

THE USE OF ENGLISH SLANG WORDS IN INFORMAL COMMUNICATION AMONG 8th SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT IN BINUS UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

English slang is often used in informal communication. The purposes of this study are to find out the reason of using English slang, how students acquire English slang, and what kind of slang that they mostly use. This study uses qualitative method with the paradigm of experimental design to obtain quantitative data which are then analyzed using interpretative analysis. To collect the data, writers distributed questionnaire to 30 respondents randomly. The findings show that more than half of the respondents say that the reason behind the usage of English slang words is to cut down the time when talking, texting, or tweeting. TV and film are the most frequently used source for acquiring English slang words. The type of slang word which is most frequently used by the respondents is acronym. The result of the analysis also shows that although all respondents say that they know and think English slang words are interesting, more than a half of respondents say that they seldom use English slang words in communication. They still use standard words in informal communication. It is also found that English slang words that they acquire are not many. When they were ordered to write other English slang words they know and use, many respondents answered just one or two words; and even three respondents wrote nothing.

Keywords: *English slang, communication*

ABSTRAK

Bahasa Inggris gaul kerap digunakan dalam komunikasi informal. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui alasan penggunaan bahasa Inggris gaul, bagaimana mahasiswa memperoleh bahasa Inggris gaul dan jenis bahasa gaul yang sering digunakan. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan paradigma rancangan percobaan untuk memperoleh data kuantitatif yang kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan analisis interpretatif. Penulis membagikan kuesioner kepada 30 responden secara acak dalam mengumpulkan data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa lebih dari setengah responden mengatakan bahwa alasan penggunaan bahasa Inggris gaul adalah untuk mempersingkat waktu ketika berbicara, mengirim pesan, atau menge-tweet. TV dan film merupakan sumber yang paling sering digunakan untuk memperoleh kosakata bahasa Inggris gaul. Tipe bahasa gaul yang sering digunakan adalah akronim. Hasil analisis juga menunjukkan bahwa meskipun seluruh responden mengatakan mereka mengetahui dan berpikir bahwa bahasa Inggris gaul itu menarik, lebih dari separuh responden mengatakan mereka jarang menggunakannya dalam berkomunikasi. Mereka masih menggunakan kosakata standar dalam komunikasi informal. Selain itu, penelitian juga menunjukkan bahasa Inggris gaul yang mereka peroleh tidak banyak. Ketika responden diminta untuk menulis kosakata bahasa Inggris gaul yang mereka tahu dan gunakan, banyak responden menjawab hanya satu atau dua kata, bahkan tiga responden tidak menulis apa-apa.

Kata kunci: *bahasa Inggris gaul, komunikasi*

INTRODUCTION

For human being, communication is the important part in daily life. Communication is an activity of exchanging and conveying information by speaking or writing among people. Communication may involve conventional or unconventional signals, may be intentional or unintentional, and may take linguistic or nonlinguistic forms. Everyday people need to communicate with each other, whether directly face to face or indirectly over the phone or sending messages through mail, e-mail, sms, and so on.

Nowadays, communication is more modern and makes people easier to do communicating with their family or their friends which are away from them through instant messages, phone calls, and also video calls. All of those ways of communication can be done easily through cell phones, laptops, or computers. People cannot be separated with the use of their smartphones to communicate or just to open or to update their status on social media like Facebook or Twitter with their relatives or friends. This condition is not good because people are less doing direct communication, they prefer to make a call or to send text messages through their smartphone to communicate with someone. Whereas, the best way of communication is direct communication. It is because direct communication enables people to keep stronger relationship with others than indirect communication that leads people to become passive.

The important part of communication is language. People live in a world of language. Chomsky said studying human language is approaching some might call “human essence”, the distinctive tool which delivers feeling, ideas and opinions through communication. Fromkin and Rodman (1998) said that any child, born everywhere in the world, of any racial, geographical, social, economic heritage, is capable of learning any language to which he or she is exposed. The differences found among languages cannot be due to biological reasons. That is why many children are now taught other languages beside their mother tongue in school or course by their parents, so in the future their children will find it easier in applying for an overseas school or a job. Nowadays people with the ability of speaking more than one language like using *bahasa Indonesia* and English has more advantages than people who can speak one language, such as *bahasa Indonesia*.

In communication, language is the main element. How people use language for communication is different from one another. When talking to someone who is older from the speaker people use polite ways than when talking to someone who is younger from the speaker. Holmes (2000) added that people’s speech reflects not only aspects of their identity such as their ethnicity, age, gender, and social background, it also reflects the contexts in which they are using the language. The way people talk reflects the formality of those context and the social roles people take in them.

Language varies from one social group to another social group, from one situation to another situation, and from one place to another place. Variation shows that every speaker does not speak the same way all the time. Language varieties indicate that the speakers are distinct from members of other groups (Finegan, 2008:330). Language variety that signifies particular situations of use is called registers, it is appropriate for use in particular speech situations. There are some examples of language variations that are of interest to linguist according to Akmajian et al (1998), 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.

Slang becomes the part of language variation because of the need to adapt to new or different aspects of society and factor of social prestige. Although slang is not taught in the curriculum, it does not make its existence fades away. It even becomes popular among young people. Slang is informal

words or phrases and commonly used in speech between people from the same social group or who work together, it is not suitable for formal contexts and is often not in use for long.

The popularity of slang nowadays makes it an interesting object to study. It will be interesting to find out what types of slang words that students usually use, what factors or media that influence young people to use slang and also the reason behind the use of slang.

Theoretical Framework

Slang

Slang is something that everybody can recognize but nobody can define. The literal meaning of slang according to the Oxford dictionary is a type of language consisting of words and phrases that are regarded as very informal, are more common in speech than writing, and are typically restricted to a particular context or group of people. Finegan (2008) said that slang is particularly popular among teenagers and college students in general. Akmajian et al (1998) also added that slang has some salient features, first slang is part of casual informal styles of language use, second slang is like fashions in clothing and popular music, changes quite rapidly, third specific areas of slang are often associated with a particular social group, and hence one can speak of teenage slang, underworld (criminal) slang, the slang of the drug culture and so on.

The speaker uses slang in order to achieve social dynamics with the people to whom he/she is speaking and slang outlines social spaces, and attitudes towards slang helps identify and construct social groups and identity (Adams, 2009:57). It means that when someone uses slang, she/he exposes ideas, feeling, attitude as how she/he wants to perceive the people that talk to and how she/he wants those people to perceive her/him, to infer what she/he means. Adams believe that slang can just as well be playful and a joking way of rebelling against standard language to mark the difference between e.g. parents and children (in-crowd versus out-crowd), but the children do not necessarily have wicked intentions with the use of slang. He also mentions that slang is not slang until someone recognizes it to be slang (Adams, 2009:62). It means that the addressee must be able to recognize the speaker's intent and to determine that what they are hearing is slang.

Slang is probably the most famous register if compared with jargon or argot. The different function between slang and jargon is that slang is used to show speaker's attitude while jargon is used by speakers and addressee who have the same profession in communicating about their profession for example two doctors in hospital talking in medical terms. Meanwhile, argot is a type of secret or code language because it is used to hide speaker's intention.

Table 1 Slang expression used by college student in 2013 from urbandictionary.com

Slang Words	Meaning
Lame	Stupid or foolish
Chill out	Relaxing, having fun
Geek	Someone who is generally not athletic and enjoys video games; comic books; being on the internet and etc.
Nerd	An individual persecuted for his superior skills or intellect, most often people fear and envy him/her
Epic	Being unusually large, powerful or wonderful

The five slang words are chosen from online website dictionary which is nowadays popular among students in university according to the writer's experiences.

M. Alfredo Niceforo, a widely travelled Italian, believes that slang is employed because of one (or more) of fifteen reasons, as quoted Partridge (1979): (1) In sheer high spirits, by the young in heart as well as by the young in years; “just for the fun of the thing”; in playfulness or waggishness; (2) As an exercise either in wit and ingenuity or in humor. (the motive behind this is usually self-display or snobbishness, emulation or responsiveness, delight in virtuosity.); (3) To be “different”, to be novel; (4) To be picturesque (either positively or—as in the wish to avoid insipidity—negatively); (5) To be unmistakably arresting, even startling; (6) To escape from clichés, or to be brief and concise (actuated by impatience with existing terms); (7) To enrich the language (this deliberateness is rare save among the well-educated, Cockneys forming the most notable exception; it is literary rather than spontaneous); (8) To lend an air of solidity, concreteness, to the abstract; of earthiness to idealistic; of immediacy and appositeness to the remote; (9.a) To lessen the sting of, or on the other hand to give additional point to, a refusal, a rejection, a recantation, (9.b) To reduce, perhaps also to this purpose, the solemnity, the pomposity, the excessive seriousness of a conversation (all of a piece of writing), (9.c) To soften the tragedy, to lighten or to “prettify” the inevitability of that or madness, or to max the ugliness or the pity of profound (e.g., treachery, ingratitude) ; and/or thus to enable the speaker or his author or both to endure, to “carry on”; (10) To speak or write down to an inferior, or to amuse a superior public ; or merely to be on a colloquial level with either one’s audience or one’s subject matter; (11) For ease of social intercourse (Not to be confused or merged with the preceding). (12) To induce either friendliness or intimacy of a deep or durable kind (Same remark); (13) To show that one belongs to a certain school, trade, or profession, artistic or intellectual set, or social class; in brief to be “in the swim” or to establish contact; (14) Hence, to show or prove that someone is *not* “in the swim”; (15) To be secret-not understood by those around one. (Children, students lovers, members of political secret societies, and criminals in or out of prison, innocent persons in prison, are the chief exponents)

Slang words is formed by linguistic process that is found in morphology study such as: coinage, compounds, acronym, clipping, back-formation, abbreviation, blends, cockney, public-house slang, workmen’s slang, commercial, and also standard slang. From that many kinds of slang, this research only focuses on the four kinds of slang words that are usually used and circulated in student college’s communication. They are blend, acronym, new insight of the pre-existing word, and aphaeresis. The definition of these four slang words is as follows.

First, blend. Blend is similar to compound but parts of the words that are combined are deleted, for example bittersweet (adj + adj), this one is the example of compound. Beside, smog (smoke + fog), this is the example of blend. So, blend is the process of combining two or more words to create a new words with parts of the words that are combined are deleted.

Second, acronym. Acronym is word derived from the initial of several words, for example *ASAP (As Soon As Possible)*, *OMG (Oh My God)*, *BTW (By The Way)*. Acronym is different from abbreviation. In abbreviation, the short form and the expanded form has the same pronunciation, for example, Mr. is pronounced Mister, etc. is pronounced et cetera.

Third, new insights of pre-existing words. Nearly all slang consists of old words changed in form or, far more often, old words with new meanings or new shades of meaning (Partridge, 1979:22). Partridge also added that Slang is much rather a spoken than a literally language. It originates, nearly always, in speech. The slang that is common to all those who, in less formal moments and good colloquial English, use slang at all. Standard slang is more flexible and picturesque than standard English. So, it’s not surprising that the new insights of the pre-existing word appears as part of a kind of slang which develop among students in university.

Lastly, aphaeresis. Aphaeresis is formed from Greek, apo “away” and hairein “to take” which means the loss of an unstressed vowel from the beginning of a word. According to DeMoss it is also called front-clipping. Aphaeresis refers to the shortening of a word by dropping an initial sound or

sounds, especially an unstressed syllable, as when *bout* was formed from earlier *about*, or *fence* from *defence* (Merriam Webster, 1991:19).

The use of English slang words by college students is influenced by many factors. Those factors indirectly affect students in using English slang words, for example social network, song's lyric, movie or TV programs, and social media.

Social network is one of the factors that affects on the use of English slang words. Lesley Milroy mentioned in his study of social network in Belfast concerning some of the advantages of social network: it is a useful tool for studying small, self-contained groups in detail; it is useful in situations (such as school children or immigrant communities) where the concept of social class is either irrelevant or not clear-cut; and it is based on the relationship between individuals rather than subsuming individuals into group averages, and so it is fundamentally inter-subjective. From Milroy's opinion it can be concluded that social network becomes an important part of someone that affects on his or her style of communication. How they communicate each other is influenced by their social network or people around them.

Music is the real evidence how surrounding environment influences people to make a song. Many song's writer write a lyric indirectly influenced by their personal experiences or the conditions of surrounding environment. Many of them also write the lyrics according to their personal experiences. It's not surprising anymore if slang words sometimes appear on the song's lyric, because its existence is getting popular nowadays. For example, the writer chooses second verse in Nicky Minaj's song *Super Bass*,

[Verse 2:]

This one is for the boys in the polos

Entrepreneur niggas in the moguls

He could ball with the crew, he could solo

But I think I like him better when he dolo

And I think I like him better with the fitted cap on

He ain't even gotta try to put the mac on

He just gotta give me that look, when he give me that look

Then the panties comin' off, off, uh

Excuse me, you're a hell of a guy you know I really got a thing for American guys

I mean, sigh, sickenin' eyes I can tell that you're in touch with your feminine side, oh

Yes I did, yes I did, somebody please tell him who the eff I is

I am Nicki Minaj, I mack them dudes up, back coupes up, and chuck the deuce up

In this verse "...*he ain't even gotta try to put the mac on...*" there are two slang words, i.e. *ain't* and *gotta*. *Ain't* means is not and *gotta* means got to. So if it is written with standard language it becomes "he is not even got to try to put the mac on"

Besides music, TV programs and movies can also be the source of the English slang words acquisition. For example, one of the box office movies entitled *Hangover part III* uses this tagline "*The Epic Finale To The Hangover Trilogy*". *Epic* is one of the new insights of pre-existing word in slang. It has popular synonyms with massive, huge, incredible and awesome. So, the tagline means that the final part of hangover movie is awesome. The tagline makes people curious and can't wait to watch this movie.

Last but not least, social media. Social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Tumblr, 9gag become the source of English slang words acquisition. Some accounts from twitter (a microblogging service that enables users to send and read messages of up to 140 characters which is known as tweets) and one picture from 9gag (a social media website by image-based which centres around user-uploaded) that contain English slang words were selected as examples.

Tweet by autocorrects that contains a slang word *OMFG* in tweet:

*"*Phone falls* OMFG NOO! PLEASE STILL WORK! I LOVE YOU! *Friends falls* HAAAAHA!" (OMFG is an acronym of Oh My Fuckin God)*

Tweet by autocorrects that contains another slang word *nerd* in his tweet:

"Dear girls who take a pic in slutty clothing & glasses & label the caption "nerddd lol" You're not a nerd, you're a whore who found glasses." (Nerd is a new insight of the pre-existing word which means an individual persecuted for his superior skills or intellect, most often people who fear and envy him/her)

Tweet by funnyhumors that contains a slang word *lame* in his tweet:

"That fake laugh you have to pull when an old person tells a lame joke!" (Lame is a new insight of the pre-existing words which means stupid or foolish)

Tweet by funnyhumors that contains another slang words *dude* and *LOL* in is tweet:

"Why didn't you reply to my text?" "Dude! How am I supposed to reply to LOL?" (Dude is a new insight of the pre-existing words of chummy call for brother or it has same meaning with another slang word (kind of clipping) which is bro. LOL is an acronym of Laugh Out Loud).

Tweet by funnyhumors that contains slang word *IDK* in his tweet:

"Ever want to say IDK without sounding stupid? Say this: I hesitate to articulate in fear I may deviate upon the highest degree of accuracy" (IDK is an acronym of I Don't Know).

The picture below contains slang words *"bitch"* and *"shit"*. *Bitch* here means annoying female and *shit* is the most popular swear according to urban dictionary. So, the sentence "that bitch ain't getting shit!!!" means she swear that annoying female will not get it.



Figure 1 "No she ain't!"
(Source: 9gag.com)

METHOD

To achieve the objectives mentioned, qualitative method with the paradigm of experimental design to obtain quantitative data and interpretative analysis was applied. The study was conducted in

several steps. First, literature retrieval in the library to select and collect relevant theories related to English slang. Second, the questionnaires were designed and tested as the instrument for data collection. Third, the questionnaires were then distributed to respondents. Fourth, the answers from respondents were collected in the form of qualitative data. The data gathered were then analyzed and interpreted based on relevant theories about sociolinguistic study, and about language variation especially English slang. These data were carefully classified and interpretatively analyzed. The result of the analysis was descriptively presented. To make it easier to read the result of the analysis, bar charts are also presented.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of Question Number 1

From this first question of the questionnaire, all of the respondents or 100% of them answered Yes. It means that they all know what English slang is. However the question does not specify further whether they really know what English slang word is. For example by asking the respondents to write the definition or characteristic of slang. The writer believes their answers show they know what English slang words are. Following the written answer, the writer asked some respondents if they know what English slang words are and asked them to see question number eight. The respondents answered that they all understood and started to fill in the questionnaire.

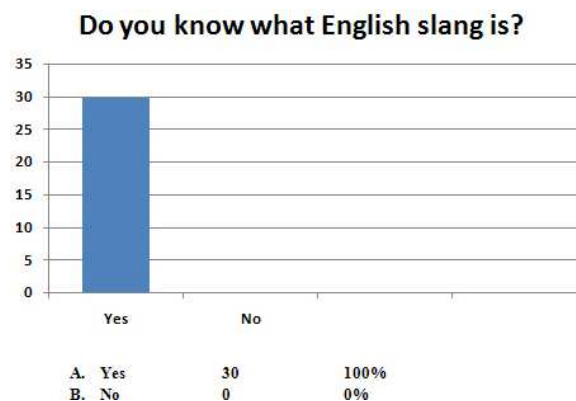


Figure 2 Bar Chart of Question Number 1 Analysis

Analysis of Question Number 2

All the respondents or 100% of them answer Interesting for this second question of the questionnaire. They all know what English slang is and they think that English slang is interesting to hear and use in informal communication. Enquiring this fact would help writer get the idea that slang words are not something the respondents avoid to use.

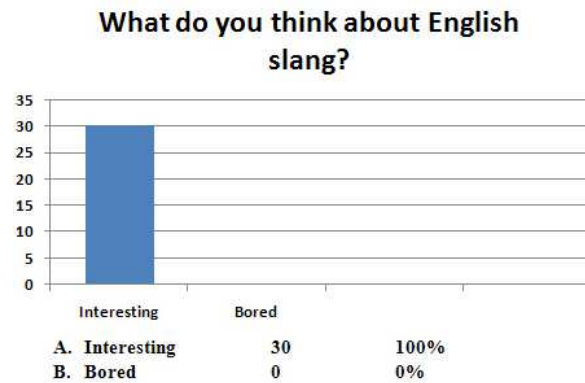


Figure 3 Bar Chart of Question Number 2 Analysis

Analysis of Question Number 3

From the third question of the questionnaire, 10 respondents or 33,33% of them answered Often and the other 20 respondents or 66,67% of them answered Seldom. This result already refutes the writer's assumption that there are many students in 8th semester of English Department often use English slang words in their daily informal communication, because 66,6% of the answers show that even they think English slang is interesting they do not often use it in their daily informal communication. They know about English slang words but they seldom use them. Thus, although they meet each other everyday in campus or communicate using communication technology indirectly via sms, phone, Facebook, Twitter or anything they still use standard form of language in communication.

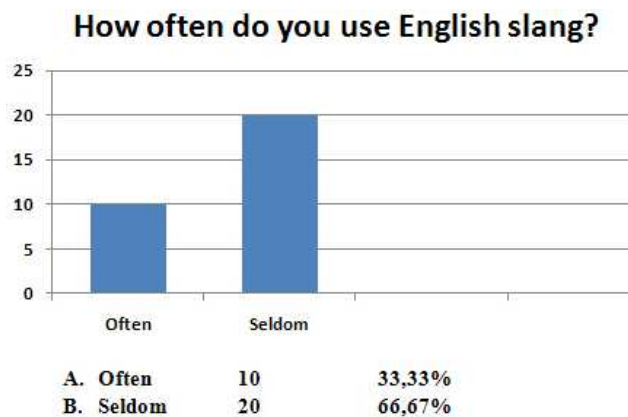


Figure 4 Bar Chart of Question Number 3 Analysis

Analysis of Question Number 4

The fourth question of the questionnaire is designed to get the reason of using English slang and the answers varied. 20 respondents answered to Cuts down the time when talking, texting, or tweeting; 9 respondents answered "It is fun to figure out new ways to say things"; and one respondent answers "It makes it harder for others to figure out what you are saying". In other words, 66,67% respondents answered A, 30% respondents answer C, and 3,33% respondent answered D. The result shows that more than half of the respondents give the reason behind the usage of English slang words i.e. to cut down the time when talking, texting, or tweeting. People may sometimes see students conversation whether directly (face-to-face) or indirectly in texting or tweeting with using English slang words. This fourth question answered the first problem formulation that the reason of using

English slang is to cut down the time when talking, texting or tweeting. As Niceforo said in *Slang Today and Yesterday* by Partridge (1979) that one of fifteen reasons for people in using slang is to be brief and concise. People can communicate more quickly, easily and more personally. It can be an efficient way to express ideas.

Analysis of Question Number 5

From the fifth question of the questionnaire, the respondents' answers were also varied. Fourteen respondents answered TV and Film; 2 respondents answered Popular Music; 10 respondents answered Internet (social media); and 4 respondents answered Friend's chat. The percentage of the answer is as follows: 46,67% respondents answer A, 6,67% respondents answer B, 33,33% respondents answer C, and 13,33% respondents answer D. It can be seen from the answer that the way they acquire English slang words varied. None of the four options given gets more than 50%. The highest percentage 46,66% goes to answer A meaning that most respondents acquire English slang words through TV and Film.

TV and Film prove to be the main sources of slang words for most of respondents, if compared with popular music, social media and friend's chat. It can be understood because TV program and films or movies have become part of students' everyday life and indirectly affect the way students' communication. Second source after TV and film is Internet (social media). Nowadays, social media have become a bridge for students to communicate with their friends or maybe with someone whom they don't know (strangers). The social media which are commonly used by students for example Facebook, Twitter, Path, Tumblr, and chatting applications like Blackberry Messenger, Line, Whatsapp, and Wechat.

Besides TV program, movies and social media, popular music is the third source for students to acquire English slang words. Music contains an expression or feeling which is sung with sequence of tone and words. Today the song lyric is also inspired by love life or daily life that is often experienced by people. Sometimes a song which is inspired by teenagers' life contains slang words to make the listeners feel familiar with the song which makes it easy for them to memorize and sing it again and again. Last but not least, friend's chat. Some people are often influenced by someone's chat or the way someone communicates with others. In this case students in university sometimes hear some kind of words that they do not know before and they ask to their friends what's the meaning of it is. Unconsciously they finally use it when they communicate with their friends. Thus, the fifth question answered the second problem formulation that watching TV and film is the way they use to acquire English slang words.

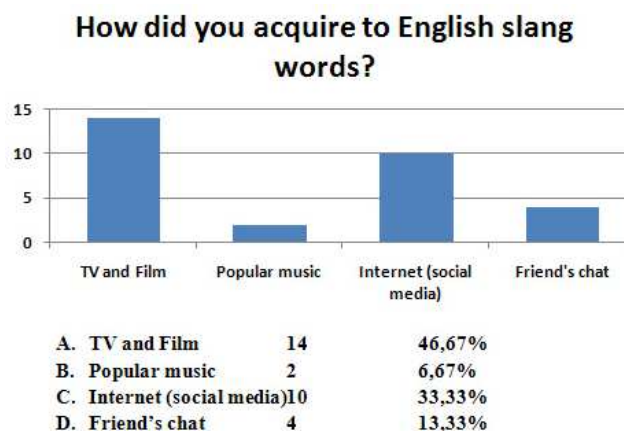


Figure 5 Bar Chart of Question Number 5 Analysis

Analysis of Question Number 6

Respondents' answers for the sixth question of the questionnaire are divided into two. 13 respondents answer When texting or tweeting with friends and 17 respondents answer A and B which is when talking with friends and when texting or tweeting with friends. The percentage of the answers is the following: 43,33% respondents answer B and 56,67% respondents answer D. The result shows that more than a half respondents use English slang words when talking and also when texting or tweeting with friends, it means they use them in their everyday life, especially in informal communication because they use slang words only with their friends.

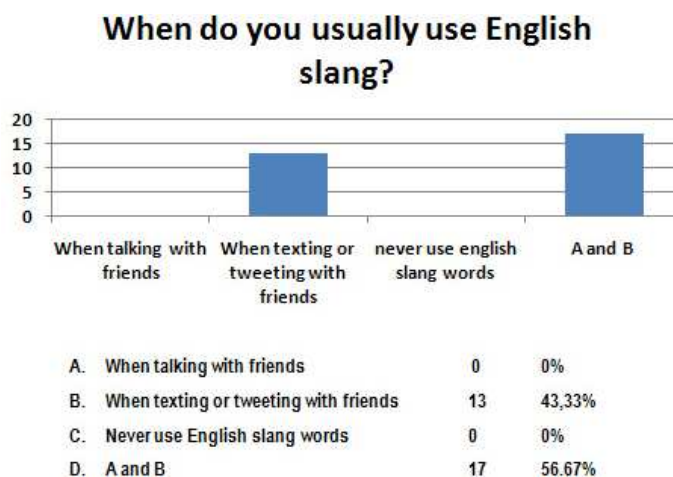


Figure 6 Bar Chart of Question Number 6 Analysis

Analysis of Question Number 7

For this seventh question of the questionnaire, 27 respondents answer Friends and 3 respondents answer Strangers. The percentage of the answers is as follows: 90% respondents answer A and 10% respondents answer D. This question actually is already answered in the sixth question. The majority of the respondents indicate that their friends are their interlocutors when they use English slang. It is not surprising if almost all the respondents answer friends as the people that they frequently communicate with using English slang. As English slang is usually used in informal communication, it is understandable that teacher and family are not becoming their interlocutors when they communicate using English slang. The other reason is that teacher and family are the people that are older than them so they have to communicate more formally with them. Teachers may know what English slang is but it seems that it is not formal to use English slang words when students communicate with their teachers. Finally, family is the people that they frequently communicate with but not using English slang because most of them use *Bahasa Indonesia* and vernacular language when talking with their mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers. The remaining respondents who answered strangers as people that they frequently communicate with using English slang also have reasons why they use it with strangers. According to the answer of question number four about the reason of using English slang, it shows that they use it because they can cut down the time when talking, texting or tweeting with strangers.

Analysis of Question Number 8

The eighth question of the questionnaire is designed to find out what kind of English slang words that respondents used. The first is the kind of slang which is categorized as blending (wanna,

gonna, gotta, wassup). The second is the kind of slang which is called aphaeresis ('bout, 'cause, 'kay, 'cept), the loss of a word initial unstressed syllable. The third is the kind of slang which belongs to acronym (Lol, Omg, Imho, Idk), word derived from the initial of several words. The fourth is the kind of slang which falls under the category of the new insight of the pre-existing words (Chill, Nerd, Epic, Lane).

For the first row, 28 respondents or 93,33% of them gave checklist on it, with 4 respondents gave one checklist, 6 respondents gave two checklists, 11 respondents gave three checklists, and 7 respondents gave four checklists. For the second row, 20 respondents or 66,67% of them gave checklists on it, with 7 respondents gave one checklist, 7 respondents gave two checklists, 4 respondents gave three checklists, and 2 respondents gave four checklists. For the third row, 30 respondents or 100% of them gave checklist on it, with 9 respondents gave one checklist, 11 respondents gave two checklists, 7 respondents gave three checklist, and 3 respondents gave four checklists. For the fourth row, 18 respondents or 60% of them gave checklist on it, with 8 respondents gave one checklist, 4 respondents gave two checklists, 4 respondents gave three checklists, and 2 respondents gave four checklist.

The result of all the respondents' answers as shown by the bar chart indicates that 100% respondents know and use the slang words which belong to acronym, because the advantage of using acronym is really clear which is to cut down the time when texting or tweeting. It's not surprising if people see the use of acronyms everywhere, especially when young people communicate with each other by sending message, or updating status. The bar chart also showed that 93,33% respondents know and use slang words which fall under the category of blending two words or more that are blended together. Then, 66,67% use aphaeresis and the remaining 60% use new insight of the pre-existing word.

Table 2 English Slang Words when Talking or Texting

Blend	Aphaeresis	Acronym	The new insight of the pre-existing words
Wanna	'bout	Lol	Chill
Gonna	'cause	Omg	Nerd
Gotta	'kay	Imho	Epic
Wassup	'cept	Idk	Lame

Analysis of Question Number 9

In question number 9, respondents were to write down other English slang words usually used other than the ones listed in question number 8. The ninth question refers to the previous question. Respondents could write any other slang words that they usually use other than the slang words that are listed in eighth question. It is not specified in this question that respondents are obliged to write down other slang words that they usually use. There are two respondents who did not write anything and one respondent who answered that he has never used other slang words. Besides, the question does not give minimum limits to number of slang words that they can write, so there are some respondents who just write one, two, or three words.

Table 3 Summary of English Slang Words Written by All Respondents

Slang Words	Respondents	Slang Words	Respondents
<i>ASAP</i>	1	<i>Goddamn</i>	1
<i>Bollock</i>	2	<i>IDC</i>	2
<i>Bro</i>	2	<i>LDR</i>	1
<i>Btw</i>	3	<i>Lemme</i>	1
<i>Brb</i>	4	<i>LMFAO</i>	4
<i>Chick</i>	1	<i>LOL</i>	2
<i>CMIIW</i>	1	<i>Nuts</i>	2
<i>Crap</i>	2	<i>NW</i>	1
<i>Creepy</i>	2	<i>NP</i>	1
<i>Douchebag</i>	1	<i>OTW</i>	6
<i>Dude</i>	1	<i>Outta</i>	1
<i>Dunno</i>	1	<i>Pussy</i>	2
<i>Freakin'</i>	1	<i>Screw</i>	1
<i>Friggin'</i>	1	<i>Shit</i>	1
<i>Fuck</i>	4	<i>Sis</i>	1
<i>FYI</i>	3	<i>YOLO</i>	1
<i>GBU</i>	4	<i>Wanker</i>	1
<i>Gimme</i>	2	<i>WTH</i>	1
<i>Geek</i>	1	<i>WTF</i>	4

A total of 38 English slang words are compiled from the respondents who wrote other English slang words that they know and they use besides the slang words in the eight question. The slang words consist of 16 acronyms (42,10%), 15 the new insight of the pre-existing words (39,48%), 3 apocope (7,90%), 4 mixing words (10,52%). From all respondents' answer, the most frequently written slang word in the questionnaire is *OTW* with six respondents. It is followed by *BRB*, *Fuck*, *GBU*, *LMFAO*, and *WTF* with four respondents in each word. After that, there are *BTW* and *FYI* with three respondents who wrote them and then *bollock*, *bro*, *crap*, *creepy*, *gimme*, *IDC*, *LOL*, *nuts*, and *pussy* with two respondents in each word. The other words written by one respondent for each word can be seen in the table above.

The result of respondents' answer from this ninth question shows that respondents mostly know and use acronym. Besides, the new insight of the pre-existing words is the second most common kind of English slang words written by the respondents. There are also respondent who wrote apocope words, apocope is the omission of a syllable or letter at the end of a word. Apocope is the opposite of aphaeresis, where aphaeresis is the omission of a syllable or letter at the beginning of a word. The term aphaeresis is often use but not always limited to the loss of an unstressed vowel in historical phonetics. Example of the apocope is *freakin'* from *freaking* word. Beside that, there are some respondents who wrote clipping words. Clipping is to create words by omitting syllables, for example *bro* in *brother*. So, the ninth question answered the last problem formulation that the most type of slang word which is most frequently used by the respondents is acronym.

CONCLUSION

This paper examines what the reason of using English slang word is, finding out how they acquire English slang, and also finding out the most common type of English slang words that they know and use in informal communication. The result of the analysis shows that there are some reasons for them in using English slang, 66,67% (20 respondents) say that it's to cut down the time when talking, texting, or *tweeting*, 30% (9 respondents) say that it's fun to figure out new ways to say things and 3,33% (1 respondent) say that it makes it harder for others to figure out what he is saying. In

acquiring English slang words, TV and Film are the main source that 46,67% (14 respondents) use, besides 33,33% (10 respondents) use internet (social media), 13,33% (4 respondents) source them from friend's chat and 6,67% (2 respondents) source them from popular music. The English slang word which is mostly known and used by the respondents is acronym. Besides, the new insight of the pre-existing words is the second most common kind of English slang words written by the respondents.

Suggestion

Language variation has many types that can be discussed. This paper only discusses about the slang and focuses on the reason of using slang, how respondents acquire slang, and the type of slang that respondents frequently use. Further research may be done by using different respondents from the ones used in this research, for example by using respondents from the Faculty of Computer Science. Besides another research may be done by using other kinds of slang words and to use more respondents (larger population).

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