SLANG WORD FORMATION IN
PITCH PERFECT MOVIE

Rolla Irma¹, Yola Merina², Melati Theresia³
¹ Mahasiswa Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat
² Dosen Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat
E-mail: ¹rollairma18@gmail.com, ²yolam3@gmail.com, ³theresia.mela@gmail.com

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Abstract
This aim of this research is to identify the type of slang that consists of the type of word formation in Pitch Perfect Film. Researcher chose to find the slang word in the field of literature in film. In this research, researcher used content analysis design. Content analysis design is used to see the meaning and type that was stated in slang. In collecting the data, the researcher used observational method by using non-participant observational technique. In analyzing data, the researcher used identity method and it was followed by using equalizing technique. There are four types of word formation type in slang that was found in this film, they are compounding, back-formation, suffixation, and conversion.

Keywords: Slang, Word Formation

INTRODUCTION

Communication is an important thing in human’s life. Everytime and everywhere people do it to get their needs. They use language as the main tools in this process of communication. Language can be used both in oral and written forms based on their context. While from its context, language can be used in formal and informal situation. People usually use formal or standart language in formal context, while in informal context people usually use informal one. There are some kinds of language variaties that use in informal context, one of them is slang.

Slang is the use of informal words and expression that are not considered standart in a given language but may be considered more acceptable when used socially and has long inhabit the area of friction between generation, nations, and social classes. In slang, the people has perception that slang can use in many informal condition in different area. Slang can be say as a universal. It is found in all languages and all time periods. It varies from region to region, and from past to present. So slang in New York and slang in Los Angeles differ. Slang meets a variety of social needs and rather than a corruption of the language, it is yet further evidence of the creativity of the human language user. Slang in informal used by member
some certain ethnical or social group for example is adolescent or teenagers. In social group, the researcher often hear there is people use sign, phrase, or certain sentence to submit secret which may not know by others. In this case they use language which sometimes disagree with good structure, for example usage of slang words.

The use of slang has developed from time to time. They creates a lot of new words and modify standard words for internal using. Word as a part of language has important rule in forming a language. People always use it to build a sentence, but they do not know where do actually those millions words come from. People as the user of language sometimes do not think about how a language is formed. There are millions words now used by people. The use of slang has introduced many new words into the language by recombinig old words into new meaning. The meaning of the new word form is influence by the process of forming a word. This process is usually called word formation process.

Word formation is the process used in language for creation of new words. Other processes are sometimes regarded part of word formation. Word formation can be used both in written and spoken language. Language always develops along with the users. So, there are many new words that they created in their daily communication mostly in spoken language. The processes of forming the new word from the old word to the new word can use some processes for example: compounding, prefixation, suffixation, final ombining forms, infixation, conversion, back-formation, reduplicatives, acronyms and initialism, blending, clipping (Mattiello : 72-154).

Slang

Slang is easy enough to be used, but it is hard to write about with the facile convincingness that a subject apparently so simple would, at first sight, seem to demand. many scholar believe that it is, essentially, non-standard English used in Canada and America. However, it is a linguistics tool that can help us take command of any conversation or understand any publication. Moreover, Eble (1996:11) states that slang is an ever changing set of colloquial words and phrases that speaker use to establish or reinforce social identity or cohesiveness within a group or with a trend or fashion in society at large. It means that slang become a trending in any faction or group, slang makes the identity of a group of different with another. The existence of vocabulary of this sort within a language is possibly as old as
language itself, for slang seems to be part of any language used in ordinary interaction by a community large enough and diverse enough to have identifiable subgroups.

Yule (2010: 13) proposes that slang is more typically used among those who are outside established higher-status groups. Slang, or “colloquial speech,” describes words or phrases that are used instead of more everyday terms among younger speakers and other groups with special interests. It means that slang is an aspect of social life that is subject to fashion, especially among adolescents. It can be used by those inside a group who share ideas and attitudes as a way of distinguishing themselves from others.

Coleman (2012:43) mention that slang is the use of informal words and expressions that are not considered standard in a given language but may be considered more acceptable when used socially. It means that the use of slang normally used by some communities. Many group or community use slang because slang can differentiate an group with others.

**Word Formation**

Word formation processes are the processes of forming new words or terms from the old word to the new word. According to Fromkin in Merina (2015), word formation consists of derivational pullet surprises, word coinage, acronyms, blends, back-formation, and word from names.

Beside that, Baurer (2002:7), word formation is of central interest to theoretical linguists of all persuasions because of the light it throws on others aspects of language. It means that there is little agreement on the methodology or basic the theoretical background for the study of word formation, so that the field is currently a confused one.

Besides that, Plag (2003: 13) state that word formation can be divide as study of the wise in which new complex word are built on the basic of other words or morphemes. It means that new words in word formation process can be formed the existing words to the new meaning. The words can also be built by adding and combining some morphemes to a word.

Herbst (2010:95) states that word formation is the two latter phenomena are interrelated, however, in that the influence of a donor language may result in new word material taken over in the receptor language or in the formation of new words. It means that the combination or modification of lexical material of the same language study under the heading of morphology and word formation.
It can be concluded that word formation process are the morphological processes that are conducted two form or create new words. And sometimes the processes of forming the new words from the existing words to the new meaning. The word can be built on the basic of other words or morphemes.

**Types of Word Formation**

According to O’Grady (1996: 138-159), there are types of word formation:

a. Derivation

Derivation forms a word with a meaning and/or category distinct from that of its base though the addition of an affix, it contains word formed by adding the suffix –er to a verb to form a noun with the meaning. For example, sell (sell-er), write (write-er), teach (teacher) and sing (sing-er)

b. Compounding

Another common way to build words in English involves compounding, the combination of lexical categories (nouns, adjectives, verbs, or preposition). Such as, greenhouse is an N because its rightmost component is an N, spoon-feed is a V because feed also belongs to this category.

c. Conversion

Conversion is a process that assigns an already existing word to a new syntactic category. Conversion is usually restricted to words containing a single morpheme. Many examples of conversion involving the creation of a new verb from a noun:

V derived from N: finger (a suspect), butter (the bread), ship (the package, nail (the door shut), button (the shirt)

N derived from V: (a building) permit, (an exciting) contest, (a new) survey, (a brief) report, (a long) walk.

V derived from A: dirty (a shirt), empty (the box), open (a door), right (a wrong), dry (the clothes).

d. Clipping

Clipping is a process that shortens a polysyllable word by deleting one or more syllable. Some of the most common products of clipping are names Liz, Ron, Rob, Sue, and so on. Clipping is especially popular among students; it has yielded forms like Prof for professor, phys-ed for physical education. A number of such abbreviations have accepted in general usage: doc, ad, auto, lab, sub, porn, demo, and loco.
e. Blends

Blends are words that created from non-morphemic part of two already existing items. Well known examples of blends include *brunch* from *breakfast* and *lunch*, *smog* from *smoke* and *fog*, *spam* from *spiced* and *ham*, *aerobicise* from *aerobics* and *exercise*, *infomercial* from *information* and *commercial*. As these examples show, a blend usually formed from the first part of one word and the final part of a second one.

f. Backformation

Backformation is a process that creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language. Other backformation in English include *housekeep* from *housekeeper*, *enthuse* from *enthusiasm*, *donate* from *donation*, and *orientate* from *orientation*.

g. Acronyms

Acronyms formed by taking the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word. This type of word formation is especially common in names of organizations and scientific terminology. Some examples of acronyms include UNICEF for United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund, NATO for North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and AIDS for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

h. Onomatopoeia

All languages have words whose sound represents an aspect of the thing that they name. Examples of such onomatopoeia words in English include *buzz*, *hiss*, *sizzle*, and *cuckoo*.

i. Coinage

Coinage is especially common in cases where industry requires a new and attractive name for a product. *Kodak*, *Orlon* and *Teflon* are examples of product names that are the result of word manufacture.

Moreover, Yule (2006: 53-60) state that the ability must derive in part from the fact that there is a lot of regularity in the word-formation processes in a language. There are some of the basic processes by which new words are created.

a. Coinage

One of the least common processes of word formation in English is coinage, that is, the invention of totally new terms. The most typical sources are invented trade names for
commercial products that become general terms (usually without capital letters) for any version of that product. For example are aspirin, nylon, vaseline and zipper;
b. Borrowing

That is the taking over of words from other languages. Throughout its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of words from other languages, including croissant (French), dope (Dutch), lilac (Persia), piano (Italian), pretzel (German), sofa (Arabic), tattoo (Tahitian), tycoon (Japanese), yogurt (Turkish) and zebra (Bantu).
c. Compounding

There is joining of two separate words to produce a single form. Common English compunds are bookcase, doorknob, fingerprint, sunburn, textbook, wallpaper, wastebasket, and waterbed. All these examples are nouns, but we can also create compound adjectives (good-looking, low-paid), and compounds of adjective (fast) plus noun (food) as in a fast-food restaurantor full-time job
d. Blending

The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. For example, there is a product that is used like gasoline, but is made from alcohol, so the “blende” word for referring to this product is gasohol, smurk (smoke+murk), brunch (breakfast+lunch), motel (motor+hotel), and infotainment (information+entertainment).
e. Clipping

The element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process describe. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduce to a shorter form. Other common example are ad (advertisement), bra (brassiere), cab (cabriolet), condo (condominium), fan (fanatic), flu (influenza), perm (permanent wave). English speakers also like to clip each other’s names, as in Al, Ed, Liz, Mike, Ron, Sam, Sue, and Tom.
f. Backformation

Typically a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb). Other examples of words created by this process are : donate (from “donation”), emote (from “emotion”), enthuse (from “enthusiasm”) and babysit (from “babysitter”)
g. Conversion

A change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction). The conversion can involve:

V derived from N: to print out become nouns a printout
N derived from V: (a building) permit, (a new) survey, (a long) walk
V derived from A: dry (the clothes), empty (the box), open (a door)

h. Acronyms

Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These can be forms such as CD (Compact Disk) or VCR (Video Cassette Recorder) where the pronunciation consist of saying each separate letter. More typically, acronyms are pronounced as new single words, as in NATO, NASA, or UNESCO.

i. Derivation

The most common word formation process to be found in the production of new English word generally described as affixes. Some familiar example are the elements un-, mis-, pre-, -ful, -less, -ish, -ism, and –ness which appear in words like unhappy, misrepresent, prejudge, joyful, careless, boyish, terrorism and sadness.

j. Prefixes and suffixes

Some affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word (e.g un-, mis-). These are called prefixes. Other affixes have to be added to the end of the word (e.g. –less, -ish) and are called suffixes. All English words formed by this derivational process have either prefixes or suffixes, or both. Thus, mislead has a prefixes, disrespectful has both a prefix and a suffix, and foolishness has two suffixes.

k. Infixes

There is third type of affix, not normally used in English, but found in some other language. It is an affix that is incorporated inside another word. It is possible to see the general principle at work in certain expressions, occasionally used in fortuitous or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speaker: Hallebloodylujah!, Absogoddamlutely! and Unfuckinbelievable!

l. Multiple processes

It is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. For example, the term deli seems to have that become a common
American English expression via a process of first borrowing *delicatessen* (from German) and the clipping that borrowed form.

According to Mattiello (2008: 72-154), there are several word formation processes:

a. Compounding

Compounding is a common morphological mechanism which obtains new words consist of two element, the first of which is obtains a root, a word or a phrase, the second of which is either a root or a wood.

b. Prefixation

Among slang affixes, prefixes play a marginal role. This number is needed small, especially if compared with that of slang suffixes. The only prefix which deserves attention is *schm-*/*shm-* (as in *child schmild*), since its origin is in colloquial rather than standard language.

c. Suffixation

Slang suffixes is constrained by their ephemeral character, and it is difficult to predict possible words, that is, their applicability in term of base and suffix.

d. Final combining forms

In modern English there are two extra types of combining forms, namely truncated forms of model words. It remains true, however, that combining forms develop a novel meaning which is connected to, but independent from that of the original full word.

e. Infixation

Infixation is the process whereby an affix is inserted in the middle of a word. Such as, *absolutely=*abso-blooming-lutely, *fan-fucking-tasti*.

f. Conversion

Conversion is a process consisting of the syntactic change of a word without any corresponding formal change (e.g. *v run n run, n bottle= v bottle*).

g. Back-formation

Back-formation is a rather infrequent mechanism in standard English. This word-formation process is quite frequent in slang.

h. Reduplicatives

Slang redplicative rhyming compounds are illustrated, for example, by *mellow yellow* (chiefly U.S).

i. Acronyms and initialisms
Acronyms and initialism are words coinage by taking initial letters of the words in a title or phrase.

j. Blending
Blending are formed by merging parts of words into one word, as in *smog*, from *smoke* and *fog*.

k. Clipping
Clipping is a process which abbreviates a word to one of its parts.

The researcher chose the theory of types of word formation processes by Yule because this theory has specific classification of type word formation process and has clear definition for each type that can help the researcher to analyze the data.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study was conducted in qualitative approach. It was aimed to analyze the data from the source by doing interpretation. The design of this research was content analysis. According to Kothari (2004:110) content analysis consist of analyzing the contents of documentary materials, such as; books, magazines, newspapers and the contents of all other verbal materials which can be either spoken or print.

In this research, the researcher used observational method. Observationally method was used by paying attention in which the researcher focused on the usage of language or observation method. Besides, this research used *SBLC* (non participatory observational method) technique recorder, rewrite technique that applied by Sudaryanto (1988, p.2). *SBLC* itself used the tool was the researcher herself. The researcher did not have part in a dialogue or conversation, and only focused on what the participants of conversation utter in conversation. The researcher listen to what stated not what discussed. In analyzing the data the researcher used referential method. According to Sudaryanto (1993, p.13) that the referential identity method is method of analyzing data where they key factors of the data are defined by context outside of language itself such as; speaker, time, setting, and social situation. Technique that used was competence-in-dividing technique. In which the researcher categorized the language into its own types based on researcher’s mental or knowledge.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION
The researcher had done analyzing of the data that had gotten. The data were analyzed accordin to the theories that classified some slang word based on the context. Then the researcher used the theory of types of slang word formation based on context to identify the meaning in each datum. It could be seen that one utterance showed different meaning to its literal meaning after analyzed based the context. It meant that expressive slang word itself did not showed the meaning explicite, but it would be show based on the context.

The researcher found many types of slang word formation in Pitch Perfect movie. Each type included some utterances that had been analyzed. The data were expected be suitable to the research question. The slang word and types of slang word formation that found were various. Researcher found 11slang words for 4 types even in the theory there were twelvetypesof slang word formation. They were compound (adjective-noun compound), suffixation (the suffix –o), conversation and back formation (-er). Each types had its function based the context.

Hence, the researcher interpreted the finding of this research absolutely to see the slang word used for each type of slang word formation. The researchers choose one type that was related to the movie that has chosen. Then this type is consisted into some slang word that has been analyzed. There are many utterances that show some slang word consist to type of slang word formation. In the conversation, the speakers put their meaning in saying what in his or her mind. Each type has function that is related to the context of conversation. The context consists to situation, condition, surrounding and also the participant of the conversation itself. Then, the meaning that is reflected from the utterance can be known as well as it be.

REFERENCES


