



**UNDERSTANDING SLANG IN EMINEM'S
*THE MARSHALL MATHERS LP 2***

THESIS

Written by

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
JEMBER UNIVERSITY
2015**



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presented to the English Department Faculty of Letters Jember University
as one of the requirements to obtain the award of Sarjana Sastra degree
in English studies

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DEDICATION

With sincerity and love, I proudly dedicate this thesis to:

1. My beloved father and mother, H. Suis Effendi and Hj. Endang Marheni, for their prayer, endless support, strong struggle and wholehearted love;
2. My dear sister, Siska Puspita Sari; and my nephew Muhammad Zhafran Alfatih, the reason for me to keep fighting;
3. My big family, for supporting me along this way;
4. All of my friends in Faculty of Letters, I thank them for their hospitality and best friendship during the years in Faculty of Letters, especially the academic year 2010;
5. My Alma Mater.

MOTTO

By such innovations are languages enriched, when the words are adopted by the
multitude, and naturalized by custom

- Miguel de Cervantes (1547-1616) -



DECLARATION

I hereby state that the thesis entitled “**Understanding Slang in Eminem’s *The Marshall Mathers LP 2***” is an original piece of writing. I certify that the analysis and the research described in this thesis have not already been submitted for any other degree or any publication.

I certainly certify to the best of my knowledge that all sources used and any help received in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledged.

Jember, July 13th, 2015

The Writer,

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Fenidha Dwi Jayanti

SUMMARY

Understanding Slang in Eminem's *The Marshall Mathers LP 2*; Fenidha Dwi Jayanti, 100110101093; 2015; 51 pages; English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

Slang is a non standard language occurring in casual conversation which is mostly used by teenagers in daily conversation. One of the important role in forming slang words is using word formation processes theory. Therefore, this research is conducted to describe the word formation processes of slang words in Eminem's album *The Marshall Mathers LP 2*. The goals of this research are (a) to understand the types of word formation processes that are involved and the lexical meanings of the slang words; and (b) to expose the most frequently used process in forming the slang words. This research apply qualitative methods.

To analyze the data, I use Yule's theory (2006) to categorize the formation processes of slang words. As the result of this research, there are 197 slang words in Eminem's album *The Marshall Mathers LP 2*. Those words are grouped into nine types of formation processes. They are clipping (43.51%), blending (32.99%), compounding (13.70%), derivation (13.70%), mutiple process (4.56%), acronym (2.53%), coinage (2.03%), borrowing (1.52%), and conversion (1.01%). From all slang words used in the song lyrics, the most dominant process in forming the slang word(s) is clipping and blending. The finding shows that the meaning of the slang words found was suitable with word or phrases in the song lyrics. Based on the result, this study reveals that many slang words can be formed through word formation processes. It is obvious that word formation processes play a significant role in slang words such as borrowing, acronym, clipping, compounding, blending, coinage, multiple processes, derivation and backformation. They create new words from the original words or words which are related to each other.

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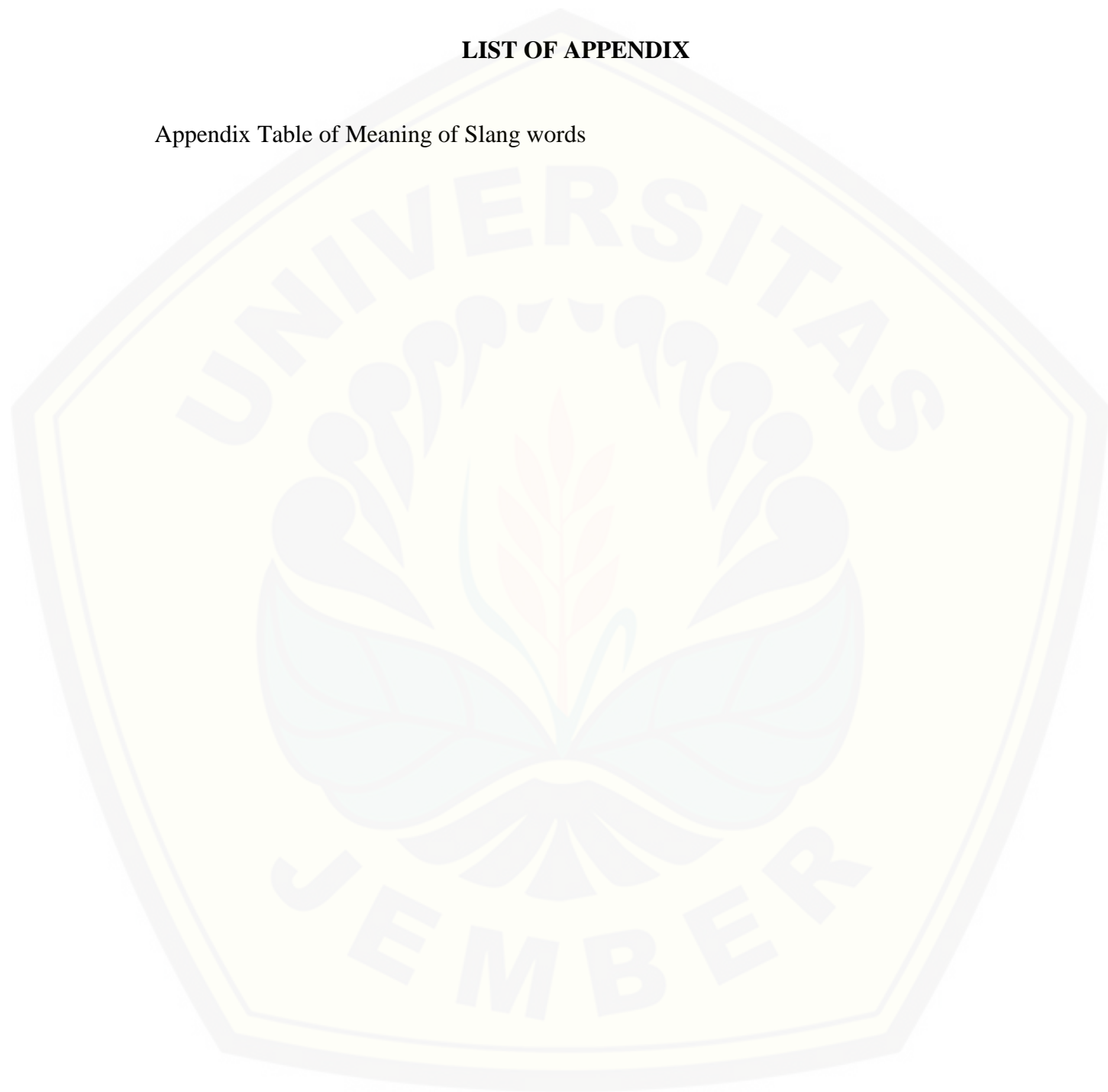
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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the sections that will appear in this thesis. It consists of six subchapters: the background of study, research topic, research problem, research questions, the goals of the study and the organization of the thesis.

1.1 The Background of Study

For people, communication is an important part in daily life. It is used to express individual messages and give or receive information. People use language as the medium of communication. According to O'Grady *et al.* (1997:1), language has many functions as a medium of thought, a vehicle for literary expression that mediates the transfer of thought from one person to another. Although there are a lot of languages in the world, they have the same main use that is to express ideas in the main of people so that they can reach their wants.

Language is used for communication and it should be understood, but in fact people have different ways to interact or to communicate with others. It means that people use some varieties of language to express their feelings and minds. For example, in some certain situation, they will use a formal language and in some informal situation they will use an informal language. The informal language that commonly used by most people in English speaking countries is slang.

Slang is used in informal situations and the purpose is to get close relationship with others. In social life, there are always certain groups of people who have particular language. It is a symbol of their group which is marked by their creativity toward language. It will make them different from others. This characteristic is only understood by their groups. One of those groups is teenager.

Nowadays, a lot of teenager use slang language to communicate and interact with each other. If we talk about slang, it means that we also talk about teenager's creativity. Teenagers tend to use slang language in their daily communication especially in informal situation. According to Fromkin *et al.* (2003:473), slang is a kind of casual language that occurs as a result of the rapid growth of new words that is used as a creative expression from people in order to make the words more efficient and simpler to be uttered, it develops more and more until it becomes the common way to say something.

The application of slang words does not only occur in everyday language. However, it affects the way the media formulates their language by the existence of slang words. The idea is that, people can still understand the meaning of slang words for these words are usually popularized through the media such as in song lyrics that popularize the use of slang words in daily life. Analyzing the meaning of slang used in Eminem's album *The Marshall Mathers LP 2* is the concern of this study. In Eminem's album *The Marshall Mathers LP 2*, he uses and forms words in a unique way that sometimes the meaning cannot be understood. The reasons why analyzing the meaning of slang used in Eminem's album *The Marshall Mathers LP 2* has become the topic because slang words within the lyric is also used in communication and some people who used English as foreign language may get confused in understanding the meaning of this song lyric.

The form of slang word undergoes the morphological processes that are called Word Formation Processes, that is, the processes of creating new words and new uses of the old words or sometimes the invention of totally new words through the process. The writer analyzes the data by using the theory of word formation processes proposed by George Yule (2006). He divides word formation processes into ten processes, which are using compounding, blending, clipping, acronym, coinage, borrowing, back formation, conversion, derivation and multiple processes.

1.2 Research Topic

This research is focused on knowing the types of word formation processes involving, the lexical meaning of the slang, and the most frequently used process in forming of the slang words in Eminem's song lyric.

1.3 Research Problem

The problem of the study concerns with slang which is difficult to understand. Hence, we have to solve the problem by looking at the word formation processes.

1.4 Research Questions

The research comes with two following questions:

- a. What word formation processes are used in those slang words and how are they used to understand the lexical meaning in Eminem's song lyric?
- b. Which word formation process is most frequently used in those slang words?

1.5 The Goals of the Study

The purposes of this research are:

- a. to find the types of words formation processes that are involved and the lexical meanings of the slang words.
- b. to expose the most frequently used process in forming the slang words.

1.6 The Organization of the Thesis

This thesis is divided into five chapters: introduction, literature review, research methodology, discussion, and conclusion. The first chapter is introduction that consists of the background of study, research topic, research problem, research

questions, the goals of the study and the organization of the thesis. The literature review consisting of previous researches and theoretical review are explored in the second chapter. The third chapter presents research method, including the type of research, data collection, data processing, and data analysis. Chapter four elaborates discussion. The last chapter provides conclusion of the discussion from previous chapters.



CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents the theories which support the analysis of the data. This chapter is divided into two subchapters. The first one is the related studies concerning word formation as a reference of this study. The second one is theoretical review which elaborates the theories applied in this thesis.

2.1 Previous Researches

The field of this study is morphology, that is word formation. To avoid the same work, it is important to review the researches conducting with the word formation that have been done by other researchers. To support the data, the writer takes some findings from some previous researches related to the topic.

The first research is the thesis written by Delima (2011) from Indonesia University. This study aims to find out the purpose of the use of certain words, Black English, and American slang in the lyrics of the song and its relationship to the life of Eminem's in the past. This study is applied Critical Discourse Analysis by Fairclough (1995), the Transcultural theory by Pennycook (2007), Black English, and American slang to analyze the song lyrics and to see the spread of hip-hop culture.

From that study, Delima inspired the writer to conduct a similar study about slang words. Between Delima's and this thesis, there is similarity and differences. Both of them conduct the same study about slang words. Yet there are some differences between Delima's and the writer's study. Delima's thesis is focused on relationship between the backgrounds of Eminem's life with the use of certain words in the lyrics of the song. On the other hand, this thesis is focused on the word

formation process of the slang words, explaining the lexical meanings of the slang words, and the most frequent rule of word-formation for those slang words.

The second one is the thesis written by Langga (2013) from Udayana University. This study is about the meaning of slang words in the lyrics of *Notorious B.I.G's* in the album "*Love No Oh*". It is intended to find out the slang words used in the album, to what are the meaning types of slang words belong. Furthermore, this study explored slang word in the printed media, meanwhile, Silvia generalized the data only on the lyric of musicians based on word class and mostly eighteen words of slang word is formed by sociolinguistics meaning.

Although this study is closely similar to Langga's study, both of them had been conducted about slang words on the written text or printed media. In contrast, Langga used Leech's theory (1974) to expose sociolinguistics meaning types of slang word in song lyric.

The last is the thesis written by Magdalena (2012) from Jember University. In Magdalena's study, she found and analyzed the essential influences of word-formation process in shortened words that were used by students of Faculty of Letters in informal conversations, such as *BT* (bad tempered), *pls* (please), etc. Magdalena's study is used as a comparison for the word formation processes. The significance of the study between Magdalena's study and the writer is almost the same, it is to enrich our knowledge about the development of words, especially the formation of new words. Finally, the writer also expects that this study provokes further study in exploring the same or similar issue for the sake of completeness.

2.2 Theoretical Review

This subchapter is going to describe the definition of standard and non standard English, the definitions of slang, the function of slang, the explanation of hip-hop, and the theory that will be used in analyzing the data. The theory used is focused on word formation processes taken from George Yule's theory (2006).

2.2.1 Standard English

Standard English is a language which is often used in formal situation. Usually standard English is used when they write or speak to the older one. As stated by Crystal, Standard English is a variety of English with distinctive combination of linguistic features with particular role play. Standard English usually uses correct grammar and avoids slang words. It is also written in correct form of writing and spelling (2003:110).

Standard English is clearly associated with education and broadcasting in public contexts and it is more easily described in terms of the written language than the spoken language. according to Yule (2006:194), “Standard English is the variety which is found in printed English in newspaper and books, is widely used in the mass media and is taught in schools.” This is the variety which is normally taught to those who want to learn English as a second or foreign language.

Standard English is also considered as a language that is properly used for educational and governmental purposes. It means that standard language is used by educated people with relatively high status or generally referred to as the middle class. Trudgill (1992:17) says that:

Standard English is the variety of English which is usually used in print and which is normally taught in schools and to non-native speakers learning the language. It is also the variety which is normally spoken by educated people and used in news broadcast and other similar situation.

This variety of English is standard language that is used to speak in the media, taught at school, used in formal writing and in the speech of well educated person. While Myers also states that, “Standard English is the kind of language that is, on the whole, used by people of education and standing in community; and it is standard simply because people use it” (1963:28). Standard English has been widely accepted by all people because standard English is used by people even though there is such kind of a regional dialect but they continuously can understand the Standard English.

2.2.2 Non Standard English

In contrast to the explanation above about standard English, non standard English is a language that is used in particular place and usually is used in informal situation. People use non standard English because they find it more relaxing to communicate in the friendly manner than they do with standard language. In any social interactions, people tend to use non standard English in which it is thought to be more familiar, casual and often lively and colorful. “non standard English refers to the system of rules governing spoken English that departs significantly from the rules of standard English” (Bryant, 1962:23).

On the other hand, grammatical factor also makes it different from the standard English. According to Trudgill (1992:23) “non standard English differs from standard English most importantly at the level of grammar”. Fromkin (1990:254, in Taavitsainen, 1999) also states that “non standard languages are less systematic and rule governed than standard languages”. Non standard English is always regarded as incorrect eventhough it seems quite sensible. It has understandably meaning eventhough non standard English does not have proper grammatical in the sentence. The example of non standard English is such as in the form of the word **ain't**. It is not found as a formal language but it is nevertheless very common as a non standard language.

Some people argue that non standard English only exists in speech. As stated by Lakoff (1982:242, in Taavitsainen, 1999) “some have argued that non standard language only truly exists in speech”. It indicates that non standard language is a language used for everyday interactions which expresses the friendliness and relaxed attitudes appropriate in casual context.

2.2.3 The Definition of Slang Words

Slang words is defined as informal, non standard words and phrases, generally shorter than the expression of other colloquial speech and typically formed by

creativity. One of the characteristics of informal style is the use of slang in conversation. Slang words are an informal language variety which are used by special groups of society to communicate internally as an attempt to make people from out group fail to understand.

Slang includes new words which are always changed. According to Brook “slang words have a very short life in the language. Slang words are invented by a few people for the pleasure of novelty and imitated by others who like to be in the fashion, and they undergo the rate of all fashion” (in Budi, 1996:24). As stated by Mattiello, “Slang is a quite temporary, unconventional vocabulary characterized primarily by connotations of informality and novelty.” (2008:31). Slang words is described as a new language that has a temporary period. Temporary period means that slang changes through time because slang develops from time to time. It means that slang that is created by one generation is different from other generation.

“Slang is non standard vocabulary composed of words and senses characterized primarily by connotations of extreme informality and usually a currency limited to a particular region and composed typically of coinages or arbitrarily changed words, clipped or shortened forms, extravagant, forced, or facetious figures of speech, or verbal novelties...”.(Cayne, 1977:16)

It can be concluded that slang is not appropriate in formal situation. It is part of non standard language. Slang is new word that is usually used by a group of particular region. It consists of the words and expressions that have some processes in the creation. There are several processes in forming slang words. It can be said that slang is coinages or new words which is from shortened forms and also as an extravagant words.

Slang expresses the friendliness and relaxed attitudes is appropriate in casual context. It may be classified as a social variety that characterizes a group (for example, music slang, drug slang, military slang, teenager slang, etc.) and as an informal style of the language. According to Mattiello (2008:39), “Slang is language

that speakers use to show their belonging to a group and establish solidarity or intimacy with the other group members.” Slang is usually used by speakers to create their own identity. It is largely used by people of similar age and experience (like teenagers) to strengthen the bonds within their own peer group.

Teenagers are the most powerful creator for the creation and the user of slang words because teenagers are young people that tend to use a language which can be uttered easily. Teenagers use slang words when they are chatting with their friends. Usually they use slang words in informal situation, not in the formal one. It is not polite to use slang when they are talking to their teachers or parents, and people that are older than them. They also do not use slang words to other people that they do not know very well although they are on the same age. Usually slang words and phrases occur in the conversation between close friends. Teenagers only use slang words to their close friends or other members of their group that share common interest between them. Therefore, slang words can also be a signal of a membership of particular group.

The use of language in communication can be influenced by social factors such as age. People speak differently at different ages too. Slang itself is mostly used by teenagers. Holmes (1992:183) said, “this language variation is a pattern of youth speech”. Slang words can be found in teenagers’ conversation from all around the world. It is true that slang words are often created by the teenagers. They often bring many new terms that are considered as slang words. The development of slang words is also being influenced by situation. There are informal situations which do not need formal language. Moreover, teenagers often experience informal conversation with their friends that allow them to use slang words.

2.2.4 The Function of Slang Words

There are many new words, which are used by teenagers when they communicate with their colleagues, indicating the informal style and also as one of

the special group's identity. Different social groups in different times have developed their own slang. The important thing of identity of slang is to have a secret code or language which varies between their communities only.

Crystal (2003:182) cited the uses of slang based on British lexicographer, Eric Partridge (1894-1979). People use slang for any of at least 15 reasons, they are:

1. In sheer high spirits, by the young in heart as well as by the young in years, 'just for the fun of the thing', in playfulness or waggishness.

Slang can exist because the youths make jokes with their friends and accidentally they say something fun or playful and then that word can spread continually from one to the other.

2. As an exercise either in wit and ingenuity or in humorous. (The motive behind this is usually self-display or snobbishness, emulation or responsiveness, delight in virtuosity).

In this statement, both in comedy film and in comedy drama, sometimes the actor or actress creates or says new words to make his/her performance very good or humorous. The new word that they have created is based on their cleverness so that they can show their performance perfectly and the audiences will evaluate it.

3. To be 'different', to be novel.

Slang might be called a novelty language, and like most novelties, slang expression is rather likely to be in doubtful taste at the beginning, and extremely likely grow boring by too many repetitions. It is impossible to guess how many slang words which flicker and die out before the general public even become aware of them. Slang usually has a short life, it means it is not used all the time, because it is invented to fit a particular situation at a given moment.

4. To be picturesque (either positively or – as in the wish to avoid insipidity – negatively).

Sometimes slang is used for expression which has relation to drug, sex, crime. Hence, with slang, everything will manage and reduce the negative and positive things.

5. To be unmistakably arresting, even startling.

Indeed slang is very interesting even we can imagine before that word and its meaning.

6. To escape from clichés or to be brief and concise. (Actuated by impatience with existing terms).

Language always changes, new word makes it fresh and not boring. The concise word is more easy to uttered. People use it in order not to waste time to utter something and it makes more interesting.

7. To enrich the language. (This deliberateness is rare save among the well-educated, cockneys forming the most notable exception, it is literary rather than spontaneous).

We know that cockney slang is the slang of Londoners. The term ‘cockney’ rhyming slang is generally applied to the expansions to indicate the rhyming style. This slang is characterized by a very frequent pronounced accent. The words are written in the way they are pronounced, like “*wassap?*” for *what’s up?*. By studying other language, we can understand that language add our varieties of language. Hence, it is better to expand our language.

8. To lend on air solidity, concreteness, to the abstract, of earthiness to the idealistic, of immediacy and appositeness to the remote, (in the cultured the effort is usually premeditated, while in the uncultured it is almost always unconscious when it is not rather subconscious).

Many people utter slang words to break the ice when others talk too seriously and formally. They do so to be more prevalent in slang cultured society. However, if they live in slang uncultured society, they do so subconsciously.

9. a. To lessen the slang of, or on the other hand to give additional point to, a refusal, a rejection, a recantation.

Many people use slang to utter their declination toward everything bad according to them. For example, they shout fuck it to express that someone behaves against what they want.

9. b. To reduce, perhaps also to disperse, the solemnity, the pomposity, the excessive seriousness of a conversation (or of piece of writing).

The goal of slang is to avoid bored when someone always uses permanent or standard language. To be intimate between speakers or in writing we can add slang for the variation of writing for example in poetry.

9. c. To soften the tragedy, to lighten or to 'prettify' the inevitability of death or madness, or to mask the ugliness or the pity of profound turpitude (e.g. treachery, ingratitude) and or thus to enable the speaker or his auditor or both to endure, to 'carry on'.

When the people have dead words, they will utter slang words. They do so to avoid their own or other's shame. On the other hand, they utter slang words after being offended because of other's bad behavior.

10. To speak or to write down to an inferior, or to amuse a superior public or merely to be on a colloquial level with either one's audience or one subject matter.

It replaces a well known conventional synonym. This is done primarily to avoid the discomfort caused by the conventional item.

11. For use of social intercourse, (not to be confused or merged with the preceding).

For the groups that use slang, it is a way to set them apart, to express them in an area and individual way. For this thing we can be invented where we come from, and they very welcome us because we are part of them.

12. To induce either friendliness or intimacy of a deep or a durable kind, (same remark).

Slang can be useful for those who use it. Its use implies that the user is familiar with whatever it is referred to, or with a group of people that is familiar with it and uses the term. Hence, it can add our relationship among friends and other deeper.

13. To show that one belongs to a certain school, trade, or profession, artistic or intellectual set or social class: in brief, to be 'in the swim' or to establish contact.

Slang is used by specific people. Different people use different term for their community although there is popular slang that can be used together. With slang, we know the development of language used by people in the world.

14. Hence to show or to prove that someone is not 'in the swim'.

In this statement, indeed, slang can be useful for those who always follow the dynamic of new language and always be up to date in new style of language.

15. To be street-not understood by those around one. (Children, students, lovers, members of political secret societies, and criminal in or to prison, innocent person in prison, are the chief exponents).

This slang language has function to avoid what we say can be known by someone, so our secret is just for ourselves or our relatives. But, it can be dangerous for someone who wants to do crime.

2.2.5 Hip-Hop

Music is called the universal language. Many people like to enjoy music, there are many reasons why people like music. Music includes a melody and rhythm. Sometimes music influences the human feeling, it is the best doctor a person can find, and best therapy anyone can recommend. Music, like any other language can express any and every type of emotion. But where is scores more is where the words fell short of expressing, while music can go on and vocalizing all that you ever want to say in a lyrics form. Lyric is the series of word in a song which can express something, most of the lyrics talk about 'love' either love between lover or love in general.

Music can be divided into several types, such as, pop, pop rock, slow rock, classic rock, classic, punk rock, rap, hip hop, R & B and many others. They have different characteristic not only in the way they produce a song but also in the way they create a lyric.

Hip hop is one of the music streams in the world recently. First hip hop was from street music, but now that music has become very popular and many teenagers like to imitate it. It is because hip hop has unique characteristic. Hip hop has certain language, style and slang which are often imitated by the teenagers today. It tells about the real life of teenagers. Its lyrics are very natural and honest, and talk mostly about teenagers' daily life.

Bynoe (2005) states that hip hop is a community which uses slang as its code to speak with its own group. The word which is found in the hip hop lyrics mostly uses the casual word form, including slang. The definition of hip hop itself is a form of popular culture that was started in the United States by African American city areas and its element include rap, graffiti art, break dancing, and music.

2.2.6 Word Formation Processes

Words can be modified in various ways to develop new words. Based on Jackson (2002:11), there are two basic methods by which a language may increase its

vocabulary. The first is to use the material (morphemes) available in the language already and to recombine it in new ways, as in clipping, derivation, compounding, etc. Another is to import a word from another language, a process called borrowing.

Word itself has an element called morpheme in which a word can consist of one morpheme or more. According to Nida (1962:1) the morpheme is the minimal meaningful units which may constitute words or part of word. Yule (2006:63) added that a morpheme can be divided into free morphemes and bound morphemes, those are:

1. Free morpheme, that is, morpheme which can stand by themselves as single words, e.g. *open, house, sad, because, and, the*, etc.
2. Bound morpheme, that is, morpheme which cannot normally stand alone, but they are typically attached to another form, e.g. *re-, -s, -or, -im, -ed, un-*, etc.

Based on Bauer (2003:9) “Word-formation is traditional label, and one which is useful, but it does not generally cover all possible ways of forming everything that can be called a ‘word’. In particular, the use of term ‘word-formation’ is of value when the rules for the formation of words are not identical with the rules for the formation of sentences. This is because, obviously, the rules that must be established for forming words depend on what count as a word in any given language.

The theory employed in this study is the theory of word-formation processes taken from Yule’s theory (2006). The word formation processes, according to Yule, consist of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, acronyms, derivation and multiple processes (2006:52).The explanation of word-formation processes are given below:

2.2.6.1 Compounding

Compounding is a joining of two separated words to produce a single form (Yule, 2006:54). Similar to Yule's definition, (Bauer, 2003:28) states that:

“When two (or more) elements which could potentially be used as stems are combined to form another stem, the form is called compound.”

Compounding is a process of putting together some words in order to form a new word.

Biber et al. (1999:58) explained further that in compounding, we find independently existing bases combined to form new lexemes. There is a wide range of compound types in English, including:

noun + noun → *bookcase, fingerprint, shopkeeper, textbook.*

adjective + noun → *bluebird, fast-food, full-time, blackboard.*

verb + noun → *washing-machine, playboy.*

2.2.6.2 Blending

One of the word-formation processes is blending. According to Yule (2006:55), blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single term. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. Jackson (2002:12) added that type of compound is formed by blending two roots, the first root loses letters or sounds from the end and the second from the beginning, for instance: *breakfast + lunch = brunch, smoke + fog = smog, transfer + resistor = transistor.* Sometimes, one of the elements does not lose any material, for instance: *car + hijack = carjack, cheese + hamburger = cheeseburger,* or these are shared letters, for instance: *circle + clip = circlip, floppy + optical = floptical, twig + igloo = twigloo.*

2.2.6.3 Clipping

Clipping is one of the word-formation processes which is similar to the previous one. It still includes the element of reduction that is apparent in the blending process. (Yule, 2006:55) writes:

“The element of reduction which is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. Clipping occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form. This process more commonly occurs in casual speech than in the formal or written form”.

Similar to Yule’s opinion, (Bauer, 2003:233) states that “clipping refers to the process whereby a lexeme (simple or complex) is shortened, while still retaining the same meaning and still being a member of the same form class”. It means that clipping is a process in which a word is formed by shortening a longer one. Yule, (2006:55) gives some examples of clipping, for instance: the word *fax* from *facsimile*, *bra* from *brassier*, *cab* from *cabriolet*, etc. In addition, there is no exact rule that clearly states how many syllables will be retained in the clipped form except that it must be fewer than in the base form (Bauer, 2003:233). These examples will obviously explain the statement.

1. Clipping the first syllable, for instance: *bout* (about), *ur* (your), *urself* (yourself), *u* (you), *phone* (telephone).
2. Clipping the end syllable, for instance: *pic* (picture), *bro* (brother).
3. Clipping between of the words, for instance: *ystrday* (yesterday), *holdy* (holiday).
4. Clipping which is omitting the vowel, for instance: *pls* (please), *wht* (what), *hw* (how), *chptr* (chapter).

2.2.6.4 Acronym

The next type of word formation process is acronym. Some linguists have given several definition of acronym. Firstly, Yule, (2006:57) states that some of new words known as acronym are formed by taking the initial letters of the words of phrase and gathering them into a combination.

According to Jackson (2002:13) “acronym may be composed of the initial letters of the words of a phrase”. Bauer (2003:237) writes that “an acronym is a word coined by taking the initial letters of the word in a little or phrase and using them as a new word”. It means that acronym is a process of taking the initial letters of a set of other words and shaping it as the new words.

Generally, acronyms are pronounced as single words and kept their capital letters. For instance: *CD* (Compact Disk), *UNESCO* (*United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization*), and *VCR* (*Video Cassette Recorder*). These examples keep the capital letters but there are some acronyms lose their capitals and become such an everyday common words. For instance: *laser* (*light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation*), *radar* (*radio detecting and ranging*), and *zip* (*zone improvement plan*). Furthermore, acronyms are pronounced as letter names. For instance are *ATM* (*Automatic Teller Machine*), and *PIN* (*Personal Identification Number*) (Yule, 2006:57).

2.2.6.5 Coinage

One of the least common processes of word-formation in English is coinage. Coinage is from the word *to coin* (verb) that means *to create*. According to Yule (2006:53), coinage is the invention of totally new words. In addition, Hornby (2005:289) says that “coinage is newly invented word”. It means that coinage is the creation or invention of totally new terms, without employing any other words or word parts that have already been in existence. In this case, the typical process of coinage usually adopts the brand names as common words. Coinage is usually created

by writers, inventors, scientist, and others who are in need of term to express a given meaning or to name an item or product. Yule (2006:53) says that the most typically sources of this type of word formation process are invented trade names for one company's product and any versions of the certain product which become common words. For instance: *cannon*, *xerox*, *nylon* etc. In Indonesia words people might be familiar with these words: *pampers*, *aqua*, and *handy plast* which are adopted from certain brand.

2.2.6.6 Borrowing

The next type of word formation process is borrowing. According to Yule (2006:54) "Borrowing is the taking over of words from other languages. Hornby (2005:169) defines the verb "*borrow*" as:

- (1) To take and use something that belongs to somebody else, usually with their permission and with intension of returning it.
- (2) a. To take and use ideas, etc as one's own.
- (3) b. To take a word or phrase from another language. While the word "borrowing" means a thing is borrowed, a word is taken by one language from another.

Generally, borrowing is a process of taking over words from other languages. A special type of borrowing is described as *loan-translation*, or *calque*. In this process, there is a direct translation of the elements of word into the borrowing language (Yule, 2006:54). Yule gives some examples of borrowing, for instance: the word "*alcohol*" is actually a borrowing word from Arabic (alcohol), the word "*yogurt*" is borrowed from Turkish (yaourt), the word "*piano*" is borrowed from Italian (piano). Yule says that there are other languages that borrow some terms from English, for instance: Japan use "*suupaamaaketto*" for supermarket and "*rajio*" for radio, etc. Hungairans use "*sport*, *klup* and *futbal*, etc. French use over a glass of "*le whisky*", during "*le weekend*", etc.

2.2.6.7 Back Formation

A very specialized type of reduction process is known as backformation. According to Yule (2006:56), backformation is a type of word-formation processes in which a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to another word of a different type (usually a verb). Similarly, Bauer (2003:230) says that the great majority of back formations in English are verb. Regularly, a back-formation verb in English is based on that pattern, for instance: before the verb “*televise*” comes into use, we have a noun “*television*” first. Other examples are: “*donate*” which is created from the noun “*donation*”, the verb “*emote*” which is shaped from the noun “*emotion*” and the verb “*babysit*” which is created from the noun “*babysitter*” (Yule, 2006:56).

2.2.6.8 Conversion

Conversion is a process that assigns an already existing word to a new syntactic category O’Grady *et al.* (1997:157). It can be said a special type of derivation which occurs to change the word class and meaning of a lexeme but does not add a suffix. It means that words are used for different function. A word which is usually used as a noun can be a verb. For instance: noun, such as “*paper*”, “*vacation*”, and “*bottle*” through the process of conversion are used as verbs.

She is papering the diningroom walls.

He plans to vacation in Malang next holiday.

Could you help me to bottle these grape’s juice, please?.

This process, a change in the function of a word is generally known as conversion. However, other people label this process with different names, such as “*category change*” and “*functional shift*” (Yule, 2006:56).

2.2.6.9 Derivation

According to Yule (2006:57), that the most common word-formation process to be found in the production of new English words is called derivation. Derivation is the word-formation process which is achieved 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 here are called affixes. Hornby (2005:25) states that affix is a letter or group of letters added to the beginning or the end of a word to change its meaning or the way it is used. A few examples are the elements: *un-*, *mis-*, *pre-*, *-ful*, *-less*, *-ish*, *-ism*, *-ness*, which appear in words like *unhappy*, *misrepresent*, *prejudice*, *hopeful*, *useless*, *boyish*, *nationalism*, and *sadness*.

There are three kinds of affixes, there are: prefix, infix, and suffix. English only has prefix and suffix. Infix normally is not found in English, but affixes are fairly common in some other languages.

- a. Prefix is added to the beginning of a word (Yule, 2006:58). Crystal (2003:128) says that “prefix is an affix which occurs before the root or stem of a word”. Moreover, Hornby states that prefix is a group of letters added to the front of a word to change its meaning (2005:1186).

English has many prefixes, they are:

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|--------|----------------------|
| 1.) | Pre - | means | before | ex: pretest |
| 2.) | Un - | means | not | ex: uniformed |
| 3.) | Re - | means | again | ex: rewrite |
| 4.) | Mis - | means | wrong | ex: misunderstanding |

- b. Suffix is a letter or a group of letters added to the end of a word to make another word (Hornby, 2005:1534). In conclusion, suffix is an affix that is added at the end of the root or stem.

Examples of suffix in English:

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|--------------------|--------------|
| 1.) | - or | as | noun – marker | ex: mediator |
| 2.) | - ly | as | adverb – marker | ex: quickly |
| 3.) | - ful | as | adjective – marker | ex: useful |

4.) – ness as noun – marker ex: happiness

2.2.6.10 Multiple Processes

The last type of the word formation process is multiple processes. According to Yule (2006:58), multiple processes are a kind of word formation processes which are possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. It means that in creating a new word, there are some processes involved. As the consequence of this multiple process, the words produced by these methods are quite difficult to predict.

The example of this multiple processes is the formation of word *snowballed* in the sentence “*this issue has snowballed*” (Yule, 2006:59). Firstly, it comes from the word “*snow*” and “*ball*” than through the compounding process it becomes “*snowball*”. The *snowball* is a noun then it turns out to be verb through the process of conversation.

CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The method of research is very important since it is a procedure of how to conduct the research. It will help the researcher to achieve the purpose of the research. This chapter presents the method of the research and it contains the type of the research, data collection, data processing and data analysis. Each of those sub chapters will be discussed as below:

3.1 The Type of Research

This research is a qualitative research. According to Denscombe (2007:248), “Qualitative research tends to be associated with words or images as the unit of analysis”. Qualitative research is not set up as experiments, the data cannot be easily quantified, and the analysis is interpretative rather than statistical. This study applies qualitative data as this is to analyze the song lyrics as the data and it attempts to reveal the deeper meaning that is the representation of slang words in Eminem’s song lyrics by using theories of word formation processes. Therefore, this is a qualitative study.

3.2 Data Collection

In this thesis, the data are taken from song lyrics. I apply documentary study in this thesis. Denscombe (2007:227-230), states that the documentary sources are from written sources such as: newspaper, magazines, journals, letters, books, diaries, websites pages and the internet. The data of this research are written sources, especially from websites pages and the internet. So, this data is documentary one.

Data of this research are collected by using stratified sampling method. Stratified sampling is sampling within groups of population Blaxter (2010:170). Moreover, Denscombe defines “a stratified sampling is as one in which every member of population has an equal chance of being selected in relation to their proportion within the total population” (2007:14). The samples of data derived from some slang words in each part of the song. The total number of slang words from the first single to the last one of this album is 197 words. However, only 32 words are analyzed.

In this research, the writer used the data from the Eminem’s song lyrics in the album *The Marshall Mathers LP 2*. The writer took steps as follows:

1. First, the writer collected lyrics from all Eminem’s song lyrics. The data include letters, syllables, words, and phrases of slang word in the lyrics.
2. Secondly, the writer started to find all slang words that appear on the lyrics. The writer underlined the slang words that found in the Eminem’s song lyrics. The category of the slang words will be based on the definition about the slang itself, that is, the informal language, such a new word, which is used by young people or certain groups and can be a code so that other people cannot understand their speech.
3. Thirdly, the writer identified the slang words to find the meaning of the slang words and classified the slang words based on the theory to find out the most common formation pattern of slang used in the lyrics.

3.3 Data Processing

After collecting the data, the next step to be applied is processing the data. The data is processed by using documentary technique. Blaxter, *et al.*(2010:231) state that

“documentary analysis proceeds by abstracting from each document those elements which we consider to be important or relevant, and by

grouping together these findings, or setting them alongside others which we believe to be related”.

In short, by using documentary technique, all data that have been collected is classified into the relevant data for the analysis. The process would be explained as follows:

1. Coding the Slang words

Highlighting (marked) the slang words found in song lyrics to help the analysis run well. A category of slang word is based on the definition of slang word itself, that is, the informal language, such a new word, which is used by young people or certain groups and can be a code so that other people cannot understand their speech.

2. Classifying the Marked Slang Words (Data)

When all slang words in song lyrics are highlighted, I started to classify the data. The classification is formulated to find out what kinds of slang words are found in the lyrics. Slang words are put in the table and categorized into the word formation processes.

3.4 Data Analysis

This study uses descriptive qualitative method of data analysis. Denscombe (2007: 286) states that qualitative analysis

“is based on a logic of discovering things from the data, of generating theories on the basis of what the data contains, and of moving from the particular features of the data towards more generalized conclusions or theories”.

Descriptive qualitative method is used to analyze and explain about the data systematically. This study is called descriptive because it describes the data descriptively. The data of this research are analyzed descriptively based on the song

lyrics in the album *The Marshall Mathers LP 2*. This approach work best to support this study to analyzing the slang words in the song lyrics.

In analyzing the data, this research bolds all uncommon words which occur in the whole song lyrics. The uncommon words are the words which are commonly used by rappers or singers and cannot be found in the dictionaries. For instance: **chicks, wreck, dickhead, fuck it, bitch, shitbreak, etc.** After bolding all the uncommon word, those words are classified based on Yule's (2006) theory of word formation processes (blending, clipping, borrowing, compounding, back-formation, acronym, conversation, derivation, coinage, and multiple processes). This study put the data into a table of finding. In this case, this study presents three tables of findings. The first table is about classification of slang words based on word formation processes, analyzing the slang words and explaining the slang words referring to the types of word formation processes which are described in the review of related literature. The second table is about lexical meaning of slang words. I also tried to find the meaning of slang words from the literatures. Then, the last table is about mostly used process in forming the slang words.

To find the most dominant type in the percentage, I apply the following formula:

$$P = \frac{N \times 100\%}{M}$$

P = Processes

N = The total number of all slang words found in Eminem's song lyrics in the album *The Marshall Mathers LP 2*.

M = The total number of slang words in each word formation processes.

CHAPTER 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides the result of the data analysis and the discussion. It consists of four parts. The first part is identification of the slang words. The second is categorizing the slang words into each type. There are ten types of slang words based on Yule's theory (2006). The third is the discussion of word formation processes. The last part is the most frequently used process in forming the slang words.

4.1 The Identification of Slang Words in the Eminem's *The Marshall Mathers*

LP 2

There are slang words or slang phrases which appear in the Eminem's song lyrics. Battistella defines that slang is "a type of language especially occurring in casual and playful speech usually made up of short-lived coinages and figures of speech deliberately used in place of standard terms for affects of raciness, humor, or irreverence" (2005:85). Slang is a language which is qualified as nonstandard words of extreme informality which includes newly coined words and shortened forms. It is used in playful out of their usual context. Slang is often found in areas of the lexicon that refer to things considered taboo (Battistella, 2005:85) and usually is also used to identify with one's peers.

This research starts the observation by identifying slang words or slang phrases from the Eminem's song lyrics, what each slang words actually means. The information got from the first step leads this research to determine whether the slang in Eminem's song lyrics *The Marshall Mathers LP 2* is compatible with the criteria established by some experts, like (Dumas and Lighter, 1978 in Battiestella, 2005), Mattiello (2008), Trudgill (1992), and Lighter (2003).

Slang is a type of language consisting of words or phrases that:

- a. Occur in casual and playful speech

Slang words or slang phrases usually occur in casual and playful speech. It is permissible for people who stand under special classificatory system, such as joke among friends in lowering of seriousness in speaking (Dumas and Lighter (1978) in Battiestella, 2005:85). Furthermore, as stated by Mattiello (2008:39) that “slang can establish solidarity or intimacy with the other group members.” So, slang is frequently used to demonstrate solidarity among others because the use of slang causes people feel more intimate one another while they are communicating. From the explanation above about the criteria of slang that occurs in casual and playful speech in Eminem’s song lyrics, the example are presented in bellow.

I don’t want you to **buh-lieve**

The example above is the slang word **buh-lieve** to replace the word **believe**, it is considered as slang because usually the word occurs in casual and the use of it just to play the word in speaking. The example above that occurs in one utterance in the song lyrics is to get closer between the singer and the listeners. The data that occur in the conversations in casual and playful speech are contrary to the straight grammatical rules. Those slang words have an air of casual and informal manner to the conversations where the singers and the listeners stay. When the listeners hear those words spoken to them, they feel immediate closeness to the speakers because those words lack of seriousness inside. It represents playfulness, joyful, humorous, endearing, etc.

- b. Typically composed of shortened word (Cayne, 1977:16)

Slang is language variation which is considered informal based on its form of grammatical structures. The structures of slang words are different from the structures of formal language. They usually have shortened structures which make them be considered as informal words or languages. The example of slang composed of shortened word in the Eminem’s song lyrics is provided below.

But I **ain't** here for your empathy

The word **ain't** above “replaces am not, are not, is not, has not, have not.” (Dalzell and Victor, 2006:6). The word **ain't** above can mean **is not**. The word **ain't** is incorrect English but it has become popular that the word **ain't** is formal form of negative words which should be **be + not**. So, the word **ain't** is identified as slang word because it is one of the shortened forms of language.

The example above explains that slang is considered to be very informal because the structure of the example above is different from the structure of formal language. slang is not suitable to be used in formal situation because when it is used in formal situation, it will be considered to be improper and impolite.

c. Considered as taboo language (*Trudgill*, 1992:40)

Slang is considered as taboo language because it can be offensive language to be spoken in public. “Slang is a taboo term in ordinary discourse with persons of higher social status” (Dumas and Lighter (1978), in Battistella, 2005:85). When slang is considered as taboo, it is based on the meaning of slang in literal sense. The slang word which is considered as taboo can cause harm to the listeners because when people hear of the word being spoken, they force to think about provocative or negative matter. The example of slang words considered as taboo in the Eminem’s song lyrics below.

I can see why the **fuck** I disgust you

The word **fuck** is an indication that the speaker is angry, disappointed or annoying (Hornby, 2005:520). The word **fuck** above replaces the word that has real meaning to show what they do are very immoral.

The example above explains the slang word that is considered as taboo term. From the example above, the slang words are considered as taboo because the words can cause the listeners feel hurt when they hear them.

d. Slang is creative

Lighter (2003:70) states, “Slang tends to be intentionally undignified, startling, or amusing.” Slang is often created from a new term, so it needs creativity of creator. The creator is encouraged to produce new terms, which are imaginative, innovative, productive even shocking and amusing.

The example of teenagers’ creativity is when they create slang words from the existing words. In this case, teenagers still use the original words, but acquire a new meaning, which is different from its original meaning. Some of them is constructed from the kind of colors, animals, and numbers, which are modified into a new form. For the clearer understanding that slang is creative, the example will be in the phrase below.

I am so **bananas**

The word **bananas** used to describe someone that was crazy. The word **banana** is a kind of yellow fruit. The word is uttered to make the conversation runs strongly between them. It also proves that slang is made by the creativity of the creator. The example above is an example of slang as creative expression. The example above enriches the vocabularies of language by combining old words into new meaning.

e. Slang as secret language

Slang typically is limited to a particular group of people or context. According to Mattiello (2008:39), “Slang is language that speakers use to show their belonging to a group.” Slang is language variation that is used by groups of people to communicate internally. They use slang to speak with their community freely without being known by other community. It means that slang functions as a secret language because they are used to make people from other group fail to understand.

From the understanding above, the example of slang as secret language is provided in the following example.

Hi ! **faggot**

The slang word **faggot** has the same meaning with homo, but group of rapper use different word to say it. The example above is considered as slang language used as secret language because the word above is just used among one group so, the other groups do not understand what they are talking about. This kind of word is usually used when people feel that they must shield their talk to be understood by others. Slang often suggests that the people utilizing the words or phrases are familiar with the hearer's group so, it can be considered a distinguishing factor of in group identity.

4.2 The Types of Slang Words in Eminem's *The Marshall Mathers LP 2*

In this part the research presents the list of slang words in the table which contains types of word formation that occur in each text. Then I analyze each type of word formation processes for the whole texts.

Table 4.1 Types of Slang Words in *Bad Guy, Parking Lot, Rhyme or Reason and So Much Better*

Song Title	Slang Words	Types of Word Formation									
		Blen	Clip	Bor	Com	Back	Acro	Con	Der	Coin	MP
1	ain't	√									
Bad Guy	ya		√								
2	motherfucker										√
Parking Lot	gotta	√									
3	'bout		√								
Rhyme or Reason	won't	√									
4	goddamn					√					
So Much Better	boo					√					

From the table above, it is found that there are eight slang words found in Eminem's song lyrics. In the song lyric entitled *Bad Guy*, the slang word **ain't** is a process of blending. The slang word **ya** is a process of clipping. In the song lyric

entitled *Parking Lot*, the slang word **mothafucka** is a process of multiple processes. The slang word **gotta** is a process of blending. In the song lyric entitled *Rhyme or Reason*, the slang word **'bout** is a process of clipping. The slang word **won't** is a process of clipping. In the song lyric entitled *So Much Better*, the slang word **goddamn** is a process of compounding. The slang word **boo** is a process of borrowing. From the explanation above, the process of blending occur three times, while the process of clipping occurs three times. The process of borrowing, compounding and multiple processes only occur once. It shows that the process of blending is frequently used in the Eminem's song lyrics.

Table 4.2 The Types of Slang Words in *Survival, Legacy, Asshole, and Berzerk*

Song Title	Slang Words	Types of Word Formation										
		Blen	Clip	Bor	Com	Back	Acro	Con	Der	Coin	MP	
5	cause		√									
Survival	that'd	√										
6	mic		√									
Legacy	horseshit				√							
7	romantical										√	
Asshole	feelin'		√									
8	ma'am		√									
Berzerk	ham								√			

From the table above, it is found that there are eight slang words found in Eminem's song lyrics. In the song lyric entitled *Survival*, the slang word **cause** is a process of clipping. The slang word **you'd** is a process of blending. In the song lyric entitled *Legacy*, the slang word **mic** is a process of clipping. The slang word **horseshit** is a process of compounding. In the song lyric entitled *Asshole*, the slang word **romantical** is a process of derivation. The slang word **feelin'** is a process of clipping. In the song lyric entitled *Berzerk*, the slang word **ma'am** is a process of clipping. The slang word **HAM** is a process of acronym. From the explanation above, the process of clipping occurs four times. The process of blending, compounding,

Love Game 15	goin'	√	
Headligh ts 16	fucked up		√
Evil Twin	yo	√	
	au jus		√
	y'all	√	

From the table above, it is found that there are eight slang words found in Eminem's song lyrics. In the song lyric entitled *So Far*, the slang word **gotta** is a process of blending. The slang word **crappin'** is a process of clipping. In the song lyric entitled *Love Game*, the slang word **whatcha** is a process of blending. The slang word **goin'** is a process of blending. In the song lyric entitled *Headlights*, the slang word **fucked up** is a process of compounding. The slang word **yo** is a process of clipping. In the song lyric entitled *Evil Twin*, the slang word **au jus** is a process of borrowing. The slang word **Y'all** is a process of blending. From the explanation above, the process of clipping and blending occur three times. The process of borrowing and compounding only occur once. It shows that the process of clipping and blending is frequently used in the Eminem's song lyrics.

Clipping is the mostly used on the Eminem's song lyrics. To shorten time when singing, the singers tend to clip the words and produces words that are formed by taking the first letter or initial letter of each word. Clipping is found in the whole Eminem's song lyrics. Then it is followed by blending. Blending is found in 9 song lyrics, while compounding and acronym are found in 3 song lyrics. Borrowing is found in 2 song lyrics. Derivation and multiple processes are only found in one song lyric. Coinage, back formation and conversion are not found in the 16 song lyrics. Based on the table, this research shows types of word formation processes used in song lyrics and also it helps to find the research question from the chapter one. Next, this study concerns with the types of word formation of slang words used to understand the lexical meaning in Eminem's song lyrics.

4.3 Discussion of Word Formation Processes

4.3.1 Clipping

Clipping is one of the word formation processes, where the beginning word is clipped. It means that there is a reduction process of one or more syllable of the word to perform a new shorter one. According to Yule (2006) clipped forms are usually more appropriate in informal conversation rather than on the formal or written form. There are many kinds of clipping processes in forming a new word. They are clipping the first syllable, clipping the first letter, clipping the last syllable, clipping the last letter, clipping which omits the vowel, clipping in the first syllable and omitting the vowel, clipping between the words, clipping in the first letter and the last letter, and the last is irregular clipping.

From the analysis, this research found fourteen clipped slang words in Eminem's song lyrics. They are presented in the following table.

Table 4.5 Clipping the First Syllable

Words	Intended Meaning	Kind of Clipping
cause	because	clipping the first syllable
'em	them	
'til	until	

The first type of clipping is omitting the first syllable of the word. The unique process of clipping appears on the formation of the slang word **cause**, **'em**, and **'til**. The first of clipped word occurs in the song lyrics is **cause**. The word **cause** is a slang word and it is an abbreviation of word **because**. The word **cause** is considered as a clipped word because the word **because** is reduced to a shorter form **cause**. The word **because** consist of two syllables **be** and **cause**, the initial syllable **be** is omitted and only the last syllable **cause** is remain.

The second of clipped word occurs in the song lyrics is **'em**. The word **'em** is a slang word and it is an abbreviation of word **them**. The word **'em** is considered as a clipped word because the word **them** is reduced to a shorter form **'em**. In the word **them**, the letter **th** is omitted and replaced with apostrophe (').

The third of clipped word occurs in the song lyrics are **'til**. The word **'til** is a slang word and it is an abbreviation of word **until**. The word **'til** is considered as a clipped word because the word **until** is reduced to a shorter form **'til**. The word **until** consist of two syllables **un** and **til**, the initial syllable **un** is omitted and replaced with apostrophe (').

Table 4.6 Clipping the First Letter

Word	Intended Meaning	Kinds of Clipping
'bout	about	clipping the first letter

The second type of clipping is omitting the first letter of the word. The clipped word occurs in the song lyric is **'bout**. The word **'bout** is a slang word and it is an abbreviation of word **about**. The word **'bout** is considered as a clipped word because the word **about** is reduced to a shorter form **'bout**. The first letter **a** from the word **about** is cut and replaced with apostrophe (').

Table 4.7 Clipping the Last Syllable

Word	Intended Meaning	Kinds of Clipping
mic	microphone	clipping the last syllable

The third type of clipping is omitting the last syllable. The clipped word occurs in the song lyric is **mic**. The word **mic** is a slang word and it is an abbreviation of word microphone. The word **mic** is considered as a clipped word because the word **microphone** is reduced to shother form **mic**. The word **microphone** consists of two syllables **micro** and **phone**. This process is done by omitting the last syllable **rophone** letters after the consonant **c** and only the first syllable **mic** is remain.

Table 4.8 Clipping the Last Letter

Words	Intended Meaning	Kinds of Clipping
feelin'	feeling	clipping the last letter
gettin'	getting	
holdin'	holding	
crappin'	crapping	
goin'	going	

The fourth type of clipping is omitting the last letter. The unique process of clipping appears on the formation of the slang word **feelin'**, **gettin'**, **holdin'**, **crappin'** and **goin'**. The first of clipped word occurs in the song lyrics are **feelin'**. The word **feelin'** is a slang word and it is an abbreviation of word **feeling**. The word **feelin'** is considered as a clipped word because the word **feeling** is reduced to a shorter form **feelin'**. The last letter **g** from the word **feeling** is reduced and replaced with apostrophe (').

The second of clipped word occurs in the song lyrics are **gettin'**. The word **gettin'** is a slang word and it is an abbreviation of word **getting**. The word **gettin'** is considered as a clipped word because the word **getting** is reduced to a shorter form **gettin'**. The last letter **g** from the word **getting** is reduced and replaced with apostrophe (').

The third of clipped word occurs in the song lyrics are **holdin'**. The word **holdin'** is a slang word and it is an abbreviation of word **holding**. The word **holdin'** is considered as a clipped word because the word **holding** is reduced to a shorter form **holdin'**. The last letter **g** from the word **holding** is reduced and replaced with apostrophe (').

The fourth of clipped word occurs in the song lyrics are **crappin'**. The word **crappin'** is a slang word and it is an abbreviation of word **crapping**. The word **crappin'** is considered as a clipped word because the word **crapping** is reduced to a shorter form **crappin'**. The last letter **g** from the word **crapping** is reduced and replaced with apostrophe (').

The last of clipped word occurs in the song lyrics are **goin'**. The word **goin'** is a slang word and it is an abbreviation of word **going**. The word **goin'** is considered as a clipped word because the word **going** is reduced to a shorter form **goin'**. The last letter **g** from the word **going** is reduced and replaced with apostrophe (').

Table 4.9 Clipping between of the Word

Word	Intended Meaning	Kinds of Clipping
ma'am	madam	clipping betwen of the word

Clipping the middle part of the word is a process which omits the letters or syllable in the middle part. The clipped word occurs in the song lyric is **ma'am**. The word **ma'am** is a slang word and it is an abbreviation of word **madam**. The word **ma'am** is considered as a clipped word because the word **madam** is reduced to shorter form **ma'am**. This process is done by omitting the middle part of the word **madam**, the consonant **d** is omitted and replaced with apostrophe (').

Table 4.10 Clipping in the First Letter and the Last Letter

Word	Intended Meaning	Kinds of Clipping
'n	and	clipping in the first letter and the last letter

The process is done by cutting the first letter and the last letter. The clipped word occurs in the song lyric is **'n**. The word **'n** is a slang word and it is an abbreviation of word **and**. The word **'n** is considered as a clipped word because the word **and** is reduced to shorter form **'n**. This process is done by omitting the first letter **a** and the last letter replaced with apostrophe (').

Table 4.11 Irregular Clipping

Words	Intended meaning	Kinds of Clipping
ya	you	irregular clipping
yo	your	

There is no regular rule that arranges which part is clipped in the word. The unique process of clipping appears on the formation of the slang word **ya** and **yo**. The first of clipped word occurs in the song lyrics are **ya**. The word **ya** is a slang word and it is an abbreviation of word **you**. The word **ya** are considered as a clipped word

because the word **you** is reduced to a shorter form **ya**. The letters **ou** in the end of the word **you** is omitted and changed into vowel **a**.

The second of clipped word occurs in the song lyrics are **yo**. The word **yo** is a slang word and it is an abbreviation of word **your**. The word **your** is considered as a clipped word because the word **your** is reduced to a shorter form **yo**. The letters **our** in the end of the word **your** is omitted and changed into vowel **o**.

4.3.2 Blending

Blending is a process of combining two different words to produce a single new term (Yule: 2006). It is quite different from a compounding. Blending does not combine the whole words to create a new word as it appears in the compounding. In blending, a part of words is combined to produce a new word. It means that the new produced word consist of two words. The process of blending sometimes only takes the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of other word.

Based on the observation, there are seven blending words found in the eminem's song lyrics. The detail data are listed in the table below.

Table 4.12 Blending

Words	Intended Meaning
ain't	am + not
gotta	got + to
won't	will + not
coulda	could + have
whatcha	what + are
gon'	going + to
that'd	that + would

The first, the slang word **ain't**. This word derived from two combining words. They are **am** and **not**. The word **ain't** is considered as a blending because it is a combination from the first letter of the word **am** become **a** with the second word **not** become **n't**. Then it is combined and become a word **ain't**.

The second, the slang word **gotta**. This word derived from two combining words. They are **got** and **to**. The word **gotta** is a blending because it is a combination from the first part of the word **got** become **got** with the first syllable of the word **to** become **ta**.

The third, the slang word **won't**. This word derived from two combining words. They are **will** and **not**. The word **won't** is also blending because it is a combination from the first letter of the word **will** become **w** with the first syllable of the word **not** become **n't**.

The fourth, the slang word **coulda**. This word derived from two combining words. They are **could** and **have**. The word **coulda** is a blending because it is a combination from the first part of the word **could** become **could** with the first syllable of the word **have** become **a**.

The fifth, the slang word **whatcha**. This word derived from two combining words. They are **what** and **are**. The word **whatcha** is a blending because it is a combination from the first part of the word **what** become **what** with the first syllable of the word **are you** become **cha**.

The sixth, the slang word **gon'**. This word derived from two combining words. They are **going** and **to**. The word **gon'** is a blending because it is a combination from the first part of the word **going** become **gon** with the first syllable of the word **to** become apostrophe (').

The Last, the slang word **that'd**. This word derived from two combining words. They are **that** and **would**. The word **that'd** is a blending because it is a combination from the first part of the word **that** become **that** with the first syllable of the word **would** become ('d).

4.3.3 Compounding

According to Yule (2006) this type of word formation is one of the most popular ways on shaping new. The new words are created through a compound process. The first element of the new word is combined with the next element to produce a new word. The source of new word may come from a different part of speech. However, sometimes they come from the same type of part of speech. Compounding is one of word formation processes that can produce a new word with a new meaning. This process is very productive source of new terms in some languages, especially in English.

According to Bauer, there are four types of compound word and each of them has some patterns. They are compound nouns, compound verb, compound adjectives and compound adverbs. The discussion divides the compound words into two classifications. There are compound noun and compound verb. The classification in the discussion is based on the part of speech of the elements of the compound words.

4.3.3.1 Compound Nouns

The compound words of this sub type are the combination of nouns. This sub type of compound form is the most productive one in the research. Bauer (2003:202) and Barber (1993:183) also state that it is the largest and commonest sub grouping of compounds.

From the observation, this research found two words that match to this pattern. The detail list of the data is presented in the table 4.13 bellow.

Table 4.13 Compounding (Noun + Noun)

Words	Intended Meaning
goddamn	annoyed
horseshit	disbelief talk or action

The first word, **goddamn** is a compound noun. **Goddamn** is used to show that you are angry or annoyed. It comes from two words with different meaning. It is the combination form of noun **God** and a noun **damn**. They become a compound word **Goddamn**.

The next compound noun is **horseshit**. **Horseshit** is used to express disbelief or incredulity talk or action. It comes from two words with different meaning. This word is produced through the combination of a noun **horse** and a noun **shit**. They become a compound word **Horseshit**.

4.3.3.2 Compound Adverb

The next sub type of compound words is the combination between a verb and a adverb. The first element of the word is a verb and the next element is a preposition. There is one compound word matching to this pattern found in Eminem's song lyrics. The word is shown in the table below.

Table 4.14 Compounding (Verb + Adverb)

Word	Intended Meaning
fucked up	did not go right

The compound adverb is **fucked up**. **Fucked up** is used to express something that did not go right. The word **fucked up** actually consists of two words. They are a verb **fucked** and an adverb **up**. These two words are combined into a unity to produce a new compound word **fucked up**.

4.3.4 Acronym

There is no satisfied reach among linguists regarding to the definition of acronyms. Bauer (2003:237) in his *English Word Formation* explains an acronym as follow.

An acronym is a word coined by taking the initial letters of the words in a title or phrase and using them as a new word. However, not every abbreviation counts as an acronym: to be an acronym the new word must not be pronounced as a series of letters, but as a word.

He differs between an acronym and an abbreviation. According to this definition, the difference between acronym and abbreviation is clear. An acronym is pronounced as a word and an abbreviation is pronounced letter by letter.

However, other linguist do not differ between acronyms and abbreviations (Yule:2006 and Swan:1995). Yule (2006:57) claims as follows.

Some new words, known as acronyms, are formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These can remain essentially 'alphabetisms'...where the pronunciation consists of the set of letters. More typically, acronyms are pronounced as single words.

In additional, Swan (1995:3) in his *Practical English Usage* writes, "Some initial letter abbreviations are pronounced letter by letter (e.g. The BBC). It is often called acronyms.

They consider that the new word that is spelt as a series of letters is also an acronym. The discussion of the research refers to the second definition, which does not differ between an abbreviation and an acronym.

In this research, there are three acronym words found in the Eminem's song lyrics. The detail data are shown in the table 4.15 below.

Table 4.15 Acronym

Words	Intended Meaning
ham	hard as a motherfucker
mc	mic controller
ocd	obsessive compulsive disorder

The first discussion is the word **HAM**. This word **HAM** is derived from the word **Hard As a Motherfucker**. The initial letter of the source word **Hars As a**

Motherfucker is taken to create a new word **HAM**. This new word is pronounced letter by letter. The word **HAM** is used to describe the actions of a person being very passionate about something.

The second acronym word is the word **MC**. This word **MC** is derived from the word **Mic Controller**. The initial letter of the source word **Mic Controller** is taken to create a new word **MC**. This new word is pronounced letter by letter. The word **MC** means a rapper who is either the host of an event.

The last acronym word is the word **OCD**. This word **OCD** is derived from the word **Obsessive Compulsive Disorder**. The initial letter of the source word **Obsessive Compulsive Disorder** is taken to create a new word **OCD**. This new word is pronounced letter by letter. The word **OCD**, it is a mental disorder that is characterized by obsessive thoughts or compulsive actions, it is because there is a chemical imbalance in the brain.

4.3.5 Borrowing

One of the most common sources of new words in a language is the process of borrowing. Borrowing is one of the word formation processes, where the new word is derived from another language (Yule, 2006:54). In almost every century, English has added thousands of new words, many borrowed from other language, for instance, from Greek, French, Latin and so on. Based on the observation, this research found two borrowing words in the Eminem's song lyrics. They are presented in the following table.

Table 4.16 Borrowing

Words	Intended Meaning	Origin
boo	beautiful	French
au jus	with the juice	

The first word is the borrowing word **boo**. The word **boo** is borrowed from French language. The word **boo** is from the word **beau**. **Beau** originally means beautiful. Now, the meaning of **boo** is change. When we use slang word **boo**, it means girl friend or boy friend.

The next word is the borrowing word **au jus**. The word **au jus** is borrowed from French language. **Au** is a French term of **with the**, and **jus** is a term of **juice**. **Au jus** is used in food service. It means to serve an item with the natural juice.

4.3.6 Derivation

Derivation is one of the most popular word formation processes that is found in the creation of new English words. The new word is derived from existing word by adding affixes. They are often used to make words which have different grammatical category or meaning from the root. There are three kinds of affixes. However, in English there are only two kinds of affixes. They are prefix and suffix. Based on the observation, there is one kind of affixes in the Eminem's song lyrics, it is suffixes.

4.3.6.1 Suffixes

Suffixes are the attachment of affix at the end of the word. In many cases, derivational suffixes change both the syntactic category and the meaning. There are four types of suffix: noun-forming suffixes, adjective-forming suffixes, verb-forming suffixes, and adverb-forming suffixes. In this song lyric only one of the four types of suffixes is found. It is adjective-forming suffixes

4.3.6.1.1 Adjective-forming suffixes

In this song lyric there is one suffix found in forming adjective. It is **-al**. Suffix **-al** is quite productive suffix. It is used with noun. It can be seen from the word below which are found in the song lyric.

The word **romantical** is an adjective. The word is composed of a noun **romantic** and a suffix **al**. The attachment of suffix **-al** into a noun **romantic** produces a new derivational word **romantical**. The attachment changes the part of speech the noun **romantic** becomes an adjective.

4.3.7 Multiple Processes

This type of word formation process is one of the most popular types in the research. Multiple processes, according to Yule (2006) occur when the formation of a new word involves some types of the word formation process. The multiple processes are a possible phenomenon on creating new word in English. Bauer (2003:240) also agrees this statement. As the consequence, the new word produced by the method is quite difficult to predict. There is one word appropriate to this type in the song lyric. The data are presented in the table 4.17 below.

Table 4.17 Multiple Process

Word	Intended Meaning
motherfucker	worthless person

The word **motherfucker** is a noun. The word is derived from the noun **mother** and **fuck**. It is a compounding process. Meanwhile, the word **motherfucker** into noun because it was signed by noun marker. It is a conversion process. However, the second word **fucker** is composed of a verb **fuck** and a suffix **-er**. It is a derivation process. Therefore, the word **motherfucker** is composed through three processes. There are a compounding process, conversion process and derivation process.

4.4 The Most Dominant Type of the Word Formation Processes in Eminem's song lyrics

To answer the last question, concerning with the most dominant type of word formation processes that are used in song lyrics, this study calculates it by counting the percentage of each type by using this formula:

$$P = \frac{N}{M} \times 100\%$$

M

P = percentage

N = the amount of the occurrence of each type in the word formation processes

M = the total number of morphological processes used

Table 4.18 The Most Dominant Type of the Word Formation Processes in Eminem's Song Lyrics

No	Word Formation Processes	Total	Percentage
1.	Clipping	68	43.51%
2.	Blending	65	32.99%
3.	Borrowing	3	1.52%
4.	Multiple Processes	9	4.56%
5.	Acronym	5	2.53%
6.	Coinage	4	2.03%
7.	Compounding	27	13.70%
8.	Conversion	2	1.01%
9.	Derivation	14	7.10%
10.	Backformation	-	-
	Total	197	100%

Based on the findings there are 197 slang words that occur in those sixteen song lyrics. From the total percentage above, it can be seen clearly that the most dominant types of word formation process is clipping. In the process of clipping, there are 68 slang words or 43.51% of the total slang words that use the process of clipping, there are 65 slang words or 32.99% of the total slang words that use the process of blending. In the process of compounding, there are 27 slang words or 13.70% of the total slang words that use the process of compounding. In the process of derivation, there are 14 slang words or 7.10% of the total slang words that use the

process of derivation. In the process of multiple processes, there are 9 slang words or 4.56% of the total slang words that use the process of multiple process. In the process of acronym, there are 5 slang words or 2.53% of the total slang words that use the process of acronym. In the process of coinage, there are merely 4 slang words or 2.03% of the total slang words that use the process of coinage. Furthermore, there are 3 slang words or 1.52% of the total slang words that use the process of borrowing. Ultimately, there are 2 slang words or 1.01% of the total slang words that use the process of conversion. Clipping and blending have high percentage because those processes have the same purpose (shortening the words). Moreover, other processes are used by adding, bundling two words, and producing totally new words.

CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

Word formation processes theory takes an important role in forming new words including slang words. Slang, as a media for the teenagers to communicate in their casual talk, also undergoes the process of word formation. Word formation processes indeed play an essential part in forming slang words. It can be seen in the slang words '**em** (them), **ya** (you), **mic** (microphone), **ma'am** (madam), **gon'** (going to), **goddamn** (annoyed) and many more. There are many slang words used in Eminem's song lyrics as a simplify their utterance.

This study aims at analyzing the types of word formation processes, the lexical meaning of slang words found in the sixteen song lyrics of Eminem's album *The Marshall Mathers LP 2*. Based on the findings, there are 197 slang words found in Eminem's song lyrics, then the meaning of these slang words were interpreted by using slang online dictionary and oxford dictionary. The slang words were categorized based on the types of word formation processes. They were borrowing, acronym, blending, clipping, compounding, coinage, multiple processes, derivation, acronym and back formation processes. Word formation process is kind of language change. The process has changed the language to be shorter, simpler and meaningful.

The finding shows that the meaning of the slang words found was suitable with word or phrases in the song lyrics. It aimed to expand the understanding of the readers about the real meaning of slang words in Eminem's album *The Marshall Mathers LP 2*. Based on the result of analysis, this study reveals that many slang words can be formed through word formation processes. It is obvious that word formation processes play a significant role in slang words such as borrowing, acronym, clipping, compounding, blending, coinage, multiple processes, derivation

and backformation. They create new words from the original words or words which are related to each other.

After analyzing the word formation process of slang words and the most frequent word formation process of those slang words, I found that there are 197 slang words found in those song lyrics and 9 word formation processes that form slang words, namely borrowing, acronym, clipping, compounding, blending, coinage, multiple processes, derivation. Among nine word formation processes, the process of clipping and blending is the most frequent word formation processes. The process of clipping is used by 43.51% of the total of slang words. While blending is used by 32.99% of the total slang words, compounding is used by 13.70% of the total slang words, derivation is used by 7.10% of the total of slang words, multiple processes is used by 4.56% of the total of slang words, acronym is used by 2.53% of the total of slang words, coinage is used by 2.03% of the total of slang words, borrowing is used by 1.52% of the total of slang words and conversion is used by 1.01% of the total of slang words.

Based on the finding, the process of clipping and blending is the most frequent word formation process. This fact shows that people particularly teenagers are easy to clip or blend their words to simplify their conversation.

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APPENDIX. Table of Meaning of Slang words

NO	SLANG WORDS	INTENDED MEANING
1.	dirt	dirty
2.	'bout	about
3.	ya	you
4.	shit	disgusting
5.	I'd	I had
6.	skittish	jumpy
7.	ain't	am not
8.	getcha	get your
9.	'em	them
10.	slammin'	good
11.	frickin'	freaking
12.	I've	I have
13.	'round	hitting
14.	suck	bad
15.	gag	joke
16.	punk	violent or aggressive young man
17.	gotta	got to
18.	nope	no
19.	eatin'	eating
20.	pill	unpleasant or boring person
21.	'til	until
22.	'less	unless
23.	'fore	before
24.	mothafucka	worthless person
25.	entertainin'	entertaining
26.	sucker	worthless person
27.	seein'	seeing
28.	dancin'	dancing
29.	bananas	crazy
30.	won't	will not
31.	tappin'	having sex
32.	hell	intensifier
33.	goddamn	intensifier
34.	whatcha	what are you
35.	gonna	going to
36.	ay	regret

37.	touche	an acknowledgement of a hit
38.	boo-boo	stupid
39.	screw	messed up
40.	lemme	let me
41.	juvee	jail
42.	wanna	want to
43.	you'd	you had, you would
44.	popped	an attempt
45.	funk	fun
46.	goofy	foolish
47.	kinda	kind of
48.	lemme	let me
49.	screw	swearing word
50.	pitchin'	pitching
51.	fuckin'	fucking
52.	mic	microphone
53.	bust	get caught
54.	gut	to hate someone intensely
55.	butt	a cigarette
56.	outta	out of
57.	ammo	ammunition
58.	nope	not
59.	buh-lieve	believe
60.	old man	father
61.	fallin'	falling
62.	scoffin'	scoffing
63.	flyin'	flying
64.	sobbin'	sobbing
65.	talkin'	talking
66.	cocksucker	despicable person
67.	sorta	sort of
68.	fallin'	falling
69.	bogglin'	boggling
70.	walkin'	walking
71.	jottin'	jotting
72.	blast	explosion
73.	woulda	would have
74.	wack	eccentric
75.	horseshit	foolish
76.	dick	penis
77.	foggot	homo
78.	haltin'	halting
79.	asshole	swearing word

80.	whiz kid	smart
81.	dishin'	dishing
82.	rippin'	ripping
83.	chickc	girls
84.	tits	women's breasts
85.	actin'	acting
86.	countin'	counting
87.	wreck	exhausted
88.	honky	white person, a term of hostility
89.	momma	a woman
90.	jerk	a person regarded as disagreeable
91.	bitch	aggressive woman
92.	attractable	attention
93.	bananas	crazy
94.	nitwit	Stupid
95.	flee	fly
96.	gag	joke
97.	tryna	trying to
98.	biz	business
99.	bout	about
100.	ham	an amateur or incompetent performer, to act with exaggeration
101.	bish	a mistake
102.	gut	courage
103.	bozos	fool guy
104.	ma'am	madam
105.	yo	your
106.	gon'	going to
107.	that'd	that would
108.	c'mon	come on
109.	c'mere	come here
110.	dee	disc jockey
111.	beginnin'	beginning
112.	fag	homo sexual
113.	livin'	living
114.	killin'	killing
115.	nutsack	scrotum
116.	packin'	packing
117.	mack	pimp
118.	'til	until
119.	cause	because
120.	'n	and
121.	lookin'	looking

122	doberman	dark coat with tan markings
123	wanna	want to
124	gotta	got to
125	morphin'	morphing
126	hella	very
127	flunky	lackey
128	brung	bring
129	gettin'	getting
130	freakin'	freaking
131	shook	shake
132	momma	mother
133	I'ma	I am a
134	I'mma	I am going to
135	talkin'	taking
136	aleck	amazing guy
137	y'all	you all
138	coulda	could have
139	woulda	would have
140	shoulda	should have
141	gonna	going to
142	holdin'	holding
143	choosey	very carefull
144	ocd	obsessive compulsive disorder
145	knockin'	knocking
146	sleepwalkin'	sleepwalking
147	feelin'	feeling
148	gotta	got to
149	crappin'	crapping
150	goddamn	anger
151	berzerk	crazy
152	dag	shred
153	dirtbag	vile person
154	ta	thank you
156	dwel	live somewhere
157	crammin'	cramming
158	mosey	move along
159	snappin'	snapping
160	bust	failure person
161	gettin'	getting
162	sayin'	saying
163	movin' on	moving on
164	whatcha	what are you
165	nigga	offensive



166	fickin'	fucking
167	trainin'	training
168	singin'	singing
169	cliche	being predictable
170	b-day	birthday
171	goin'	going
172	sinkhole	cesspool
173	ho	pleasure
174	gat	a pistol
175	rehab	rehabilitation
176	clingly	possessive
177	ma	mother
178	yo	here
179	deadbeat	lazy person
180	dad	father
181	grandma	grandmother
182	'fore	before
183	angst	anxiety
184	skank	foul
185	whack	murder
186	smart-ass	obnoxiously person
187	au-jus	with the juice
188	wazoo	anus
189	hogger	marijuana cigarette
190	pop up	appear
191	wiener	sausage
192	dick	penis
193	snorin'	snoring
194	jeez	surprise
195	ho	derision
196	homie	homeboy
197	bullshit	foolish

