

**A STUDY OF ENGLISH SLANG WORDS USED BY 8th SEMESTER STUDENTS
IN DAILY CONVERSATIONS THROUGH SOCIAL NETWORK AT ENGLISH
STUDY PROGRAM OF FKIP UIR**

A THESIS



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THESIS APPROVAL

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DECLARATION

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I hereby declare this thesis is definitely from my own ideas, except the quotations (directly or indirectly). Which were taken from various sources and scientifically referenced. The researcher responsible for the data and facts provided in this thesis.

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ABSTRACT

Virdatin Hasanah. 2022. *A Study of English Slang Words Used by 8th Semester Students in Daily Conversations Through Social Network at English Study Program of FKIP UIR.*

Key words: Slang words, Sociolinguistics, Social Network

This reserach aims to find out the types of English slang used by 8th semester students of English Study Program at FKIP UIR through social network. Slang is a social phenomenon that has arisen as a result of the rapid expansion of modern words that are used as creative expressions to make words easier to pronounce and interesting to learn due to the current popularity.

The descriptive qualitative method was used in this study because the data was collected in the form of words and the research taking documentation from of screenshoot students' daily conversations using slang words in the WhatsApp group, which was then analyzed by type and concluded.

The findings of this study showed, there are six types of slang words found in data collection, those are: acronyms, imitative, fresh and creative, flippant, compounding, and clipping. The result showed that acronyms are the most frequently used type of slang and the study confirmed that students in the 8th semester often use slang words in form of written texts in their daily conversations through social network, WhatsApp application.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Problem

Sociolinguistics is classified as a subfield of sociology and linguistics because it is closely related to these two fields of study. Sociology is the study of society, and linguistics is the study of language. Therefore sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to social conditions. Human being are relate to sociolinguistics, because sociolinguistics provides knowledge about how a language is used especially to communicate and interact in a sociocultural environment. Communication with each other can be done by directly speaking, by mail and also by phone.

In social life, humans are interact with others anytime and anywhere. Therefore they have to use the language. Language is essential for humans there would be no interaction without language. Sociolinguistics provides us with guidelines for communicating by showing language the variety of languages or language styles, and the language variations that we need to use when talking to certain people.

In sociolinguistics the variety of language use is called of language variation. One of the genesis of language variations is the choice of a variety of languages influenced by the speakers or writers need for contextual communication tools. Slang developed as a result of the need to adapt to new

or different aspects of society. Because of its current popularity, slang is an intriguing topic to research. It will be interesting to see what types of slang terms that students frequently use.

According to Margiyanti et al. (2021) “slang is as non-standard language variation that used by young people or certain social groups to communicate internal in an effort to make people in other groups not understand; new vocabulary forms and tend to change”. Based on the theory above, slang is not fully understood by people outside certain community groups which are commonly used by young people due to the development of the new and changing the vocabulary frequently.

In this research the researcher chooses slang words for examined, because slang words is social phenomenon which used nowadays by social group, especially the 8th semester students of English Study Program at FKIP Universitas Islam Riau in their daily conversation. The popularity of slang nowadays makes students of English Study Program, Universitas Islam Riau use slang words in their daily conversation, they are commonly used when conversing through social networks.

In acciant times, people communicated or had conversations face to face, but with the current developments, communication can be done in two directions, namely directly or virtual. This is supported by Information and Communication Technology (ICT) which is developing continuously. A social network is an online media for social communication in cyerspace. The users can easily conduct chats or communicate and share messages. The

online media features used are diverse such as: WhatsApp, Telegram, Faceook, Twitter, Instagram, and others.

WhatsApp is one of the social network that is actively used, because this social network for the academic field which is used for sharing information or discussing through groups about learning materials, there are many of us usually use slang when chatting. One case of using slang in WhatsApp groups is when using English abbreviations in conversation, such as: FYI, IDK, OTW, and etc. The abbreviation belongs to types of acronym slang. But in previous studies discussing the use of Indonesia slang such as the word of “gaje” which means “gak jelas” and “gabut” which means “galau buta”.

According to the explanation provided above, the researcher focus to discuss slang words because nowadys slang is widely used by young people, especially among 8th semester students of English Study Program of FKIP UIR. They are often used slang words in their daily conversation through social network and they converse through group chat on the WhatsApp application. The researcher is interested on making a research entitled “ **A Study of English Slang Words Used by 8th Semester Students in Daily Conversations Through Social Network at English Study Program of FKIP UIR**”

1.2 Identification of the problem

Based on the background of the research above, the problems that discussed in this research is the types of English slang words.

1.3 Limitation of the problem

This study focused and limited the problems to be analyzed on slang, specifically used by 8th semester English Study Program students at FKIP UIR. The study is called Sociolinguistics, and it focuses on the types of slang that are commonly used in daily conversation by 8th semester English Study Program students at FKIP UIR.

1.4 Formulation of the problem

Based on the research background, the researcher formulated the following questions:

1. What types of English slang used by 8th semester students of English Study Program at FKIP UIR through social network?

1.5 Objective of the problem

This study has general objectives as follows:

1. To find out the types of English slang used by 8th semester students of English Study Program at FKIP UIR through social network.

1.6 Assumption

The researcher assumed that 8th semester students of English Study Program at FKIP UIR often used slang words in daily conversation through social network on Whatsapp group.

1.7 Significant of the Research

Based on the research, the researcher hope the result of this research can contribute some advantages, some of the text expectation:

1. For students

This research is useful for students, especially students of English Study Program at FKIP UIR. This research can help students to increase their knowledge in understanding of slang words.

2. For the other researcher

The researcher for those who are interested in learning slang words, is an interesting place to understand slang, especially in daily conversation used.

3. For readers

The researcher hopes that this paper will help readers expand their knowledge of English slang words so that they can use them in daily conversation.

1.8 Definition of the key terms

1. Slang is unofficial language and is typically used by specific social groups in casual situation.
2. Conversation is a type of social interaction in which at least two interacting agents share a common set of signs and rules.

3. Social networking is a communication medium with a variety of application sites that connect individuals with other people so they can interact without having to meet in person but can do as such virtually.

1.9 Grand Theories

This study uses the theory of several experts to review related research. They are some types of English slang words:

Hidayat et al. (2020) mentions there are ten types of English slang, consist of: coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple process. Meanwhile according to Manurung et al. (2020) distinguish five types of slang, such as: Fresh and Creative, Flippant, Imitative, Acronym, Clipping.

1.10 Research Methodology

1.10.1 Research Design

This research used descriptive qualitative as research design. As described by Rugaiyah et al. (2021) descriptive qualitative is a reseach that has an aim to present facts, events, and phenomena. Thus, the method employed by documentations in order to describe or analyze the types of slang words used by 8th semester students of English Study Program at FKIP UIR through social network

1.10.2 Source of data

The source of data is essential role in this research, because without data the research is impossible to get the result. The source of data is taken from the written text in WhatsApp group of 8th semester students of English Study Program at FKIP UIR who commonly used English slang words in their daily conversations through social network.

1.10.3 Instrument of the Research

According to Abidin et al. (2015) “Instruments are tools or facilities used in collecting data so that their work is easier and the outcomes are better, in the sense that they are more accurate, through, and systematic so that they are easier to handle”. For the instrument, the researcher use documentations to collect the data. Documentation is done by observing written text documents.

1.10.4 Data collection Technique

In data collection, the researcher use several stages to collect the data there are, as follows:

1. Reading the random conversations of the 8th semester students of English Study Program at FKIP UIR in the WhatsApp group
2. The researcher found that 8th semester students of English Study Program at FKIP UIR use slang words when

communicate with their friends in the WhatsApp group, including the researcher

3. The researcher taking Screenshots of the English slang words that used by 8th semester students of English Study Program at FKIP UIR.

1.10.5 Data analysis technique

The data has been analyzed using a descriptive qualitative technique that find the material about slang words used in daily conversation through WhatsApp group.

For the documentations data,

1. The researcher collects and read the conversation that using English slang words through WhatsApp group
2. The researcher identified the slang words that appears and used by 8th semester students of English Study Proram, FKIP UIR.
3. The reseacher classified the English slang words based on the types
4. The researcher analyzed the meaning of each English slang words and why that slang include of that types.
5. Conclude the data

CHAPTER II

RELATED THEORIES

In this chapter, the reseacher will explain several theories related to the topics discussed in this research. There are definitons of Sociolinguistics, Language variations, Slang, Conversations and Social Network.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics According to Un Nisa, (2019), is the branch of linguistics that studies language in relation to society. Language and society go together like hand and glove. They are inextricably linked because language cannot exist without society. Sociolinguistics can shed a lot of light on the nature of language as well as the nature of society. In different social contexts, we speak in different ways. Sociolinguistics is the study of the interaction between language and society. They investigate the social function of language and the manner in which it is used to convey meaning. Sociolinguists explain why we speak in different social contexts. Sociolinguists are curious about "*who speaks, which language to whom, and when.*"

According to Mu'in (2019) A term Sociolinguistics is a derivational word. Two words that form it are sociology and linguistics. Sociology refers to a science of society; and Sociolinguistics refers to a science of language. A study of language from the perspective of society may be thought as linguistics plus sociology. Some investigators have found it to introduce a

distinction between sociolinguistics and sociology of language. Some others regard Sociolinguistics is often referred as the sociology of language.

In addition, sociolinguistics is the study or discussion of language in operation; its goal is to demonstrate how language usage conventions are related to other aspects of culture. As a result, sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to social conditions (studies by social science especially sociology), defined by (Silaban et al. 2020). Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and the situational relationships in which it is used. Language is used to ask and provide information to others. It is used to express anger, annoyance, admiration, and respect. A solitary utterance can often convey information as well as express feelings.

Meyerhoff (2018) defines sociolinguistics as "a very broad field that can be used to describe many different ways of studying a language." Sociolinguistics examines differences in how people say things, as well as differences in how people from different places say things, and attempts to relate what they have. For example, if a speaker describes an amusing situation as 'kicksin,' the linguistics knowledge this is a real word, and the social knowledge it comes from a specific location that also known as "slang words." This words used with close friends in casual conversation, and they are addressing their speech to someone who they assume also understands what 'kicksin' means.

2.2 Language Variation

Language variations are actually only in the form and consist entirely of differences in vocabulary. this situation is similar to in Indonesia. People from various tribes, each of which has a regional language, use Indonesian when talking to members of other tribes. The Indonesian language of each tribe is sometimes influenced by its regional language, thus describing language variations according to Gifelem (2021). If each tribe is generally dominant in a certain area, the linguistic characteristics possessed by the tribe are usually used by a people living in a region, and because of these differences become the basis of geographic dialects. For instance, people who live in North Sumatra Province use dialects that are louder than the original tribes, namely Javanese, Malay and others.

Language variation is created by the existence of social interaction activities carried out by widely various communities or groups, as well as non-homogeneous speakers. Language variations are forms of parts or variants in a language, each with patterns that resemble the parent language's general pattern. There are two perspectives on language variation. Firstly, variation is seen as a result of social diversity among language speakers. There is no variation if the language structure is homogeneous in terms of ethnicity, social status, and occupation, implying that the language is uniform. Secondly, the language variation already exists to serve as an interaction in a variety of community activities Inderasari et al. (2020).

In sociolinguistics, variation is a major concern. It has been observed that variation is the most common mode of language change. According to Dewi et al. (2020), there are some example of language variations that are of interest to linguist such as: lingua francas, pidgins, creoles, jargon, slang, and taboo language. In this research the focus was only on the language variation which could be categorized as slang.

2.3 Slang

2.3.1 History of Slang

According to Choomthong (2017), English slang is illegitimate and inappropriate for teaching and use by educated people. The first known use of the term slang. In 1785, there is a reference to a form of English known as "cant," which is mostly spoken by rogues and criminals on the outskirts of society. The origin of the term "slang" is debatable. Until very recently, the meaning of the word had been associated with low class or low quality. Students have been taught and encouraged for generations to use "proper English," which is devoid of slang. The use of English created current educational norms.

The invention of electronic media, the first one in music recordings and radio, and then in movies and television, accelerated the spread of slang in the early 20th century (Khan Academy, 2018). The internet, with its social networks and media sharing platforms, has accelerated

and globalized the spread of slang. The internet has the potential to bring new languages directly to people's homes and phones.

Meanwhile In Indonesia, Slang has been around for a long time, but the term used to define it is unique. Slang was previously known as prokem language. This prokem language gained popularity in the 1980s. Prokem language was used by gangs of thugs at the time. This prokem language can be thought of as a code used by specific groups. Azizah (2019), It can be explained as a code because the meaning of each group's prokem language can differ. Only the members of the group are aware of the language's meaning. The use of the prokem language was initially intended to keep the contents of the chitchat hidden from certain groups. Thugs used prokem language in general situations and places at the time, not in special situations and places. The use of prokem language too frequently leads to ordinary people who are not members of the group gradually understanding the meaning of the secret language and adopted into slang and continue to use it by everyone especially, millennial generations.

2.3.2 Definition of Slang

According to Rezeki et al. (2019), Slang is an informal register of language (words, phrases, and usages) used by members of special groups such as teenagers, musicians, or criminals to establish group identity. Slang is commonly used by the millennial generation. Slang

was frequently used in daily conversation by the Millennial generation. The phenomenon of millennials using slang occurred in their daily communication on social media platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp, direct messaging, and so on. In reality, when the millennial generation communicates using slang, some of them do not fully comprehend the meaning of the slang word itself. They usually used slang because they heard it from other people or were influenced by movies or songs. The millennial generation nowadays tends to use slang language, which has an impact on language shift for Indonesians.

As mentioned by Siringoringo et al. (2022) Slang is used in an informal setting, and people typically use it to communicate with their friends or society; however, it is impolite to communicate with elders in this manner. Slang is sometimes created by people spontaneously, usually to describe how they are feeling, or new words that have been created to express specialized meanings. As mentioned by Olimjonova (2022) Slang that was created based on word formation processes, functions, and social factors that influenced the existence of slang. Slang language is important to use in the community because it allows us to have a better understanding of a culture. We can learn a lot about a culture if we learn slang idioms and avoid miscommunication. We will understand what people are saying better if we learn slang expressions in their native language.

In addition, slang is an unofficial language. Slang is not part of the standard language and is typically used by specific social groups. "Slang is a kind of code or secret language that is used by some people or community group in society," mentioned by Kartina et al. (2019). It means that slang language is unique and secret, because it is used to keep others from discovering what a group is discussing.

2.3.3 The Reason of Using Slang

Rezeki et al. (2019) who investigated seven reasons for using slang. They are as follows:

a. To Address

To maintain their close relationship, the speaker uses a slang term to address another speaker. People who have close relationships prefer informal addresses over formal ones.

b. To Initiate Relax Conversation

People have a tendency to use slang words to initiate a relaxed conversation in order to ensure a good conversation in a formal setting. People who have a close relationship with another tend to use specific words to make the conversation more relaxed and comfortable.

c. To Humiliate

People sometimes use slang to express their displeasure with other people mocking them.

d. To form intimate atmosphere

People prefer to use slang words rather than formal words to create an intimate atmosphere and demonstrate a close relationship. When the speaker becomes intimate with someone, it may indicate that he has a sexual relationship with them.

e. To express impression

Slang words are commonly used to express one's emotions. It means that the speaker wants the listener to remember and be impressed by their conversation when he uses a slang term. The use of slang fosters group closeness and solidarity.

f. To reveal anger

The use of slang word to reveal anger in order to make his anger sounds politely.

g. To show intimacy

To convey intimacy, the speakers employ a slang term. It means they are attempting to mimic the listener's conversation. They switch to the language they believe the listeners prefer.

2.3.4 Types of Slang

Slang terms are classified into ten categories, according to Hidayat et al. (2020), consist of: coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, acronym, derivation, and multiple process. In addition, Manurung et al. (2020). Mentions They are five of English

slang: *Fresh and creative, Flippant, Imitative, Acronym, and Clipping.*

The explanation below:

a. Coinage

Coinage is the invention of completely new words. Coinage is the process of creating new words by combining existing ones. As an example: Youngins is a plural form of youngin, which means "young one" or "child." This is a common shorthand for "young one."

b. Multiple process

Multiple processes refer to the process of creating new words by combining more than one word formation process. For example, the word is mothafuckin, and mother-fucking is a word formed through multiple processes. The first step is to combine the words "mother" and "fucking" to create mothafucking. The clipping process then involves cutting a letter at the end of the word and adding an apostrophe at the end of the word 'fucking' to create new words with a modified ways of the word 'motherfuckin.'

c. Blending

Blending is slang for combining two words into one to create a new term Saputra et al. (2019). For instance, chigga'. The words china and nigga are combined to form this word. The beginning of the word "chi" and the end of the word "gga" are

both taken. When those two words are combined, a new slang term, "chigga,". Another example such as:

- Romantic+comedy: Romcom

-Breakfast+lunch: Brunch

d. Compounding

The process of combining two or more words to form a new complex word is known as compounding. For example, "goddamn," a word of goddamn that means "unlucky," is used when someone is upset about something. "Goddamn" is a compounding word because it is made up of two words: "god" and "damn."

e. Borrowing

Borrowing is the process of creating new words by borrowing from other languages. English has borrowed a large number of words from other languages. For example, "**I'm mad like Crismon**," based on the slang dictionary, the word "**mad**" means "**kind**," and the word "**mad**" is derived from Al-mad in Arabic, which means to lengthen or add. The phrase is frequently used in casual situations stated by Purnamasari et al. (2022).

f. Back-formation

Back formation is the process of creating a new word by removing an affix from another word in the language. For example:

-champion: champ

-ambition: ambis

-gangster: gank

g. Conversion

Conversion, also known as zero affixation, is the process by which a word is derived to a different word class without corresponding formal changes defined by Tubagus et al. (2021).

For example: "Hand it"

Morphological rule: hand (n) + it (pronoun) : hand it (v)

This word employs zero affixation to create a new word of a different class while retaining its original word form.

h. Derivation

Derivation is the process by which a word is formed by adding an affix that has a distinct meaning and category. The study discovered four types of affixes: prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and combinations of prefixes and suffixes. For example, the word category of "**sing**" is verb, but if the word is affixed with {-er} and becomes "*singer*," the word category changes from verb to noun.

i. Fresh and Creative

This type of slang word has a different vocabulary to describe something in a casual setting. Many terms that we already use in our subconscious may be slang words that we are unaware of. The reason these slang words are recognized by our For example, the term "*mom*" refers to a *woman*, particularly an elderly woman.

j. Flippant

This form indicates that the slang is made up of two or more terms, and the term written does not refer to the denotative meaning. For example, "*break a leg*" means "*good luck*."

k. Imitative

Imitative means derived from a Standard English word or combining two different words. For instance: "*Gotta*" is derived from the words "**got to.**" *Gotta* is usually used in informal situations and is easily understood by speakers because the imitative type is designed to be shorter than the original word. The definition of *gotta* is the same as *should* or *must*.

l. Acronym

An acronym is a word formed by combining the first letters of several words, such as *ASAP* (As Soon As Possible), *OMG* (Oh My God), and *BTW* (By The Way). The terms acronym and

abbreviation are not interchangeable. In abbreviation, the short form and expanded form have the same pronunciation; for example, Mr. is pronounced Mister, and etc. is pronounced et cetera.

m. Clipping

It means that a slang word is formed by removing a portion of a longer word, resulting in a shorter form with the same meaning. For example, "*till*" means "until."

2.4 Conversations

Conversations are a joint activity in which two or more people come together to achieve success. Conversation is a set of lessons designed to develop a person's ability function in a language based on their location and existence. In daily conversations, we are frequently confronted with something that has a specific goal. The tools used in the conversation can be oral or written; the oral variety can be distinguished by the instrument used. There are two types of conversations; face-to-face and conversations indirect use the cellphone. Both have an opening, a core, and a closing. However, there are differences in the style of language used in terms of attitudes and participation relationships. This was stated by Fakhruddin (2018), Similar with the using of slang in daily conversations, generally slang words are used in informal situations like the English students of FKIP UIR who commonly uses slang words when texting, especially in WhatsApp groups.

2.5 Social Networks

The Internet has changed not only the technical possibilities for rapid information transfer, but also the concept of communication itself. Information and communication technologies have facilitated the development of communication capabilities that enable virtual interpersonal interaction in real-time, resulting in the emergence of virtual social networks, which can be considered an information society phenomenon. Bessarab et al. (2021), A social network is an online media for social communication in cyberspace. The users can easily conduct chats or communicate and share messages. The online media features used are diverse such as: WhatsApp, Telegram, Faceook, Twitter, Instagram, and others.

Social networks, which have only recently emerged, have experienced a social boom and are now a common feature and integral part of the information society. There are a plenty of of social networks available on the Internet today, and they are constantly expanding and developing, both extensively and intensively. At the beginning of 2020, the global number of social network users surpassed 3.8 billion people, a 9 percent increase over 2019, and their number will continue to grow, which will be aided by the trend of people actively transitioning to use social networks from mobile devices. In economically developed countries, social network users account for 98-99 percent of the population (Digital, 2019).

2.6 Relevance studies

There are several previous studies that have been viewed having similarities with this research, as a reference for this study.

The first previous research was done by Kartina et al. (2019) from Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika. The title of this research is “The Reason Of The Main Characters Using Slang Words In *Daedpool* Movie Directed By David Leitch”. The goal of this research is to determine how many slang words were discovered and why the main character in David Leitch's *Deadpool 2* movie used slang words. The analysis was limited to the dialogues of the main characters. The descriptive qualitative method was used in this analysis, along with library and internet research. Several processes are involved in the analysis. First, watch the movie several times to see how many slang words the main character uses. Second, make a note of slang words discovered using Coleman's theory and then analyze why the main character uses slang words using Wijaya's theory. The analysis discovered 66 data applications. The analysis also discovered how the main character can use slang words to express his emotions.

The second research was done by Rezeki et al. (2019) from English Department of STKIP Budidaya Binjai and Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatra Utara (2019). The title of this research is “Semantic Analysis Of Slang (SAOS) In Social Media Of Millenial Generation”. The goal of this research is to broaden current knowledge of the phenomenon of Semantics Analysis of Slang (SAOS) in Millennial Generation Social Media. This study

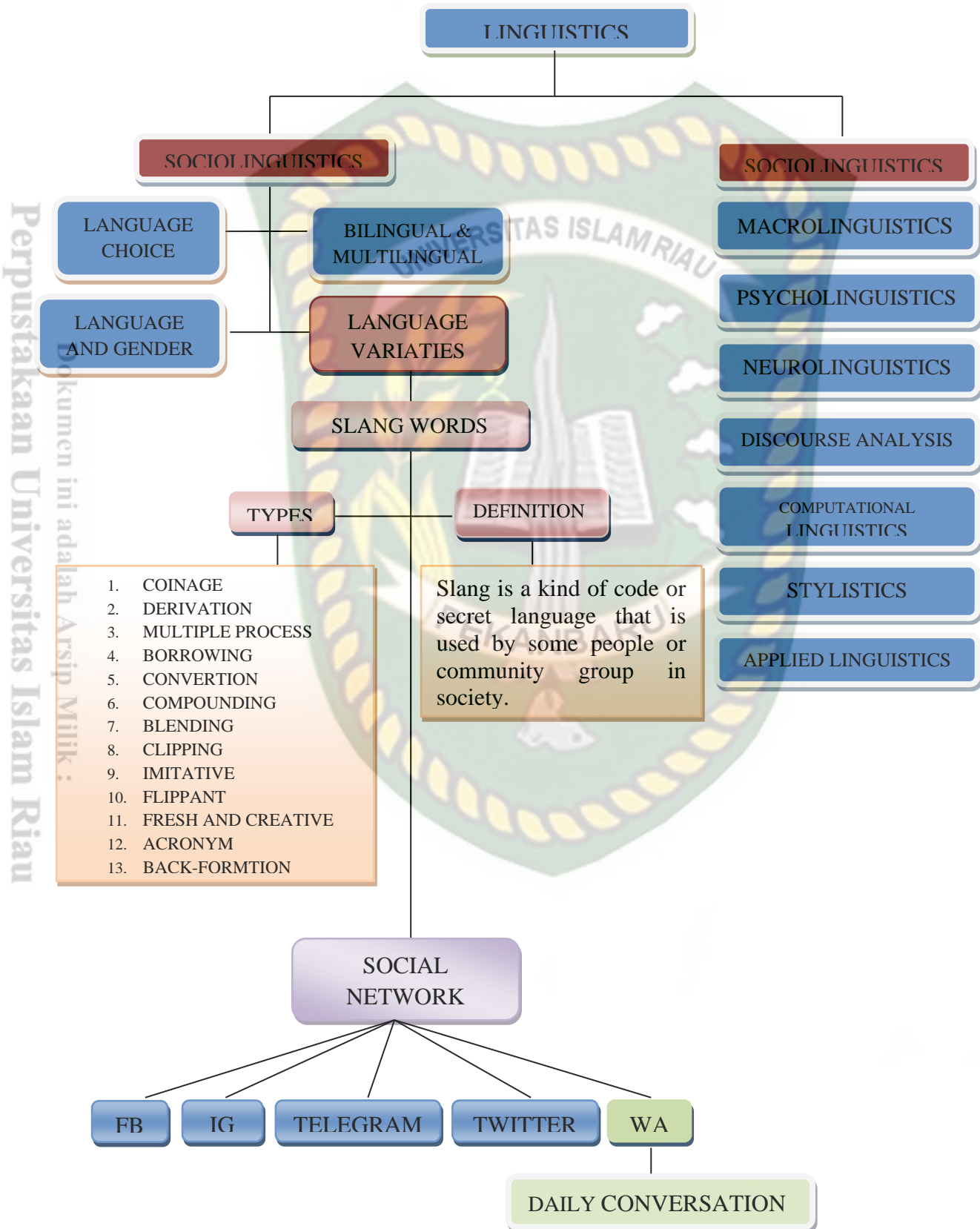
investigated: 1) classification of SAOS used by millennial generation in social media; 2) how the meaning of SAOS used by millennial generation in social media; 3) why millennial generation used SAOS in social media. This study used descriptive qualitative research to uncover data from the discourse of English Department students at Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara on social media platforms such as Facebook and Instagram, which was obtained through observation, interview, and documentation. According to the data, the millennial generation used slang language in their social media communication, specifically 33 slang languages on Facebook and 31 slang languages on Instagram. Slang styles included fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping. Millennials used SAOS in social media for a variety of reasons, including addressing, initiating relaxed conversations, expressing impressions, and displaying intimacy.

The third research was done by Alfariy et al. (2022) from Universitas Diponegoro (2022). The title of this research is "The Influence Of Slang On The Communication Of The Vocational Students at Universitas Diponegoro On Social Media, WhatsApp. The research aims to broaden current knowledge of the phenomenon of slang's emergence, which prompted the author to investigate the influence of slang in the communication between students at Diponegoro University's Vocational College on WhatsApp, which is frequently used when communicating in non-formal situations. This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach based on journal articles and research instruments in the form of screenshots of student communication in

WhatsApp. The findings indicated that slang could facilitate student communication; additionally, slang requires media to spread. Slang will always exist because it is more adaptable and convenient to use in daily activities.



2.7 Conceptual Freamwork



CHAPTER III

RESERACH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Data Description

This chapter discussed and explained about data finding which were found by researcher in Whatsapp group. The title of this research was “ A Study of English Slang Words Used by 8th Semester Students in Daily Conversation Through Social Network at English Study Program of FKIP UIR”. This research was conduct to find out types of English slang words thats commonly used by 8th semester English students of FKIP UIR on Whatsapp group in the form of written text. There are 25 slang words thats found on the conversation in the group. This research was qualitative research which was aimed to analyzed the finding data by description approach. The researcher has identified each slang based on the types that found on daily conversation and then the findings.

3.2 Data Analysis

Slang is a type of informal language that arose as a result of the rapid expansion of modern words and is used as a creative expression by people to make words more simple and easier to say, defined by Agustin et al. (2021). There are 13 types of English

slang according to the experts who were taken by researchers as a reference, but in this study only found 6 types of English slang that commonly used by used by 8th semester English Study Program students at FKIP UIR, such as: *acronym, clipping, imitative, flippant, compounding, and fresh and creative*. The following is an analysis of the slang words found in the WhatsApp group in daily conversation based on the 6 types of English slang.

1. Acronym

Acronyms are abbreviations that are usually formed from a name or phrase and the initial letter of the word. The researcher discovered nine acronym processes. There are; *Nvm, Ily, JDI, Tbh, OMG, CYA, 2nite, BTW, and PC*.

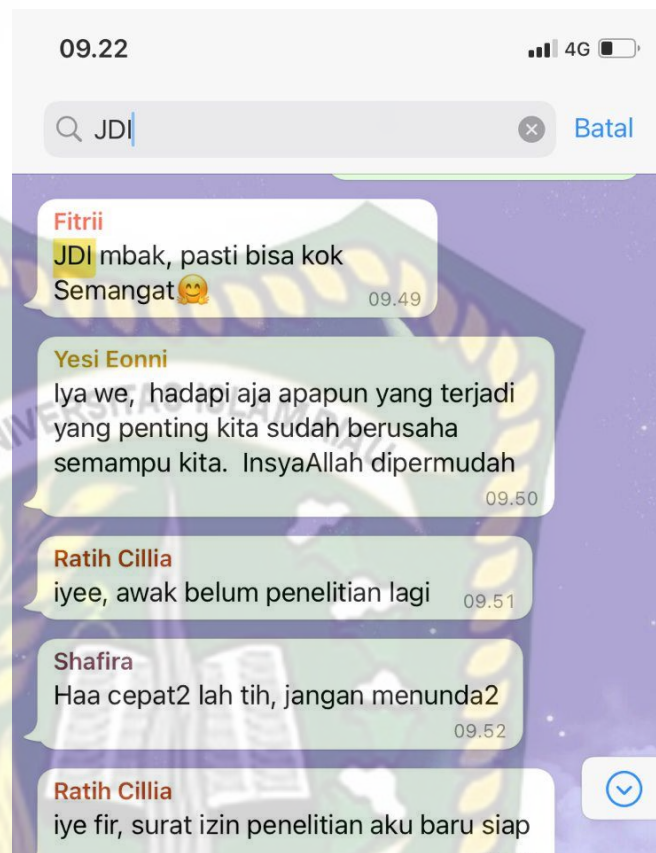
- 1.) NVM: The slang term *Nvm* is most commonly used in texting as an abbreviation for the phrase "**nevermind.**" It is used to tell someone to disregard something previously mentioned.



- 2.) ILY: *Ily* is a word that is an acronym, because formed by taking the initial sounds or letter of the word of phrase and uniting them into a combination. *Ily* is shortening from **I Love You**. In this chat *ily* used to express feelings, deliberately abbreviated because they are embarrassed if they write completely "**I love you**", as in the example above.



3.) JDI: JDI stands for “**just do it**”, it is usually used when texting with friends, as in the following conversations JDI is used to give encouragement.



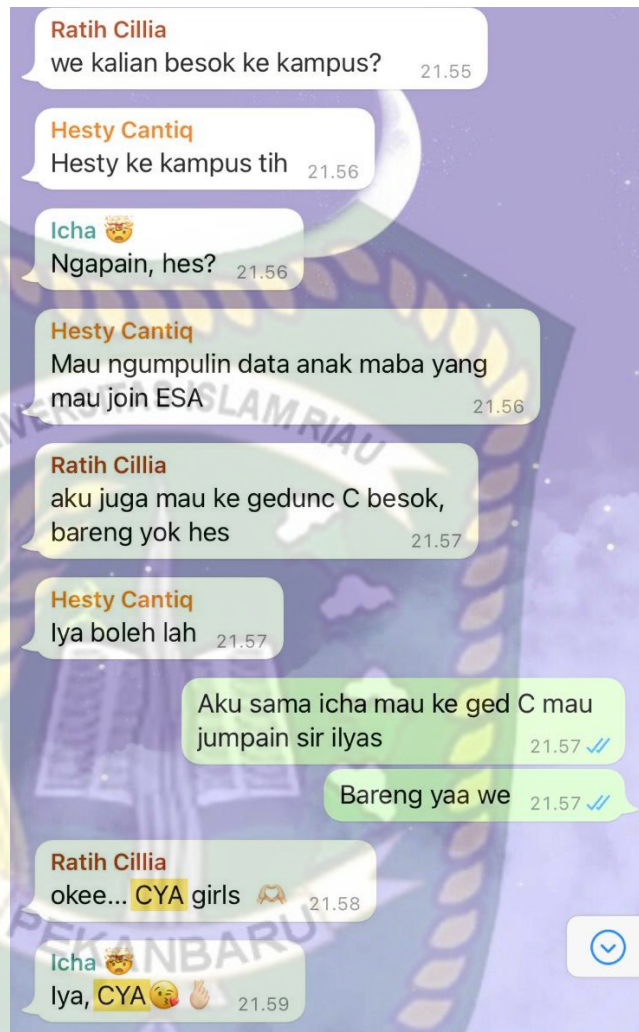
- 4.) TBH: *TBH* is a shortened form of "to be honest," and it is usually used at the beginning or end of a sentence to convey frankness. If someone wants to be candid about an opinion, they could say "*TBH, I hate cat.*" Of course, *TBH* can also be used as a context for bluntness, flattery, or insult. As the context in the conversations, yesi was honest that she was going hometown so she couldn't hangout with her friends.



5.) **OMG**: *OMG* is a slang term. It is one of the most commonly used acronyms in online chat and texting. *OMG* stands for “**oh my God**”. *OMG* used to express surprised or excited about something. Through in this conversation, virda expressed shock and excited for Jaemin’s photo that shafira sent, so she said “*OMG* gaya banget Jaemin”.



- 6.) **CYA:** *CYA* is the written abbreviation for “see you”. *CYA* is used a fast way to type “see ya”, the words of “see you” usually used when we are ending a conversation in a text, as in the following conversation that was carried out by ratih and her friends.



- 7.) **2NITE**: *2NITE* is an abbreviation that is widely used in texting on the social media, *2NITE* in slang for shortening the word of “Tonight”.



- 8.) **BTW:** *BTW* is an acronym that is most often used when chatting, *BTW* it stands for "**by the way**", the context of using *BTW* to discuss topics that are different from the initial conversation.



- 9.) **PC:** *PC* stands for “**personal chat**” or also known as “**private chat**”, this slang term is often used when we want to chat with someone privately.



2. Clipping

Clipping is a slang term for reducing a word. Clipping can happen at the beginning or end of a word. During the clipping process, it may also be updated with new spellings. The researcher discovered two types of clipping slang in this study: *eatin'* and *aight*.

- 1.) Eatin': The term eatin' is a slang term came from the word eating. This word is called clipping because it is a shortening of the word eating, but this word is just cutting

from the spelling 'g'. The process can be seen as follow:

eating→eatin+(')



- 2.) Aight: The slang word *aight* found in this following conversations group is categorized into clipping type, The word *aight* is a slang word where the original word is **alright** and deleted the alphabet “g” and still has the meaning in "fine or satisfactory" situation.



3. Imitative

Imitative is a type of slang word that imitating or derived from the Standard English Word, using the Standard English words in different meanings, or combining two different words stated by Nuraeni et al. (2021). There is two slang expressions found in this study are: *wanna* and *y'all*.

- 1.) **Wanna**: *Wanna* is a slang term formed by combining two words to form the new word with its own meaning. *Wanna* is derived from the words **want** and **to** combined into one word.



- 2.) Y'all: The slang type of *y'all* is imitative because combined from two different words, "**you and all**". This slang was used when addressing or referencing two or more people.



4. Flippant

Flippant is slang composed of two or more words in which the words unrelated to the denotative meaning Devi et al. (2022). There are six slang that are categorized in this flippant type such as: *break a leg*, *real hunk*, *i'm burn out*, *i'm ass out*, *i'm dying to*, and *you killed it*.

- 1.) Break a leg: The slang term "break a leg" is used to wish someone well/good luck. It refers to a theatrical superstition wishing good luck to be tempting fate, which is commonly used for actors.



- 2.) **Real hunk:** *Real hunk* called flippant because there is no denotative meaning correlation between the word of **real** and **hunk** which means as a “*handsome man*”.



- 3.) **I'm burn out:** This slang term refers to someone who is mentally or physically exhausted as a result of overwork. As in the context of the following discussion, Ratih expresses her tiredness by using the slang "*burn out*" when texting on Whatsapp group.



- 4.) **I'm dying to:** *I'm dying to* is made by more than two words and the words composed not correlated with denotative meaning so called flippant. *I'm dying to* means someone desperate to have, know, and do something.



- 5.) **I'm ass out:** This slang term is frequently used to describe someone who is “**broke or penniless**”.



- 6.) **You Killed it:** *killed* it is a slang term used when you have achieved something incredible, good, or even perfect.



5. Fresh and creative

Fresh and creative slang words have a brand new vocabulary, clever imagination, informal variety, and can be current words or even old words that people do not know Darma Putra (2018). Six slang expressions discovered in this study were classified as fresh and creative slang terms, as follows:

- 1.) **Hats off to:** If you say you take your hat off to someone, it means you admire them for something they have accomplished. This slang term is used to express congratulations to someone (removing one's hat is usually a sign of respect). The slang word keeps improving by using new word created through imagination.

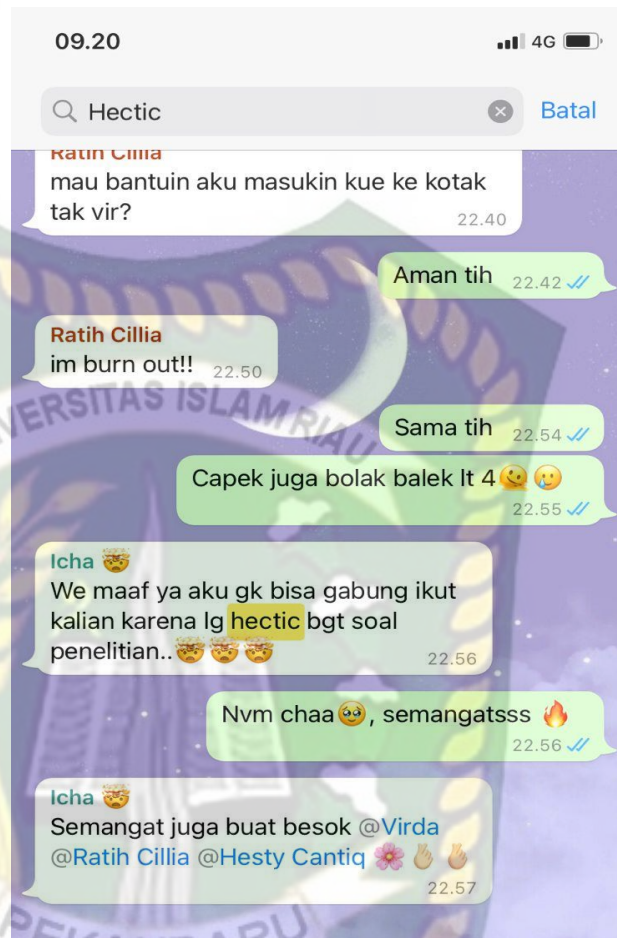


- 2.) **Spill:** *Spill* is a slang term derived from the root "spill the tea," which means to tell the gossip or to say and leak something secret to someone else. *Spill* is simply a

shortened and modernized version of an old phrase



3.) **Hectic:** *hectic* is a modern slang term that means "**busy or filled with activity.**" *Hectic* is known as the Fresh and Creative type because he uses new vocabulary created by the imagination.



- 4.) **That's Dope:** *That's dope* is an expression that means "very cool." *Dope* is classified as a fresh and creative type due to the variation of new vocabulary from the word "cool."



- 5.) **Healing:** *Healing* is a slang term that is currently more popular, *Healing* is self-medication of mental health, and also when we are tired in carrying out activities. Its use on social media is often associated with calming ourself by going somewhere we enjoy. As a new term from the word "**vacation or self-mediation,**" include the type of fresh and creative.



- 6.) **I feel you:** *I feel you* is a slang term to show that we understand what he/she is saying and feeling.



6. Compounding

A process of combining words to form new words; the words have their own meaning but can be combined to form new words. Only one slang word containing the compounding type was discovered in this study.

- 1.) **Hangout:** *hangout* means spending time with someone or with a group of friends. Hangout called compounding because combining the two word of “**hang**” and “**out**” become one and it produce new single term that is “*hangout*”.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presented the conclusion about a study of English slang words used by 8th semester students in daily conversation through social network at English Study Program of FKIP UIR. The conclusion related with the research question on chapter I, they were; types of English slang used by 8th semester students of English Study Program at FKIP UIR through social network. This chapter also presented some suggestion to the students of English Study Program, the next researcher, and the readers.

4.1. Conclusion

After analysis the data, the researcher concluded that the assumption of students of 8th semester English Study Program at FKIP UIR often use slang words in their daily conversations through social network it really happened. The researchers found 25 slang words used by 8th semester English students, from 13 types of slang according to experts who as a reference for analyzing data only 6 types of slang used by 8th semester English students FKIP UIR were found, those are: *acronyms, clipping, imitative, flippant, fresh and creative, and compounding*. As a comparison of the 25 slang words found in this study, there were 9 slang categorized as acronyms, 2 slang categorized as clipping, 2 slang categorized as imitative, 5 slang categorized as flippant, 6 slang categorized as fresh and creative and 1 slang categorized as compounding. The acronym dominated the type of

slang words commonly used by 8th semester English Study Program students at FKIP UIR in their daily conversations via Whatsapp groups.

4.2 Suggestion

Based on the research result, the researcher would like to give suggestion as follows:

1. For English Study Program Students

The researcher hopes it will be helpful and useful if the English Study Program to know more about sociolinguistics, especially their mastery of knowledge about slang words.

2. For the Readers

For the readers they can use this research result as an additional information in their understanding of new phenomena sociolinguistics by knowing slang words.

3. For the Next Reseacher

It will be beneficial if the next researcher display more content about English slang words and also the function of acronyms types.

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