

A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SLANG USED BY FOURTH-SEMESTER STUDENTS IN THE ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAMME AT NUSA CENDANA UNIVERSITY IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2021/2022

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to analyze slang in terms of its formation process and meaning. The research questions include: (1) What slang words are used by the fourth-semester students of the English Education Study Programme of Nusa Cendana University in the academic year of 2021/2022? (2) How are the word-formation processes of slang words formed? The method used in this study was qualitative, and the data was analyzed based on Yule's nine types of word formation. The results showed that there were 63 slang words used by the fourth-semester students of the English Education Study Program of Nusa Cendana University in the academic year of 2021/2022, and the slang words are categorized into eight types of word-formation processes: Abbreviation, Blending, Borrowing, Coinage, Conversion, Compounding, Clipping, and Derivation. Each slang word has a constant meaning that can only be understood by the group members.

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INTRODUCTION

It is generally acknowledged that language is a set of conventional communicative signals used by its members to communicate. According to Kridalaksana (1997), as stated in Chaer (2007), language is a symbol system of sounds that is arbitrarily used by members of a social group to cooperate, communicate, and identify themselves. It means that language makes each social group feel like an entity distinct from another group. The members of society where the language is spoken usually consists of many different people with many different social statuses and cultural backgrounds (Yuwono, 2015). Since there are many backgrounds and different environments for every human being, language as a tool of communication is also varied. The language variety that is used in a formal situation is called standard language. It is a variety of language used in offices, colleges, schools, and media, while language variety that is used in informal situations is called non-standard language. This variety of language is used in small social groups such as families, colleagues, and friends. It also has some language-specific phenomena such as jargon, colloquial, code switch, and slang (Chaer & Agustina, 2010: 56).

Nowadays, slang has been a phenomenon in the millennial generation era. Slang words were created in a community that had a set of colloquial words and phrases that usually defines a trend or social identity within a group. Slang itself consists of lexicons of non-standard words and phrases in a given language. The use of these words and phrases is typically associated with the subversion of a standard variety (such as standard English) and is likely to be interpreted by listeners as implying particular attitudes on part of the speakers. In some contexts a speaker's selection of slang words or phrases may convey prestige, indicating group membership or distinguishing group members from those who are not a part of the group (Frazer & Eble, 1997: 11).

Andersson and Lars G. (1990) proposed a theory on slang in "Bad Language," defining it as an informal, creative, short-lived, conscious, group-related language with ancient roots. Frazer & Eble (1997) noted slang's ephemerality, lack of improper grammatical construction, and absence of geographic restrictions. Spolsky (2001) identified key features of slang, including its rejection of formal rules, freshness, ephemerality, and use to claim solidarity. Mattiello (2008) explored sociological properties of slang, classifying them based on speaker and hearer characteristics, such as group membership, occupation, low cultural status, and age or regional affiliation. The complexity of understanding slang and its role in language and society is underscored by the varying emphasis on these properties. In linguistics, slangs are dealt with in morphology. It is the study of how words are formed or created. The process of creating a word might be from an old word to a new one without changing the meaning or it may create a completely new word. There are some ways of creating new words; they include Coinage, Compounding, Clipping, Blending, Borrowing, Back-formation, Abbreviation, Multiple processes, and Affixes (Yule, 2010: 53-59).

Slangs are usually popular among the millennial generation in daily life conversations. According to Griffin (2002), the millennial generation refers to the generation of people who were born in the early 1980s as the starting birth year and the mid-1990s to early 2000s as the ending birth years. Slang words used by the millennial generation can be found either in their daily spoken language or on their social media platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, and Twitter.

In this research, the writer focuses only on the morphological processes of slang words used by the millennial generation who study in Kupang City, specifically the fourth-semester students of the English Education Study Programme of Nusa Cendana University. The slang words that they use are for example clipping word "typo" which stands for *typographical error* and the acronym word "BAE " which stands for *before anyone else* are so unique. This morphological phenomenon is so interesting that it attracts the writer's attention. To find out more about slang words used by the fourth-semester students, the writer would like to conduct a research entitled: "A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SLANG USED BY THE FOURTH-SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAMME OF NUSA CENDANA UNIVERSITY IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2021/2022", to find out what are the slang words used by the fourth-semester students of the English Education Study Programme of Nusa Cendana University in the academic year of 2021/2022?, and How are the word-formation processes of slang words used by the fourth-semester students of the English Education Study Programme of Nusa Cendana University in the academic year of 2021/2022 formed?

METHOD

This research focuses on the morphological process of slang words used by fourth-semester students of the English Education Study Programme at Nusa Cendana University in the academic year 2021/2022. The study uses a descriptive qualitative research approach, using a descriptive survey design and questionnaires to collect data. The sample consisted of 44 fourth-semester students from four classes, A, B, C, and D. A purposive sampling method was applied.

Data collection techniques included administering an Open-ended Questionnaire to 44 students, who were asked to answer questions related to slang. The questionnaire was sent via Google Form due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Observation was conducted by observing communication flows in WhatsApp groups used by the students, with questions related to slang being asked freely. The data was collected over a week, with data observation tables containing date, time, subject, slang words, and word formation type.

A systematic design was used to analyze the data, checking if the data were slang. The Urban Dictionary was used to check the validity of the data, and the types of word-formation on each term were classified using Yule's word-formation theory. The process of word-formation of slang words was then analyzed using Yule's theory.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After collecting the data, the writer found 54 slang words. All the slang words have been collected and identified by the writer are: *OMG, BTW, KEPO, Gabut, LOL, IDK, Lit, Ghosting, Tea, Epic, GOAT, STFU, ILY, IMY, Extra, Salty, Chill, TBH, LMAO, Lowkey, Highkey, DM, VC, VN, FOMO, Admin, Fanpage, COD, Mantul, Japri, Gercep, Baper, BAE, Typo, Latepost, Throwback, ASAP, Bucin, Ambyar, Halu, Bacot, Mood, Vibe, YOLO, Squad, Savage, Dope, Sick, Emot, Fam, Noob, Kickback, Flex, Flashback*. By using Yule's theory (2010) of word formation as a guideline to describe and classify the slang, the writer classified the slangs into Coinage, Borrowing, Compounding, Blending, Clipping, Conversion, Abbreviation, Derivation, and Multiple Process. In addition to that, the writer uses Urban Dictionary (<https://www.urbandictionary.com/>) to find out the meaning of slang words used by the participants.

1. Abbreviation

The abbreviation is divided into two types: acronyms and initialism. The acronym is a new word formed from the initial letters of a set of other words that are pronounced as a new single word (Yule, 2010: 58). Whereas, initialism is the shortening from the initial letters of each word and can be read with the spelling of each letter (Hatch and Brown, 1995: 210).

Based on the data that had been collected and classified, there were 20 slang words categorized as abbreviations, for example: **OMG (Interjection)**. The word **OMG** is a free morpheme in the English slang used as an exclamation to express supreme surprise, shock, or disappointment. The additional for **OMG** is "Oh My God". For example: **OMG, did you see the cute girl over there?** Based on the explanation above, it can be seen here that there are three free morphemes: *Oh, My,*

and *God*. These words are called free morphemes because each word can stand alone as a word. The type of word formation that happens here is initialism; where the shortening from the initial letters of each is a word that can be read with the spelling of each letter (Hatch and Brown, 1995: 210). There is no special change to create the word **OMG**. It only shortens the base word *Oh My God* by taking the first letter *O*, *M*, *G*, and omitting the other letters. Other slang words used by the students that belong to this type are: **BTW** “*By The Way*”, **KEPO** “*Knowing Every Particular Object*”, **LOL** “*Laugh Out Loud*”, **IDK** “*I Do Not Know*”, **GOAT** “*Great Of All Time*”, **ILY** “*I Love You*”, **IMY** “*I Miss You*”, **TBH** “*To Be Honest*”, **LMAO** “*Laugh My Ass Off*”, **DM** “*Direct Message*”, **VC** “*Video, Call*”, **VN** “*Voice, Note*”, **FOMO** “*Fear Of Missing Out*”, **COD** “*Cash on Delivery*”, **BAE** “*Before Any, one Else*”, **ASAP** “*As Soon As Possible*”, **YOLO** “*You Only Live Once*”, **FYI** “*For Your Information*”, **WDYM** “*What Do You Mean*”

2. Blending

According to (Yule, 2010: 55), blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term. Blends are similar to compounds but parts of the words that are combined are deleted and so they are “less than” compounds (Fromkin, 2011: 89). Usually, blending is only taking the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word.

- a. **Mager**. The word **Mager** is a free morpheme in Indonesian slang that can be used as an adjective means “too lazy to do something”. For example: A. Let’s go shopping! B. Sorry, I am a bit “mager”. The extension for **Mager** is “*Malas Gerak*”. The word **Mager** consists of two free morphemes: *Malas* and *Gerak*. Both words can be classified as free morphemes because they can stand alone as a word. The word-formation that happens here is a blending process. The word **Mager** is only taking the first syllable (*ma-*) in the word *malas*. Then incorporated it with another word, in the end, in this case, the syllable (*-ger*) in the word *gerak*. So the new word has been created by blending the words “*malas gerak*” become the word “mager”.
- b. **Bacot**. The word **Bacot** is a bland word built up of two morphemes. They are *banyak* and *cocot*. The word *cocot* comes from the Javanese Language meaning *mouth*. Both of these words are free morphemes that can stand alone by themselves and can be used as a verb. The word-formation that happens here is a blending process, where the word *bacot* is only taken the first syllable of the original word (*ba-*)*nyak*. Then incorporated it with another word at the end, in this case, the last syllable (*-cot*) in the original word *cocot*. The word **Bacot** is an Indonesian slang for “bullshit”. You can also say Bacot if someone talks too much.
- c. **Bucin**. The term **Bucin** consists of two words, *budak* and *cinta*. *Budak* (slave) and *Cinta* (love) are considered free morphemes because they can be used in a sentence without having combined with another morpheme and can be used as a noun. The word-formation that happens here is a blending process. This process has simply clipped the first syllable of the word (*bu-*)*dak*. Then, blend it with another word, in this case, the first syllable of the word (*-*

cin)ta. So, it creates the word “bucin”. The term “bucin” is listed in Urban Dictionary meaning someone who would do anything for someone they want to be a couple with.

- d. **Baper**. The word **Baper** is a bland word built up of two words. They are *bawa*, *perasaan*. The word *bawa* is a free morpheme while the word *perasaan* consists of three morphemes; the prefix (*pe-*) and the suffix (*-an*) are attached to the base word (*-rasa-*). So, it creates the word *perasaan*. The prefix (*pe-*) and the suffix (*-an*) are called bound morphemes because they cannot stand alone as a word whereas the base word “*rasa*” is a free morpheme. The word-formation that happens here is a blending process, where the word *bawa* is only taken the first syllable of the original word (*ba-*)*wa*. Then incorporated it with another word at the end, in this case the first syllable of the word (*per-*)*asaan*. The word **Baper** is an Indonesian slang that can be used as an adjective meaning someone is being way too sentimental or beyond sensitive about anything (take anything too serious) even on the unnecessary things.
- e. **Gercep (Verb)**. The word **Gercep** is a free morpheme and it is an Indonesian slang that can be used as a verb. The extension for *Gercep* is “*Gerak Cepat*”. Both of them are classified as free morphemes because each can stand alone as a word. The word-formation that happens here is a blending process. The word **Gercep** is only taking the first syllable of the original word (*ger-*) in the word *gerak*. Then blended it with another syllable, in the end, in this case, the syllable (*-cep*) in the word *cepat*. So the new word has been created by blending them and it creates the word “**gercep**”. The word **gercep** is one of the Indonesian slang words that can be used as a verb meaning rapid motion. However, the actual meaning is to do faster or to move quickly.
- f. **Japri**. The term **Japri** is an Indonesian slang that can be used as a verb. The word itself consists of two words, *Jalur and Pribadi*. *Jalur and Pribadi* are considered free morphemes because they can be used in a sentence without having combined with another morpheme. The word-formation that happens here is a blending process. This process has simply clipped the first syllable of the word (*ja-*)*jur*. Then, blend it with another word, in this case, the first syllable of the word (*-pri*)*badi*. So, it creates the word “**japri**”. The term “**japri**” is listed in Urban Dictionary which means private line. The term is mostly used in the social media context when someone wants to change the conversation in a private way, not in a group of people.
- g. **Mantul**. The term **Mantul** is an Indonesian slang that can be used as an adverb consisting of two words, *Mantap and Betul*. *Mantap and Betul* are considered free morphemes because they can be used in a sentence without having combined with another morpheme. The word-formation that happens here is a blending process. This process has simply clipped the first syllable of the word (*man-*)*tap*. Then, blend it with another word, in this case, the first syllable of the word *be(-tul)*. So, it creates the word “**mantul**”. The term “**mantul**” is listed in Urban Dictionary meaning incredible, very nice.

3. Borrowing

Borrowing is the taking over of words from other languages. Throughout its story, the English language has adopted a vast number of words from other languages. In some cases, the borrowed words may be used with quite different meanings, as in the contemporary German use of the English word partner and look in the phrase im Partnerlook to describe two people who are together and are wearing similar clothing (Yule, 2010: 54-55).

a. Dope. The word **Dope** is a free morpheme and it comes from the Dutch “doop”, meaning “thick sauce” and was used for various types of gravy in English in the early 1800s. By the 1850s, dope was a mild insult for a stupid person. By the 1900s, dope was slang for other drugs, including morphine, cocaine, and heroin. The rapper started using the word Dope to mean “excellent” by the 1980s, which can be found in the lyrics of hip-hop OG’s Busy Bee and Grandmaster Flash. The word-formation process that happens here is borrowing because it only borrowed the word from the origin and used it without any form change. Only the meaning has changed. The word **Dope** is listed in Urban Dictionary that can be used as an adjective describing something excellent. ex. Have you heard the new Lewis Calpadi songs? Yeahh, that song is **dope!**

b. Ambyar. The word **Ambyar** is listed in Urban Dictionary and can be used as an adjective describing some sad, deep feeling and all you can do is cry and feel like your head and heart are going to explode. The word **ambyar** is a free morpheme borrowed from the Javanese meaning broken or shattered. The word-formation that happens here is borrowing because they just borrow the word from the origin and use it without any changes.

4. Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new terms. The most typical sources are invented trade names for commercial products that become general terms (usually without capital letters) for any version of that product (Yule, 2010: 53-54). Slang belongs to the coinage is **Noob**. The **noob** stands for “Newbie” or “Newcomer” that can be used as a noun. The term noob is a term derived from the video game world meaning someone who is new at a game or activity and is horrible at it but is not willing to learn and does not acknowledge the fact of such. The word **noob** is a free morpheme because it can stand alone as a single word. The word-formation that happens here is a coinage process because it is the product of the video game world.

5. Conversion

A change in the function of a word, as when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction), is generally known as conversion. Other labels for this very common process are “category change” and “functional shift” (Yule, 2010: 57).

a. Lit. **Lit** has been used as a slang term since the 1910s, derived from the past tense of light. It originally meant “intoxicated” because one’s appearance or behavior was perceived to be lit

(or “lighted up”) when one was drunk. By early 2009, popular sites like Urban Dictionary introduced the term as meaning “excellent”. It is not surprising that a term originally related to drunkenness would transition to capturing the excitement of parties or events today, which are often referred to as *lit*. The word-formation process that happened here was a conversion. Ideally, a conversion is a kind of word-formation that involves the creation of a word (of a new word class) from an existing word (of another word class), that is, the creation of a new word with no changes in form. The process is only converting the verb word *lit* (past tense of light) to the adjective word *lit* (excellent).

- b. Tea.** The word **Tea** is a free morpheme. Originally, the word *tea* is a noun describing a hot drink made by pouring boiling water onto tea leaves. The word **tea** can also be used in slang as a verb to describe the activity of gossiping such as in the phrase “*spill the tea*”. The word-formation that happened here was a conversion. It only converts the noun word *tea* to the verb word *tea* without changing the form. However, the meaning has changed from the original word.
- c. Epic.** The word **Epic** is a free morpheme. Originally, the word **epic** is a noun describing a poem that expresses events that took place in the past, often involving gods or kings. The word **epic** is also used in slang as an adjective to describe anything extraordinary. The word-formation that happened here was a conversion. It only converts the noun word **epic** to the adjective word **epic** without changing the form. However, the meaning has changed from the original word.
- d. Extra.** The word **Extra** is a free morpheme. The word **Extra** is an *adjective* meaning being more than what is usual or expected. The word **Extra** is also used in slang as a noun to describe a person who goes over the top for completely unnecessary reasons. The word-formation that happened here was a conversion. The process is only converting the adjective word **extra** to the noun word **extra** without changing the form. However, the meaning has changed from the original word.
- e. Salty.** The word **salty** is a free morpheme. Originally, the word **salty** is an *adjective* describing the taste of salt. being “exceptionally bitter, angry, or upset”. The word **salty** is also used in slang as a noun to describe an unpleasant person, highly irritated, and generally pretty angry. The word-formation that happened here was a conversion. The process is only converting the adjective **salty** to the noun **salty** without changing the form. However, the meaning has changed from the original word.
- f. Chill.** The word **chill** is a free morpheme. Originally, the word **chill** is a verb to make or become cold but not freeze. The word *chill* is also used in slang as a noun to describe a person who is cool all the time. The word-formation that happened here was a conversion. The process is only converting the verb word **chill** to the noun word **chill** without changing the form. However, the meaning has changed from the original word.
- g. Flex.** The word **flex** is a free morpheme. Originally, the word **flex** is a noun describing a piece of wire that is covered with plastic, used for carrying electricity to a piece of equipment. The

word **flex** is also used in slang as a verb to describe a person who is purposely showing off something you have in a non-humble way. The word-formation that happened here was a conversion. The process is only converting the noun word **flex** to the verb word **flex** without changing the form. However, the meaning has changed from the original word.

- h. **Sick.** The word **sick** is a free morpheme. Originally, the word **sick** is a noun describing people who are ill. The word **sick** is also used in slang as an adjective describing something excellent. The word-formation that happened here was a conversion. The process is only converting the noun word **sick** to the adjective word **sick** without changing the form. However, the meaning has changed from the original word.
- i. **Savage.** The word **savage** is a free morpheme. Originally, the word **savage** is a noun describing a person whose way of life is at a very early stage of development. The word **savage** is also used in slang as an adjective describing something excellent. The word-formation that happened here was a conversion. The process is only converting the noun word **savage** to the adjective word **savage** without changing the form. However, the meaning has changed from the original word.
- j. **Vibe.** The word **vibe** is a free morpheme. Originally, the word **vibe** is a noun describing the mood or character of a place, situation, or piece of music. The word **vibe** is also used in slang as an adjective describing the feeling that what you are listening to, or seeing is reaching your soul. The word-formation that happened here was a conversion. The process is only converting the noun word **vibe** to the adjective word **vibe** without changing the form. However, the meaning has changed from the original word.

6. Compounding

Compounding is very common in languages such as German and English, but much less common in languages such as French and Spanish. Common English compounds are bookcase, doorknob, fingerprint, sunburn, textbook, wallpaper, wastebasket, and waterbed. All these examples are nouns, but we can also create compound adjectives (good-looking, low-paid) and compounds of an adjective (fast) plus a noun (food) as in a fast-food restaurant or a full-time job (Yule, 2010: 55).

- a. **Flashback.** The word **flashback** has two free morphemes that can stand independently as a word, flash and back. Based on the type of morpheme, they belong to free root morphemes with identifiable word class as a noun. The word-formation that happened here was compounding. Compounding happens when two or more words are joined to produce a single form. **Flashback** consists of the words *flash and back* which have a different meaning if they stand by their own in a sentence. The word **flashback** is listed in Urban Dictionary that can be used as a noun meaning when a movie or TV show suspends the current events so that the viewers can see what an important event of the past has meant for a character.
- b. **Kickback.** The word **kickback** has two free morphemes, *kick and back*. They are called free morphemes because they can stand independently as a word. Based on the type of morpheme, they belong to free root morphemes with identifiable word classes as a verb and

a noun. The word-formation that happened here was compounding. Compounding happens when two or more words are joined to produce a single form. **Kickback** consists of the word *kick and back* which has a different meaning if they stand by their own in a sentence. The word **flashback** is listed in Urban Dictionary as a noun meaning an event that is more formal than a hangout, but less formal than a party.

- c. Throwback.** The word **throwback** has two free morphemes, *throw, back*. They are called free morphemes because they can stand independently as a word. Based on the type of morpheme, they belong to free root morphemes with identifiable word classes as a verb and a noun. The word-formation that happened here was compounding. Compounding happens when two or more words are joined to produce a single form. Throwback consists of the words *throw and back* which have a different meaning if they stand by their own in a sentence. The word **throwback** is listed in Urban Dictionary that can be used as a verb meaning a sudden reminder of the past. Typically brought on by listening to old songs.
- d. Latepost.** The word **latepost** has two free morphemes, *late, post*. The words are called free morphemes because they can stand independently as a word. Based on the type of morpheme, they belong to free root morphemes with identifiable word classes as an adjective and a verb. The word-formation that happened here was compounding. Compounding happens when two or more words are joined to produce a single form. **Latepost** consists of the words *late and posts* that have a different meaning if they stand by their own in a sentence. The word **latepost** is listed in Urban Dictionary as an adverb meaning in social media, **latepost** is when you weren't able to post on that particular day, so you are posting late.
- e. Fanpage.** The word **fanpage** has two free morphemes; *fan, and page*. They are called free morphemes because they can stand independently as a word. Based on the type of morpheme, they belong to free root morphemes with identifiable word class as a noun. The word-formation that happened here was compounding. Compounding happens when two or more words are joined to produce a single form. **Fanpage** consists of the words *late and post* which have a different meaning if they stand by their own in a sentence. The word **fanpage** is listed in Urban Dictionary that can be used as a noun meaning an account dedicated primarily to famous people. This term is popular on Instagram and Twitter.
- f. Highkey.** The word **highkey** has two free morphemes, they are *high and key*. They are called free morphemes because they can stand independently as a word. Based on the type of morpheme, they belong to free root morphemes with identifiable word classes as an adjective and a noun. The word-formation that happened here was compounding. Compounding happens when two or more words are joined to produce a single form. **Highkey** consists of the words *high and key* which have a different meaning if they stand by their own in a sentence. The word **highkey** is listed in Urban Dictionary and can be used as an adjective meaning “intense” and “open”. It is sometimes used as an adverb to mean very, really, or clearly.

g. **Lowkey**. The word **lowkey** has two free morphemes, they are low and key. They are called free morphemes because they can stand independently as a word. Based on the type of morpheme, they belong to free root morphemes with identifiable word classes as an adjective and a noun. The word-formation that happened here was compounding. Compounding happens when two or more words are joined to produce a single form. **Lowkey** consists of the words low and key which have a different meaning if they stand by their own in a sentence. The word **lowkey** is listed in Urban Dictionary as an adjective means to keep a secret or to do something without telling anyone.

7. Clipping

According to Yule (2010: 56), Clipping occurs when a word of more than one syllable (*facsimile*) is reduced to a shorter form (*fax*). Other common examples are *ads* for *advertisement*, *flu* for *influenza*, *phone* for *telephone*.

- a. **Admin**. The word **admin** is an informal form of an administrator that can be used as a noun in the slang term. The shorter form, **admin**, consists of one free morpheme, but the word administrator consists of one free morpheme (administrate) and one bound morpheme (-or). The word-formation that happened here was a clipping. Clipping happens when a word of more than one syllable (administrator) is reduced to a shorter form (admin). The word **admin** means a player with the most power in a game, chatroom, or forum. He or she can make rules that other users have to follow. An **admin** can ban, promote, or limit inferior users based on how well they think of them.
- b. **Typo**. The word **typo** is an informal form of typographical error that can be used as a verb in the slang term. The shorter form, **typo** consists of one free morpheme, but the phrase *typographical error* consists of two free morphemes (typography), (error), and one bound morpheme (-ical). The word-formation that happened here was a clipping. Clipping happens when a word of more than one syllable (typographical error) is reduced to a shorter form (**typo**). The word **typo** means a misspelling of a word when typing or texting.
- c. **Halu**. The word **halu** is an informal form of hallucination. The shorter form, **halu** consists of one free morpheme, but the word hallucination consists of one free morpheme (hallucinate), and one bound morpheme (-ion). The word-formation that happened here was a clipping. Clipping happens when a word of more than one syllable (hallucination) is reduced to a shorter form (**halu**). The word **halu** used in slang means a sensory experience of something that does not exist outside the mind, caused by various physical and mental disorders, or by a reaction to certain toxic substances, and usually manifested as visual or auditory images.
- d. **Emot**. The word **emot** is an informal form of emoticon. The shorter form, **emot** consists of one free morpheme, but the word emoticon consists of two free morphemes (emotion), and (icon). The word-formation that happened here was a clipping. Clipping happens when a word of more than one syllable (emoticon) is reduced to a shorter form (**emot**). The slang **emot** used as a noun means a digital icon or a sequence of keyboard symbols that serves to represent

a facial expression, as :-) for a smiling face. Emoticons are used in a digital message or text to convey the writer's emotions or clarify intent.

- e. **Fam (noun)**. The word **fam** is an informal form of family. The shorter form, *fam*, consists of one free morpheme, but the word family consists of one free morpheme (*famili*), and a bound morpheme (-y). The word-formation that happened here was a clipping. Clipping happens when a word of more than one syllable (*family*) is reduced to a shorter form (*fam*). The slang word **fam** used as a noun means a basic social unit consisting of parents and their children.

8. Derivation

The most common word-formation process found in the production of new English words is derivation. It is accomplished by employing a large number of small "bits" of the English language which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. These small "bits" are generally described as affixes. Some familiar examples are the elements un-, mis-, pre-, -ful, -less, -ish, -ism, and -ness which appear in words like unhappy, misrepresent, prejudge, joyful, careless, boyish, terrorism, and sadness (Yule, 2010: 58). The example of slang used by the students that belong to this category is **Ghosting**. The word ghosting is a free morpheme. The word ghosting consists of a free morpheme (*ghost*) and an affix (-ing). The word-formation that happened here was derivation. The process of derivation happens when the affix (-ing) is added to the root (*ghost*) and it becomes a new word (*ghosting*). The process of adding the affix (-ing) also changed the word class of the original word (*ghost*) from a noun to a verb (*ghosting*). The word ghosting means an act of suddenly cutting off all communication with their friends or the person they are dating with zero warning or notice beforehand.

CONCLUSION

The writer analyzed 63 slang words from fourth-semester students in the academic year 2021/2022, using Yule's word-formation theory. The research identified eight types of word-formation processes: Abbreviation, Blending, Borrowing, Coinage, Conversion, Compounding, Clipping, and Derivation. Out of the 63 words, 20 are categorized as Abbreviation, 7 as Blending, 2 as Borrowing, 1 as Coinage, 10 as Conversion, 7 as Compounding, 5 as Clipping, and 1 as Derivation. Abbreviation is the most frequent word-formation process among the eight types. The study concludes that the students' use of slang words in the English Education Study Programme of Nusa Cendana University in 2021/2022 demonstrates a diverse and effective approach to word-formation.

The writer also explores the meanings of slang words used by fourth-semester English Department students using Urban Dictionary. These words include exclamations, curiosity, jokes, madness, ideas, praise, confusion, urgency, love, honesty, and excuses. The most commonly used slang words include LOL, OMG, FOMO, Baper, Bucin, Gercep, and Clipping words Typo and Halu. These words are used because they make students feel more comfortable, creative, and unique, making them feel more comfortable and creative.

The writer recommends further research on the word-formation process of slang, particularly in songs, movies, and novels, as it offers interesting aspects for analysis. Understanding the form of words

is crucial, as slang is widely used in society and many people know its meaning but lack understanding of its formation.

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