



ANALYZING THE WORD FORMATION OF SLANG VOCABULARY EMPLOYED BY FATHIA IZZATI ON YOUTUBE

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Abstract: Slang is a form of language, expressions, or specialized language usage commonly found in informal conversations, particularly within specific groups. Fathia Izzati, known as "kittendust," is a YouTube content creator with 695,000 subscribers. In her YouTube account, Fathia uploads videos related to English language learning terms in daily life, often incorporating slang words. This research aims to comprehend the meanings and processes of word formation in slang used by Fathia Izzati in her videos. The research methodology is descriptive qualitative, referencing George Yule's (2010) theories on slang word formation processes. Data were obtained from 15 videos uploaded by Fathia Izzati between November 2021 and December 2022. The findings reveal that out of Yule's ten slang and word formation theories, only five are reflected in the analyzed videos. Blending emerges as the most common method for creating new words, constituting 39.24% of all new terms. Other prevalent methods include doubling (34.18%) and halving (18.99%). Clipping accounts for 5.06%, while acronyms are the least common, comprising only 2.53%. This research provides insights into the use of slang by Fathia Izzati within the context of English language learning on YouTube.

Introduction مقدمة

The term "language variety" refers to the different ways in which the English language is used to meet various situations, needs, and contexts. Standard language refers to a formal context in which a specific language variety is used, while non-standard language refers to a less formal context in which a different language variety is used. If a speaker of English does not adhere to a certain set of rules, they are said to be using non-standard English. The use of non-standard English is typically associated with less formal contexts like songs, books, movies, etc. Slang is an example of a form of English that deviates from the standard language. Slang refers to a word's use in a certain social group's language that deviates from the norm. No one can define slang, but everyone can recognize it.

According to Prayogi (2009), Slang is an unofficial variety of language used by teenagers and other certain groups to communicate. Slang can also be interpreted as words or sentences that are not standard but are used in everyday communication processes (Purnaningsih, 2005). Fishman (1972) defines the use of slang very temporarily; slang does not have a precise and definite definition and can only be understood by

certain groups or communities where the language originates. The use of slang is not only used when communicating directly or through interfaces, communication can also be via the internet which allows slang to develop more rapidly and disappear more quickly because the language used tends to change according to the times. The language that is often used by the community is a language that is easy, not restricted by rules, and trendy.

This study discusses the use of slang words due to the researcher's curiosity about the use of slang in the Youtube account Fathia Izzati. Slang was originally used by the community to be different from other communities. But as technology develops, slang is used in social media accounts and it grows more rapidly and disappears more quickly. Slang is a non-standard variety of language used by some people, especially young people, to interact and experience unstable changes. Youtube exists in the midst of very tight social media competition. This is proven by the graph of Youtube users occupying the second most visited website in the world after Google by top websites ranking in the world for all categories in October 2022.

Youtube is a video-sharing website where users can make profiles, upload and share videos, as well as view, rate, and discuss the content of other users' channels. Additionally, when uploading videos, users can provide contextual information such as a description and their current location. A video's description can be as brief as a paragraph or as lengthy as a series of descriptive phrases. The author bases her decision to conduct this study on two main considerations. One, nearly all of Fathia Izzati's videos on her Youtube channel use slang terms. Second, nobody has ever looked into this particular YouTube channel in this way before. In their research, Saputra (2019) and Wulandari (2020) focused on the influencers' Instagram pages but neglected to look at their YouTube channels. So, some of the other studies looked at slang in movies (Marzita, 2013) or advertisements (Haspo and Fernando, 2018), while others looked at slang in song lyrics (Lestari, 2016; Teguh, 2017; Evadewi, 2018). On the other hand, there has been no academic investigation into the analysis of slang terms in YouTube content. In this study, the author focused on YouTube as an example of a social media platform.

The research problem is to know the use of slang words in Fathia Izzati's Youtube videos and identify the types based on Yule's theories (2010). According to Yule's (2010) definition, ten distinct mechanisms contribute to the creation of new words. These techniques include new word creation, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, and back formation. Other processes, such as conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes, are also based on Yule. The study's goal is to identify the various slang terms and their respective meanings. Based on Yule's theory, the study only looked at the slang words and how they were formed that Fathia Izzati used in her YouTube videos.

Method | منهج

In this research method, there are three elements referring to the problems already formulated, namely: research design, participants (subject) characteristics, and method and technique of presenting analysis. These methods are described as follows:

Research Design

This investigation is qualitative in nature and descriptive in approach. When it comes to research, descriptive qualitative methods are preferred because they avoid the use of numbers and statistics (Strauss and Corbin, 1997). When the analysis was complete, the findings were written up in descriptive form.

Participant (Subject) Characteristics

This study's information came from the categories of slang words and the videos from the YouTube account "Fathia Izzati". The researcher picked up 15 videos posted by Fathia Izzati in November 2021 until December 2022 and observed them. The researcher chose this range time because the 15 videos were posted in the last one year in her Youtube account.

Method and Technique of Presenting Analysis

This research used George Yule's theories (2010) about the word formation processes of slang words. In presenting the analysis of the word formation and slang words, the formal and informal methods were applied, since the analysis was presented in words and tables. The data started to be analyzed by using a checklist. There is one checklist; it is the types and functions of word formation and slang words check list. The data were also analyzed using counting technique. In order to present the result of counting, there are tables presenting the counted data. In order to present the result of counting, there is one table presenting the counted data, which is the types and functions of word formation and slang words. Checklists and tables are used to assist the study in conducting the narrative analysis. After the analysis was done, the conclusion was written in order.

Result | نتائج

George Yule's theory on the various patterns of slang word creation was used in the study's analysis (2010). In addition, Dalzell et al The Routledge of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English is relied upon to provide a framework for categorizing and elucidating the slang terms discovered (2008). There are ten distinct ways words can take shape in a person's mind, but only five have been classified by the data found in *Fathia Izzati's 15 YouTube* videos so far.

It was discovered that the YouTube videos of Fathia Izzati contain five distinct patterns of word creation. In the data, acronyms are the starting point for the

investigation of the process of word formation. In her research, she came across a measly two records of acronyms. Moreover, 31 records make use of the slang term for the blending procedure. Thirdly, the clipping process's slang term appears four times in the available data. The compounding process's colloquial name appears in 27 records, which is relevant to the fourth dimension. Finally, the reduplicative process's slang term appears in 15 data.

Table 1. Types and frequency of word formation in 15 Fathia Izzati's Youtube videos

No.	Type of Word Formation	Frequency	
		Number	Percentage
1.	Acronym	2	2.53%
2.	Blending	31	39.24%
3.	Clipping	4	5.06%
4.	Compounding	27	34.18%
5.	Reduplicative	15	18.99%
	Total	79	100%

Analysis of Slang Words

1. "They're just like **bullshit** by saying that."

Slang: bullshit

"Bullshit" is predominantly an informal expression and offensive language that refers to "nonsense." It is commonly used to criticize or reject communication or actions that are perceived as deceitful, misleading, insincere, unjust, or untrue. This term has various interpretations due to its flexibility as an interjection and in other grammatical forms. Unlike intentional lies crafted to distort the truth, statements made without genuine regard for accuracy are occasionally labeled as "bullshit."

2. "Just **lemme** tell you guys about this."

Slang: lemme

The slang term for "let me" is "lemme." It's a common tactic of spoiled brats who use others as means to their own ends. Instead of being uncovered by the general public, it has gained widespread notoriety. Some people pronounce "let me" as "lemme," which is a much shorter word. Modern youth culture relies heavily on this form of verbatim speech, even though it is predominantly used in written form.

3. "Hey yoo, **Wuddup**, guys?"

Slang: wuddup

An informal way to say "hey, what's up" or "what's going on" is with the slang word "wuddup". The use of the word "wuddup" in fiction written in English dates back to the

early 19th century, both as a question and a greeting. A situation or issue was "up," as the expression put it. What's up, also known as "wuddup", is a commonly used slang term. This is a more relaxed form of greeting, and it is usually meant rhetorically, not as a request for an update on specific events.

Analysis of Word Formation of Slang Words

1. Acronym

"We are going to talk about accents, because I get a lot of DMs asking me."

Slang : DM

The term "DM" is slang derived from the acronymization process, where the initial letters of each word are combined to form a shorter and usually faster word that refers to "Direct Messages." This process does not involve any significant alteration; it simply abbreviates the original words "Direct Messages" by using the first letters "D" and "M" while excluding the remaining letters. The word "DM" is documented in both the Urban Dictionary and Collins Dictionary of Slang.

"So, a lot of you guys want to learn a language but you scared that other people will hate on you for that a.k.a Don't pretend to be English"

Slang : a.k.a

It serves as a concise and abbreviated expression for "Also Known As," which denotes the act of referring to someone or something by an alternative name. This term is included in both the Urban Dictionary and Collins Dictionary of Slang as well.

2. Blending

"But if I'm gonna profit out of this, that's something I have to think about."

Slang : gonna

'Gonna' combines two distinct words into a single, new concept. It's possible to classify "going" and "to" as free morphemes because they function as independent words. Blending occurs in this case as new words are created. To make the word "gonna," we simply cut out the individual letters. The final 'ing' was dropped and the word was reformed into 'gon' so that the two words could be used interchangeably. The second 'to' is then replaced by 'na.' So now we have the new word "going to," a portmanteau of the two words "gon" and "na." For this reason, Urban Dictionary defines the term as.

"I actually really really like when it rains just because I like the smell of the rain. But I'm kinda missing the sun"

Slang : kinda

The term "kinda" is a composite of two base words, namely 'kind' and 'of'. The first word, 'kind', functions as a standalone morpheme, while the second word, 'of', lacks independent meaning and cannot stand alone. The word formation process involved in creating "kinda" is known as blending. This process entails modifying and combining the

constituent parts of the original words, wherein 'kind' and 'of' are truncated and altered to form the contraction 'kinda'.

3. Clipping

"We got so many suggestions from 'em already."

Slang: 'em

The term 'em is a contraction derived from the word 'them'. The word 'them' is a standalone morpheme with its own meaning and can be used independently in a sentence. 'Em is considered a clipped word, as it is formed by omitting certain letters from the initial part of the word 'them' for easier pronunciation. This word is documented in both the Urban Dictionary and the Cambridge Dictionary, where it signifies individuals or objects.

"When I was little, my mom used to put me in public speaking lessons and I used to hate it so bad."

Slang: mom

The term mother in a casual setting has been replaced by the newer term "mom". Therefore, mom is a clipped word because the final part of the word "mother" has been removed. Urban Dictionary defines this term as "to women who gave birth to someone".

4. Compounding

"You're not just a robot saying things you've rehearsed prior. But you actually have a human touch. So, it's alright if you make mistakes here and there, just don't be an absolute trainwreck"

Slang: trainwreck

The term "trainwreck" is comprised of two distinct morphemes. The first morpheme, "train," is a free morpheme with its own independent meaning. The second morpheme, "wreck," is also a free morpheme that stands on its own with a separate meaning.. But you can't translate it separately, because it will change the exact meaning. This word, then, appears to be undergoing compound formation. Simply omitting letters or adding new ones does not alter the meaning of the word "trainwreck" in any significant way. The term "trainwreck" is formed by the combination of the existing words "train" and "wreck." This term is included in both the Urban Dictionary and slang dictionaries. It is used to describe something of such poor quality or disastrous nature that one may feel compelled to stop watching or following it, yet they cannot help but remain captivated and unable to look away.

"I used to think married couples are so uncool but again life continues to surprise me".

Slang: uncool

Uncool can be broken down into its component parts – the adverbial free morphemes, un, and cool. They constitute a valid noun in their own right. This word is the result of a compounding process in which the two words un and cool combine to form a new lexical

item with a different meaning but the same connotations as the originals. Collins Dictionary and Urban Dictionary both define "uncool" as "the polar opposite of cool".

*"My sister used to keep her **snake plant** in her room and it gets almost no sunlight, but it still gets artificial light and it lives."*

Slang: snake plant

The term "snake plant" is composed of two distinct morphemes: "snake" and "plant." Similar to the word 'snake,' the term 'plant' is considered a free morpheme, indicating that it can stand alone and be used independently in various sentences without being combined with other morphemes. When two words combine to form a new one, this is called the compounding process, and it is part of the process by which new words are formed. Snake plant is a compound word made up of two separate free morphemes: snake and plant. Urban Dictionary features the term "snake plant". The word snake plant is a kind of plant that is like green succulents in both humid and arid conditions. Most commonly known for being in the home or apartment. In Indonesia, it is well-known as "lidah mertua".

5. Reduplicative

*"I don't want it to be too romantic **mushy mushy**".*

Slang: mushy mushy

Slang with reduplicated words that share a syllable or rhyme scheme is called reduplicative. These words of "mushy mushy" is a re-duplicative that has a meaning to a word that describes when something is emotional.

*"We have to be smart about what we buy and I found on **rupa rupa**. This is a really really amazing table."*

Slang: rupa rupa

'Rupa rupa' here is the name of the store which sells furniture. It is a kind of reduplicative slang where the word 'Rupa' is repeated with the same word becoming 'Rupa rupa'.

Discussion | مناقشة

Saputra (2019) and Wulandari (2020) conducted research on slang words, which showed both similarities and differences to the present study. Saputra focused on analyzing slang words used on Instagram by Plesbol, while Wulandari (2020) examined slang words used on Instagram by @Jeromepolim. The current study concludes that slang language reflects linguistic trends on social media platforms such as Twitter and Instagram, indicating maturity through the use of more adult-sounding vocabulary. Hafiza (2020) also explored dominant word formation processes in slang words, but unlike Hafiza, this study considered both the processes and characteristics of slang words. Another similar study investigated the identification of slang words in English videos uploaded by Fathia Izzati, but it differed in terms of its focus, results, and

underlying theory.

Hafiza's (2020) research provides insights into the most common types of word-forming processes, while the differences between Saputra (2019) and Fathia Izzati's YouTube analysis lie in their respective methods for obtaining results. Saputra and Wulandari employed Elissa Mattiello's theory and descriptive methods using Instagram, whereas Fathia Izzati's YouTube analysis relied on Yule's (2010) theory and employed a descriptive qualitative approach. Notably, the current research did not consider the characteristics of word formation processes found in YouTube videos, setting it apart from previous studies.

Conclusion | خاتمة

After analyzing the data discussed in the preceding chapter, the author discovered a total of 70 slang words in 15 YouTube videos featuring Fathia Izzati. All of the collected data was thoroughly analyzed in this study. The findings of this research identify five distinct types of word formation processes observed in Fathia Izzati's YouTube videos, namely acronyms, blending, clipping, compounding, and reduplication. Among these processes, blending was the most frequently used method for creating new words. However, it is important to note that not all potential word combinations were supported by the evidence. Specifically, out of the ten words formation processes outlined in the theoretical framework, five were not observed in the empirical data. These absent processes include recursion, metamorphosis, etymology, neologism, and multiple process derivation.

This research provides useful insights for many perspectives. The first possible application of this research is as a source for information about how words are created. It is suggested that future researchers approach this topic from a fresh angle. Micro linguistics can be used to decipher the processes of word formation and slang terms used in YouTube videos.

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