Indonesian Slang Word Formation Processes in TikTok

[1]Ryani Airin Putri Wenas, [2]Cecilia Titiek Murniati, and [3]Heny Hartono

[1]Bina Bangsa School, Semarang, Indonesia

[2,3]English Department, Faculty of Language and Arts, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Indonesia

[1]airinryani@gmail.com, [2]c_murniati@unika.ac.id, [3]heny@unika.ac.id

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Abstract: Language changes over time due to social and cultural factors. These changes are evident through language varieties such as standard and non-standard languages, dialects, accents, and registers. This research focuses on one type of language variation, namely slang. Slang words show that language is constantly changing. For example, there are many new slang words that emerge and old ones that are no longer used or replaced. Slang also reflects people's creativity because through slang we can see how someone can be very creative in making new words or modifying existing words. This research aims to identify the slang words that appear in the comments section of TikTok during June to December 2022 and analyze the word formation process of each slang found. The writers used the qualitative descriptive method in order to present the data thoroughly. This study found that there were 39 slang words that appeared repeatedly and there were six most common word formation processes found in TikTok comments, namely blending, clipping, borrowing, acronym, affixation, and multiple processes. The most frequent processes are blending and clipping. The least frequent word formation processes are affixation and borrowing.

Key words: slang, word formation, morphology, TikTok, video

Abstrak: *Bahasa berubah dari waktu ke waktu karena faktor sosial dan budaya. Perubahan ini terlihat jelas melalui variasi bahasa seperti bahasa standar dan non-standar, dialek, aksen, dan register. Penelitian ini berfokus pada salah satu jenis variasi bahasa, yaitu bahasa gaul. Bahasa gaul menunjukkan bahwa bahasa terus berubah. Sebagai contoh, ada banyak kata-kata slang baru yang muncul dan kata-kata slang lama yang tidak lagi digunakan atau digantikan. Bahasa gaul juga mencerminkan kreativitas seseorang karena melalui bahasa gaul kita bisa melihat bagaimana seseorang bisa sangat kreatif dalam membuat kata-kata baru atau memodifikasi kata-kata yang sudah ada. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi kata-kata slang yang muncul di kolom komentar aplikasi TikTok selama bulan Juni hingga Desember 2022 dan menganalisis proses pembentukan kata dari setiap slang yang ditemukan. Penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menyajikan data secara menyeluruh. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa terdapat 39 slang yang muncul berulang kali dan terdapat enam proses pembentukan kata yang paling sering ditemukan dalam komentar TikTok, yaitu blending, clipping, borrowing, akronim, afiksasi, dan proses ganda. Proses yang paling sering muncul adalah blending dan clipping. Proses pembentukan kata yang paling jarang ditemukan adalah afiksasi dan borrowing.*

Kata kunci: *slang, pembentukan kata, morfologi, TikTok, video*

INTRODUCTION

Language keeps changing and evolving over time due to changes in society. These changes can be major or minor (Adam, 2015). The development of language can be influenced by endogenous and exogenous factors. The endogenous factors are factors coming from the human beings themselves and the exogenous or external factors are factors coming from the new technologies, new products, new experiences, trends, and globalization. Language change and development is a hard thing to avoid because it is a part of culture acculturation.

Slang words are often associated with language change because they are faddish or short-lived (O'Grady & De Guzman, 2016). Slang words are often gaining popularity and then later disappear (Holmes & Wilson, 2022). For instance, people nowadays rarely use words such as *crib* and *dope.* Indonesian slang words that were popular in the 1970s such as *doku* and *gokil* sound strange nowadays. Slang is often associated with novelty (Ruth-Gordon, 2021). Even though not all new words are categorized as slang, slang words are often gaining popularity because of their newness. Many slang words are modified from the existing ones or are invented.

Slang is categorized as a type of non-standard language variety as opposed to standard variety—language we use on formal occasions and are taught in schools. (O'Grady & De Guzman, 2016). Non-standard language is the language used on informal occasions. Slang changes over time because humans are inherently creative. They invent new words or modify existing words that suit the most current situation and condition. Ruth-Gordon (2021) posits that slang definition encompasses slang's characteristics such as novelty, expressions of group solidarity, and tools to achieve social and linguistic goals.

Slang is used by a particular group of people in many social media platforms. Some examples of popular social media nowadays are YouTube, TikTok, Instagram, Facebook, WhatsApp, Line, Twitter, Telegram, Pinterest, etc. Here, the writers wanted to highlight one of the most current trending social media platforms. Among the above platforms, TikTok is a very popular application with over 2.5 billion installs (Bresnick, 2019). TikTok is known as Douyin in China. It was launched in 2016 by Chinese startup company ByteDance. TikTok, a short-form mobile video, joined the ranks of social media giants in record time. The goal of this application is to inspire creativity and bring joy. TikTok is a video-sharing platform focusing on social networking services that host a variety of short-form user videos, from genres like dance, singing, comedy, education, and sports, with durations ranging from 15 seconds to three minutes. TikTok's features are very complete starting from Comment, Share, Save Video, Private Video, Add to Favorite, Auto Captions, Live, Beautify, Filter, Effect, Transition, and Music. Here, the writers are interested in the Comment feature because there are a lot of language variations that can be found there including slang words. In fact, the comments found in TikTok are often more interesting than the video.

Slang words are often created through various word formation processes (Ruth-Gordon, 2016). Previous researchers on slang words investigated the most common types of word formation processes on different texts and discourses such as in social media (Oktavianingsih et al., 2022; Pratama & Imperiani, 2020), and songs (Dewi & Widiastuti, 2020). Pratama and Imperiani (2020) found out that borrowing is the most common word formation process. Meanwhile, a study on K-popers' slang words in TikTok found that the basic word forms are the most common (Oktavianingsih et al., 2022). Out of these current studies on slang words, very few studies investigate the word formation processes in Indonesian Tiktok slang words in

general. Therefore, understanding how slang words in TikTok are formed is an interesting area to study.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A.   Slang

Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2014) posited that slang is a universal entity. It exists in all languages in the world and changes over time. Furthermore, they suggested that slang is often created due to social needs and reflects human creativity. Slang is not a type of a corrupt language. Many definitions of slang include "social goals of marking informality, conveying creativity or playfulness, displaying irreverence or even a rejection of formal conventions" (Roth-Gordon, 2021: 1). Slang speech is characterized by various linguistic features that reflect the users' way of living and using the language with emphasis on belonging to a particular group of language users. Slang words are characterized by a high degree of informality, familiarity, and vocabulary richness. According to Julie Coleman (2012), slang is creative, vibrant, poetic, and revolutionary. Slang words are realized by a specific group of people whose members are connected with some particular link, such as territory (Indonesia), age (teenagers), subculture (students), and mainly occur in the spoken form of the language. Due to changes in society, it is very likely for slang to change rapidly. Slang words that people are currently using may become obsolete or disappear from the vocabulary entirely (Holmes & Wilson, 2022). To say that some utterance is slang, or contains a slang expression, is to inhabit a metapragmatic stance that evaluates its speaker as deviating from a presumed standard. Such a stance may or may not correspond to social regularities of evaluation (Agha, 2015).

B.   Word Formation Processes

1.   Eponym:

This process is a similar process with coinage called eponyms. It uses people's name to describe scale or events related to the people's role, e.g., boycott, watt, and richter.

2.   Coinage:

One of the least common processes of word formation in English is coinage, that is, the invention of totally new terms. For example, kodak, dacron, and teflon. 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.

3.   Borrowing:

The taking over of words from other languages, e.g., dope (Dutch), piano (Italian), tattoo (Tahitian), jewel (French), pretzel (German), glitzy (Yiddish), ski (Norwegian), yogurt (Turkish). In this process, there is a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language.

4.   Compounding:

In some of those examples we have just considered, there is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form. For example, good-looking, low-profile, bad-mood, etc.

5. <u>Blending:</u>

The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called blending, e.g., bit (binary/digit), brunch (breakfast/lunch), motel (motor/hotel), frenemy (friend enemy) However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word.

6. <u>Clipping:</u>

The element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. For example, ad (advertisement), bra (brassiere), fan (fanatic), flu (influenza), perm (permanent wave), etc.

7. <u>Backformation:</u>

A very specialized type of reduction process is known as backformation. Typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb). The examples of words created by this process are donate (from "donation"), emote (from "emotion"), enthuse (from "enthusiasm"), liaise (from "liaison") and babysit (from "babysitter").

8. <u>Conversion:</u>

A change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction), is generally known as conversion. Other labels for this very common process are 'category change' and 'functional shift'. A number of nouns such as water, butter, and chair have come to be used, through conversion, as verbs: Do you mind water my plant?; Have you buttered the toast?; Someone has to chair the meeting.

9. <u>Acronym/Initialism:</u>

Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words such as ATM ("automatic teller machine") and the required PIN ("personal identification number").

10. <u>Derivation:</u>

In our list so far, we have not dealt with what is by far 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. The familiar examples are the elements un-, mis-, pre-, -ful, -less, -ish, -ism and -ness which appear in words like unhealthy, misunderstand, preorder, mouthful, cashless, boyish, terrorism and madness.

11. <u>Prefixes and Suffixes:</u>

Looking more closely at the preceding group of words, we can see that some affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word. These are called prefixes. Other affixes have to be added to the end of the word and are called suffixes. All English words formed by this derivational process have either prefixes or suffixes, or both such as mislead that has a

prefix, disrespectful that has both a prefix and a suffix, and foolishness that has two suffixes.

12. <u>Infixes:</u>

There is a third type of affix, not normally used in English, but found in some other languages. This is called an infix and, as the term suggests, it is an affix that is incorporated inside another word. The examples are outfreakinstanding! and absogoddamlutely!

13. <u>Multiple Processes:</u>

Although we have concentrated on each of these word-formation processes in isolation, it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. The example is Yuppie. It was made possible as a new word by analogy with the earlier word hippie and another short-lived analogy yippie. The word yippie also had an acronym basis ("youth international party") and was used for some students in the USA who were protesting against the war in Vietnam. One joke has it that yippies just grew up to be yuppies. Burdova (2009) stated that in the process of shortening, so-called abbreviations, new words are created by shortening of existing words.

The main aim of abbreviations is the economy of language. Next is Acronyms, it is aimed at initial letters of words which can be pronounced either as sequences of letters. Clipping, in which new words are created by shortening of polysyllabic words, is a good example for terms of special groups. Blends are compounds in which enough of each component is retained so that new words are readily analyzed (Burdová, 2009). Reverse, the reverse of letter order of a word. Here are some examples: SNAG (Sensitive New-Age Guy), SNAFU (Situation Normal All Fucked Up).

METHOD

A. Type of Research

In this research, the writers employed descriptive qualitative research because this type of research is aimed at describing a phenomenon and its characteristics. Creswell & Creswell (2018) defined qualitative research as "an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem (p. 41)". The process of research involved emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively built from particulars to general themes, and the writers made interpretations of the meaning of the data. The final written report had a flexible structure, and the focus is on the individual meaning and the importance of reporting the complexity of a situation.

B. Data Source

The data for this study was taken from the For You page of the writers' TikTok account. TikTok is a short video sharing application that allows users to create and share videos starting from 15 seconds to 3 minutes, on any topic. TikTok has interesting features such as Like, Share, Duet, Stitch, Comment, Add to Favorite, Save Videos, Report, and Not Interested. In the

Comment feature we can find a lot of slang words. The data in this study was taken from Indonesian TikTok comments.

C.   Research Procedure

Data were collected and analyzed through some steps. First, the writers collected the comments from the Comment feature found in TikTok videos in June to December 2022. Next, she took the comments from TikTok's Comment feature from the For You page. The data were the slang words that were used by the Indonesian TikTok user. The data that had been collected was analyzed using O'Grady & De Guzman's word formation process (O'Grady & De Guzman, 2016). The data were analyzed thoroughly, and the results were described and classified into thirteenth word formation basic processes; eponym, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, inflection, prefixes and suffixes, infixes, and multiple processes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A.   Findings

The purposes of this study are to make an inventory of some slang words used by TikTokers in Indonesia and analyze how these slang words are formed. To address those research questions, the writers collected the slang words in Indonesia's TikTok. The data were taken from June to December 2022. In this part, the writers present the findings.

1.   Slang Words Used by Indonesian TikTokers

From the data collected from TikTok videos, the writers found 39 slang words. The following table presents the slang words, their meanings, and the examples of the words in sentences.

Table 1:
Occurrence of Slang Words in TikTok

No	Slang Words	Meaning		Example
1.	*Gercep*	*Gerak cepat*	Move Fast	*"Wah video TikTok Aul si selebgram baru diupload 10 menit yang lalu udah banyak aja penontonnya.* **Gercep** *banget pengikutnya si Aul."* (Wow! Aul just posted her video 10 minutes ago but there are a lot of viewers already. Her followers reacted very fast.)
2.	*Ngabrut*	*Ngakak brutal*	Laughing Out Loud	*"Hahaha* **ngabrut***, liat deh video ini! Lucu banget! Aneh-aneh aja warga +62."* (Hahaha LOL, look at this video! Oh my! +62 citizens are funny.)
3.	*Salfok*	*Salah fokus*	Misfocused	*"Eh bentar deh, kamu kan minta aku liat bajunya tapi kok aku malah* **salfok** *sama*

			rambutnya ya, kering banget." (Wait wait wait, I think I focus on the wrong thing. I know that you asked me to look at the clothes, but, look at the hair!, they're so dry.)
4.	*Bucin*	*Budak cinta*	Fooling for love	"*Dengerin deh lagunya* **bucin** *banget. Jadi keinget mantan aku deh.*" (Oh my the song is for a love's slave song. I miss my ex now. Listening to the song makes me mellow. I remember my ex)
5.	*Mabar*	*Main bareng*	Play together	"*Lagi apa nih?* **Mabar** *game online yuk!*" (Are you busy? Let's play an online game!)
6.	*Salting*	*Salah tingkah*	Blush	"*Dia* **salting** *banget diliatin sama si cewek.*" (He blushed when the girl stared at him.)
7.	*Cepmek*	*Cepak Mekar*	Open out buzz cut	"*Kamu nanya potongan rambutku apa? Ini namanya potongan* **cepmek** *ya.*" (So, you ask what my hair style is? This is called open out buzz cut.)
8.	*Selebgram*	*Selebriti Instagram*	Instagram Celebrity	"*Tau* **selebgram** *@chikakiku ngga? Yang terkenal di instagram gara-gara pakaiannya yang terlalu terbuka.*" (Do you know @chikakiku celebgram? The one who is in Instagram because of her improper outfit.)
9.	*Gamon*	*Gagal Move on*	Fail to move on	"*Aku masih kepikiran mantan terus nih kalo denger lagu ini.* **Gamon** *oh* **gamon***. Kenapa sih* move on *susah banget?*" (I keep thinking about my ex when I listen to this song. Why is it so hard to move on?.)
10.	*Komuk*	*Kondisi Muka*	expression	"*Pasangan paling kocak sih ini! Hahaha udah lucu narinya, komuknya ngga bisa dikondisikan lagi. Hahaha senyum dong.*" (This couple is comical! The dance is funny and their expressions are hilarious hahaha)
11.	*Kek*	*Kayak*	Like	"*Eh kita cobain koreo tarian TikTok ini yuk!* **keknya** *asik ya.*" (Let's try this dance! It looks fun.)
12.	*Bat*	*Banget*	Really	"*Asik bat deh tariannya!*" (The dance is really amusing.)
13.	*Pen*	*Pengen*	Want	"*Aku lagi* **pen** *banget makan kentang goreng.*" (I am craving for french fries right now.)

14.	*Ayang*	*Sayang*	Baby, Dear	"***Ayang** aku canti banget ni lagi bikin video TikTok..*" (My baby looks so pretty. She's making a TikTok video.)
15.	*Serah*	*Terserah*	Up to you	"***Serah** deh mau nari kayak gimana, pada kayak anak kampung semua narinya.*"(It's up to you as to what dance you wanna do. Your dance is very bad, though.
16.	*Pro*	*Profesional*	Profesional	"*kamu **pro** banget kalo nari.*" (You look like a pro when you're dancing.)
17.	*Cu*	*Lucu*	Cute/ hilarious	"***Cu** banget asli orangnya. Sok kenal banget main masuk ke video blog si artis.* " (That man is hilarious. He joins someone's video blog as if he knows him well.)
18.	*Anj*	*Anjing*	Dog/ shit	"*Anj, menghayal jadi orang kaya gitu banget sih hahaha. Capek ketawa, anj.*" (Oh shit she is really funny! Hahahah the way she dreaming to be rich is so funny.)
19.	*Bund*	*Bunda*	Bro	"*Jangan sok kenal, **bund**. Hahaha*" (Don't act like you know them, bro. Hahaha)
20.	*Dahlah*	*Sudahlah*	Nevermind	"***Dahlah**, nyerah aja, aku jamin kamu ngga bisa jadi pemain bola..*" (Nevermind, you will never become a football player.)
21.	*MTK*	*Matematika*	Mathematics	"*Habis ini kita ada pelajaran **MTK** cuy.*" (After this we will have Mathematics lesson, *bro*.)
22.	*VT*	*Video TikTok*	TikTok Video	"***VT** kayak gini ini yang bikin ketawa seharian..*" (This kind of TikTok Video make us laugh all day.)
23.	*SD*	*Sadar diri*	Self conscious	"***SD** plis! Kamu itu ngga terlalu cantik*" (You have to be aware, dong. You are not that pretty.)
24.	*Ytta*	*Yang tau tau aja*	For those who know	A: "*Eh kok kamu sinis sih sama si B?*" (Why are you so cynical toward B?) B: "*Ya ada deh. **YTTA**.*" (Yeah, just for those who know.)
25.	*TBL*	*Takut banget loh*	Frightened	"*Demi apa aku kecanduan ngomong TBL. **TBL TBL TBL** takut banget loch.*" (You know what.. I cannot stop myself from saying TBL. Hahahaha TBL I am afraid.)
26.	*Ygy*	Ya guys ya	Yes guys	"*Aduh, sabar **ygy**. Jangan cemburu jangan iri.* " (Please be patient guys. Don't be jealous.)

27	*Makmaldul*	*Makan malam dulu*	Let's eat dinner!	"*Udah waktunya makan malam nih.* ***Makmaldul.***" (It's dinner time already. Let's have dinner!)
28.	Spill	Spill	Reveal	"*Baju aku bagus kan, murah loh!* ***Spill** ngga nih?*" (My top is pretty, right? This is very cheap, you know! Do you want me to **spill** where I bought it?)
29.	Mood	Mood	Made my day	"*Astaga! Video random tentang khayalan jadi orang kaya gini aja **mood** banget ya.*" (Omg this random video dreaming of becoming rich really made my day.)
30.	Slay	Slay	Cool	"*Keren banget mantel kamu!* ***Slay!***" (Wow, your coat is so cool! Slay!)
31.	*Mengkaget*	*Kaget*	Shock	"***Mengkaget** sih ekspresinya kayak hantu.. Serem banget.*" (Oh my I was so shocked! The expression looks like ghost.)
32.	*Ter-Ratu-Ratu*	*Kecanduan pada Ratu*	Addicted to Ratu	"*Cantik banget sih kak Ratu! Jadi **ter-Ratu-Ratu** deh.*" (Oh my! You are so pretty! I'm a fan of you, Ratu.)
33.	*Sefrekuensi*	*Satu Frekuensi*	In One Frequency	"*Sefrekuensi banget deh pasangan satu ini. Sama sama gila hahaha kocak banget.*" (They are really soulmates! Both are crazy and funny hahaha.)
34.	*Ngereog*	*menggila*	Go crazy	"*Eh ketawanya ngereog, hahaha.*" (you laugh like crazy hahaha.)
35.	*Ril*	*Fakta*	Fact/authentic	"***Ril**, hari ini ngga ada kelas.*" (Real, we really don't have class for today.)
36.	*Bilek*	*Seperti*	Be like	"*Jomblo **bilek** sensi banget gara gara lama sendiri..*" (Single be like very sensitive because they have been alone for along time.)
37.	*Ovt*	Overthink	Overthink	"*Jangan bikin **ovt** deh. Aku jadi kepikiran hal yang engga-engga kalau kamu lama bales chatnya terus.*" (Don't make me overthink please. If you slow respond you will just make me overthink.)
38.	*Gakuat*	*Tidak kuat*	Give up	"*Hahaha lucu banget asli **gakuat**.*" (Hahaha it's hilarious, I can't.)
39.	*No fek*	No fake	Authentic, Real	"*Hari ini ulangan matematika cuy, **ril, no fek**.*" (We really have a Mathematics test today.)

2.   The Word Formation Process of Slang Words

From the data collected, the writers analyzed the data using the theory of O'Grady & De Guzman (O'Grady & De Guzman, 2016). Based on the theory, there are 13 word formation processes. They are derivation, compounding, conversion, clipping, blends, backformation, acronym, onomatopoeia, coinage, inflection, affixes, borrowing, and etymology. The result of the analysis showed that there are 6 word formation processes: borrowing, clipping, prefixes, blending, mixed process, and acronyms. Meanwhile, coinage, eponym, compounding, derivation, infixes, conversion, and backformation are not found.

Table 2:
Type of word formation found

No	Type of word formation	Example	Meaning	Description
1.	Borrowing	Spill	Reveal	A: "*Baju aku bagus kan... murah loh!*" (My top is pretty, isn't it? and this is very cheap you know!) B: "*Beneran? Spill dong!*" (Really? please spill, where did you buy it?) 'Spill' is an English word that means opening up a secret in an informal way. 'Spill' in Indonesian slang is also inspired from the idiom "Spill the beans?" which means to share and reveal something (usually about gossip). Generally, Indonesian people use the slang word, spill, to ask someone to share the brand or the place to buy their outfits, skincare, body care, gadget, and many more.
		Mood	Made my day	A: "*Astaga! Video random tentang khayalan jadi orang kaya gini aja mood banget ya.*" (Omg just this random video about imagining becoming rich really made my day.) 'Mood' literally means the way you are feeling at a particular time. But colloquially, it means that you have made someone happy or you have made someone's day.

		Slay	Cool	A: "*Keren banget mantel kamu! Slay!*" (Wow, your coat is so cool! Slay!) 'Slay' means impress in a literal way. Slay also means to kill someone or something, to have a sex with someone, and to do something really well usually when it is related to fashion, performance, and self-confidence.
5.	Blending	*Gercep (gerak cepat)*	Act/move fast	A: "*Ayo dong! Udah terlambat nih! Gercep dikit. Jangan lama-lama siap-siapnya.*" (Come one! It's late already, please be ready quickly.) B: "*Iya sabar.*" (Yes, please wait.) People use the word 'gercep' to quicken and shorten the phrase gerak cepat. This word is used to ask other people to move and act quickly for some purposes/ reasons.
		Ngabrut (ngakak brutal)	Laughing out loud	A: "*Hahahaha **ngabrut**, liat deh video ini! Aneh-aneh aja warga +62.*" (Hahahaha LOL, look at this video! Oh my +62 citizens are funny.) B: "*Omg! **Ngabrut** wkwkwk.*" (Omg! LOL hahahaha) '*Ngakak*' means laugh out loud. While the literal meaning of *brutal* is violent and cruel , informally, it also means extremely/ extra. So, *ngabrut* means laughing extremely hard. This word is used when people want to express their condition of seeing funny or cringey photos/videos on social media through chat/ comment.
		Salfok (salah fokus)	Not focused	A: "*Coba liat bajunya cewek itu deh... bagus yaa...*" (Hey! Look at her top... it's cute.) B: "*Yang mana sih? cewek yang lagi berdiri pake baju hitam itu?*" (Where? Do you mean the girl standing there with black top?)

			A: "*Iya, aku suka deh bajunya.*" (Yes, I love the top.) B: "*Eh bentar deh, kok aku malah* **salfok** *sama rambutnya ya, kering banget.*" (Wait wait wait, I think I focus on the wrong thing. Look at the hair! They are so dry.) This term is used when somebody is focused on the different topic that is being discussed.
	Bucin (budak cinta)	Fooling for love	A: *Dengerin deh lagunya* **bucin** *banget.* B: *Jadi keinget mantan aku deh.*" (Oh my the song is for a love's slave song. I miss my ex now.) This word is used to tell that somebody is being controlled with love all the time. 'Bucin' can express that someone wants to be with their loved one all the time.
	Mabar (main bareng)	Play together	A: "*Lagi apa nih?* **Mabar** *game online yuk!*" (Are you busy? Let's play a mobile game!) B: "*Yuk!*" (Let's go!) 'Mabar' stands for *main bareng.* This word is used when someone asks to play a mobile game together.
	Salting (salah tingkah)	Blushed	A: "*Dia* **salting** *banget diliatin sama si cewek.*" (He blushed when the girl stare at him.) B: "*Tatapannya bikin jatuh cinta.*" (The way she look at him made him feel in love.) *Salah* is wrong and *tingkah* is behaviour so the literal meaning is wrong behaviour. But the colloquial meaning of 'salting' is acting funny or weird or blushed because of something. It is used in the context of love. For example, you act weird/funny or blush because someone you like chats you.
	Gamon (gagal move on)	Fail to move on	A: "*Aku masih kepikiran mantan terus nih kalo denger lagu ini.*

			Gamon oh *gamon. Kenapa sih* move on *susah banget?"* (*I keep thinking about my ex when I listen to this song. Oh my I have failed to move on.*) B: *"pasti berat ya..."* (*It must be very hard for you."*) *Gagal* is fail and move on is leaving, starting on something new, or making progress. People shorten this term to 'gamon' so it can be shorter and easy to say.
	Cepmek (cepak mekar)	Open out buzz cut	A: *"Kamu nanya potongan rambutku apa? Ini namanya potongan cepmek ya."* (So, you ask my haircut's name? This is open out buzz cut.) This slang word was originally made by a boy named Alif in TikTok. Many people ask about his haircut and he named his semi undercut hair as *cepak mekar*. Literally, *cepak* means short and *mekar* means bloom. But coloquially, 'cepmek' or *cepak mekar* means an eccentric haircut with short back hair and long front hair.
	Selebgram (selebriti instagram)	Instagram celebrity	A: *"Tau selebgram @chikakiku ngga?"* (Do you know @chikakiku, the selebgram?) B: *"Tau dong. Dia kan terkenal di Instagram."* (Of course! She is very famous in Instagram.) 'Selebgram' is taken from the word celebrity which means a famous person and Instagram is a photo and video sharing application. So, in short 'selebgram' is a person who is famous on instagram.
	Komuk (kondisi muka)	Expression	A: *"pasangan paling kocak sih ini!"* (This couple is comical!) B: *"Hahaha udah lucu narinya, **komuk**nya ngga bisa dikondisikan lagi. Hahaha senyum dong."* (The

				dance is funny and their expressions are hilarious hahaha) '*Komuk*' stands for *kondisi muka*. Literally, kondisi means condition or the situation of something and muka means face. So, '*komuk*' means facial condition and this slang word is usually used when someone's facial condition is bad/ awful.
6.	Clipping	*Bund (bunda)*	Mom (mother)	A: "*Jangan sok kenal,* **bund***. Hahaha*" (Don't act like you know them, bro. Hahaha) B: "*Ya maap, bund.*" (Sorry bro) '*Bund*' is a slang greeting term from the word *bunda* (mother) that is first used to greet young mothers. But now, the word '*bund*' is used to replace 'bro' or 'men', greetings used by youth. Now, almost all of the social media users use this greeting to greet others.
		Cu (lucu)	Cute/ hilarious	A: "**Cu** *banget asli orangnya. Sok kenal banget main masuk ke video blog si artis.* " (That man is hilarious. He joins someone video blog whereas he is a stranger.) '*Cu*' is a shortened word of *lucu* (cute). People shorten it because it is simpler and shorter to say.
		Pro (profesional)	Profesional	A: "*Aduh, cara bikin kue gimana sih?*" (Do you know how to cookie?) B: "*Ah masa kayak gitu aja ngga tau! Sini sini aku ajarin!*" (You don't know? Let me teach you to do that!) A: "*Asik! si paling* **pro** *bikin kue!*" *(Woohoo! You are a pro!)* '*Pro*' is taken from the word *profesional*. People shorten it because it is simpler and shorter to say.

Serah (terserah)	Up to you	A: "**Serah** *deh mau nari kayak gimana.*"(It's just up to you what to dance.) B: Tapi, pada kayak anak kampung semua narinya tau."(Just dance what you want to dance, your dance is bad tho) '*Serah*' is taken from the word *terserah*. In English, *terserah* means up to you. People shorten it because it is simpler and shorter to say.
Anj (anjing)	Dog/ asshole/ bitch/ shit	A: ""**Anj**, *menghayal jadi orang kaya gitu banget sih hahaha. Capek ketawa,* **anj**." (Oh shit she is really funny! Hahahah halucinating to be rich.) *Anjing* is a curse word in Bahasa Indonesia. *Anjing* means bitch/asshole in English. To sound less rude, people make it shorter to '*anj*'.
Kek (kayak)	Like/ be like	A: "*Eh kita cobain koreo tarian TikTok ini yuk!* **kek***nya asik ya.*" (Let's try this dance! It looks so fun.) B: "*Iya* **kek***nya.*" (Yes, I think it is.) '*Kek*' is the shortened version of *kayak. Kayak* means like or be like. People shorten it so that it will be easier to pronounce.
Pen (pengen (ingin))	Want	A: "*Aku* **pen** *ikut grup pertemanannya deh. Asik banget keliatannya*" (I want to join their circle please. It looks so fun) B: "*Iya nih aku juga* **pen** *banget.*" (Me too.) '*Pen*' is the shortened version of *pengen. Pengen* means want. People shorten it so that it will be easier to pronounce.
Bat (banget)	Really	A: "*Asik* **bat** *deh tariannya!*" (The dance is so entertaining.) '*Bat*' is the shortened version of *banget. Banget* means really.

				People shorten it so that it will be easier to pronounce.
		Ayang (sayang)	Baby, dear, babe	A: "***Ayang** aku canti banget ni lagi bikin video TikTok..*" (My baby is so pretty in this TikTok video.) 'Ayang' is the shortened version of *Sayang. Sayang* means baby. People shorten it so that it will sound more intimate.
		Dahlah (Sudalah)	Nevermind	A: ""***Dahlah**, nyerah aja, aku jamin kamu ngga bisa jadi pemain bola..*" (nevermind, you will never going to make it to be a football player.) B: "***Dahlah**.*" (okey then I will stop.) '*Dahlah*' is the shortened version of *Sudahlah. Sudahlah* literally means enough but colloquially means nevermind. People shorten it so that it will be easier to pronounce.
9.	Acronyms	MTK *(matematika)*	Mathematics	A: "*Habis ini pelajaran apa sih?*" (What's the lesson after this?) B: "***MTK** cuy.*" (Mathematics bro.) 'MTK' is the shorter way to say Mathematics in Indonesian language. Students usually use it to make it shorter.
		VT (video TikTok)	TikTok video	A: "***VT** kayak gini ini yang bikin ketawa seharian..*" (This kind of TikTok Video make us laugh all day.) Because TikTok videos are booming nowaday, people often make it shorter as 'VT' stands for TikTok Video.
		YGY (*Ya* guys *ya*)	Yes	"*Aduh, sabar **ygy**. Jangan cemburu jangan iri.*" (Please be patient guys. Don't be jealous.) This acronym functions as plural pronouns.
		SD (*Sadar diri*)	Self-aware	A: "*Eh cantik banget tu. Kamu ngga mau deketin dia?*" (Woah she is so pretty. Why don't you approach her?)

		B: "**SD** *plis! Aku ngga seganteng itu.*" (I have to be self-aware, bro. I am not that handsome you know.) This acronym is taken from the new TikTok celebrity named Fajar. He was invited to one of the national TV shows and he was given a chance to have a conversation with an Indonesian famous artist and so he said that he has to be self-aware or *sadar diri* in Indonesian language. *Sadar diri* is shortened as 'SD'.
YTTA (*Yang tau tau aja*)	For those who know	A: "*Eh kok kamu sinis sih sama si B?*" (Why are you so cynical with B?) B: "*Ya ada deh... . **YTTA**.*" (Uhm it's a secret... . It's just for those who know.) When the topic is only known by some of the people they will say 'it is just for those who know.' To make it shorter, people usually just say it as 'YTTA' (*Yang tau tau aja*).
TBL (*Takut Banget Loh*)	Frightened	"*Demi apa aku kecanduan ngomong **TBL. TBL TBL TBL** takut banget loch.*" (You know what.. I cannot stop myself from saying TBL. Hahahaha TBL I am afraid.) '*TBL*' is popularized by one of TikTok content creators, Fando Bondol. Later, a lot of social media users use these slang words. Literally, *takut banget loh* means very afraid/ scared.
Makmaldul (*Makan malam dulu*)	Let's eat dinner!	A: "*Udah makan malam belum?*" (Have you had your dinner?) B: "*Belum ni...*" (No, not yet) A: "*Ih **makmaldul**, nanti perut kamu sakit.*" (Please have dinner or you will get stomach ache.) '*Makmadul*' is popularized by one of TikTok content creators, Ganta. '*Makmaldul*' means let's have dinner.

11.	Prefixes and Suffixes	*Mengkaget (kaget)*	Shock	"**Mengkaget** *sih ekspresinya kayak hantu.. Serem banget.*" (Oh my I was so shocked! The expression looks like ghost.) B: "**Mengkaget sih asli.**" (I was also shock!) *'Mengkaget'* is made from the word *kaget* (shock). Prefix *meng-* in Indonesian language is used to make an active verb. The addition of the prefix *meng-* is aimed to highlight the activeness of the word *kaget*.
		Ter-Ratu-Ratu (kecanduan pada Ratu)	Addicted to Ratu (or any nouns)	A: "*Cantik banget sih kak Ratu! Jadi* **ter-Ratu-Ratu** *deh.*" (Oh my! You are so pretty! I'm a big fan of you, Ratu.) *Ter-* is a prefix in Indonesia that is used to make a word as an intransitive verb. Colloquially *'Ter-Ratu-Ratu'* means that we are addicted to the thing/person we put after the prefix *ter-*. The word after the prefix *ter-* can be any noun, such as people's name, city, country, plants, couple's name, and many more.
		Sefrekuensi (satu frekuensi)	One frequency	A: "**Sefrekuensi** *banget deh pasangan satu ini. Sama sama gila hahaha kocak banget.*" (They are really match to one another! Both are crazy and funny hahaha.) *'Sefrekuensi'* literally means being in one frequency. It is used to describe that 2 people or more are having the same taste of music, jokes, and etc.
		Ngereog (melakukan hal gila/ menggila)	Go crazy	A: "*Eh ketawanya* **ngereog**, *hahaha.*" (you laugh like hahaha.) B: "*Iya padahal Cuma disuruh jawab pertanyaan tapi malah menggila.*" (yes!! We only ask her to answer the question, she was going crazy instead.) *Reog* is a traditional dance in Indonesia that is characterized with nimble and agile movement.

				In this context, '*ngereog*' means acting crazy. The prefix '*nge*' is taken from a local language (Javanese) that means doing something.
13.	Multiple Processes	*Ril*	Real	A: "*Ini beneran nggak ada kelas?*" (Do we really have no class for today?) B: "***Ril.***" (Real.) '*Ril*' is a real in English word. It literally means something that is actually existing. It is borrowed from the English word, real. So, the first word formation process of this word is borrowing. Next, the vocal letter is changed to sound more Indonesian. So, the second process is internalization.
		Bilek	Be like	"*Jomblo **bilek** sensi banget gara gara lama sendiri..*" (Single be like very sensitive because they have been alone for along time.) '*Bilek*' is like an English word. The literal meaning is to be similar to something. It is borrowed from the English word, real. So, the first word formation process of this word is borrowing. Next, the vocal letter is changed to sound more Indonesian. So, the second process is internalization because it shows the process of adjustment for the Indonesian people.
		Ril no fek	Real no fake	"*Hari ini ulangan matematika susah banget,* " (Today's Math test is really hard.) B: "***Ril no fek***." (Yes, I agree.) A: "*Ini beneran ngga sih kalau besok libur?*" (Are you sure that tomorrow is holiday?) B: "***Ril no fek***." (Yes, I am sure.) The first conversation describes the slang word, '*ril no fek*' as a phrase to state an agreement. While, the second conversation describes the slang word, '*ril no*

			fek' as a phrase to convince something. '*Ril no fek*' literally means authentic or genuine. Colloquially, the phrase is used to convince something and to state an agreement toward something. This phrase is borrowed from an English phrase, real no fake, but the vocal letters are changed to make it sound more Indonesian. So, the first word formation process is borrowing and the second process is internalization because it shows the process of adjustment for the Indonesian people.
Gakuat (Tidak kuat)	Give up/ I can't		A: "*Hahaha lucu banget asli **gakuat**.*" (Hahaha it's hilarious I can't.) B: "*Hahaha iya!*" (Hahaha yes!) '*Gakuat*' is the shortened version of *tidak kuat* or *nggak kuat* in informal way. Literally, *tidak kuat* means not strong in English but colloquially it means that you are giving up or simply expressing that the person cannot do/ deal with it anymore.
Ovt (Overthink)	Overthink		"*Jangan bikin **ovt** deh. Aku jadi kepikiran hal yang engga-engga kalau kamu lama bales chatnya terus.*" (Don't make me overthink please. If you slow respond you will just make me overthinking.) 'Overthink' is the word borrowed from an English word. It literally means that a person over-thinks about something. People in Indonesia then make it into an acronym, 'OVT', to sound more sociable.

B. Discussions

In this study, there are six word formation processes occurring in the data. They are borrowing, blending, clipping, acronym, prefixes and suffixes, and multiple processes.

Borrowing is taking over words from another language. In this process, there is a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language. So, borrowing is the process of borrowing words from one language to another. In these findings, all slang words are borrowed from the English language. For example, the word 'spill' in English is not translated or modified. The literal meaning of 'spill' is reveal, such as revealing a place, brand, tips, trick, and many more. In some context, 'spill' also means reveal someone's secret/ disgrace, like "*Spill dong cowok yang kamu suka.*" ("Spill the name of your crush, please. Another example is 'mood', literally it has the same meaning but contextually the slang word 'mood' is only used when someone is feeling happy towards something, "*Astaga! Video random tentang khayalan jadi orang kaya gini aja mood banget ya.*" (Omg just this random video about imagining becoming rich really made my day.)

Blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term called blending. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. In this finding, the writers found '*cepmek*' (*cepak mekar*), the name of an Indonesian haircut that is popular lately. This is one of the example, "*Potongan rambut aku cepmek, cepak mekar.*" ("My haircut is open out buzz cut."). Another example is 'ngabrut', "*Hahahaha ngabrut, liat deh video ini! Aneh-aneh aja warga +62.*" (Hahahaha LOL, look at this video! Oh my +62 citizens are funny.). '*Ngabrut*' is taken from the word *ngakak brutal* that means laughing out loud. Besides that, 'gamon' is also an example of blending words. It is taken from the words *gagal move on* which means failed to move on, here is the usage of the word 'gamon', "*Aku masih kepikiran dia terus nih, gamon oh gamon.*" (I keep thinking about him... oh my I have failed to move on.).

Clipping is the element of reduction that is noticeable in blending. It is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. For example, *ad (advertisement).* In this finding, the writers found '*bund*', the reduction of *bunda* means mother in English. The reduction process here is because *bunda* is used to greet young mothers. So, usually the word *bunda* is shortened to '*bund*'. This is one of the example, "*Mau kemana, bund?*" (Where are you going, mom?). Another example is 'bat' which means *banget* (really). This is the example of to use 'bat' in a sentence, "*Tadi temenku ngeselin bat deh.*" (My friend was so annoying you know.). The other example is 'pen' from the word *pengen* (want), "*Aku lagi pen banget makan kentang goreng.*" (I am craving for french fries right now.).

Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words such as *PIN* ("*Personal Identification Number*"). The writers found *TBL* that stands for Takut Banget Loch, which means frightened. This is one example, "*TBL! TBL!TBL! Takut Banget Loch! Mamaku marah tau gara gara nilaiku jelek.*" (Oh no! I'm really frightened! My mom is mad at me because I got a bad score.). Another example is 'VT', the acronym of Video TikTok. This is how to use the acronym 'VT' in a sentence, "*VT yang kamu share kemarin bikin enggak bisa tidur tau.*" (The TikTok Video that you shared yesterday kept me awake.). 'YGY' or known as *ya guys ya* is also one of the examples, "Aduh, sabar ygy." (Oh my please be patient guys.)".

Affixes that have to be added to the beginning of the word are called prefixes. Other affixes have to be added to the end of the word and are called suffixes. All English words formed by this derivational process have either prefixes or suffixes, or both such as mislead that has a prefix, disrespectful that has both a prefix and a suffix, and foolishness that has two suffixes. In this finding, the writers found only prefixes. The example is '*ngereog*' means going crazy, "*Eh apaan*

sih malah ngereog, hahaha." ("Why are you acting crazy? Hahahaha."*).* Another example is 'mengkaget' means shock, A: *"Udah liat beritanya belum kalo si B nikah lagi? Mengkaget sih asli."* (Have you seen the news? B is married again. Unbelievable! I am shocked."). *'Ter-Ratu-ratu'* is also another example that means addicted to Ratu (name). *"Cantik banget sih kak Ratu! Jadi ter-Ratu-Ratu deh."* (Oh my! You are so pretty! I'm addicted to you Ratu.).

It is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. The example is *'ril no fek'*, *"Ini enak banget sih ayamnya, ril no fek."* (Wow this chicken is really good, no fake.*)* This phrase is borrowed from an English phrase, real no fake, but the vocal letters are changed to make them sound more Indonesian. So, the first word formation process is borrowing and the second process is internalization because it shows the process of adjustment for the Indonesian people. Another example is *'bilek'* which means something like, *"Mahasiswa semester akhir bilek kantung mata hitam banget."* (This is what senior year college students are like, having very dark eyebags.).

The findings in this study are different from those of other studies. Out of the 13 word formation processes, only six of them appeared, with blending and clipping being the most commonly occurring word formation processes. Meanwhile, borrowing and prefixes/suffixes being the least occuring word formation processes. In other studies, the findings revealed that slang words are commonly formed by borrowing, coinage, basic word form, and reduplication (Dewi & Widiastuti, 2020; Oktavianingsih et al., 2022; Pratama & Imperiani, 2019). These differences might be due to the different theoretical framework employed and data source in each study.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This research was intended to explore the occurrence of slang words used by TikTok user in Indonesia and analyze how these slang words are formed. Based on the data collected from TikTok under this study, there were 39 emerging slang words that TikTokers commonly used. Those 39 slang words were used repeatedly, and they are still being used frequently. However, it is impossible to tally the total occurrence of each slang word found because they might occur more than hundreds of words each day.

Out of the 13 word formation processes, six word formation processes are represented. They are borrowing, clipping, blending, acronyms, prefixes and suffixes, and multiple processes. It is obvious that not all word formation processes are represented. The most common is blending. Meanwhile, borrowing and prefixes/suffixes being the least word formation processes.

The phenomenon of blending as the most common word formation process is due to the habit of Indonesian youth to mix or blend words. By blending two or more words, the words become easier to pronounce and shorter to say. It is in line with the theory of utterance simplification (Agha, 2015). This phenomenon refers to the pragmatic style of nowadays youth's language style.

The data of this research were collected from TikTok comments. It is recommended that future research focuses on the slang words appearing on the caption and the slang words that occurred in TikTok video posts. In addition, future researchers can analyze slang words and each

word formation process used in live streams. In regard to data source, other researchers can analyze the slang words in other applications.

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