

## **AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION OF SLANG WORDS FOUND IN SHORT STORIES IN TEENAGER MAGAZINES ANEKA YESS!**

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### **Abstrak**

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) mendeskripsikan tipe-tipe pembentukan kata dari kosakata slang yang ditemukan di cerita-cerita pendek dari majalah remaja *Aneka Yess!* edisi 2002 hingga 2012, (2) mendeskripsikan tipe-tipe pembentukan kata dari kosakata slang yang sering digunakan pada setiap tahun tersebut, (3) mendeskripsikan apakah ada kosakata slang yang benar-benar berubah pada saat itu. Data dalam penelitian ini berupa kosakata slang. Sumber utama data dari penelitian ini adalah semua cerita pendek dari majalah remaja *Aneka Yess!* edisi 2002 hingga 2012. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan metode baca dan catat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kosakata slang di cerita pendek dari majalah remaja *Aneka Yess!* edisi 2002 hingga 2012 memiliki tipe-tipe *word formation* acronym, abbreviation, blending, clipping, coinage, compounding, multiple processes, borrowing, reduplication, dan affixation. Dari seluruh kosakata slang tersebut, jenis *word formation* yang sering digunakan setiap edisi adalah *coinage*. Dalam penelitian ini, kosakata yang benar-benar berubah hanya kata “*badung*” yang digantikan oleh kosakata “*bandel*”.

Kata kunci: word formation, slang, language change

### **A. Introduction**

Language is the most fundamental instrument of human communication. Human have used the language for long time. It is impossible for human being to interact without language. Language is used for any kind of activity of human life. The understanding of language as the social function becomes the main purpose of human life to interact with others. The development of language itself happens through the development of human social life.

Language is very linked with culture and social system of certain community who use the language. This case may allow the differentiation of diction between some areas with another. Besides that, the complex community, the different areas, social statues, level of education, and the different types of social interaction will produce the variation of language. One of those variations is slang.

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Slang is used in informal situations and the purpose is to get close relationship with others. In social life, there are always certain groups of people who have particular language. It is a symbol of their group which is marked by their creativity toward language. It will make they are different from others. This characteristic is only understood by their groups. One of those groups is teenager. Teenager is creative and productive human being in producing new vocabulary in communication and interaction. If we talk about slang, it means that we also talk about teenagers' creativity. Teenagers tend to use slang language in their daily communication especially in informal situation. According to Richard (1985), slang is used for a very informal speech variety which often serves as an "in group" language such as teenagers, army and pop group. Slang is considered as a result of the rapid growth of the new word or term that is happening. It is such kind of teenagers' creative expression to make the words simpler and efficient to be spoken. It develops more and more until it becomes the common way to say something.

In daily communication, the teenagers often use the slang language rather than the standard language because the function of slang is not only to show the solidarity, humor, fun and intimacy, but also to be used as a mark of the identity of the teenager. Another motive is to simplify the word so it easy to be delivered. This case happened because the young generation wants to be different and have creativity even though traditionally it carried a negative connotation. Akmajian et al (2001) state that the speakers show enormous creativity in their use of slang (it is, indeed, one of the most creative areas of language use), and it is often the source of a good deal of humor. The development of slang language itself always changes from time to time. It makes the people especially the old people confuse when they hear the slang words are spoken by the teenagers. They think that slang words today are different from what they have found in some years ago.

Slang words can also be found in written language such as magazines, newspaper and so on. Ardianto et al (2007:117) states that the history of magazine as a mass media in Indonesia begins from the independence of Indonesia. There were some magazines at that time such as *Pantja Raja*, *Menara Merdeka*, *Pahlawan*, *Arena* and many others. They also say that kind of magazines made based on the function of magazine. Teenager magazine such as *Aneka Yess!* also applies the slang words because their readers are mostly the young people. In written data, the use of slang words changed over the time. As a part of language variation, the phenomena of using the slang words in Indonesia are more frequent and it will influence the maintenance of language. The teenagers tend to create and use the new terms and words so these actions will shift the shape and meaning of the previous words. The young people do not have loyalty and their negative attitude toward language will be the basic factor of the change of language. The use of slang words in social interaction frequently will lead the producing of new vocabulary from time to time. Sometimes the old people do not understand about the meaning of the slang words used by the teenagers and how those words are formed.

Based on those phenomena, the researcher interests to analyze the change of slang word as found in short stories in teenager magazines *Aneka Yess!*. In order to see the changing of slang word itself, the written data should be used. The researcher chooses the teenager magazine *Aneka Yess!* because in this magazine there are many slang words found and the readers of this magazine are mostly teenagers. Besides that, the researcher chooses the short story rubric of this magazine. These short stories are sent by the teenagers as their works so there will be many slang words can be found because the teenagers want to express their feeling by using their daily language. Furthermore, the researcher uses editions around 2002 until 2012 years because in this study the researcher wants to analyze the type of word formation of the slang words from time to time, in this case 2002 until 2012 years.

## **B. Methodology**

This research is categorized as diachronic study where the researcher will analyze the phenomena of language change related to slang words at any given point of time, which are 2002 until 2012 years. Schendl (2001:8) states that diachronic linguistic is about the processes of language development over time.

Besides that, this research is the qualitative research. In this research, the project is based on the language and literary resources. According to Creswell (2003:18), a qualitative research is one in which the inquirer often makes knowledge claims based primarily on constructivist perspectives (i.e., the multiple meanings of individual experiences, meanings socially and historically constructed, with an intent of developing a theory or pattern) or advocacy/participatory perspectives (i.e., political, issue-oriented, collaborative, or change oriented) or both. Furthermore, it also uses strategies of inquiry such as narratives, phenomenologies, ethnographies, grounded theory studies, or case studies. The researcher collects open-ended, emerging data with the primary intent of developing themes from the data.

Method of this research is comparative method where the purpose is to compare everything exists in the present and in the past whether there are descriptions, noted, analysis, and interpreting the condition in the present. In the other word, comparative research is to get the information about the current situation compared with the past situation. Based on this point of view, this research is a comparative research because in the point of time given, there are so many slang words found. The researcher categorizes them into old, new and has survived. Those words will be compared based on they form and meaning so it easy to see the frequency of that change and how the old word replaced by the new one.

## **C. Discussion**

After collecting all of the data, the researcher found 168 slang words of all of editions which come from 88 kinds of words. The researcher found ten types of word formation processes in forming the words.

Table 1 Percentage of Word Formation of Slang Word Found in Short Stories in Teenager Magazine *Aneka Yess!* 2002 until 2012 editions.

Number	Type of Word Formation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Abbreviation	2	2,3%
2	Acronym	10	11,4%
3	Blending	11	12,5%
4	Borrowing	2	2,3%
5	Clipping	3	3,4%
6	Coinage	45	51,1%
7	Compounding	5	5,7%
8	Affixation	2	2,3%
9	Reduplication	1	1,1%
10	Multiple Processes	7	8%
<b>Total</b>		<b>88</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table 1 above shows the findings of word formation of slang words found in short stories of teenager magazine *Aneka Yess!* 2002 until 2012 editions. There were 88 kinds of words which were formed by ten types of word formations processes. They were 2 (2,3%) words which were formed by abbreviation process, 10 (11,4%) by acronym, 11 (12,5%) by blending, 3 (3,4%) by clipping, 45 (51,1%) by coinage, 5 (5,7%) by compounding, 7 (8%) by multiple processes, 2 (2,3%) by borrowing, 2 (2,3%) by affixation, and 1 (1,1%) by reduplication.

From all of the types of word formations above, it can be seen that coinage is the dominant way in forming the new word. It can be seen from the words which are new and they were not available in standard language before. The teenagers also tend to create new term for saying certain thing. There were 45 words formed by coinage process (51,1%). The type of word formation which was rarely used was reduplication (1 word). The simplification motive is the basic factor. The teenagers tend to simplify their utterance in communicating with others.

Table 2 Percentage of Word Formation of Slang Word Found in Short Stories in Teenager Magazine *Aneka Yess!* Each of Year

Number	Year	Type of Word Formation
1	2002	Acronym (17,6%), blending (5,9%), clipping (5,9%), <b>coinage (52,9%)</b> , compounding (5,9%) and multiple process (11,8%).
2	2003	Blending (13,3%), borrowing 6,7%), clipping 6,7%), <b>coinage (40%)</b> , affixation (6,7%), and multiple process (26,7%).

3	2004	Abbreviation (8,3%), blending (8,3%), clipping (8,3%), <b>coinage (41,7%)</b> , compounding (8,3%), affixation (8,3%) and multiple process (16,7%).
4	2005	Abbreviation (8,3%), acronym (8,3%), blending (16,7%), <b>coinage (25%)</b> , compounding (16,7%), affixation (8,3%), and multiple process (16,7%).
5	2006	Blending (11,8%), borrowing (5,9%), clipping (5,9%), <b>coinage (47,1%)</b> , compounding (11,8%), affixation (5,9%), and multiple process (11,8%).
6	2007	Acronym (23,1%), blending (23,1%), borrowing (7,7%), <b>coinage (23,1%)</b> , reduplication (7,7%), and multiple process (15,4%).
7	2008	Acronym (6,3%), blending (18,8%), clipping (6,3%), <b>coinage (43,8%)</b> , compounding (6,3%), and multiple process (18,8%).
8	2009	Acronym (6,3%), blending (12,5%), <b>coinage (62,5%)</b> , compounding (12,5%), and multiple process (6,3%).
9	2010	Acronym (16,7%), blending (12,5%), <b>coinage (54,2%)</b> , compounding (4,2%), reduplication (4,2%), and multiple process (8,4%).
10	2011	Acronym (15,4%), blending (30,8%), borrowing (7,7%), <b>coinage (38,5%)</b> , and multiple process (7,7%).
11	2012	Acronym (7,7%), blending (30,8%), borrowing (7,7%), <b>coinage (38,5%)</b> , and multiple process (15,4%).

The table 2 above shows the type of word formation of slang words each of year. All of the words found in all editions were mostly formed by the coinage process. It can be seen from the percentage of using the coinage process each of year. In 2009, there were many slang words formed by the coinage process (62,5%). The type of word formation which rarely used was reduplication. It was used only in 2007 and 2010 years.

Related to the slang word which totally changed, there was only the word “*badung*” which totally change. It changed become the word “*bandel*”. The word “*badung*” only found in the 2002 edition and not in the rest editions. The tendency of the teenager to use coinage process make this was word never used by the teenager in the other editions anymore.

The ability of people to modify their language will produce the variations of language; one of those variations is slang. Slang word tends to change because it is used by the teenager. Teenager is creative and productive human being. They tend to simplify and modify their language in order to be different with others. In this research, the researcher analyzed the language change of slang words found in short stories in teenager magazines *Aneka*

*Yess!* 2002 until 2012 editions. The writer found the type of word formation of slang words and the dominant type used each of the year.

Coinage process is the dominant way in forming the word found in the short stories of all editions of teenager magazines *Aneka Yess!* than the other processes. As we know that the reader of teenager magazines *Aneka Yess!* are mostly the young people, so in making the short stories the teenagers should use casual and interesting vocabularies. If they use the standard form, the readers will get bored to read their works and even do not want to read it at all.

The teenagers also modified their language by creating the new terms. For instance, there were the words *lebay*, *gebetan*, *jomblo*, *kepo*, *tengsin*, *antek*, *unyu-unyu* and so on. Those words were not found before, but now they are exist and used by the teenagers in daily communication. If they use the old form, they think that it's not interesting and boring, so they have to create new term to replace the old form of the word. Similarly, Howard (1984:21) states that slang tends to have a short life and reveal new words soon because slang easy gets bored. On the other hand, some slang words can stay longer. Their creativities in producing many new vocabularies make the teenagers often use slang rather than the standard language. The old people even do not understand what do those words mean and how they are formed. In short, slang words today are different from what they have long time ago. Slang words in their era have changed and replaced by the new one.

Coinage process was used in forming the word not only in the one edition, but also almost in all editions. This case happened because of several factors. One of them is the attitude of the speaker. The high tendency of the teenagers to use slang rather than standard language has caused the language changed. Schendl (2001:6) argues that one of the factors of language change is the attitude of the native speaker. He also says that language change can be unsettling and a widespread attitude is to see it as a change for the worse. Speakers of different periods and cultures have often tended to think that their own language is inferior to that of their forebears.

#### **D. Conclusions**

In this thesis, the researcher analyzed the type of word formation of slang words found in short stories in teenager magazines *Aneka Yess!* 2002 until 2012 editions. The findings show there are ten types of word formation processes used in short stories in teenager magazines *Aneka Yess!*. In creating the word, there are ten types of word formations used. The findings show there are many slang words found in short stories in teenager magazines *Aneka Yess!*. The slang words can be formed through several types of word formation processes. Ten of the types can be found in the findings.

There were many types of word formation processes found in the short stories in teenager magazines *Aneka Yess!* 2002 until 2012 editions. In creating the word, there are ten types of word formations used. The high tendency to be different with others and to show the intimacy make the coinage process became the dominant type used by the teenagers in modifying

their language. It can be proved by the amount of slang words which got this process. There are 45 words (51,1%) formed by coinage process.

All of the slang words found in short stories in teenager magazines *Aneka Yess!* 2002 until 2012 editions are formed by ten process. In each of year, there are different types used in forming the words. In general, the coinage process also becomes the dominant type used in every edition. It can be proven by the amount of the words which got this process. Other types are abbreviation, acronym, blending, clipping, compounding, reduplication, multiple process, affixation, and borrowing.

Furthermore, there is only the word “*badung*” which totally changed. It is replaced by the word “*bandel*” in the new editions. The word “*badung*” only found in 2002 edition. The tendency to use the coinage process makes it easy for the young people to produce many vocabularies.

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