

AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION PROCESS OF ENGLISH SLANG IN TEENAGER MOVIE SCRIPTS

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas pembentukan kata dari bahasa gaul Amerika yang terdapat dalam film remaja.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menemukan jenis pembentukan kata slang apa saja yang terdapat dalam dua jenis film remaja yaitu film "Camp Rock" dan film "Juno" berdasarkan teori pembentukan kata dari

O'Grady. Selain itu penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk membandingkan jenis pembentukan kata dari bahasa gaul dalam kedua film tersebut. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif. Dari hasil analisis, karakter-karakter dari dua film tersebut menggunakan banyak tipe pembentukan kata, seperti *coinage*, *internal change*, *clipping*, *affixation*, *derivation*, *compounding*, *blending* and *acronym*.

Hasil yang ditemukan pada film "Camp Rock", terdapat 32 data.

Jenis pembentukan kata yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah *clipping*, diikuti *coinage*. Setelah itu, *internal change*, kemudian *acronym* dan *affixation* serta *back formation*. Sedangkan pada film "Juno", terdapat 71 data.

Jenis pembentukan kata yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah *coinage*, setelah itu *compounding*, kemudian *clipping* sebanyak dan terakhir *derivation*, *affixation* serta *acronym*. Perbedaan kedewasaan masing-masing karakter dan alurnya merupakan faktor penting yang mempengaruhi perbedaan jenis pembentukan kata dalam film tersebut.

Kata Kunci : Slang, Word formation, Teenager movie

A. Introduction

Language plays an important role in our daily communication. People use that language to give information, express feeling, idea to other people. That's why language can be said as a medium of communication.

Language can be used in formal and informal situations. Formal or standard language used in formal context, while in informal context people usually use informal one. There are some kinds of language varieties that used in informal context, one of them is slang. According to Richard (1985) slang is used

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for informal speech variety which often serves as an “in group” language such as teenagers, army, and pop group. Slang is commonly used to show a special identity, to be popular, to get easier and simple conversation.

Slang spread quickly because it is used in several television programs, especially teenager’s program such as music and movie. It means that media is considered as one of a number of factors that enhances the development and spread of slang. Anderson and Trudgill (1983) add that slang is typical of spoken language. The example is like when he goes and watches soccer, they will hear a lot of slang

from the crowd but the next morning when people read about the match in the newspaper, there will be far less slang in the paper’s coverage of the game.

One of language development is creating new words by using word formation. Word as a part of language has important rule in forming a language. This research studied about one language development, word formation. Language always develops along with the users. So there are many new words that they created in their daily communication. According to Yule (1996) word formation process is a constant evolution of new terms and new uses of old terms as a reassuring sign of vitality and creativeness in the way a language is shaped by the needs of its users. The creation of new word formation depends on the creativity that language users have chosen. People as the users of language sometimes do not think about how a language is formed.

According to Wisniewski (2007) word formation referred to all processes connected with changing the form of the word by, for example, affixation, which is matter of morphology. In wider sense word formation denotes the processes of creation of new lexical units. To summarize, word formation is the rules of morphological which analyze the process of creating new words in a language. It is not only the way of creating new words, but also creating new meaning. Then there are also other expert including Yule (1996), Fromkin (1997), Parker and Riley (2005), Wisniewski (2007), and many others. In observing the word formation, O’Grady *et al* (1997) states there are fourteen types of word formation. They are affixation, cliticization, morpheme internal changes, suppletion, reduplication, compounding, derivation, conversion, clipping, blending, backformation, acronym, onomatopoeia, coinage.

Based on phenomena of language development in human life the researcher is interested to conduct the research about the word formation process of slang in the movie script of two teenager movies, *Camp Rock* and *Juno*. These were the western teenager movies in 2008 and 2007, has a lot of fans, especially teenagers, because its context is about teenaged daily life dealing with school, friends and love. The movie itself is a kind of reflection of real life. Therefore, it gave the portrait about the language used by young people in that time in western.

These reasons have made *Camp Rock* and *Juno* as the teenager movies become famous among teenagers. In this movie script, the characters mostly use the casual speech form, in which slang is also included in the conversations. It gave a reflection of phenomena about the use of language in the society. As sample the researcher examines all slang that are used in the movie script *Camp Rock*

and *Juno*. The researcher also compared both of those scripts about word formation of slang. For example:

*Mitchie: *Pretends to be surprised* Hmm, look at that! Oh, and great cheese omelet by the way! You should definitely add that to your cate menu.*

The slang *cate* which means catering, is reduced to the shorter form. In this case, the word catering was deleted into *cate* by deleting some syllables at the end. It means that clipping process was applied to this word because it was formed by shortening words through deleting one or more syllables. The example can be found in daily talk especially for young people, as we can see in *Camp Rock* movie.

B. Research Methodology

In this research, the researcher used descriptive method. The researcher would try to analyze the data and make a description about word formation of slang in teenager movie scripts and to compare the word formation process of slang both of those movie scripts. McNabb (2011) states that descriptive research deals with document pattern which will be analyzed and also involves gathering data that describe events and then the data will be organized, tabulated, depicted, and described.

In addition, Aditya (2009) assumes that descriptive research tends to describe a phenomena or individual characteristic, situation, certain group accurately. The main purpose of this research is to describe the picture or draw the factual facts objectively.

By applying this research method, the researcher would try to describe and interpret the current problem based on the accurate data. This research dealt with the conversation of two movie script with same genres, they are teenager movie, and analyze the word formation process of slang in those movies. As the sources of the data, *Camp Rock* were retrieved from <http://www.scribd.com/doc/75209414/Original-Camp-Rock-Script> while *Juno* from <http://www.imsdb.com/scripts/Juno.html>. The researcher would use those scripts as guidance in making the transcript of those movies.

In collecting the data, the researcher read both of movie scripts and highlight the word which contain slang. Second, the researcher identified the sentence of the dialogue which have slang words and outs the marked data in note-taking papers. Third, the data was tabulated based on the types of word formation process. The researcher analyzed the data based on the relevant theory, and finally the researcher and showed what word formation process of slang tend to used and then compared the word formation process of slang both of those scripts.

In analyzing the data, the researcher identified the meaning of those slangs. After that the researcher classified slang based on the class of word and type they belong which are based on the word-formation processes of O'Grady *et al* theory. Then, the data was compared to find out what word formation process tend to used in those movie scripts. Finally, the researcher made a conclusion based on the research.

C. Discussion

Based on the analysis of the dialogue in Camp Rock, there are 32 data of word formation process of slang. From the 32 data, clipping is type of word formation that mostly used it is 11 data. After that coinage is the second type of word formation that mostly used, it is 9 data. Then, it is followed by internal change in 7 data next is acronym is 2 data and the last are affixation, derivation and back formation only 1 data.

The percentage of the word formation process of slang in Camp Rock, can be seen from the Table.1 below.

Table 1: The Types of Word Formation in Camp Rock

Types of Word Formation	Data	Percentage (%)
Coinage	9	28%
Clipping	11	34.4%
Internal Change	7	22%
Affixation	1	3.1%
Compounding	1	3.1%
Acronym	2	6.3%
Back Formation	1	3.1%
Total	32	100%

Based on the table above, it shows that from 32 data of word formation in Camp Rock, clipping is type of word formation that mostly used it is about 34.4%. After that coinage is the second type of word formation that mostly used as the percentage about 28%. Then, it is followed by internal change about 22%, next is acronym is about 6.3% and the last are affixation, derivation and back formation is about 3.1%.

. There are 11 data indicate of clipping category. One of the example of the utterance which belong to violation of maxim quality can be seen in the sample 33. In the sample 33, the focus analysis is Juno's statement. **JUNO** :*(blushes) Because they're your fave. And you can never have too much of your favorite one-calorie breath mint.* The word *fave* comes from favorite, which is clipped by cutting of words and replacing with certain new spelling. It means that clipping refers to shortening, cutting or reducing long words. This film is teens. Most of the characters are teens, they are about 16 years old. They are Mitchie, Shane, Tess. Shane and Tess are popular girls in her school. It can be seen that they have a gang in her school. The members of her gang are coming from rich student who have same interests. Mitchie wants to join Tess's group but she is not rich enough. One day their school has a plan to go camping. Mitchie really wants to go there but her family does not have enough money to go there. It can be concluded that their friendship is not mature or adolescence enough. According to

Hurlock (1973), adolescence is a period of transition when the individual changes physically and physiological changes, though the biological or physiological ones are the easiest to measure objectively. These phenomena happen in most teenagers. The impacts can be seen in the language that they used. They tend to make language become short or reduce in conversation each other.

There is 9 data which belong to the coinage category. One of the example of coinage category is in the sample 1. *Comes out first in a black/blue/green polka dotted dress then a cute red shirt with jeans/capris with a matching red hat then puts the polka dotted dress back on.*

The word 'capris' means pants that are longer than shorts but shorter than jeans. There is no connection between word jeans and capris because these words are forming slang by creating a new term which is different from the existing word. So it can be said word capris is categorized into coinage category of word formation process. But based on the particular group of people usage, capris is derived from jeans which is popular in casual talks among young people so that's why the word capris is only used by particular people. That's why capris is categorized to slang. The word formation of slang in Camp Rock movie script, the researcher found coined slang are mostly formed by the invents totally new terms from scratch, which can possibly come from the old to the new uses. Total of coinage in this movie script are 9, they are they are capris (datum no.1), baranese(3), boo (6), eenie, meenie, minie (10), carbs (12), jerk (17), honey (25), dude (30), guys (31). These words do not have any connection with those known to many.

The data of internal changes are 7. It can be seen in the Brown's dialogue. **Brown:** *Rise and shine supa star.* The slang supa means super and its part of morpheme internal change category. There are 7 internal changes found in this movie script, such as jagga (4), winna (5), supa (9), ya (13), hel-lo (14), whateva (18), tha (24). The data on the sentence above is 'supa', that word was created by substituting one non-morphemic segment for another. Besides that the word supa comes from super by substituting the vowel a to e. It means that internal change process was applied to this word since it was created by substituting one non-morphemic segment for another. Internal change is a process that substitutes one non-morphemic segment for another. This dialogue happened when Brown talked to Shane about singing contest in their school and Brown wants Shane to be a super star. It indicates that the dialogue happens between two teenagers in informal situation, it seem from the language that they used.

The data of acronym category are 2. It focuses on Tess's statement. **Tess:** **Holds up three fingers to her face to make a W--to--E--to--M--to-an L*.* The slang WEML comes from What Ever Major Level which is created from taking the initial letters of all of the words in a phrase, reading them separately and written in capital letters. Acronym is like words are pronounced as the spelling indicates and derived from the initials of several words. It means that acronym process is applied to this word because it is formed by from taking the initial letters of all of the words in a phrase. Usually this word used by teenagers to mock their friends. It can be said that this word is used by a particular group or people to mock other person without him knowing being mocked. It indicated that

this word is kind of secret language. The total number of acronym is 2, they are WEML (15) and AWOL (32).

The data which indicate compounding, affixation and back formation category have the same number. They are only one. For compounding, the data is focuses on Mitchie’s statement in sample 11. *Mitchie: Love it, totally bling-a-licious.* The slang bling a licious means like sparkling or shining. The word bling means shine and licious is suffix added to a word to emphasis. Based on the the story in that movie script, bling a licious means a shine jewelry and tends to used by teenagers. Compounding is combining two or more words to produce a single form that denotes thing. The word bling a licious is constructed from more than two words but it refers to one object. The word that used suffix –licious is familiar in teens world. They used this word to show their identity (teenagers) and to show in tune with the times. And then for affixation focuses on Tess’s statement in sample 7. *Tess: Hey Caitlyn. Your folks still wowing them on the cruise ships?* The slang ‘wowing’ which means wow, undergoes the process of affixation. Normally, there are three types of affixes, such as prefixes, suffixes and infixes. In affixation process, there is same meaning of those words even its add an affix. Wowing is derived from the word wow and suffix –ing. Suffix is an affix that is attached to the end of its base. That’s why it can be categorized into affixation category of word formation process. Affixation is the process of adding an affix. An affix that is attached to the front of its base is called a prefix while an affix that is attached to the end of its base is termed a suffix. Both types of affixes occur within a base. The word wow is commonly used by people, but teenager prefer use wowing than another word that has same meaning, like amazing, great. They used it to show their identity as teenager, creative and used simple language. The last is back formation. The sample can be seen in sample 15 on Shane’s statement. *Shane: But it keeps the posers away. I never know if people are hanging with me for the free stuff, or for the parties.* The slang ‘posers’ means comes from party which is related into a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language. It means that backformation process is applied to this word because it is formed by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language. Back formation is also called the creating of new words through forming a word into another word by taking of what looks like a typical affix in the language. It is a process that creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language.

Different from Juno, there are 71 data of word formation process of slang. Word formation which mostly used is coinage. It is indicated 51 coinage from 71 data. After coinage, the next category of word formation that mostly used is compounding. It has 12 data. Then clipping 4 data. Derivation, affixation and acronym have the same number. They are only one data.

The percentage of the maximum violation in the Juno, can be seen from the Table.2 below.

Table 2: The Types of Word Formation Process in Juno

Types of Word	Total	Percentage (%)
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Formation		
Coinage	52	71.8%
Compounding	12	17%
Clipping	4	7%
Derivation	1	1.4%
Affixation	1	1.4%
Acronym	1	1.4%
Total	71	100%

The table above shows the type of word formation which mostly used is coinage. It is indicated about 71.8% coinage from 71 data. The rest are 17% for compounding about 17% and then clipping is about 7% and for derivation, affixation and acronym are 1.4%.

There are 52 data of coinage in this movie. One of the examples of coinage category can be seen from sample 35. In the sample, *JUNO :Quiet, Banana. Hey, shut your **gob** for a second, okay.* The slang gob means mouth. There is no connection between mouth and gob. It means forming slang by creating a new term or expression, which is different from the existing word. Meanwhile, the word gob only used by particular group of people. That word commonly used by teenagers. So it can be said that the word gob is categorized into coinage category word formation process. Coinage is creation of a new word since there is no appropriate borrowed or native word to express it. In analyzing the the word formation of slang in Juno movie script, the researcher found coined slang mostly are formed by the word compilation and by the words that are derived from the new uses of the old use. Coinage category is the mostly used in this movie. In this film, Juno faces her pregnancy in her young age. A teenager who has her big problems and faces it alone without any people who makes her realizes or conscious about what she had done and bring her to a better way can be worse psychologically. According to Powel (1971) adolescence has further been described as a period during which maturity is attained, a period of transition between childhood and adulthood, a period during which an emotionally immature individual approaches the culmination of his physical and mental growth: a time of rebirth. The effects of these problems can be seen in the language that she used in daily life. With all of problems surrounding Juno, it will affect her psychology. It can be seen as she came from a broken home family, boyish teenager, teenage pregnancy, etc. These make her having a hard time to be friends with anyone. Automatically she creates a small group in making conversation that will form some new words.

There are 12 data of compounding in this movie. In the sample 43, Deadbeat

*JUNO :Oh yeah. I'm kind of a **deadbeat** lab partner, huh?*

The slang deadbeat is made from the word dead and beat. Dead as noun means the one who died. Beat as noun means rhyme, tempo. If it is combined, they have different meaning. The word deadbeat means a person unable to pay his bills. It can be seen that the word deadbeat is derived from two words combine but it has different meaning if combined. That's why the word deadbeat is categorized into compounding category of word formation process. Compounding words are the result of joining two separate words to produce a single form without eliminating each of the original words. It can be said as a process of word formation in which two different words are joined together to form a new meaning. It is categorized into slang because it is used by teenagers, it can be seen from the dialogue of movie scripts, between Juno and Bleeker. The categories of the word are noun, adjective, and verb. The data of coinage can be seen in sample 38, 39, 42, 43, 53, 57, 59, 64, 67, 68, 74,92.

Clipping category can be seen in 4 data of this movie. In the sample 51, **LEAH** :*Oh, gruesome. I wonder if the baby's claws could scratch your **vag** on the way out?*The slang vag comes from vagina(female sex organ). This word was clipped by shortening one or more syllables. In this case, the word vagina was deleted into vag by deleting the end of the syllable. It means that clipping process was applied to this words because they were formed by shortening words through deleting two syllables. That's why this word is categorized into clipping category of word formation process. This word appear when Juno and Leah talk. Clipping is a word formation process by shortening a polysyllabic word through deleting one or more syllables. There are 4 data of clipping in this movie script, they are fave (33), meds (48), vag (51), pic (63).

Derivation, affixation and acronym have same data. They only have one data of each category. Derivation can be seen in sample 91, focuses on Leah's statement. **LEAH** :*God, **Spermy**. Must you always feed?*.The slang spermy which means to be covered in or to possess the characteristics of sperm.Spermy is derived from the word sperm and suffix -y. Derivation is made up from prefixes and suffixes. Prefix is an affix that is attached to the front of its base. While suffix is an affix that is attached to the end of its base. In this example the word spermy is derived from the word sperm and suffix -y and there is different meaning between both of words. So it can be categorized into derivation category of word formation process.Derivation is a process of creating a new word by using affix which the new word will has a different meaning and different word class from its base. There is one data of derivation in this movie script, spermy (91). Affixation is can be seen in sample 85. *Paulie is on the floor surrounded by old quizzes, studying like the tortured **brainiac** is. Mrs. Bleeker opens the bedroom door. Juno appears. Paulie jumps, startled.*Affixation only found one in this movie script, brainiac (85). The slang brainiac means who are extremely intelligent and it is used by particular people.In affixation process, there is same meaning of those words even its add an affix. Brainiac is derived from the word brain and suffix -iac. Suffix is an affix that is attached to the end of its base. That's why it can be categorized into affixation category of word formation process.Affixation, is the process of adding an affix. Normally, there are three types of affixes, such as prefixes, suffixes and infixes. Prefix attaches in the front of

the base while suffix attaches at the end of the base. This word commonly used by teenager to show that they are creative in choosing of word to make a conversation. The last is acronym. It can be seen in sample 69. **MARK** : *We'd better get back downstairs ASAP.*

The slang ASAP means As Soon As Possible which is created from taking the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word or separately. In this case, the word ASAP is read as a word and written in capital letters. It means that acronym process is applied to this word because it is formed by taking the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word or separately and its part of acronym category. Acronym is formed by taking the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word or separately. It can be said that teenagers tend to use this word. There is only one acronym found in this movie because this word is simple to say. script, ASAP (69).

Based on the findings and discussions above, there are some differences that were found in the movie scripts "*Camp Rock*" and "*Juno*". Total of data in *Camp Rock* are 32 while *Juno* are 71. Types of word formation used in *Camp Rock* were coinage, clipping, internal change, affixation, compounding, acronym, back formation. Meanwhile types of word formation which were used in the *Juno* were coinage, compounding, clipping, derivation, affixation, acronym and derivation. From the research, it was found that *Camp Rock* and *Juno* have different type of word formation. It can be seen that the similarities types of word formation between both of teenager films are coinage, clipping, affixation, compounding, and acronym. The differences types of word formation both of films are internal changes, derivation and back formation. While we only find internal changes in *Camp Rock*. It caused by the differences of the maturity of the characters between *Camp Rock* and *Juno*.

D. Conclusion and Suggestion

Based on the findings and discussions in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the word formation of slang can be found in the daily communication, in the conversation in the movie, etc. in this research word formation is used in the teenager movie scripts. In the "*Camp Rock*" script, there were 32 data of word formation process of slang. There is 11 data of clipping, 9 data of coinage, 7 data of internal change, 2 data of acronym and 1 data of affixation, compounding and back formation. While in "*Juno*" script, there are 71 data of word formation process of slang. There is 52 data of coinage, 12 data of compounding, 4 data of clipping, and one data of derivation, affixation and acronym.

The researcher suggests the reader to do the research about the word formation process of slang for the further discussion, because there are many interesting aspects which can be analyzed. Some people do not know how important and crucial to learn word formation of slang is, whether conversational maxim in daily activity, in movies, in magazines, etc.

Catatan : artikel ini disusun berdasarkan skripsi penulis dengan Pembimbing 1 Prof. Dr. HermawatiSyarifM.Humdan Pembimbing 2 Havid Ardi, S.Pd.,M.Hum

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