

THE SLANG IN *GAY BEST FRIEND* MOVIE BY USING SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstrak

Artikel dengan menggunakan pendekatan teori sintaksis sebagai dasar analisis pembentukan kata slang, sebagai data dan temuan yang terdapat pada film Gay Best Friend. Analisa sintaksis ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis pembentukan kata bahasa slang, mendeskripsikan pembentukan kata bahasa slang, dan signifikansi kata slang melalui film pada Gay Best Friend. Metode penelitian yang digunakan sebagai analisis data adalah deskripsi-qualitatif, hal ini dipilih sebagai pendekatan yang paling tepat ketika menjawab semua permasalahan yang peneliti temukan. Dari hasil analisis data yang didiskusikan maka sembilan jenis pembentukan kata bahasa slang, antara lain: derivation sebanyak 25%, clipping (17%), compounding (15%), blending (12%), multiple processes (13%), acronym (12%), reduplicative (4%), coinage (1%), and conversion (1%). Proses dapat terbentuknya slang dengan menambahkan affix kedalam kata atau memotong kata tersebut kedalam beberapa bentuk yang lebih pendek atau menggabungkan dua kata yang terpisah, mengkombinasikan dua kata yang terpisah atau dibentuk dengan inisial huruf dan sebagainya. Signifikansi pembentukan kata slang pada film Gay Best Friend adalah derivation.

Kata Kunci: sintak, slang, dominasi, deripasi

Introduction

In daily life, the human need to communicate with others. Communication becomes imperative for the human because the human is a social being who cannot live alone and always live in a society. Suprpto (2009:1) states, communication is a part of integral system and structure of human social life. It could be seen in every activity from morning until night which is communication. In every activity, the human communicate a lot with others including their families, their friends, colleagues, or even strangers. By communication, it helps the human to facilitate the process of sharing information and knowledge and helps the human to develop relationships with others in social life. Furthermore, Communication can be defined as “transfer information” or message from sender as communicator to receiver as communicant. The purpose is to achieve mutual understanding between two parties in process communication (Suprpto,2009:5). In addition, Hardjana (2003:11) states, communication can be defined as an activity in which a sender convey messages through a particular medium to receiver and after receiving the message and understand as far as ability, the receiver will response through certain medium also and deliver message to sender. From those definitions, the example can be seen such as

conversation between father and eight years son. The father asked” son, have you eaten yet? Then the son replied” yes, I have, dad. From the conversation above, the father is as communicator and son is as communicant. After receiving message from his father, the son understood the message and delivered the message by giving the feedback or respond to his father. Then from his son's feedback the father would know that his son had eaten. Thus, from that way of communication father and son got the mutual understanding.

Communication can be through verbal communication and nonverbal communication. Verbal communication is a process of communication use words, either oral or written (Hardjana 2003:22). Verbal communication through oral such as having conversation with friend or parents face to face, debating, arguing, giving a speech etc. Verbal communication could use medium like talking with a friend by using phone. Moreover, verbal communication through written could also use some medium to convey message such as letter, picture, email, SMS. By having this kind of communication, people can express their feeling, emotion, ideas or information by utterance the words and verbal communication can conveying information verbally that cannot be conveyed by non-verbal communication. On the other hand, non-verbal communication is a kind of

process communication which uses gesture or signs to convey the message. According to Hardjana (2003:27), nonverbal communication can be formed into four types such as gesture, sign, action, or object. First, gesture or body languages can be in the form of facial expressions, head movements, hand gestures. Gestures express various feelings, mind, the will, and the attitude of people. Second, in communication, signs replaced the words, such as flags, traffic signs land, sea and air; cue in sports. Third, Actions or deeds actually not specifically meant to replace the words, but it can deliver meaning. For example, pounded the table in the talks, closing the door loudly at the time of leaving the house, the car hit the gas hard. Fourth, objects as a form of nonverbal communication also does not change the word, but can convey a certain sense, such as clothing, grooming accessories, home, home furnishings, possessions, vehicles, gift. By having this kind of communication, it help someone who is hard of hearing or deaf, people can communicate at place that supposed to maintain silence, people can communicate something which do not others to hear or listen to and the most important is it can help people to communicate with someone who is different language spoken.

Whether it is verbal or nonverbal communication it cannot be done without language. Language is fundamental system that use for human in communication. Sapir in Kisno and Pardede (2014:1) also states that language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols. From quotation above, it is known that the language plays a vital role in human life and also has many advantages of many various aspects of human life. Furthermore, as medium of communication, language should be understood by all around people in the world but in fact there are a lot of languages in the world. English is one of those a lot language in the world. English is an international language, spoken in many countries both as a native and as a second or foreign language. English also taught in almost every country on this earth in order to recognize and understood by people in everywhere. People in society have different ways in using language. English as well can be used in formal and informal features. Formal language is usually used by people in formal situation. Formal language is formal speech occurred in social contexts that are formal, serious, often official in some sense, in which speaker need to watch their language and in which manner of saying something is regarded as socially important (Akmajian, 2010:285). Formal language is used in formal situation such as, job interview, meeting an important person, and standing before a court of law. On the other hand,

informal language is language that used by people in casual situation. Informal speech is used of that term occur in casual, relaxed social setting in which speech is spontaneous, rapid and uncensored by the speaker (Akmajian, 2010:285). For example, informal language use informal situation such as chatting with friends and interacting in an intimate or family environment or similar relaxed setting. One of the informal style is slang.

Slang is language that is marked as the informal style of language. Slang is popular among the teenagers. According to Denham (2013:192), Slang words or phrases are typically very informal, and they are usually restricted to a particular group-typically teens and adults as a marker of in group status. Pardede and Kisno (2014: 62) state, slang is can be used by those inside a group who share ideas and attitudes as a way of distinguishing themselves from others. For teenagers, slang is a mark of their group identity and they also use slang to show their group different with other groups. Moreover, the teenagers like to use slang rather than the formal language because using slang is to show the solidarity with group members. Mattiello (2003:46) state, slang is frequently described as an in-group vocabulary that identifies people of a common age and experience, and facilitates their group solidarity. Another motive is to simplify the word so it easy to be delivered. For example, the speaker will say “ hi, buddy!” instead of” hi, my friend!”. In slang, buddy is meaning friend or close friend, use buddy is more show intimacy and the word is easy to delivered. Slangs can be borrowed from one language or invented by young people. Fromkin and Rodman (2011:470) state the use of slang has introduced many new words into the language by recombining old words into new meanings. Spaced out, right on, hang-up, and rip-off have all gained a degree of acceptance. Slang also introduces entirely new words such as barf, flub, and dis. Finally, slang often consists of ascribing entirely new meanings to old words. The development of slang words also are influenced by media such as magazine, radio, television, newspaper, social network, advertising, song, and movies and so on. Talking about movie, it is the source of entertainment which popular for students, college or teenager such as American and British teens movie. From watching these movies, teenager get to know more new slang words and they will use these new words in daily conversation and it will popularize these new slang words.

Gay Best Friends (GBF) movie is a American teen comedy film directed by Darren Stein. It was production in 2013. This movie is popular among teenagers. GBF movie focuses on closeted gay high school students Tanner and Brent. Through this movie, the researcher found slang words that use in GBF movie. For

example: BFF, celeb, prez, prom-queen, fatties, mega-hottie, and so on. The researcher interested to apply those slang in morphology study especially in word formation process in Gay Best Friend (GBF) movie. Word formation is process of creating new words and the new uses of the old words. For example, term BFF. It is formed by the process of acronym, in which it is actually derived from Best Friend Forever. Teenagers only know and use slang in their daily casual talk without knowing processes of how slang word have been formed and also difficult watch the movie without knowing what slang words meaning. Therefore, it is important for teenagers to understand slang meaning and how they been formed.

Identification of Problems

Based on background above, this research is study about a morphological analysis of slang word formation in Gay Best Friend (GBF) movie. The researcher interested to study of slang rather than formal language because slang often used by teenager in society and slang is unique and up to date and slang sometimes created by teenager for using in their group. Slang also can be applied in some linguistic studies such sociolinguistics, semantic or morphology. In sociolinguistics, study, slang can be study the characteristic language in society. For example the slang word such as fucking is offensive or vulgar in society. Then study of slang meaning deeply can be in semantic study because semantic study is indicated to study of meaning. Meanwhile slang in morphology study is studying about word formation or how slang words are formed. The teenager hears a lot slang but sometimes they do not how slang word are formed. According to Fromkim (2011:4), morphology is the study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed. The study of internal of word deals with morpheme. Morpheme is the linguistic term for the most elements unit of grammatical form. According Akmajian (2010:20) that morphemes are categorized into two classes: free morphemes and bound morphemes. He furthers explains a free morpheme can stand alone as an independent word in a phrase, A bound morpheme cannot stand alone but must be attached to another morpheme, like, the plural morpheme -s, which can only occur attached pens. While morpheme are combined to create new words is called word formation. According to Yule (2010), there are some of word formation processes; they are coinage, borrowing, compounding, clipping, blending, back formation, conversion, acronyms, multiple processes, derivation and reduplicative (Mattiello 2008). Based on the theory, the researcher interested to study slang applied to those word formation processes, especially slang that found in Gay Best

friend (GBF) movie. Each of word formation has different way to create new word for example acronym is creating new word from initial of letters. The word that created by acronym such as *BTW* stands for By The Way, *OMG* stands for Oh, My god and so on. Other word formation processes such clipping is shortening of word for example *perf* from perfect. Based on the explanations above, this research is conducted an or phonological analysis of slang word formation in GBF movie especially study about coinage, borrowing, compounding, clipping, blending, back formation, conversion, acronyms, multiple processes, derivation and reduplicative.

The Limitation of Problems

Based on the identification of the problem above, the researcher limited the limitation of the problem about "A Morphological analysis of slang word formation in Gay Best Friends (GBF) movie especially study about are coinage, borrowing, compounding, clipping, blending, back formation, conversion, acronyms, multiple processes, derivation, and reduplicative. From the explanation above, the researcher made the formulation of the problem that has been chosen above.

This research concerned intentionally written as attempt to provide the answer to the research problems, they are what are the types of slang word formation that used in Gay Best Friend movie, how those types of slang word formations are formed through morphological process in Gay Best friend movie? and that is the type of slang word formation that dominant used in Gay Best Friend movie? This research intended to analyze the word formation of slang in Gay Best Friend movie. The significant of the research can be divided into two fields as follows. In this research, the researcher expects that this study is able to contribute in theoretical field as follows; giving some contributions to the enlargement of the slang word, more information about slang to the students providing students with rich information or references about slang, and more information about syntactically study, especially word formation study.

Review Of The Related Literature And Theoretical Framework Word

Morphology is study internal structure of word. It is necessary to know the word. One of the most fundamental units of linguistic structure is the word. Akjiman (2010: 13) state words play an integral role in the human ability to use language creatively. The people can add words at will or even expand their meanings into new domains. Each of word has their own categories. The categories are called parts of speech or word classes. According to

Yule (2010:82) categories parts of speech , their definition and examples: 1.Nouns are words used to refer to people (boy), objects (backpack), creatures (dog), places (school), qualities (roughness), phenomena (earthquake) and abstract ideas (love) as if they were all “things.” 2.Articles are words (a, an, the) used with nouns to form noun phrases classifying “things” (You can have a banana or an apple) or identifying them as already known (I’ll take the apple). 3.Adjectives are words used, typically with nouns, to provide more information about the things referred to (happy people, large objects, a strange experience). 4.Verbs are words used to refer to various kinds of actions (go, talk) and state (be, have) involving people and things in events (Jessica is ill and has a sore throat so she can’t talk or go anywhere). 5.Adverbs are words used, typically with verbs, to provide more information about actions, states and events (slowly, yesterday). Some adverbs (really, very) are also used with adjectives to modify information about things (Really large objects move slowly. I had a very strange experience yesterday). 6.Prepositions are words (at, in, on, near, with, without) used with nouns in phrases providing information about time (at five o’clock, in the morning), Pronoun is a word that replaces a noun in a sentence. Some examples of pronouns include (I, me, mine, myself, she, her, hers, herself, we, us, ours and ourselves). 7.Conjunction that link other words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence. It can be also divided two kind, such as coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor but, or yet, so) and subordinating conjunction (although, because, whether, while) Interjection are used as exclamations or to express feeling (Hey, oh, darn, wow)

Morpheme

Words have an internal structure consisting of smaller units organized with respect to each other in a particular way. The most important component of word structure is the morphemes. According Kisno (2011:72) that morphemes are the smallest unit of language, that is, any part of a word that cannot be broken down into smaller meaningful parts including the whole word itself. For example, the word *stems*. *Stems* can be divided into meaningful parts *stems* and plural suffix- s. For this reason *stems* and -s to be seen as morphemes. Neither of these can be divided into smaller parts that have meaning such as stem become st- em. Other definition from Akmajian (2010:19), morpheme is the basic parts of a complex word that is, the different building blocks that make it up. The word *stems* can be seen as complex word because it has two morphemes to builds these words. Some words may consist of single and complex word. Single word has single

morpheme while complex word has one or more morphemes. For examples:

One morpheme : Boy
 Two morphemes : Boy + ish
 Three morphemes : Boy + ish + ness

Morpheme can be divided into two types; they are free and bound morpheme.

Free Morpheme.

Free morpheme is morphemes that can stand alone become a word or can stand on their own as fully fledge words. Free morpheme is morpheme that can stand by them as single words (Yule, 2010:68). He further explains that free morpheme can be divided into two categories; they are lexical and functional morpheme. Lexical morpheme is “open” class of word that contains nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverb as the words that carry the “content” of the messages. Functional morpheme is “closed” class of the words which contains conjunction, preposition, article, and pronouns.

Bound Morpheme

Bound morpheme is those forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form, exemplified as re-, -ist, -ed, -s. (Yule,2010:68). He also divides the bound morpheme into two categories; they are derivational and inflectional morpheme. Derivational morpheme is these bound morphemes to make new words or to make words of a different grammatical category from the stem. The noun care can become the adjectives careful or careless by the addition of the derivational morphemes -ful or -less. A list of derivational morphemes will include suffixes such as the -ish in foolish, -ly and prefixes such as re-, pre-, ex-, mis-, co-, un and many more. Inflectional morpheme is used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word. Inflectional morphemes are used to show if a word is plural or singular, if it is past tense or not, and if it is a comparative or possessive form.

Noun + -“s, -s (boy”s and boys)

Verb + -s, -ing, -ed, -en (cooks, cooking, cooked)

Adjective + -er, -est (prettier, prettiest)

Word Formation Process

In morphology, word formation process is the linguistic processes of creating new word or terms. The processes might be from the old words to the new uses without change the meaning or it may create completely new words. This process forming slang word same as process forming standard language in English. Based on Yule (2010), there are some ways of creating new words; there are coinage, borrowing, compounding, clipping, blending, back formation, conversion, acronyms, multiple processes, derivation. In

addition, the researcher added one theory from Mattiello (2008) is reduplicative. The researcher also added Mattiello (2008) 's theory, Elbe (1996)'s theory, Finnegan (2011) to support other types word formation.

Coinage

According to Yule (2010:53), coinage is the invention of totally new words, which are usually, invented in the names of company product. In this case, the typical process of coinage usually adopts the brand names as common words. For example, brand names (the first name product) sometimes become so widely used that they are accepted as generic terms and generalized to other product name. For examples, Kleenex for facial tissue, Xerox for photo copy, Honda for motorcycle and Indomie for instant noodle.

Borrowing

According to Yule (2010:54), borrowing is one of the word formation processes to create new words by taking from other language. English has adopted a huge number of loan words from other languages. There are some examples of borrowings from foreign languages, they are; Arabic (alcohol, arsenal, almanac), Latin (strata, data, focus), France (machine, technique, attaché), Italy (pizza, spaghetti, corridor). Other examples of borrowed words are: Democracy, derived from Greek language demos and cratos. Billabong, adapted from Australian aboriginal language, it is names from topographical features. Yogurt, a kind of drink which is fermented from milk, it is from Turkish.

Compounding

According to Yule (2010:55), compounding, there is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form. Mattiello (2008:72) state, compounding can be divided into three kinds, they are; Compound noun, joined to two words to create a single noun. For examples, Flannel-mouth (empty talker), Pointy-head (a stupid person), Big mouth (person who talks too much), Plug-ugly (ugly person who strike), Outside man (a person involved in robbery), Beer-up (a drinking or party). Compound adjective, joined to words to create a single adjective. Examples, God-awful (terrible, extremely awful). The most common compound adjective is phrase verb (as a past participle and preposition for examples, bombed out (drunk, under the influence of drugs), gross out (shocking or disgusting).in past participle, gobsmacked or gobstruck (speechless), goddamned (accursed, damnable). Compound verb, joined two word to created single verb. Examples, Kick ass (act roughly or aggressively), Donkey-lick (defeat easily), Hang out (spend or pass time), Kiss off (dismiss, get rid of).

Blending

According to Yule (2010:52), blending is

the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process. Mattiello (2008:138) states, blending can be divided into two types, they are : Prototypical Blends consist of the head of one word and the tail of another one. They are often adjective formed from two standard or colloquial adjective having a similiar or related meaning, For example : dilly is from daft + silly, which means "foolish". Fantabulous is from fantastic+ fabulous, which means of almost incredible excellance and mingy from mean/mangy+stingy, which means mean, stingy. Partial and less prototypical blends is partial blends behave as typical blends, though one of the two bases remains intact. For examples, Kidvid is from kid+video which means a television program or video made for children. Gaydar is from gay+radar which means an ability, attributed esp. to homosexual person.

Clipping

According to Yule (2010:56), clipping refers to the shortening of the polysyllabic word into a shorter form which usually consists of one syllable only. Mattiello (2008:141) also defines clipping is a process which abbreviates a word to one of its parts. She also mentions that clipping can be divided into three types, such as: Back-Clipping, in which the beginning of a base lexeme is retained. Example in slang: lab from laborator, caff from café, crim from criminal, ex-con from ex-convict, fave from favourite, fed from federalist. Fore-Clipping, in which the final part of the word is retained. Example: phone from telephone, loid from celluloid (criminal), nana from banana (a foolish or silly person), scouse from lobsouse (a native or inhabitant of Liverpool, tache from moustache. Middle-Clipping, in which the middle of the word is retained. Examples, flu from Influenza, script from prescription , tec from detective

Back formation

Back Formation is the process of forming a word in the different part of speech. According to Yule (2010: 56), back formation is a very specialized type of reduction process, word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form another word of a different type (usually a verb). For examples, in standard words such as; television (noun) become televise (verb), donation (noun) become donate (verb) etc. According to Mattiello (2008: 129), back-formation process is quite frequent in slang words. It can be divided into two types. First, verb back formed from nouns, usually delete -er. Baby-snatcher (Noun) become baby-snatch (Verb), Gold-digger (Noun) become gold-dig (Verb), Hooker (Noun) become Hook (Verb). Second, Verbs back formed from adjective, such as laid back (Adjective) become lay back (Verb),

Nouns back-derived from adjective (with- y, -ed, or -ish endings) as, in Dilly (Adjective) become dill (Noun), Pea-brained (Adjective) become pea-brain (Noun) and Yiddish (Adjective) become Yid (Noun)

Conversion.

According to Yule (2010 : 57), conversion is a change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction) other labels for this very common process are “category change” and “functional shift.” Eble (1996:34-35) mentions four main types of functional shift or conversion within the part of speech. Shift from noun to verb for examples the word of ace ‘get the grade of A’ (I definitely aced the exam.), flag ‘get the grade F’ (Unfortunately, I flagged the test.), potato ‘lie around doing nothing’ (I want to potato all Sunday). Shift from verb to noun for examples, the word of bust ‘a fault’ (It was my bust.), raise ‘parents’ (My raise are sometimes on the rack.), bash ‘a great party’ (I’m having a huge bash tonight, are you coming?), flow ‘wage’ (I’ve got plenty of flow to have a party!). Shift from adjective to noun for example, the word of bad ‘a fault’ (It was his bad!), brew ‘a countable word for beer’ (Would you like an ice cold brew?). Shift from adjective/adverb to verb for example the word of harsh ‘criticize’ (I hate the way you keep harshing on me.), later ‘to end relationship’ (My boyfriend latered me last week.)

Acronym

According to Yule (2010: 58), acronym is new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. Mattiello (2008:136) says, slang acronyms are quite numerous. Some example are; Dink (Double or duel income no kids) means professional working couple who have no children, Oink (One income no kids), Dom (Dirty old man) and Fubar (Fouled or fucked up beyonce all recognition)

Derivation.

According to Yule (2010: 58), the most common word formation process to be found in the production of new English words. This process is called derivation and it is accomplished by means of a large number of small “bits” of the English language which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. These small “bits” are generally described as affixes. Affixation is the process where free morphemes or roots are combined by the affixes to create new words. There are three kinds of affixes which can be attached to the word: The affixes, which are put in front of the word, are called prefixes. The prefixes based on Mattiello (2008:92) in slang such as :de-, re-, schm-, shm-, super-, un-, and under-

For examples, prefixe de- : debowel (take the bowels out of), debag (remove the trousers as punishment or for a joke), delouse (free from something unpleasant), prefixe re- : re-up (service), re-enlist, prefixe schm-,shm : Child schmid, moon-schmoon, oedipus schmoedipus, prefixe super- : super-cool, superfly. etc, prefixe un- : uncool, unreal.etc, prefixes under- : underfug.

The affixes, which are put in the end of the word, are called suffixes. The suffixes based on Mattiello (2008:93) such as -able, -ation, -ion, -dom, -ed, -er, -eroo, -aroo, -ery, -ette, -ful, -ei-, -y, -ify, -fy, -ing, -ish, -less, -ly, -ness, -s, -ster, -ock. For examples, The suffixes -dom ; bishopdom (the dignity of a bishop), hippiedom, queerdom, and yuppiedom which refer to the fact being a hippie, queer “homosexual”, yuppie, suffixes- able : ropeable (requiring to be roped; intractable), noshable (tasty, delicious), suffixes-ation, -ion : damnation is in black English, yuppification, suffixes -ed : banjaxed (Anglo-irish) mean destroy, blasted (US) means influence of drugs or alcohol, suffixes -er : juicer (an electrician), popper (a person who take a pills), suffixes -ie,-y : aunt-auntie, charles-charley, love-lovey. The affixes which are put inside the word are called infixes. For example: Fan-bloody-tastic, no bloody-body ect (Mattiello, 2008:123).

Multiple Processes

According Yule (2010:60), multiple process is to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. For example, it can be seen in the word “snowball” in the sentence. We had an exciting snowball fight yesterday (Snowball as Noun). Problems with the family have snowballed (Snowballed as Verb). The word of “snowball” is formed using compounding. Then it shift from noun to verb by adding -ed.

Reduplicative

Reduplicative is the process by which a morpheme or part of a morpheme is repeated to create a new word with a different meaning or different category (Finnegan,2008:47). According Merlini Barbaresi in Mattiello (2008:131), english reduplicative (or echo-words) belong to four main patterns: Ablaut (or apophonic) reduplicative, exhibiting vowel gradation (i.e a systematic alternation of the stressed vowel). The most productive vowels alternations are /i/,/æ/, /i/, /ɒ/ examples slang word chit-chat (having a conversation), tick-tock (make a ticking sound), ding-dong (a heated argument).

Rhyming reduplicative, are twin forms consisting of two rhyming elements, one of which reproduces the other by changing its initial

consonants. Examples, fuzzy-wuzzy (a black person with tightly curly hair), easy-peasy (extremely easy, very simple), argy-bargy (disputatious argument). Rhyming compounds, in which both bases are meaningful, as in funny-bunny, Jelly-belly (a fat person, gender-bender, yellow-mellow). Copy (or exact) reduplicative, in which the two constituents are identical, as in bye-bye, no-no, wakey-wakey. They may also be shortened, as in ju-ju (marijuana). Based on the explanation above, the researcher concluded all process word formation in form of table.

Slang

People speak differently in formal contexts and in formal contexts, especially when speaking informally, people often use slang: an informal but colorful words and expressions. For example, what's up is an example of term for asking about people or greeting a person.

Definition Of slang

According Oxford Dictionary, slang 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 as stated above, that slang is regarded very informal language, automatically slang belong to typical of spoken language. The example is like when go and watch soccer, people 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. Moreover, slang often use in a particular group. Groups of people who use slang often and might even have their own slang: teenagers, college-students, politicians, minority groups, soldiers, prisoners, etc.

According Dumas and Lighter cited by Elbe (1996:12), they are arguing that slang expression should be considered "true slang" if it meets at least two of the following criteria:

1. It lowers, if temporarily, "the dignity of formal or serious speech or writing"; in other words, it is likely to be considered in those contexts a "glaring misuse of register".
2. Its use implies that the user is familiar with whatever is referred to, or with a group of people who are familiar with it and use the term. For example someone who part of certain group, he will use slang with his member group because this kind language has been usual used in the group.
3. It is a taboo term in ordinary discourse with people of a higher social status or greater responsibility. Taboo terms are words and phrases that people avoid or reasons related to religion, politeness and prohibited behavior. Taboo word such as (You stupid f***ing

a**hole!).

4. It replaces "a well-known conventional synonym". This is done primarily to avoid discomfort caused by conventional phrases or by further elaboration. The following example "His uncle croaked. The word "croaked" replaces the well-known conventional synonym died. It allows the speaker to avoid saying died, which might be unpleasant for him, but it does not soften either for who croaked still expresses the same sense as died with as much bluntness.

History of slang.

According to Mattiello (2003:35), slang in lexicographic has acquired different sense in different period of time. Slang originally, term was used to refer to the language of criminals, thieves, and vagabonds. In the mid-eighteenth century, slang labeled "the special vocabulary used by any sets of persons of a low or disreputable character. Webster and Mckechnie in Mattiello (2008:35) state, slang is specialized vocabulary and idioms of criminals, tramps, etc. The purpose of which was to disguise from outsiders the meaning of what was said". Accordingly, there seems to be an overlap between the original sense of slang and the current concept of cant (cf. F. argot). After mid-eighteenth century, the term "slang gradually broadened to include the language of other subgroups, not necessary of low culture, but rather connected by their profession, like lawyer, scientists, historians, essayists, and poet. The term became more specialized and nearly synonymous with jargons. Early years of the nineteenth century, slang acquired the more general sense of colloquial or informal vocabulary which outside of conventional of standard usage and which belong rather to familiar conversation than the written language.

Characteristics of slang

There are some characteristic of slang that used by people in society. According to Mattiello (2008: 46) slang is viewed as sociological properties has characteristic as follow; Group-restriction, Informality, Time-restriction, Ephemerality, Debasement, Freshness, Playfulness, Obscenity, Subject-restriction, Novelty, Orality, Unconventionality, Faddishness. Based on the explanation above, the researcher concluded all characteristic of slang in table form.

Synopsis Gay Best Friend (GBF) movie.

Gay Best Friend (GBF) movie tells about Tanner Daniels (Michael J. Willet) and Brent Van Camp, they are two closeted gay best friends who attend North Gateway High school. The school which is dominated by three most popular girls, they are Fawcett Brooks (Sasha

Pieterse), who rules over the richest and the most popular; the talented Caprice Winters (Xosha Roquemore) who leads the school's minorities and theater arts students; and 'Shley Osgood (Andrea Bowen), a nice but ditzzy Mormon that leads the "goody two shoes" and conservative Christians.

Previous Research.

This research was not the only one that analyzed word formation in slang terms. There was previous research that concern in this topic; was Nor Rahmi marzita (2013). The researcher used her study as a comparison and reference because of similarity between the study, it is study about word formation of slangs. There were similarities between the researcher and Nor Rahmi Marzita's study, as follows;

1. The researcher and Nor Rahmi Marzita studied about word formation of slang in the movie, the purpose of Nor Rahmi's study was to find out type word formation in movie and the researcher as well. It was also using same approach design, descriptive-qualitative to conduct the research. Although, Nor rahmi studied about word formation of slang in the movie. She used two kind different title movies to interpret her study, they were "Camp rock and "Juno". On the other hand, the researcher only used one movie. It was Gay Best Friend (GBF) movie.
2. In Nor Rahmi's study, she compared Camp rock and Juno movie based on type slang word formation finding, include the most dominant slang type word formation in used. While the researcher only found slang types of word formation include their process the formed through morphological analysis and the most dominant slang word formation in used in Gay Best Friend (GBF) movie.
3. The researcher and Nor Rahmi Marzita were also using different theory to conduct the research. Nor Rahmi took fourteen types of word formation processes by O'Grady et al (1997). They are affixation, cliticization, morpheme internal changes, suppletion, reduplication, compounding, derivation, conversion, clipping, blending, backformation, acronym, onomatopoeia, coinage and the researcher use theory based on Yule (2010) coinage, borrowing, compounding, clipping, blending, back formation, acronyms, multiple processes, derivation. In addition, the researcher added one theory from Mattiell (2003) is reduplicative.

Theoretical Framework.

Theoretical framework is provided to guide the research and to determine what things that the researcher measure or look for. In this

study, the researcher tried to make a theoretical framework as conceptual model to study about a morphological analysis of slang word formation in GBF movie.

The main framework of this research is

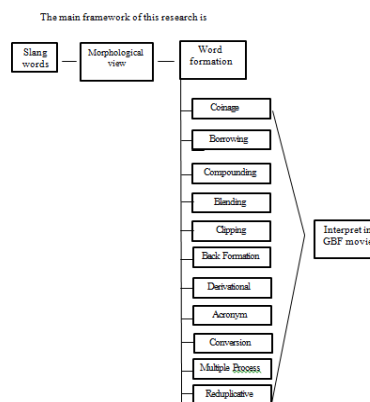


Figure. 2.1 Theoretical Framework.

Research Design

This article was study about a morphological analysis of slang word formation in Gay Best Friend (GBF) movie. The aim of this research was to find out types of word formation of slang found in Gay Best Friend (GBF) movie, included how those types of slang word formation were forming through morphological process and type of word formation of slang most dominant in used. Thus, the research design was using descriptive research. Descriptive research is to provide an accurate description or picture or status or characteristic of a situation or phenomena (Johnson and Christensen, 2010:366). In conducting this research, the researcher also used qualitative approach as the research data was word that cannot be counted systematically. Bogdan and Biklen cited by Sugiyono (2011:15) state, characteristic of qualitative approach qualitative research is descriptive and the data collected is in the form of words of pictures rather than number. Based on the quotation above, this research was conducted by using descriptive-qualitative in collecting and analyzing the data and draws some conclusions. In collecting data, the researcher used documentation as technique of collecting data which is collecting data in movie transcript. The movie script was downloaded in internet. In movie script, the researcher examined the slang words occurred based on the type word formation finding. While in analyzing data, researcher analyzed how the slangs were forming by word formation through morphological analysis and

finally to state the most dominant slang word formation in used in Gay Best Friend (GBF) movie.

Object of the Research.

This study about a morphological analysis of slang word formation in Gay Best Friend (GBF) movie. The object of this research was all slang words that contain type word formation found in the dialogue spoken by all characters in Gay Best Friend (GBF) movie. Gay best friend (GBF) movie was American teenager movie. This movie was production in 2013 and it was popular among the teenagers. After the researcher watched this movie, then the researcher found many slang words used by the characters in Gay Best Friend (GBF) examples, pop-tart, twinkie, buzzkill, hookup, bad-ass, celeb, prom, gaysian etc. Thus, the researcher applied the slang words in word formation through morphological analysis.

Method of Collecting Data

Method of collecting data is the major steps in research, because the main purpose of research is getting data (Sugiyono, 2011:308). Sugiyono also stated there are four method of collecting data in qualitative research; they were observation, interview, documentation and triangulation. In collecting the data, the researcher use documentation. According to Sugiyono (2011: 326), study documentation can be written text, picture, diary, life histories, etc. Movie transcript was the study documentation that the researcher used to conduct this research. It contains all conversation GBF's movie. The researcher used movie transcript in order to find slang words that contain type word formation. There were some steps to collect by data in movie script; such as watching the GBF movie in order to understand the story, marking the slang words in movie transcript by checking in the dictionary of American slang and online slang dictionary whether it was slang word making the table, list the slang words and their utterance and type word formation based on duration of movie finding. The duration of Gay Best Friend (GBF) is 92 minutes. then the researcher divided it into four part they were, Data finding 1 (the first 23 minutes), data finding II (the second 23 minutes), Data finding III (the third 23 minutes and the last, data finding VI (the fourth 23 minutes). Categorized the slang word based on the type word formation in tabular form.

Method of Analyzing Data.

In this step after the data all collected, the researcher tried to analyze the data based on the morphology study. As stated in chapter II morphology is study about internal word and how the word formed. The researcher tried to describe the slang words one by one based type word formation finding and explained how they had formed through morphological analysis, included

how the word derived from and kind of morpheme, free or bound morpheme contain in the word for examples, the word of bestie is created by using derivation. It derived best (Adj) +suffix -ie/y. Best is free morpheme and suffix -ie is bound morpheme. Best means good or of the most excellent sort; surpassing all others. Mattiello (2008:105) said, the -ei.-y suffix is predominantly used to form nouns with an appellative hypocoristic meaning/function. Best added suffix - ie became bestie (N). Bestie means best friend. In order to make it clear, here are steps that are applied by the researcher in analyzing data, they are:

1. Explain how those slang words word formation are formed through morphological process.
2. Giving the meaning of slang word to make a clear definition as addition.
3. Finding the percentage the most dominant type of word formation in use and presented the data in tabular form
4. Making conclusion after analyzing slang and kinds of word formation

Method of Presenting Research result

In method of presenting the result, the researcher presented all data in tabular form. Each of table form was divided based on the duration of movie. The duration of Gay Best Friend (GBF) movie is 92 minutes. Thus, the researcher divided the duration of movie into 4 parts. Each table contained slang words in 23 minutes. the first table was contained slang in first 23 minutes, the second table, contained slang in second 23 minutes, the third table, contained slang in third 23 minutes, and the last table, contained slang in fourth 23 minutes. After that, the researcher analyzed and explained the slangs based type word formation through morphological analysis. After finishing the analyzing, the last, the researcher made the percentage table to state the most dominant slang used in the movie. The formula of the percentage could be seen as below.

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

Formula 3.1 Finding Percentage.

P= Percentage /Result

F= Frequency of each type word formation.

N= Total of type word formation.

Then finally, the researcher made a chart to show type of word formation finding.

Research Finding.

In the research finding, the researcher found the data which contained slang words and their type word formation. The data divided into

four part based on the duration of the movie is 92 minute and the data shown in table form. The four tables contained data finding in the first 23 minutes, in the second 23 minutes, in the third 23 minutes and in the fourth 23 minutes. In this data finding I (The first 23 minutes), the researcher found 40 data contained slang words and their types of word formation such as 5 data of acronym, 10 data of clipping, 4 data of multiple processes, 9 data of derivation, 1 data of reduplicative, 2 data of blending, 8 data of compounding and 1 data of conversion.

The data finding II (The second 23 minutes) is described in the following of table; In this data finding II (The second 23 minutes), the researcher found 20 data contained slang words and their types of word formation such as 5 data of derivation, 1 data of coinage, 1 data of acronym, 1 data of reduplicative, 4 data of multiple processes, 1 data of compounding, 3 data of clipping and 4 data of blending.

The data finding III (The third 23 minutes) is described in the following of table; In this data finding III (The third 23 minutes), the researcher found 10 data contained slang words and their types of word formation such as 3 data of derivation, 2 data of acronym, 2 data of compounding, 2 data of blending and 1 data of reduplicative.

The data finding VI (The fourth 23 minutes) is described in the following of table; In this data finding VI (The fourth 23 minutes), the researcher found 7 data contained slang words and their types of word formation such as 1 data of compounding, 1 data of acronym, 2 data of multiple processes, 1 data of blending and 2 data of derivation. Based on the data finding, the researcher will conclude the data by making tabular form to categorize data finding.

Categorize slang word formation

Based on the table above, coinage is invented in the names of company product, usually adopts the brand names as common words then the researcher found one slang word is belong to coinage, it is *twinkie*.

Borrowing is one of the word formation processes to create new words by taking from other language. In this research, the researcher actually found the word belong to borrowing is *RVSP* (*répondez s'il vous plait*) from French. But the word *RSVP* are actually formed by acronym then it is belong to multiple processes. Thus in this research, the research found no slang words belong to borrowing.

Compounding is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form, there are three kinds of compound such as, compound noun, verb and adjective. In this research, the researcher

found twelve slang words that belong to compounding, they are *buzzkill*, *hookup*, *witch-hunt*, *bad-ass*, *psycho-bitch*, *sidekick*, *half-ass*, *amezaballs*, *hang out*, *hangover*, *dumbass* and *goddamn*.

Blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process. Blending can be divided into two types such as Prototypical Blends, which is consist of the head of one word and the tail of another one and Partial blends behave as typical blends, though one of the two bases remains intact. In this research, the researcher found nine slang words that belong to blending in *GBF* movie, they are *gaybies*, *guydar*, *mangina*, *gurl*, *gaysian*, *whore-mon*, *hacktivist*, *fugly*, and *y'all*.

Clipping refers to the shortening of the polysyllabic word into a shorter form which usually consists of one syllable only. Clipping can be divided into three types, such as: back-clipping, in which the beginning of a base lexeme is retained, fore-clipping, in which the final part of the word is retained and middle-clipping, in which the middle of the word is retained. In this article, the researcher found thirteen slang word that belong to clipping, they are *celeb*, *prom*, *obvi*, *prez*, *dilem*, *fag*, *decaf*, *whatevs*, *„mo*, *perf*, *brills*, *bro* and *till*.

Back formation is a very specialized type of reduction process, word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form another word of a different type (usually a verb). In this research, the researcher did not find slang words that belong to backformation.

Conversion is a change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction) other labels for this very common process are “category change” and “functional shift.” There are four main types of functional shift or conversion within the part of speech, they are shift from noun to verb, shift from verb to noun, shift from adjective to noun and shift from adjective/adverb to verb. In this research, the researcher found one slang word that belonged to conversion is *freaked*.

Acronym is new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. In this research, the researcher found nine slang words that belong to acronym, they are *G.B.F*, *F.Y.I*, *G.S.A*, *T.T.Y.L*, *O.M.G*, *B.F.F*, *B.F*, *W.T.F* and *S.B.F*.

Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small “bits” of the English language which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. These small “bits” are generally described as affixes. Affixation is the process where free morphemes or roots are combined by the affixes to create new words. .

There are three kinds of affixes which can be attached to the word: The affixes, which are put

in front of the word, are called prefixes. The prefixes in slang such as :de-, re-, schm-, shm-, super-, un-, and under-. The affixes, which are put in the end of the word, are called suffixes. The suffixes such as :-able, -ation, -ion, - dom, -ed, -er, -eroo, -aroo, -ery, -ette, -ful, -ei,-y, -ify, -fy, -ing, -ish, -less, -ly, - ness, -s, -ster, -ock. The affixes which are put inside the word are called infixes.

In this research, the researcher found nineteen slang words that belong to derivation, they were fatties, mega-hottie, goddess, diva-dom, gay-less, queeny, gutless, butchy, sweetie, de-tag, de-friend, super-nice, bitchy, super-hot, bestie, gayness, un-gay, damnation and horniness.

Multiple processes is to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. In this research, the researcher found ten slang words that belong to multiple processes, they were, prom-queen, super-chris, cock-blocked, amazeballs, super-hetero, din-din, RSVP, redheaded., cray-cray, ginge- muff, and pop-tart.

Reduplicative is the process by which a morpheme or part of a morpheme is repeated to create a new word with a different meaning or different category. In this research, the researcher found three slang words that belong to reduplicative, they were super-duper, hokey-pokey and yum-yum

Conclusion

After analyzed the data, the researcher concluded that: 1. There are eleven types of word formation that used by the researcher to conduct this research based on Yule (2010) and Mattiello (2008) theory but the researcher found only nine types of them used for forming slang in the Gay Best Friend (GBF) movie. They were Coinage, Compounding, Blending, Clipping, Conversion, Acronym, Derivation, Multiple processes and Reduplicative. 2. The process of forming slang words that found in Gay Best Friend (GBF) movie can be formed by adding affixes into the words (derivation), cut off the word into a shorter form (clipping), joining two separate words (compounding), combination of two separate words (blending), or formed by initial letters (acronym) and so on. 3. The dominant type of word formation for forming slang words used by characters in the Gay Best Friend (GBF) movie from 77 utterances is Derivation with 19 utterance (25%) then followed by Clipping with 13 utterances (17%), then Compounding with 12 utterances (15 %), Blending with 9 utterances (12%), Multiple processes with 10 utterances (13%), Acronym with 9 utterances (12%), Reduplicative with 3 utterances (4%), Coinage with 1 utterances (1%) and the last were conversion with 1 utterances (1%).

Suggestion

1. The slang words are such inappropriate words because it usually give rude meanings but it is common to use them in America. So, the people needed to know how do these words formed because slang could be make-up words or just came from the old to the new uses. It was also possible that slang is formed by compounding two words become one, borrowed it from the other languages, cut off an exist word or changed the function of a word. It is important for giving the people a clear explanation so that the people would not make a mistake in understanding the meaning of those slang words which usually appear in movies.
2. The researcher realizes that this thesis is not perfect. Therefore, the researcher will be glad if there are some readers who can use this thesis for further research. The researcher also hopes that this thesis can be a reference for the next similar research. Hopefully, this thesis will be expanded the readers's knowledge on linguistics, in Morphology study, especially word formation study.

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