

**WORD FORMATION ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORD EXPRESSION IN
FREAKY FRIDAY MOVIE SCRIPT AND THE IMPLICATION IN EFL
LEARNING**

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2025

ABSTRACT

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BY

NANDA SASTYA PURWANINGTYAS

This study aimed to investigate the word formation analysis of slang word expressions in the Freaky Friday movie script and the implication in EFL learning. The researcher used qualitative methods, including transcription and document analysis, to collect the data. The data were analyzed using content analysis to find out each context of slang words that occur in the Freaky Friday movie. To find out the word formation processes in each slang, the researcher used the theory by George Yule (2010). The finding showed that there were 43 slang words that appear in the movie. The result of this study showed that there are 8 out of 10 types of word formation processes in this research. They are coinage (2%), borrowing (9%), compounding (19%), blending (5%), clipping (14%), conversion (10%), derivation (19%), and multiple processes (9%). These data were also analyzed based on morphological aspects that occur in each slang that used in this movie. Freaky Friday was chosen because a rich depiction of culture, social life, and language is offered, particularly using slang. It is shown a realistic portrayal of family relationships and teenage life, making it a valuable resource for understanding the connection between language and society, especially for English learning. The researcher also classified which slang words can be suitable to be used as EFL learning material to enhance their speaking abilities.

Keywords: Slang Words, Morphology, Word Formation Processes, EFL Learning

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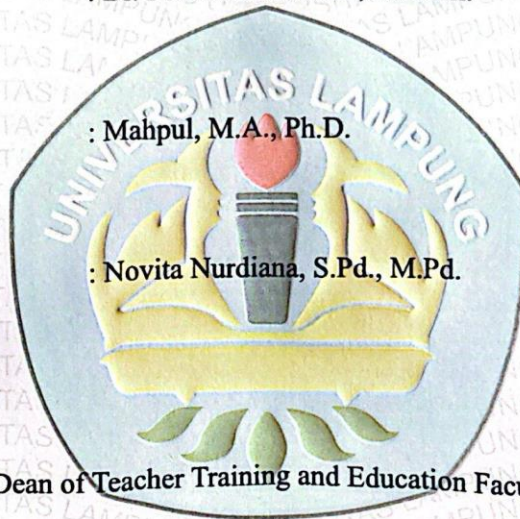
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Menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini adalah karya dari pelaksanaan penelitian saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya, karya ini tidak berisi materi yang ditulis orang lain, kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang saya gunakan sebagai acuan. Apabila ternyata terbukti bahwa pernyataan ini tidak benar, sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya.

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Yang Membuat Pernyataan



Nanda Sastya Purwaningtyas

CURRICULUM VITAE

Nanda Sastya Purwaningtyas was born in Jakarta on May 5th, 2002. She is the first child of Joko Purnomo and Sulis Setyawati.

Her educational path began at Tiara Bunda Kindergarten, followed by elementary education at SDN Tebet Barat 05 Pagi. She then attended SMPN 3 Negeri Jakarta for junior high school and SMKN 57 Jakarta for her secondary education. Upon high school graduation, she was admitted to the English Education program at the University of Lampung.

Outside of her academic coursework, she was very active in university life, especially through her participation in the Society of English Education Department Students (SEEDS). In the first year at SEEDS, she started as a member of Public Relation division. She had been on the committee at several SEEDS events, especially in event and social sector. In her second year at SEEDS, she also joined Finance division in SEEDS. In this period, she helped finance division increasing their selling by making a product that served to be finance products. When she was at SEEDS, she often joined volunteers such as the volunteers at Busa Pustaka. She helped Busa Pustaka children to understand basic English.

In February 2024, she participated in Kampus Mengajar program in SD Negeri 3 Rajabasa Jaya. Following this, she was the deputy leader of Kampus Mengajar at SD Negeri 3 Rajabasa Jaya, where she created teaching programs, helped school and students in facilitating learning media and enriched literacy in schools.

MOTTO

“Know that there is much good in being patient with what you detest, victory will come with patience, relief will come with affliction, and ‘with the hardship will come an ease”

-Prophet Muhammad SAW-

“I know it hard sometimes, but you’ll get over it “

- Lil Uzi Vert-

DEDICATION

With gratitude to almighty Allah, this thesis is dedicated to her parents, whose inspiration and motivation have guided her throughout her academic journey, and to her esteemed lecturers, supportive friends, and herself.

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By the name of Allah Almighty, who has been giving the writer His guidance, mercy, blessing, and health to complete this thesis, which is titled, "Word Formation Analysis of Slang Word Expression in Freaky Friday Movie Script and The Implication in EFL Learning." in partial completion of the requirement for the Bachelor of English Education Program at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Lampung.

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The researcher acknowledges that this thesis may still have some weaknesses, and open any constructive feedback for improvement. The researcher hopes that this undergraduate thesis will be beneficial for educators and future research.

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	ii
CURRICULUM VITAE	vi
MOTTO	viii
DEDICATION.....	ix
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	x
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. Background.....	1
1.2. Research Question	4
1.3 Learning Objects.....	4
1.4 Uses of the Research.....	4
1.5. Scope of the Research.....	5
1.6. Definition of Terms.....	5
II. LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.1 Morphology	7
2.2. Concept of Word Formation Process	10
2.3. Aspects of Word Formation Process.....	12
2.4. Concepts of Slang Words.....	17
2.2.1 The Characteristic of Slang	18
2.5. Slang Words in Movie	20
2.6. Theoretical Framework.....	23
III. METHODS	24
3.1. Design	24
3.2 Data Sources	25
3.2.1 Freaky Friday Movie	25
3.2.2 Reasons Why This Movie Is Chosen.....	26

3.3. Data Collection Technique.....	27
3.3.1 Qualitative Audiovisual and Digital Materials.....	27
3.4. Procedure of Data Collection.....	27
3.6 External Validity of the Data	32
IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION	33
4.1 Result of the research.....	33
4.2 Discussion	42
4.2.1 The Explanation Why the morphological process of a certain slang words that appear in <i>Freaky Friday</i> Movie.....	42
4.2.2 Using Slang Words as The Implication in EFL Learning	51
V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	60
5.1 Conclusion	60
5.2 Suggestion	60
REFERENCES	62
APPENDICES	64

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Data Analysis of Slang Words Expression	65
Appendix 2 Slang Words in Each Word Formation Processes.....	73
Appendix 3: Freaky Friday Movie Script (Slang : Dude).....	75
Appendix 4: Freaky Friday Movie Script (Slang : Harlot)	76
Appendix 5 : Freaky Friday Movie Script (Slang : Fun Sucker)	77
Appendix 6 : Freaky Friday Movie Script (Slang : Wassup ?)	78
Appendix 7 : Freaky Friday Movie Script (Slang : ‘em)	79
Appendix 8 :Freaky Friday Movie Script (Slang : Shut Up !).....	80
Appendix 9 : Freaky Friday Movie Script (Slang : Freaky)	81
Appendix 10 :Freaky Friday Movie Script (Slang : Bugging).....	82
Appendix 11 :Documentations.....	83
Appendix 12 Freaky Friday Movie Script.	88

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.5 1 Table of Word Formation Process	31
Table 4.1.1 Total Word Formation in Movie Script	34
Table 4.2 1 Slang Words in EFL Learning	51
Table 4.2 2 Learning Objectives and Topic Using Slang Words.....	53

LIST OF CHARTS

Chart 4. 1 Slang Words in Word Formation Process.....	36
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I. INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the reasons for conducting the research and it deals with several points: introduction that concerns the background of the problems, research questions, learning objectives, uses of the research, scope of the research and definition of terms as will be elaborated in the following sections.

1.1. Background

Language is a fundamental tool for human interaction, essential for interpreting feelings, ideas, and opinions. It exists in both spoken and written forms and is shaped by societal norms, influencing communication styles, and thought processes. Culture, a culmination of human ideas, creations, and opinions, is a product of learning and a key indicator of a highly developed civilization. According to Hafiza, M., & Rosa, R. N. (2020) stated that language variety are a language that is used in formal situations is known as standard language, while the type used in informal settings is called non-standard language. Non-standard English does not follow the usual language rules and is often considered less formal. It is commonly used in more casual environments, like in songs, novels, or everyday conversations. movies, etc. Based on this study, one example of the nonstandard or informal English language is slang. Hafiza, M., & Rosa, R. N. (2020) stated that slang is something that everyone can easily understand, but nobody can define the true meaning.

Slang is the use of an informal form of language in a particular society. One of the most used of languages in the society is slang. The use of slang is often created by removing or simplifying one or more letters from a word or by changing its meaning and pronunciation. As we know, culture and society have influenced our languages into the variations. Knowing the real meaning of the language is also important.

Hafiza, M., & Rosa, R. N. (2020) also stated that the people who do not study linguistics might think that a word is the smallest part of language. But actually, a word goes through several steps before it becomes a full word. This is called the word formation process. Word formation is a topic in morphology that looks at how words are created in different languages around the world. Slang is one of the language variations that consists of word formation in it. In this digital era, many of the media have already inserted slang expressions to attract the viewers. Most of the western movies or songs have delivered kinds of slang word to express their thought and used it for daily conversation. Slang expression are commonly uses for informal situation.

According to Maulana, M. A., & Rosa, R. N. (2021) in their study of *An Analysis of Word Formation of Slang Words Used in Bad Boys for Life Movie*. The result of this study is offered a few suggestions to several aspects. Firstly, this research might serve as a reference for word formation processes. It is suggested that subsequent scholars expand on this topic by investigating it from other perspectives. The study's findings indicate that the coinage process is the propensity of the word development process. To understand the linguistics of word production processes and slang terms in the movie screenplay, it may be researched in a study of micro linguistics. Furthermore, as this study's findings are connected to morphological research but also general analysis, it is essential that future research expand on this work.

Next research was investigated by Novianti, D. (2017) in their study of *Word Formation Analysis of English Slang Language on Deadpool Movie*. This study was conducted to find the types of word formation process that found in the movie. The researcher found 32 slang expression that consists in Deadpool movie and analyzed

the types of word formation such as derivation, compounding, borrowing, coinage, blending, clipping, back formation, abbreviation and multiple processes. Each of these words were grouped into each type of the word formation process.

The other research conducted by Primaningtyas, D. (2016) in the study of A Word-Formation Analysis of Slang Expressions in Pitch Perfect Movie Script. The result of this study showed that the researcher was found 38 slang words according to the movie. There are literal and figurative meanings to the slang word that used in the movie. However, it generally has a figurative sense because it refers to something unique from the acapella ensemble, and they are using figurative meaning to convey their secret message. Primaningtyas, D. (2016) also stated that young people tend to use compounding and blending in their daily conversation to make the words they say simpler. Due to the fact, in word formation process of compounding and blending have quite similar process that combine a word to simplify the utterances they were spoken.

Next research conducted by Yuliana, T. I. (2015) in the investigation of Analysis of American slang in movie “Laugh of Loud”. The result of this study showed that the researcher found 35 slang words or phrases in Laugh of Loud movie. The slang is divided into four categories based on their characteristics. The four characteristics found in this study were the Neutral Syntactic Level, typically: informal situation, typical of spoken language, and creative. All the characteristic were used to analyze the script of the movie so that the readers can have a deeper understanding of the slang expressions that consists in the movie.

With plenty of data that indicates an analysis of word formation of slang words in a movie, many of the researcher only provide the aspects of word formation process that found in movie script. None of the study explained about the sociolinguistic aspect of slang words especially for the culture therefore, it is important to carry out research that give and understanding of a word formation of a slang word through movie and the cultural aspect in it. Furthermore, the author will provide the research based on the “Freaky Friday” Movie script to see the word formation characteristic can be found in the script and the cultural aspect from the movie.

1.2. Research Question

Based on the background of the problem above, this research attempts to answer these following questions:

1. What are the types of word formation that occur in the slang words that used in the Freaky Friday movie?
2. Why the word formation process occurs in the slang words that used in Freaky Friday Movie?
3. How is the implication of word formation process that occur in slang words that used in Freaky Friday movie in EFL learning class?

1.3 Learning Objects

The learning objects on this research can be formulated as follows:

1. To investigate the type of word formation that occur in the slang words used in Freaky Friday movie.
2. To determine the reasons why the word formation process occurs in the slang words used in Freaky Friday Movie.
3. To find out the implication of word formation process that occur in slang words used in Freaky Friday movie in EFL learning class.

1.4 Uses of the Research

This research is hopefully useful both practically and theoretically:

1. Theoretically

This research is useful for providing a better understanding the word formation in slang word in *Freaky Friday* movie script. This research can also be used as a reference and materials for those who interest in slang in a certain community such as for English college students and English community

2. Practically

This research is useful for those who interest in word formation in slang word expression to provide positive contributions for researchers in understanding this field especially in the field of English educational research. This research is also useful for becoming the module of learning and the source of information about informal language that use in the society especially slang words to be learnt in educational purposes.

1.5. Scope of the Research

The scope of this research is slang expression of *Freaky Friday* movie script. This research used qualitative method and content analysis as the tools to investigate and find out the word formation process of slang word expression in *Freaky Friday* movie script. The population of this research is *Freaky Friday* movie script. The result of this study hopefully gives an understanding in word formation process of slang word expressions.

1.6. Definition of Terms

The definition of terms of this research are:

1. Slang

Slang is a vocabulary comprising words, phrases, and linguistic usages of an informal conversation, typically used in verbal conversation but not in formal writing.

2. Word formation

Word formation is one of the discussions in morphology discussing how the word can be formed in a language in this world.

3. Slang Expression

Slang refers to informal phrases or words that are prevalent in popular culture or specific groups or communities. Slang words express a specific context and are usually formed from an existing word through shortening or by assigning a new meaning to it.

4. Movie Script

Movie script is a written work by screenwriters for a film, television program, or video game. It outlines the story, characters, dialogue, and actions that will be presented on screen. The script includes scene headings, action lines, character names,

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter deals with several points: the concept of morphology, the concept of slang words, the concept of word formation process, aspects of word formation process, slang words in movie script and the theoretical framework, of the research.

2.1 Morphology

Yule (2010) explains that morphology is a part of linguistics that studies how words are formed and what they are made of. He gives a clear and simple explanation of the main ideas in this area. According to Yule, the activity we just did is an example of looking at the basic parts of language, which is what morphology is all about. The word morphology means “the study of forms” and was first used in biology. But since the 1800s, it has also been used in language studies to describe how we look at the smallest units that make up words. These small units, which we’ve been calling “elements” of a message, are called morphemes in linguistics.

In George Yule's book "The Study of Language" (2010), morphemes are described as the smallest parts of a language that carry meaning. They are the basic building blocks of words, and each one has its own meaning or role in grammar. Yule explains that morphemes can't be broken down into smaller parts without losing their meaning. Morphemes are important for understanding how words are put together, which is the focus of morphology, the study of word structure. There are six types of morphemes according to Yule (2010) such as:

1. Free Morphemes

Yule (2010) stated that free morphemes is a morpheme that can stand by themselves as single words, for example; open, book, happy, run. Free morphemes also divided into two categories:

a. Lexical Morphemes

Yule (2010) stated that lexical morphemes is a set of ordinary nouns, and verbs that we think of as the words that carry the “content” of the messages we convey. It means that the word should have a specific meaning and context. For example: run, happy, quickly, sad, tiger, yellow, break, etc. Lexical Morphemes also indicates as open class, which means new lexical morphemes can be created over time.

b. Functional Morphemes

Yule (2010) stated that functional morphemes consist a largely of the functional words in the language such as conjunctions, prepositions, articles, and pronouns. These are grammatical words that serve structural purposes. For example: and, but, in, of, when, because, near, on, etc. Functional Morphemes also indicates as close class, which means it's rarely changes or adds new words.

2. Bound Morphemes

Yule (2010) explained that bound morphemes are word parts that can't stand alone and need to be attached to another word to make sense. Examples include re-, -ist, -ed, and -s. These morphemes only have meaning when combined with other morphemes (either free or bound). Bound Morphemes can be divided into categories:

a. Derivational Morphemes

Yule (2010) explained that derivational morphemes are used to create new words or change a word into a different grammatical category. Examples of derivational morphemes include suffixes like -ness, which changes the adjective "good" into "goodness"; -ish, which turns "fool" into "foolish"; -ly, which turns "quick" into "quickly"; and -ment, which changes "pay" into "payment." Derivational morphemes also include prefixes such as un- in "unhappy," re- in "replay," and mis- in "misheard."

b. Inflectional Morphemes

Yule (2010) explained that inflectional morphemes are used to show whether a word is singular or plural, past tense or not, and whether it is in a comparative or possessive form. These morphemes modify a word's gender, tense, number, aspect, or mood without changing its basic grammatical category. There are eight types of inflections used in sentences, which are:

Noun

- Plural (-s) e.g., cats
- Possessive (-'s) e.g., John's
- Third-person singular (-s) e.g., runs

Verb

- Past tense (-ed) e.g., walked
- Past participle (-en) e.g., eaten
- Present participle (-ing) e.g., running

Adjective

- Comparative (-er) e.g., faster
- Superlative (-est) e.g., fastest

It can be concluded that George Yule's *The Study of Language* (4th Edition, 2010) defines morphology as a basic area of linguistics that focuses on the structure and production of words. It explores how words are made up of meaningfully smaller parts known as morphemes, which are a language's smallest units of meaning or grammatical function. Morphology offers valuable insights into the patterns and regulations establishing word development and transformation in human languages through the study of these elements.

Word formation is a part of morphology that focuses on how morphemes come together to create more complex words, demonstrating the structure and creativity

of language. Yule (2010) also stated that the word formation process plays a key role in creating new words. This process includes methods like coinage, derivation, compounding, conversion, borrowing, acronyms, clipping, blending, backformation, and multiple processes.

2.2. Concept of Word Formation Process

Word formation refers to the linguistic processes by which new words are created or existing words are modified to expand the vocabulary of a language. This area of study is a subfield of morphology, which deals with the structure of words. Word formation processes enable languages to adapt to new social, cultural, and technological needs, creating words for concepts that previously had no representation. Bauer (1983) explained that word-formation is a useful term, but it does not cover all possible ways of forming words. It is particularly useful when the rules for forming words differ from those for forming sentences. In particular, the use of the 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 indicates that word formation which deals with the process of forming new words in a language is one of the primary processes for the development of vocabulary. Yule, G. (2010) stated that word formations in English are occurred through some processes: coinage, compounding, derivation, acronym, blending, back formation, clipping, borrowing, conversion, and multiple process.

Nowadays, language has always been developed through time until now. Word formation serves various purposes in language, reflecting its dynamic and adaptive nature. These uses highlight how languages evolve, communicate, and express cultural identity. Word formation plays a crucial role in the natural progression of a language. As society evolves and new concepts or technologies emerge, languages adapt by creating new words or modifying existing ones. For example, the advent of digital culture led to the creation of the term blog, formed by blending web and

log. This process ensures that languages remain relevant and capable of expressing modern realities.

Another important role of word formation is its ability to turn complex ideas into simpler, easier-to-understand words. This is especially seen in technical fields, where terms like "bioinformatics" (a mix of biology and informatics) help explain complicated ideas in just one word. By making communication simpler, word formation improves clarity and efficiency, especially in academic, scientific, and professional settings. Processes like slang, borrowing, or compounding in word formation often show the culture and identity of certain regions or groups. For instance, the use of "*Hella*" as slang in Californian English is a marker of local culture, encapsulating the unique linguistic uses of the area. Such words act as cultural identifiers, connecting speakers to their communities and traditions. Languages also use word formation to adapt to globalization and intercultural exchange. Borrowing is a common strategy, where terms like sushi (from Japanese) or yoga (from Sanskrit) are integrated into other languages. This not only enriches the borrowing language but also facilitates communication and understanding in a globalized world. Sometimes the process of word formation itself still provoked discord and debate in society. As Yule (2010) explained, when new words appear, some people may react negatively, thinking they are ruining the language. But instead of seeing it that way, we can look at it as a positive sign that language is alive and constantly changing. The creation of new words or new meanings for old ones shows how people creatively shape language to fit their needs.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that word-formation is a traditional label for the process of creating new words or sentences in a language. It is a primary process for vocabulary development and involves processes like coinage, compounding, derivation, acronym, blending, back formation, clipping, borrowing, conversion, and multiple process. The constant evolution of new words and old words can cause debate and discord in society. Instead, viewing the evolution of words as a sign of vitality and creativity in a language's shape is reassuring.

2.3. Aspects of Word Formation Process

There are ten aspects of word formation process which will be the references of my research. According to (Yule, G. 2010) the word formation processes are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, and derivations.

1. Coinage

Coinage is the act of creating a new word or phrase that other people begin to use. O'Grady et.al (1997). Also stated that coinage is the creation of a word from scratch. Ismail, R et.al. (2021). Coinage in the English language refers to the creation or invention of a new word. This can occur intentionally or unintentionally. Coinage can involve various strategies such as forming new words by combining parts of existing words, creating words that do not exist in the target language after applying rules from the target language to a word from the learner's native language, or forming words by selecting different features of two interlanguage lexical items and combining them as a compound target language item.

For example, take the words Google and eBay. The word Google originally came from a misspelling of googol (the number 1 followed by 100 zeros) and was later used in the name Googleplex, which eventually became the name of the company Google. Over time, google (with a lowercase "g") turned into a common verb meaning "to search for something on the internet." Another example mentioned by Yule (2010) is eBay. As a brand, eBay introduced new products and ideas, and people began using it in everyday language, like saying "Have you tried ebaying it?" This shows how both Google and eBay evolved into new words and even inspired new actions or verbs.

2. Borrowing

Borrowing is the act of taking over of words from other languages (Yule, G. 2010). In linguistics, borrowing is the process of shifting a term, phrase, or grammatical

element from one language to another. This process happens when two dialects or languages interact, causing the recipient language to absorb innovative linguistic components from the donor or source language. O'Grady et.al (1997) also stated that borrowing is a source of language change that involves adopting aspects of one language into another. There are many examples of borrowing word such as *Irony* which adopted from France ; *Cookie* which adopted from Dutch ; *Anonymous* is taken from Greek ; *Karaoke* which taken from Japanese. Moreover, there are still many of the borrowing words that found in our daily lives. It is proven that not every English language was originally coming from the origin language.

3. Compounding

Compounding is in some of the examples we have just considered, there is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form (Yule, G. 2010). A final important morphological process to be considered here involves compounding, the combination of lexical categories (nouns, adjectives, verbs, or prepositions) to create a larger word O'Grady et.al (1997). Compounding also means a common technique for word building and the combination of two already existence words. This process involves combining the sounds and meanings of the original words to create a new word with a distinct meaning. Compounding is a common method of word formation in English, and it can result in various types of compounds. The words "best friends" are categorized as compounding because it is the merging of two different words. It comes from the words "best" and "friends" The word "lovebirds" is classified as compounding slang words. As we can see above, it comes from the word "love" and "birds" that join into one word.

4. Blending

Blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process (Yule, G. 2010). Blending in English refers to the process of combining parts of two or more existing words to create a new word. This process

involves merging the sounds and meanings of the original words to form a novel term. Blending is a common method of word formation in English and can result in various types of compounds. For example: *brunch* (breakfast/lunch), *motel* (motor/hotel), *infotainment* (information/entertainment).

5. Clipping

Clipping is a process that shortens a word with multiple syllables by removing one or more of them (O'Grady et al., 1997). In English, clipping involves shortening a word by taking part of it away, usually to form a new word with the same meaning. This process often reduces a longer word to a single syllable or a more compact version, making it more casual or easier to use in conversation.

Clipping comes in four basic varieties:

1. **Back Clipping:** As we have seen in *exam* and *examination*, back clipping is when the back half of a word is deleted. Another example is *memo*, the back-clipped form of *memorandum*.
2. **Fore Clipping:** The process can be reversed, deleting the beginning of a word, as in *varsity*, which is a fore-clipped (and slightly mutated) version of *university*.
3. **Mid Clipping:** happened when the beginning and end of a word is clipped to form a new word. A good example is *flu*, clipped out of *influenza*.
4. **Compound Clipping:** Much rarer, this involves clipping more than one word to form a new word. The best example I can think of is *cablegram*, taken from the phrase *cable telegram*.

6. Backformation

Backformation is a process where a new word is created by removing a real or assumed affix from an existing word in the language (O'Grady et al., 1997). In

English, backformation involves forming a new word by taking off affixes from a current word. This process reduces part of the root or an affix to create a new word with a different meaning or function. Examples of words formed through backformation include: "projection" (noun) to "project" (verb), "emotion" (noun) to "emote" (verb), "translation" (noun) to "translate" (verb), and "revision" (noun) to "revise" (verb).

7. Conversion

Conversion happens when a word changes its role in a sentence—for example, when a noun starts being used as a verb. According to Yule (2010), this process is very common in modern English, and new examples pop up all the time. O’Grady et al. (1997) explain that conversion gives an existing word a new grammatical role, like turning it from a noun into a verb, even though no affixes are added. Because it changes the word’s category and meaning, it is often seen as a kind of derivation. In conversion, the word keeps its original form, but its function changes—like “love” becoming to love, *paper* becoming to paper, or *brief* becomes “to brief” or the change of a noun like Google that becoming a verb in these day as in “ Let’s Google it”

8. Acronyms

Acronyms are created by using the first letters of each word in a phrase or title and expressing them as a single word. This kind of word formation is particularly occurring in the names of organizations as well as in military and scientific terminology. (O’Grady et.al 1997). An acronym in English is a word formed by abbreviating a phrase by combining certain letters of words in the phrase (often the first initial of each) into a single term. Acronyms are pronounced as full words and are commonly used to represent names of organizations, institutions, or concepts. These are the examples: FOMO (Fear Or Missing Out) ; BRB (Be Right Back) ; ASAP (As Soon As Possible) ; DIY (Do It Yourself).

9. Derivations

This process is called derivation and it is accomplished by means of a large number of small “bits” of the English language which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. These small “bits” are generally described as affixes Yule, G. (2010). This process involves modifying the original word to form a new word with a different meaning or function. Derivation is a fundamental aspect of English morphology, and it plays a significant role in expanding the English vocabulary. This process makes clear the word class assignment of the word to make it into adjective, adverb or another part of speech. Moreover, derivation is the process of creating a new word out of an old word, usually by adding a prefix or a suffix. The example of derivation : Childish – Child ; Happiness – Happy ; Mistreat – Treat ; Untrue – True ; Freedom – Free.

10. Multiple Processes

(Yule, G. 2010) stated that the concept of multiple processes refers to the creation of a new word through the combination of more than one word formation process. This can involve various processes such as compounding, derivation, conversion, and clipping, among others, to form a single word. Multiple mechanisms enable the development of complex and sophisticated words that represent the dynamic character of language. These allow for the creation of new words that express certain meanings and concepts, hence expanding a language's vocabulary. The example of word that came from multiple process of word formation :

Covideo Party (Blending and Compounding) : Covid -Video -Party ;

Snowballed (Compound and Conversion) : Snow + Ball (Compound)

Snowball (Noun) to Snowballed (Verb)
- (Conversion)

From the statement above, it can be assumed that word formation process by Yule, G. (2010) will give us more understanding about word formation and all the aspects.

2.4. Concepts of Slang Words

Partridge, E. (2015) stated that slang is easy enough to use, but very hard to write about with the facile convincingness that a subject apparently so simple would, at first sight, seem to demand. But the simplest things are often the hardest to define, certainly the hardest to discuss, for it is usually at first sight only that their simplicity is what strikes one the most forcibly. And slang, after all, "is a peculiar kind of vagabond language, always hanging on the outskirts of legitimate speech, but continually straying or forcing its way into the most respectable company."

Many slang terms related to personal characteristics, such as race, sex, and ethnicity, are offensive—often hateful—and are considered taboo by some. The use of these terms is not apologized for in this context, as their rudeness is what classifies them as slang or colloquial expressions. However, not all such words are included, and many of the most offensive have been left out. Slang, by nature, can be controversial, and anyone looking to find issues will certainly find them within nonstandard language. It is important to recognize and label these offensive words, especially for the benefit of those who may come across them in various settings, like on television, in films, books, newspapers, at work, in stores, or on the street. Spears (2000).

Thorne (2014) also stated that Slang refers to language that is intentionally casual and utilized instead of formal speech or writing. It generally starts in tiny social groupings. These groups have a hidden code that defines their ideals and behaviors, reinforcing their exclusivity. Slang phrases can spread beyond their original group and become widely used. While novelty is important, certain terms (e.g., "booze," "punk," "cool") can remain in the language for years. Thorne, (2014) also stated that many of the user of slang define slang as jargon, slang is a playfully words to prevent outsiders from intercepting the actual meaning.

According to Coleman, J. (2012). Slang words change in meaning and status, but they may also have varied meanings and statuses at any one time. Slang has been and is still used to refer to a wide variety of different types of language, not all of which are covered in these definitions. The one my understanding of slang is closest to is 1c, but to make sense of it we need to look at what ‘standard and ‘colloquial’ mean. Standard English is the variety we learn to write in school because it is the most prestigious form (from the perspective of our teachers). It used to be the variety used in books and newspapers, but lots of writers now adopt a more informal tone and use a written form more similar to spoken language.

As it explained by Maulana, M. A., & Rosa, R. N. (2021) that Everybody communicates using a variety of languages. People from many different backgrounds and interests utilize slang, it is frequently used in informal situations. Despite being extensively used in oral communication for several kinds of purposes, slang language is neither formal or informal since trends lead many terms to go swiftly through time. Slang language is not formally classified; rather, it is a subclass of various languages.

Based on the statement above, the researcher conclude that slang is a simple yet challenging subject to define and discuss, often straying from legitimate speech to the most respectable company. It is a vagabond language that changes in meaning and status, and can have varied statuses at any given time. Slang is used to refer to various types of language, including standard English, which is the most prestigious form used in schools. It is used in informal situations and is not formally classified, but rather a subclass of various languages. Slang is used by people from various backgrounds and interests, and trends often lead to its rapid evolution.

2.2.1 The Characteristic of Slang

According to Spolsky (2012) as cited in Maulana, M. A., & Rosa, R. N. (2021) stated According to., & Rosa, R. N. (2021), slang has four main features. First, slang is made up of informal words and phrases that are not usually used in formal settings. People often use slang to feel connected

with a certain group and to keep others out. It also helps express feelings, attitudes, or cultural ideas that regular language might not show well. Second, slang often goes against social rules and includes words that some people might find rude or inappropriate. It can also include phrases that challenge what society usually sees as normal or acceptable.

For example, slang might include words or phrases that can be offensive to certain people, like racial or ethnic slurs. It can also have strong or sexual language that you would not normally hear in formal or work settings. Sometimes, slang includes expressions that are considered as inappropriate because they go against what most people think is acceptable, like talking about illegal stuff or encouraging bad behavior. But using this kind of language can be a problem too, since it might spread harmful ideas or support negative stereotypes. In the end, using this type of slang is complicated. It shows how language changes depending on the situation and the people using it. That is why it is important to understand the culture and social setting behind the slang and to think about both the good and bad sides of using this kind of language.

Third, slang arises as vocabulary that is used by a particular social group with a specific purpose, for example, as a device for familiarizing a conversation. The use of slang can also be a way for individuals to express themselves and their emotions in a way that is not possible through standard language. It can be a way to convey complex ideas and emotions in a concise and creative manner. Additionally, slang can be used to create a sense of humour and playfulness in a conversation, making it more enjoyable and memorable. Fourth, slang comes in the form of new words with new meaning or old words with new meaning. In this study, the researcher used this theory as the indicators to find the slang word. This phenomenon is particularly evident in the evolution of slang terms, where old words may take on new meanings or new words emerge to describe contemporary experiences and cultural phenomena. For instance, the word "lit" has shifted

from meaning "lighted" to describing a situation as exciting or high-energy, while "ghosting" has come to mean the act of suddenly cutting off communication with someone.

Based on the explanation above, slang is known for being informal and often includes words that some people might find rude or inappropriate. It's usually used within a specific group to help people feel like they belong and to show emotions, opinions, or cultural ideas that standard language might not express well. Slang can push against social rules and include strong or shocking language. It usually comes from a group of people who use it for a reason—like making conversations feel more casual or showing creativity. Slang can be completely new words or old words with new meanings, showing how language is always changing depending on the situation.

2.5. Slang Words in Movie

In this modern era, slang can be found in song lyrics, movie, social media, and many platforms in this world. Maulana, M. A., & Rosa, R. N. (2021) point out that language keeps changing over time. In movies, slang plays an important role in showing how people speak. It is often used in movie scripts to make characters and conversations feel more real and believable. Slang is made up of informal words or phrases that certain groups use to express specific meanings or attitudes. Rosana, Y. et al. (2019) say that using slang in movies reflects how common and normal it has become in everyday life. After hearing it in movies, many people start using slang in their daily conversations. Because of this, it is something worth looking into more deeply. One good way to improve your language skills is by watching movies with subtitles. Movies can help us learn new languages by exposing us to different cultures, new ideas, and sometimes even encouraging us to learn the language used in the film. So, movies are not just fun to watch—they also help us learn by combining both sound and visuals.

In conclusion, using slang in movies helps make the dialogue feel real and natural, like how people talk in daily life. It makes the conversations sound more relatable and helps build each character's personality by showing the way certain groups or communities speak. This makes each character feel more unique and lifelike. According to Rosana, Y. et al. (2019), slang is a big part of how people communicate today, especially among younger generations, so it can't be separated from everyday language. Slang has both good and bad sides for the younger generation. On the positive side, it can make writing or speech more emotional and expressive than formal language. It also helps characters feel more connected and closer to each other, which makes stories more interesting and easier to connect with. Slang can even be used to add humour or make language more fun and creative.

According to Coleman, J. (2012) stated that slang serves multiple functions in language. According to Coleman (2012), slang plays many roles in the way people communicate. It lets individuals express their emotions and personality in a more natural and powerful way. Slang also helps people feel like they belong to a certain group, whether it is based on age, interests, or social circles. It is often used to connect with others, figure out who fits in, and understand group dynamics like who holds more influence. Sometimes, slang is used in a way that only certain people understand, making conversations feel more private or exclusive. It can also be a form of rebellion, helping someone stand out or push back against common ideas or values. In social settings, slang can include or exclude others, help someone seem cooler, or allow people to speak in code. It also adds energy and clarity to language, making abstract or complicated ideas feel more real and relatable. Lastly, slang can be used to change how someone talks depending on who they are speaking to whether to sound more casual, respectful, playful, or even superior.

In summary, slang is a powerful tool in language that serves various purposes, from expressing individuality and emotion to communicating with peers and manipulating social dynamics. Furthermore, slang words can be used to establish a sense of identity and belonging within a particular group or subculture, helping

individuals to connect with others who share similar experiences and values. On the other hand, slang words can also have disadvantages. For instance, they can be misinterpreted or misunderstood, leading to confusion and miscommunication. Slang words can also be used to exclude or marginalize certain groups, perpetuating social and cultural inequalities.

Moreover, slang words can come and go fast, so it is hard to keep up with all the new changes of a language. Sometimes slang is used to make a group feel more exclusive, which can leave others feeling left out or confused. There are some downsides to using slang too, like the chance of being misunderstood or coming across as unprofessional in formal situations. People who do not know the slang might have trouble understanding what is being said, and some slang only makes sense in certain places or social circles. Using too much slang can also limit how flexible you are with language. That is why it is important to find a balance between using slang and sticking to more standard language, especially when talking to different kinds of people. In the end, slang can be a fun and creative way to express yourself, but it is important to use it carefully and think about how it might affect others. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the use of slang words for new generation has both positive and negative sides. It depends on how we as new generations use the expression for communication. The use of slang in movies plays a multifaceted role in shaping dialogue and enhancing the viewing experience. By mirroring real-life speech patterns, slang lends authenticity and relatability to characters, making interactions more dynamic and engaging. It is a linguistic tool that reflects cultural nuances and societal changes, helping movies resonate with contemporary audiences. Additionally, slang allows for the expression of individuality, fosters group identity, and enriches dialogue with humor, irony, and emotional depth.

However, while slang contributes to creative expression and social interaction, it also presents challenges. Its informal nature can lead to misinterpretation, create barriers in formal communication, and contribute to social exclusion. The transient nature of slang further complicates its relevance over time, requiring careful

consideration in its application. Despite these drawbacks, slang remains a powerful and evolving aspect of language, bridging communication gaps and fostering cultural exchange when used appropriately. Balancing slang with standard language forms ensures effective communication while preserving the creative and expressive potential it offers.

2.6. Theoretical Framework

In providing an analysis of word formation process of slang words, it showed that there are many steps to reach our goal. Slang words in movie scripts are formed through a process of linguistic convergence, where the creators of the script draw upon various linguistic and cultural sources to create a unique and authentic representation of the characters and their environment.

Language is a crucial tool for communication and interpretation of feelings, ideas, and opinions. It can be divided into spoken and written forms, and society influences communication styles and thought processes. Culture is the culmination of human ideas, creations, and opinions, and is a key factor in the existence of a highly developed civilization.

Based on the statement above, culture, which is made up of people's ideas, creations, and beliefs, plays a big role in shaping how we communicate and understand the world. So, based on all of this, the researcher believes that the slang used in movie scripts comes from a mix of different language and cultural backgrounds. This mix helps create more genuine and relatable characters and settings.

III. METHODS

This chapter describes the following major points: the design of the research, variables, data sources, the instrument of the research, research procedure and data collection and data treatment.

3.1. Design

This research used qualitative methods to identify the slang words in the *Freaky Friday* movie script. Patton in Newman (1998) also stated that the qualitative method assumed that the study of human behavior must differ from the study of non-human phenomena. The purpose of this study was to examine the word formation analysis of slang expressions found in the movie script.

In qualitative studies, content analysis was used to analyze documents, according to Merriam (2009). Essentially, this study used a basic qualitative approach as the research design. As stated by Merriam (2009), basic qualitative research was an interpretative form of qualitative inquiry that focused on understanding the meaning of reality through interaction with social contexts. The data were collected through document analysis, which discussed in relation to the theoretical framework of this study (Merriam, 2009). The researcher conducted the study using the transcript of the *Freaky Friday* movie. After transcribing it, the researcher analyzed the slang words that appeared in the movie. Furthermore, the data were categorized to classify each word according to its word formation. After this process was completed, an explanation was provided regarding the meaning of each word in relation to its word formation process and morphological aspects.

3.2 Data Sources

The data sources used in this study is the script of *Freaky Friday* Movie and the slang words categorized to each word formation based on slang words that appear in this movie script. To gain the data description about the slang expressions in the movie, the writer read the script and take a note for slang words that appears in the script.

3.2.1 Freaky Friday Movie

Freaky Friday (2003) is a family comedy movie that takes place in a contemporary suburban setting, primarily in California. The film's setting includes typical locations such as a middle school, a family home, a local Chinese restaurant, and other public spaces like a bus and a music store. The movie captures a modern, everyday environment where the characters face challenges related to family dynamics, adolescence, and personal growth. *Freaky Friday* (2003) was a collaborative effort, bringing together a talented team of filmmakers, actors, and crew. Directed by Mark Waters, the film is a perfect example of how a simple premise of mother and daughter swapping bodies that can be transformed into a heartfelt, humorous exploration of family dynamics. With strong performances from Jamie Lee Curtis and Lindsay Lohan, the film became both a commercial success and a beloved family classic. The contributions from the rest of the cast and crew, from producers to cinematographers, editors, and composers, ensured that the film resonated with audiences, making it a standout in the body-swap genre.

Mark Waters is the director of *Freaky Friday* (2003). He is an American filmmaker best known for his work in the teen comedy and family film genres. Mark Waters is known for his ability to balance humor with emotional depth. In *Freaky Friday*, he combines light-hearted comedic moments with sincere, heartfelt moments between the mother and daughter. The film also features his signature ability to bring out strong performances

from his lead actresses, particularly in roles that involve character growth and humor.

The story revolves around a mother and daughter who, due to a magical curse, end up switching bodies. The two women—Tess Coleman (played by Jamie Lee Curtis) and her daughter Anna (played by Lindsay Lohan)—must navigate each other's lives while they search for a way to reverse the body swap before an important event. Tess is a career-driven, somewhat uptight woman who owns a day spa, while Anna is a rebellious teenage girl struggling with her mother's overbearing nature. The body-switching event appreciates each other's challenges, and their relationship strengthens.

3.2.2 Reasons Why This Movie Is Chosen

Based on the movie's summary, the researcher chose this movie as a source of information because of its culture, setting, and connection to society. The movie helps us understand social life, cultural values, and the background, which are important for this research. As it explained, the setting of this movie was in California, United States of America. This movie was released in 2003, and it also caused this movie to be influenced by the social usage of slang words in a certain period. The relationship between families and teenage life was likely to make a strong relationship with its slang and cultural values in the movie. Because this movie was using simple English use in daily conversation, the researcher thought that this movie will be suitable for EFL learning to learn about English in a certain area. This movie will be a good example on how students can affect their English and increase their vocabulary and the speaking skills throughout this movie.

Other than that, to show a real cultural setting that happened in a certain area, it is shown in this movie. How people in California live and how they communicate with each other using English or even slang in their society.

In conclusion, this study chose the 2003 movie set in California because it shows culture, social life, and language. The movie reflects how people used slang at that time and how it connects to communities' issue such as family relations and teenage life. It helps us understand language and culture in that period.

3.3. Data Collection Technique

As it explained by Creswell, (2017) p:302 research conducted the research through Qualitative Audiovisual and Digital Materials as the instruments. After that the researcher found the slang words and selected the slang words in the movie. To collect the data, the researcher did these several steps:

3.3.1 Qualitative Audiovisual and Digital Materials

According to Creswell, J. W., & C. J. D. (2017) this data taken from any audiovisual as your sources of data. Any digital materials also can be use in this method. This data may take the form of photographs, art objects, videotapes, website main pages, e-mails, text messages, social media text, or any forms of sound. In this research, the researcher used movie and movie scripts to be the sources of the data. In this movie, there are many of utterances data that can be used to be collected and selected.

3.4. Procedure of Data Collection

This study chooses *Freaky Friday* movie as the sources of the data. The researcher transcribed the data based on *Freaky Friday* (2003). This data helped the researcher to determine slangs word that appears in the movie. The researcher determined the slang words that appears in the movie by marking the slang words. The researcher counted the amount of the words that already marked. The data transcribed into written text, ensuring detailed representation of the context, purpose, and outcome of the language used. The researcher also observed the movie and its script, taking

field notes on the relevant studies about behavior and activities of characters. Other than that, the researcher got deeper understanding about the cultural background based on the settings of the movie.

Additionally, the study utilized audiovisual and digital materials, such as movie scripts and movie scenes, to determine the slang words. By following these steps, the researcher aimed to systematically identify and categorize slang words in movie scripts, providing insights into their meanings and functions in different contexts. The data classified into each word formation processes that occurs in the movie. The word formation processes that researcher used are based on Yule (2010): Coinage, Borrowing, Back formation, Clipping, Acronym, Derivation, Conversion, Compounding, Blending and Multiple Processes. In addition, the researcher will find out the frequency of the data based on the word formation that occurs in the slang words.

3.5 Data Analysis

To analyze the data, this study was focus on investigating the data through several steps. The data of this study were interpreted to find out how the slang words give meaning to educational settings. As it explained by Creswell (2017), in conducting the data, the study used simultaneous procedures; the process in viewing the data several times to analyzed the data that happens along with other steps, such as collected information and wrote down the results. While analyzing the data were going on, the researcher processed the data to be a meaningful context of language. Other steps, this study did the winnowing the data; it means that the data separated to be each word formation that potentially appears in the data. Other than that, as it taken from Creswell (2017) this study focused on overview the data analysis process through this several steps:

1. Get the Data Ready

To investigate the data, this study organized all the data so it is easy to analyzed. This means the transcript of the movie based on where they

came from. This transcript sorted and arranged the data into different types depending on the sources of information. To analyzed the data, this study used several steps According to Creswell (2017) during the process of research, the investigator may collected qualitative documents. The researcher was documenting the movie into a transcript. The documents in this research taken from the movie called *Freaky Friday* and it transcribed into written form. Transcribing is the process that conducted in the qualitative analysis of language. Transcribing is a crucial step in the qualitative analysis of language data, as it converts audio or video recordings into written text. This process involves detailed representation of who is speaking, in what context, for what purpose, and with what outcome. It also requires analysts to carefully consider how they position themselves and their participants in their representations of form, content, and action.

2. Review the data

After sorted and organized the data, it is important to go through all the information to understand the main ideas. This step explained the data even more based on the utterances of the people in the movie. It completed with the meaning of each utterance, the cultural background, social usage, and other information that useful for this research. In this study, document analysis used to determine slang word that appear in the movie. The researcher organized the word that potentially to be slang words and the researcher found out the meaning of the word based on slang dictionary. The researcher also analyzed the word formation process of each slang word. the researcher needs to do these several steps of data collection process. The researcher found out the settings background of this movies, role, character, and the word that use in this movie. Is it connected with the common slangs that use in the area and the morphological processes of each word formation

3. Sort the data into Categories.

This process highlighted the slang words that appears in the movie and it was categorized in each word formation process based on its meaning and usage. This process of analyzing is called “coding.” In this study, document analysis used to determine slang word that appear in the movie. The researcher organized the word that potentially to be slang words and the researcher found out the meaning of the word based on slang dictionary. The researcher also analyzed the word formation process of each slang word. the researcher needs to do these several steps of data collection process. The researcher found out the settings background of this movies, role, character, and the word that use in this movie. Is it connected with the common slangs that use in the area and the morphological processes of each word formation. After the researcher found out the word related to slang word, the researcher found the meaning of each slang word and continue to categorized each slang words based on each word formation process. All those procedures have been done by the writer to collect the data.

To help analyzed the data, the writer used table 3.5.1 to see the frequent types of word formation slangs emerged.

$$m / n \times 100\%$$

m = the total number of slang words in each word formation process types.

n = the total number of all slang words occurred in the movie.

Table 3.5 1Table of Word Formation Process

No	Slang Word	Meaning	Coinage	Borrowing	Compoundi	Blending	Clipping	Conversion	Back Formation	Acronym	Derivations	Multiple Process
TOTAL												
Total number in percentage $m / n \times 100\%$												

The study analyzed slang words in a movie script used a qualitative content analysis approach. The study employs qualitative methods, including transcription, observation, and the used of audiovisual and digital materials. The researcher began data collection through unstructured or semi-structured observations and documents, and visual materials. Suggesting the slang word for EFL learning

The researcher selected the data of slang words that suitable to be the materials for EFL learning. The researcher matched the types of slang in which grades of students that suitable to adapt the slang words into the material in speaking skill.

3.6 External Validity of the Data

The concerned with the extent research to which the findings of one study can be applied to other situations which the meaning of external validity according to Merriam (2009). The researcher focused on the detailed data of this study based on its selection the context from the data will be grouped Cresswell (2017). In this data, there is no triangulation to check the validity of the data. The reason is, this study only used one instrument that was qualitative audiovisual and digital materials. Moreover, all the data was subjected to be examined by an external auditor who are

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This last chapter discussed the conclusion of the results and the suggestions. The conclusion is built on the research results and analysis discussed in the previous chapter. The researcher also provided suggestions based on the data analysis of this study for future improvements or research

5.1 Conclusion

In conclusion, this study effectively answered the research questions by examining the use of slang words and their word formation processes in the *Freaky Friday* movie, focusing on their relevance for EFL learning. The results showed that 43 slang words were used in the movie, with eight out of ten-word formation processes identified. Conversion was the most common process, while coinage was the least used. The study also found that slang usage is influenced by factors such as community, age, gender, and culture. Slang plays an important role in informal communication, especially among teenagers and in family conversations. Additionally, the study highlighted how using slang from movies like *Freaky Friday* in EFL classrooms can help improve speaking skills, increase understanding of informal language, and offer cultural insights, making language learning more practical and engaging for students.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher suggested to the reader to do this research word formation process of slang for further discussion. Regarding to the conclusion, the researcher aims to provide suggestions that are hoped to be beneficial and relevant for teachers and future researchers. For EFL Teachers, can adopt slang words from movies or any sources of materials into their lesson plans to improve students' understanding of

informal writing skills or listening skills. Not only the word that researcher provided, but EFL teacher are able to use the specific scene that are suitable in a certain material. In addition, the educators can be more motivated to find out the materials of a daily conversation that used of a native speaker to understanding the cultural background. Further researcher can be focused on investigating slang words in word formation processes in different genre of the movies. Other than that, further researcher can compare slang words from different cultures to see how people in various places use informal language especially the slang words that commonly used in that area. Further researcher can also conduct research in finding the reason and the process of word evolution that changes over time—some words become popular while others disappear. Future researcher can conduct the research based on the period on the movie. Researchers can also study how slang affects people who are learning a new language and how they implemented this word in their daily uses. Furthermore, it can be seen in this study that the linguistic research and educational research can collaborated to find out wider research.

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