used some dialect's pronounciations from different regions. In the 16 century, there was slang called *cant* that is used by criminals. This language came from Romanian language and had relation with France. Over time, people didn't think that slang is criminal language again.

As Holmes (1992) states that people in a society may speak some varieties of language in accordance to different social climates they meet. It is true that people should know whether they are in informal or formal situation. When people speak, they should understand well about situation around. It is important in choosing appropriate language that will be used, formal style or non formal one. The use of slang language can be effected by some social factors such as age, gender, status, etc. Slang is another area of vocabulary which reflect a person's age (Holmes, 2001: 167).

While according to Claire (1990:4) slang is term that is used by people in social situation where they feel comfortable with their friends. Slang is usually used in non formal situation. It can make a conversation becomes more intimate. Slang term is used in almost all oral language and usually used to express people's feelings and creativities. Kridalaksana in linguistic dictionary (2000:20) defines slang as non formal style that is used by young people or particular social class to communicate internally as an effort in order to make other people do not understand, both of by adding new vocabularies or changing existing words. According to Spolsky (1998:36) slang is a feature of the speech of the young and powerness.

Furthermore, according to Spolsky (1998: 35) there are some characteristics of slang language:

1. Slang is a kind of jargon marked by its rejection of formal rules. It is comparative freshness and its common ephemerality and its marked use to claim solidarity.

2. Slang regularly transgresses other social norms, making free use of taboo exspression.

3. Slang arises as vocabulary which is used by a particular social group with specific purpose, for example as a device for familiarizing a conversation.

4. Slang comes in the form of new words with new meaning or old words with new meaning.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter gives delineation about how the writer will do this research especially about methodology that will be done. Method is defined as a way or technique done in research (Sudaryanto, 1993: 9). One of factors that will make a research success is appropriate methodology that applied in that research. So, in this chapter the writer tries to explain that. These research methods consist of type of research, data sources, population and sample, data collection, and data analyzing.

1. Type of the Research

Research is systematic effort to attain answers to questions (Tuckman, 1987:1). This statement means that research appears when there is a problem about something that has not been clear. So the research is done to make it clear or find something behind it that is never found before. Tuckman added that basic research is carried out by identifying problem, examining selected relevant variables through a literature review to investigate the problem. The next steps are collecting, analyzing appropriate data, and presenting conclusion about the relationships of the variables.

This research applies descriptive research that is aimed to describe systematically the facts and characteristics of a given population or area of interest, factually and accurately (Isaac, 1987:46). While, according to the analysis, this research is categorized in a qualitative research. Qualitative methodology is a research procedure that bears descriptive data either written and oral expression of people or their behavior. Therefore, the data collected are in words, sentences or pictures at all (Bagon & Taylor as stated in Maleong, 2000:3)

2. Data Sources

Data sources are all informations or subjects that should be collected and chosen by the research (Arikunto, 1998:114).

There are two types of data, namely primary and secondary data :

1. Primary data

   Primary data are data that are directly and immediately obtained from the data source.

2. Secondary data

   Secondary data are data which are not directly and immediately obtained from the source data by the researcher but from others, althought the data collected are actually authentic

In this research, the writer only uses one kind of data, that is primary data. Primary data comes from slang words used by transsexual characters in Indonesian films. There are some films that will be analyzed here, they are *Benci Disko* (2009) there is transsexual character there as one of

the main character, *Madame X* (2010) it is a film that delivers a life story of a transsexual character, *Cowok Bikin Pusing* (2011) in this film transsexual character only as a supporting character, *Kepergok Pocong* (2011) there is transsexual character that becomes the main character in this film, dan *London Virginia* (2011) there is also transsexual character as one of main character in this film.

3. Poulation and Sample

According to Mardalis (2002:55), population is a group of cases that meet particular requirements related to the problem studied. It makes the writer should make limitation of it since it will be difficult to analyze the whole data. The population of this research is the whole slang words spoken in Indonesian films. From the population the writer takes some of them as sample of research.

Sample is a part of population taken to be representative of the population and it is actually the real data source of the study (Wasito, 1993:51). A good sample is data that can represent not only a certain group of population but also all characteristics of population. Arikunto (1998:120) says that if the number of the object that will be examined is in a large number, researchers can take some of them for about 10-15%, or 20-25% or even more to representative the data. In this research, the writer uses purposive sampling. Purposive sampling means the samples of the research are taken from the population according to particular criteria based on the pupose of the research (Nawawi, 1991:157). Supranto insists the importance in puposive sampling. The importance lies in the fact that the sample choosen in representative. In other words, the sample chosen has to be able to represent the population (1997:68). The samples in this research are all slang words used by transsexual characters in Indonesian films that are taken using purposive sampling method. By using this kind of taking sample, the writer takes sample that cater for slang and each kind of word formation process according to the theory in chapter II.

4. Data collection

Data are important things in a research. The writer chooses the suitable method in order to find qualified data. There are a lot of methods that can be used to collect data. In this research, the writer uses methods of collecting data from Sudaryanto (1993: 133 – 136). There are two kinds of methods in collecting data:

1. Simak method can be done through an observation
2. Cakap method can be done through a conversation

From those two methods, the writer chooses the first one, simak method, as the method of this study. Simak method is a method of collecting data by direct observation from a language. Then the writer used *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap technique*, in this technique the writer only became an observer, she did not take a part directly in the process of language used.

The reason of choosing this kind of technique is because it is suitable with this research's interest. The writer was not involved in determining the process of data forming. The writer only observed data that appear from language phenomena by others.

In this study, the writer did some steps in order to collect the data, they are :

1. Watching the movie and reading its script
2. Taking data that appear in the script

3. Then, making a note from those data
4. Determining sample

5. Data Analyzing

The most important stage of a research is analyzing the data. This stage will determine the succes and achievement of the whole research. On this stage, all collected data are analyzed and examined until the researcher comes into conclusion of the whole research. Then, the result of the research will be used to answer all the questions submitted to the researcher (Koentjaraningrat, 1993:269).

According to Sudaryanto (1993), there are two kinds of analyzing methods in a research, they are *Padan* and *Agih* methods. *Agih* method is a method in which the determiner is inside, bound, and a part of the relevant language (Sudaryanto, 1993:15).

From those explanations above, the appropriate method for this study is *Agih* method. The determiner of frame work in Agih method is always part of the target itself. It starts from data that have been choosen by language intuition and method of taking sample. And then from those data the writer will analize them with theories that have been explained in chapter II.

In order to make it clear, here are steps that are applied by the writer in collecting and analyzing data, they are:

1. Classifying each slang word according to theory of slang and kind of word formation processes in chapter II
2. Explaining why they are classified into slang word and those kind of word formation processes
3. Giving the meaning of word to make a clear definition as addition
4. Making conclusion after analyzing slang and kinds of word formation processes
5. Finding any variants that can be found there