

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with the finding and discussion of the research. The finding and discussion present the types of slang words and phrases in the novel “*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*” by Jeff Kinney and the word formation processes of those slang words and phrases in the novel or how those slang words and phrases morphologically formed. There are 2 types of slang words and phrases in the novel, those are common slang and in-group slang. Then, there are 9 types of word formations that formed those slang words and phrases. Those are coinage, inflection, multiple processes, clipping, compounding, blending, borrowing, derivation, and back formation.

A. Types of Slang in “*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*” by Jeff Kinney

In this part, the researcher presents the research finding of the types of slang words and phrases in the novel “*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*” by Jeff Kinney. In analyze the data, the researcher divided the types of slang based on Mihalicek and Wilson’s type. Mihalicek and Wilson’s type of slang is divided into two types, those are common slang and in-group slang. In the novel “*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*” by Jeff Kinney, the researcher found that the type of slang mostly used by the characters is common slang because there are 66 slang words and phrases that include to the common slang. Then, there are 23 slang words and phrases that include to the in-group slang. So, totally there are 89 slang words

and phrases in the novel “*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*” by Jeff Kinney. In dividing the types and meaning of slang words and phrases, the researcher used two dictionary of slang. Those are “*The Dictionary of Contemporary Slang*” by Tony Thorne²⁹ and “*The American Slang Dictionary*” by James Maitland.³⁰

1. Common Slang in “*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*” by Jeff Kinney

Common slang is the nearly neutral everyday language that most people consider just a little too informal for letters of application.³¹

Common slang is also the words that very familiar and often used by people in their everyday activity. So, the meaning of the common slang words is known by every person, not just some people in a group because it has been common. In the novel “*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*” by Jeff Kinney found 66 common slangs. Then, the researcher categorizes those common slang words and phrases based on their parts of speech. Those are noun, verb, and adjective. In this common slang type, there are 31 verbs, 25 nouns, and 10 adjectives.

a. Verb

Verb is a word that conveys an action, an occurrence, or a state of being.³² In the novel “*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*” by Jeff Kinney, there are 31 verbs in the common slang type. Those words called verb because those words convey an action in every sentence. Here, the researcher divides the verb of slang words or phrases based on the expressions are

²⁹ Tony Thorne, *Dictionary of Contemporary Slang*, (Spain: A & C Black Publishers Ltd, 2007), 1-494.

³⁰ James Maitland, *American Slang Dictionary*, (Chicago: R. J. Kittredge & Co., 1891), 1-308.

³¹ Mihalicek and Wilson, *Language*., 412.

³² www.en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verb, accessed on 5 May, 2015.

used by the characters. Some expressions are used by the characters in saying those slang verbs are annoying, angry, joke, happy, hope, and curiousness. The researcher will present the data in the table. The table shows as follows:

Table 4. 1. : Slang Verb (Expression of Annoyance)

No.	Utterances	Slang Words or Phrases	Part of Speech	Meaning
1.	Like I said, Bryce is the most popular kid in our grade, so that leaves all the rest of us guys scrambling for the other spots. (page 7)	Scrambling	Verb	To leave quickly
2.	You are supposed to say “hang out,” not “play”. (page 18)	Hang out	Verb	Act without restraint
3.	He gets up and dumps whatever he didn’t eat right in the toilet. (page 23)	Dumps	Verb	An act of defecation
4.	So tonight after dinner when Dad started hassling me about going outside. (page 24)	Hassling	Verb	Intrusive
5.	We tried to get him to crawl out from under there, but he wouldn’t budge. (page 57)	Budge	Verb	To move
6.	Dad tried to squirm out of it. (page 66)	Squirm out	Verb	To twist

7.	I'll just stay home and mooch some Butterfingers from the bowl. (page 75)	Mooch	Verb	To sponge
8.	Because he started biting the milk jug to let the sand leak out. (page 92)	Biting	Verb	Suck
9.	I saw Archie Kelly getting hassled in the hallway after fifth period today. (page 114)	Hassled	Verb	Intrusive
10.	Whenever someone opens a gift, Dad swoops right in and cleans up after them. (page 121)	Swoops	Verb	To exchange or barter
11.	And guess what? That fool swallowed it. (page 133)	Swallowed	Verb	Drink or eat

From the table above, it can be seen that slang can be used to express annoyance. The characters in the novel use the words *scrambling*, *hang out*, *dumps*, *hassling*, *budge*, *squirm out*, *mooch*, *biting*, *hassled*, *swoops*, and *swallowed* to express their annoyance. Those 11 words include to the slang with verb parts of speech that are used to express annoyance because the characters said those words in annoying condition. They are not angry but just little annoyed with the other characters. For example is the word *swallowed* in utterance "*And guess what? That fool swallowed it*". It shows that the character annoyed with the other character because his friend is doing something that made him

annoyed. So, he was annoyed and said the word *swallowed* that means drink or eat.

Table 4. 2. : Slang Verb (Expression of Anger)

No.	Utterances	Slang Words or Phrases	Part of Speech	Meaning
1.	“Outta my way, runts!” (page 3)	Outta	Verb	Out of
2.	She took the music player away from me and started chewing us out. (page 34)	Chewing us out	Verb	To chastise
3.	Mom stepped in and bailed us out. (page 52)	Stepped in	Verb	To stop
4.	Mom stepped in and bailed us out. (page 52)	Bailed us out	Verb	To leave
5.	“Shove” (page 151)	Shove	Verb	To pawn
6.	I thought he just meant he fixed spelling mistakes and stuff like that, but he totally butchered it. (page 177)	Butcher-ed	Verb	Clarify

From the table above, it can be seen that slang can be used to express anger. The characters in the novel use the words *outta*, *chewing us out*, *stepped in*, *bailed us out*, *shove*, and *butchered* to express their anger. Those 6 words include to the slang with verb parts of speech that are used to express anger because the characters said those words in angry condition with the other characters. For example is the word *outta* in utterance “*Outta my way, runts!*”. It shows that the character angry

because he is mocked by his friends then he said the word *outta*, while *outta* is the abbreviation of out of that means go out.

Table 4. 3. : Slang Verb (Expression of Joke)

No.	Utterances	Slang Words or Phrases	Part of Speech	Meaning
1.	“Ha! Gotcha!” (page 20)	Gotcha	Verb	I got you
2.	“Wanna see my secret freckle?” (page 28)	Wanna	Verb	Want to
3.	I’ll admit maybe we stretched the truth a little in our advertisement. (page 55)	Stretched	Verb	Hanged
4.	“Hey, Mr. Ira, you pooped your pants again.” (page 175)	Pooped	Verb	Take an excrement or defecate

The table above shows that slang can be used to express joke. The characters in the novel use the words *gotcha*, *wanna*, *stretched*, and *pooped* to express their joke. Those 4 words include to the slang with verb parts of speech that are used to express joke because the characters said those words in a joke condition with the other characters. For example is the word *pooped* in utterance “*Hey, Mr. Ira, you pooped your pants again*”. It shows that the character joke with his friend to make his friend laugh because he said to his friend that he was pooped, while *pooped* means take an excrement or defecate.

Table 4. 4. : Slang Verb (Expression of Happiness)

No.	Utterances	Slang Words or Phrases	Part of Speech	Meaning
1.	So, this book is gonna come in handy. (page 2)	Gonna	Verb	Going to
2.	So thanks to Patty, I ended up flunking the quiz. (page 94)	Flunking	Verb	To fail or to back out
3.	I told him I wanted the Barbie Dream House, and he said he'd hook me up. (page 117)	Hook me up	Verb	To grant
4.	So I was psyched. (page 156)	Psyched	Verb	To unnerve

From the table above, it can be seen that slang can be used to express happiness. The characters in the novel use the words *gonna*, *flunking*, *hook me up*, and *psyched* to express their happiness. Those 4 words include to the slang with verb parts of speech that are used to express happiness because the characters said those words in a happy condition when he was with the other characters. For example is the word *gonna* in utterance "*So, this book is gonna come in handy*". It shows that the character happy because he will get something he want. So, he said the word *gonna*, while *gonna* is abbreviation of going to that means will be.

Table 4. 5. : Slang Verb (Expression of Hopefulness)

No.	Utterances	Slang Words or Phrases	Part of Speech	Meaning
1.	"I just dusted the dining room for the heck of it!" (page 40)	Dusted	Verb	To hit or clean
2.	I don't mean to brag or anything. (page 54)	Brag	Verb	Boast
3.	I called Mom to tell her we were going to crash at Gramma's for the night. (page 72)	Crash	Verb	To go to sleep
4.	I was just praying the curtains would go down so we could hop off the stage. (page 112)	Hop off	Verb	Get in

The table above shows that slang can be used to express hopefulness. The characters in the novel use the words *dusted*, *brag*, *crash* and *hop off* to express their hopefulness. Those 4 words include to the slang with verb parts of speech that are used to express hopefulness because the characters said those words in a hope condition. For example is the word *hop off* in utterance "*I was just praying the curtains would go down so we could hop off the stage*". It shows that the character hopes that he will get something he want. So, he said the word *hop off* that means get in.

Table 4. 6. : Slang Verb (Expression of Curiousness)

No.	Utterances	Slang Words	Part of Speech	Meaning
1.	“Can I peek at your inflection?” (page 144)	Peek	Verb	To peep
2.	I grabbed a paper and went into the bathroom to check it out. (page 177)	Grabbed	Verb	Caught

The table above shows that slang can be used to express curiousness. The characters in the novel use the words *peek* and *grabbed* to express their curiousness. Those 2 words include to the slang with verb parts of speech that are used to express curiousness because the characters said those words in a curious condition with the other characters. For example is the word *peek* in utterance “*Can I peek at your inflection?*”. It shows that the character curious with his friend’s inflection. So, he asked his friend to peek his inflection, while *peek* means to peep or see.

b. Noun

Noun is a word that the function as the name of some specific thing or set of things, such as living creatures, objects, places, actions, qualities, states of existence, or ideas.³³ In the novel “*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*” by Jeff Kinney, there are 25 nouns in the common slang type. In common slang type, the slang words that function as noun are mostly used by characters in the novel. Those words called noun because those

³³ www.en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noun, accessed on 5 May, 2015.

words function as the name of something, places, actions, qualities, or ideas. Here, the researcher divides the noun of slang words or phrases based on the expressions are used by the characters. Some expressions are used by the characters in saying those slang nouns are annoying, angry, happy, joke, and flat. The researcher will present the data in the table. The table shows as follows:

Table 4. 7. : Slang Noun (Expression of Annoyance)

No	Utterances	Slang Words or Phrases	Part of Speech	Meaning
1.	You got kids like me who haven't hit their growth spurt yet. (page 3)	Spurt	Noun	A great effort or immature
2.	And kids like Ronnie McCoy are scratching their heads wondering what the heck happened. (page 6)	Heck	Noun	Something annoyed
3.	But no matter how many noogies I give him, he always forgets next time. (page 18)	Noogies	Noun	Kiss or hug
4.	But those guys were right on our heels. (page 71)	Heels	Noun	Unworthy or base way
5.	Another great perk is that you get to show up ten minutes late for first period. (page 154)	Perk	Noun	A good thing

6.	“That’s not a box, it’s a brick, you dumb moron!” (page 172)	Brick	Noun	A mobile phone
7.	While I was sitting there getting chewed out by Mr. Winsky. (page 187)	Chewed out	Noun	Chastisement
8.	“You are lucky punk!” (page 211)	Punk	Noun	Useless person

From the table above, it can be seen that slang can be used to express annoyance. The characters in the novel use the words *spurt*, *heck*, *noogies*, *heels*, *perk*, *brick*, *chewed out*, and *punk* to express their annoyance. Those 8 words include to the slang with noun parts of speech that are used to express annoyance because the characters said those words in annoying condition. They are not angry but just little annoyed with the other characters. For example is the word *punk* in utterance “*You are lucky punk!*”. It shows that the character annoyed with his friend because he wants to meet his friend to get something but he could not meet him. So, he was annoyed and said the word *punk* that means useless person.

Table 4. 8. : Slang Noun (Expression of Anger)

No	Utterances	Slang Words or Phrases	Part of Speech	Meaning
1.	All I need is for some jerk to catch me carrying this book around. (page 1)	Jerk	Noun	A foolish or obnoxious person

2.	“Greg is a dork.” (page 5)	Dork	Noun	A fool
3.	“We’re calling the cops!” (page 70)	Cops	Noun	Police officer
4.	I guess there are a lot of guys who have a bone to pick with Patty Farrell. (page 100)	Bone	Noun	The drug
5.	But he said he was just going to go home and take a nap. (page 184)	Nap	Noun	Short sleep

The table above shows that slang can be used to express anger. The characters in the novel use the words *jerk*, *dork*, *cops*, *bone* and *nap* to express their anger. Those 5 words include to the slang with noun parts of speech that are used to express anger because the characters said those words in angry condition with the other characters. For example is the word *jerk* in utterance *“All I need is for some jerk to catch me carrying this book around”*. It shows that the character angry because he is mocked by his friends then he called his friends *jerk*, while *jerk* means a foolish or obnoxious person.

Table 4. 9. : Slang Noun (Expression of Happiness)

No	Utterances	Slang Words or Phrases	Part of Speech	Meaning
1.	“We jocks just need an air pump to inflate our only football.”(page 45)	Jocks	Noun	An athlete

2.	Those guys were charging five bucks a pop. (page 53)	Pop	Noun	Shot or game
3.	So, I told the kids that admission was two bucks. (page 56)	Bucks	Noun	A dollar
4.	After a while, I was really starting to get the hang of it. (page 78)	Hang	Noun	A relax
5.	I think dad was expecting me to drop down and start doing some reps or something. (page 126)	Reps	Noun	Reputation

From the table above, it can be seen that slang can be used to express happiness. The characters in the novel use the words *jocks*, *pop*, *bucks*, *hang*, and *reps* to express their happiness. Those 5 words include to the slang with noun parts of speech that are used to express happiness because the characters said those words in a happy condition when he was with the other characters. For example is the word *jocks* in utterance "*We jocks just need an air pump to inflate our only football.*". It shows that the character happy when they said that word because they feel proud of themselves of being *jocks*, while *jocks* means athlete.

Table 4. 10. : Slang Noun (Expression of Joke)

No	Utterances	Slang Words or Phrases	Part of Speech	Meaning
1.	Now it's about the kind of clothes you wear or how rich you are or if you have a cute butt or whatever. (page 6)	Butt	Noun	The backside or buttocks
2.	"Wanna see my secret freckle?" (page 28)	Freckle	Noun	The anus
3.	And the fifty-cent thing was just a typo. (page 56)	Typo	Noun	Misprint
4.	I'm very sorry I chased you with a booger on my finger. (page 194)	Booger	Noun	A piece of mucus from the nose

The data in the table above shows that slang can be used to express joke. The characters in the novel use the words *butt*, *freckle*, *typo*, and *booger* to express their joke. Those 4 words include to the slang with noun parts of speech that are used to express joke because the characters said those words in a joke condition with the other characters. For example is the word *freckle* in utterance "*Wanna see my secret freckle?*". It shows that the character joke with his friend to make his friend laugh because he asked his friend to see his secret freckle, while *freckle* means anus.

Table 4. 11. : Slang Noun (Expression of Flatness)

No	Utterances	Slang Words	Part of Speech	Meaning
1.	“Yo dude watch out for that telephone wire.” (page 174)	Dude	Noun	A swell or dressy man
2.	“Hi, PAL!” (page 189)	Pal	Noun	A partner
3.	“Nerd.” (page 198)	Nerd	Noun	A gormless or tedious person

The table above shows that slang can be used to express flatness.

The characters in the novel use the words *dude*, *pal*, and *nerd* to express their flatness. Those 3 words include to the slang with noun parts of speech that are used to express flatness because the characters said those words in a flat condition when he was with the other characters. For example is the word *dude* in utterance “*Yo dude watch out for that telephone wire*”. It shows that the character is just called his friend when they said that word. While *dude* means a swell or dressy man.

c. Adjective

Adjective is a word that describing something, the main syntactic role of which is to qualify a noun or noun phrase, giving more information about the object signified.³⁴ In the novel “*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*” by Jeff Kinney, there are 10 adjectives in the common slang type. Those words called adjective because those words describe something in

³⁴ www.en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adjective, accessed on 5 May, 2015.

the sentence. Here, the researcher divides the adjective of slang words or phrases based on the expressions are used by the characters. Some expressions are used by the characters in saying those slang adjectives are annoying, angry, and flat. The researcher will present the data in the table. The table shows as follows:

Table 4. 12. : Slang Adjective (Expression of Annoyance)

No	Utterances	Slang Words	Part of Speech	Meaning
1.	Dad really hates heavy metal, and that's the kind of music Rodrick and his band play. (page 31)	Heavy	Adjective	Violent
2.	Get our haunted house cranking again. (page 57)	Cranking	Adjective	Exciting
3.	The grown-ups in my neighborhood have been getting cranky about my lame costumes. (page 63)	Cranky	Adjective	Unsteady
4.	Manny and Jeremy would not trick-or-treat at any houses with spooky decorations on them. (page 67)	Spooky	Adjective	Eccentric or crazy (hallo-ween)
5.	That's when we started getting cocky. (page 72)	Cocky	Adjective	Pert or impudent
6.	I showed them some muscle magazines I got at the store so they could see	Ripped	Adjective	Muscular

	how ripped I was going to be. (page 87)			
7.	I've never ever seen the movie, so for me, it was like walking into a freak show. (page 97)	Freak	Adjective	Hysterical
8.	That idea was a total bust, too. (page 144)	Bust	Adjective	Failed

From the table above, it can be seen that slang can be used to express annoyance. The characters in the novel use the words *heavy*, *cranking*, *cranky*, *spooky*, *cocky*, *ripped*, *freak*, and *bust* to express their annoyance. Those 8 words include to the slang with adjective parts of speech that are used to express annoyance because the characters said those words in annoying condition. They are not angry but just little annoyed with the other characters. For example is the word *cocky* in utterance "*That's when we started getting cocky*". It shows that the character annoyed with his friend because his friend is doing something that made him annoyed. So, he was annoyed and did something cocky, while *cocky* means pert or impudent.

Table 4. 13. : Slang Adjective (Expression of Anger)

No.	Utterances	Slang Words	Part of Speech	Meaning
1.	I guess I didn't do a good job of hiding my disappointment, and Mom got mad. (page 124)	Mad	Adjective	Angry

From the table above, it can be seen that slang can be used to express anger. The characters in the novel use the word *mad* to express their anger. That word include to the slang with adjective part of speech that is used to express anger because the characters said those words in angry condition with the other characters. The word *mad* in utterance "*I guess I didn't do a good job of hiding my disappointment, and Mom got mad*" shows that one of the characters angry to the other characters. So, the character said the word *mad* that means angry.

Table 4. 14. : Slang Adjective (Expression of Flatness)

No.	Utterances	Slang Words or Phrases	Part of Speech	Meaning
1.	Diary of a Wimpy Kid (Title)	Wimpy	Adjective	Feeble or cowardly

The table above shows that slang can be used to express flatness. The characters in the novel use the word *wimpy* to express their flatness. The word *wimpy* includes to the slang with adjective part of speech that is used to express flatness. The sentence "*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*" shows that the writer used the word *wimpy* just to make the title more interesting. While *wimpy* means feeble or cowardly.

Table 4. 15. : Part of Speech Frequency (Common Slang)

No.	Part of Speech	Frequency	Frequency of Annoying Expression
1.	Verb	31	11
2.	Noun	25	8
3.	Adjective	10	8
Total		66	27

Then, from all of the data, it can be seen that the slang word and phrases that mostly used in common slang type is verb. There are 31 verbs in that common slang type. Those nouns are often used by the characters in the novel especially Greg as the main character. And the expression that often used in every part of speech is the expression of annoyance. In verb part of speech, there are 11 expressions of annoyance. Then, there are 25 nouns that followed by 8 expressions of annoyance. And the last, there are 10 adjectives followed by 8 expressions of annoyance in that common slang type.

2. In-group Slang in “*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*” by Jeff Kinney

In-group slang is the more specialized slang of a particular group at a particular time.³⁵ In-group slang can be used to keep insiders together and to exclude outsiders. So, in-group slang is mostly used by people in a group in order to keep their conversation. And the meaning of the slang word they said is just known by the people in their group. In the novel “*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*” by Jeff Kinney found 23 in-group slangs. In-group slang here

³⁵ Mihalicek and Wilson, *Language File.*, 412.

is the group of the main character Greg Heffley with his friends. It is the teenager group because Greg used those slang words or phrases with his friends in the school. Then, the researcher categorizes those in-group slang words and phrases based on their parts of speech. Those are noun, verb, and adjective. In this in-group slang, there are 9 nouns, 8 verbs, and 6 adjectives.

a. Noun

In the novel “*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*” by Jeff Kinney, there are 9 nouns in in-group slang type. Those words called noun because those words function as the name something, places, actions, qualities, or ideas. Here, the researcher divides the noun of slang words or phrases based on the expressions are used by the characters. The expressions are used by the characters in saying those slang nouns are annoying and flat. The researcher will present the data in the table. The table shows as follows:

Table 4. 16. : Slang Noun (Expression of Annoyance)

No.	Utterances	Slang Words or Phrases	Part of Speech	Meaning
1.	Even though that was the only court that had a hoop with a net. (page 9)	Hoop	Noun	A large ring
2.	It's basically like the Cooties. (page 9)	Cooties	Noun	A head or body louse
3.	I saw a couple of the “Bink says Boo” kids	Boo	Noun	A partner

	holding their books upside down. (page 16)			
4.	“Rumble, rumble” (page 160)	Rumble	Noun	A fight
5.	But if I can pull off one big prank right before voting, that could do it. (page 200)	Prank	Noun	A foolish

From the table above, it can be seen that slang can be used to express annoyance. The characters in the novel use the words *hoop*, *cooties*, *boo*, *rumble*, and *prank* to express their annoyance. Those 5 words include to the slang with noun parts of speech that are used to express annoyance because the characters said those words in annoying condition. They are not angry but just little annoyed with the other characters. For example is the word *cooties* in utterance “*It's basically like the Cooties*”. It shows that the character annoyed with his friend then he said the word *cooties* that mean a head or body louse.

Table 4. 17. : Slang Noun (Expression of Flatness)

No.	Utterances	Slang Words	Part of Speech	Meaning
1.	Today we had Phys Ed. (page 8)	Phys Ed	Noun	Physical Education
2.	“Ok, kid gee whiz!” (page 29)	Gee	Noun	A friend
3.	“Do you want to have a turn now? (Pant)” (page 137)	Pant	Noun	Laugh

4.	I watched Manny trying to build a snowman out of the piddly crumbs of snow that were left over from our snowball. (page 160)	Crumbs	Noun	Spills
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The table above shows that slang can be used to express flatness.

The characters in the novel use the words *phys ed*, *gee*, *pant*, and *crumbs* to express their flatness. Those 4 words include to the slang with noun parts of speech that are used to express flatness because the characters said those words in a flat condition when he was with the other characters. For example is the phrase *phys ed* in utterance “*Today we had Phys Ed*”. It shows that the character is just said to his friend that they will have phys ed today. While *phys ed* is the abbreviation of Physical Education.

b. Verb

In this in-group slang type, there are 8 verbs. In this type the slang words that function as verb are mostly used by characters in the novel. Those words called verb because those words convey an action in every sentence. Here, the researcher divides the verb of slang words or phrases based on the expressions are used by the characters. The expressions are used by the characters in saying those slang verbs are annoying and hope. The researcher will present the data in the table. The table shows as follows:

Table 4. 18. : Slang Verb (Expression of Annoyance)

No.	Utterances	Slang Words or Phrases	Part of Speech	Meaning
1.	But the thing that bugs me the most about Manny is the nickname he has for me. (page 22)	Bugs	Verb	Annoying
2.	But my trick kind of backfired. (page 28)	Backfired	Verb	To fart
3.	Rowley started blubbering about how he doesn't want rock and roll to ruin his "brains". (page 35)	Blubbering	Verb	To cry or weep
4.	And he could toss me around without straining himself. (page 81)	Toss	Verb	To defeat
5.	Patty Farrell piped up from the front of the room. (page 94)	Piped up	Verb	To follow or watch
6.	And chew it if you pay him fifty cents. (page 146)	Chew it	Verb	Tell

From the table above, it can be seen that slang can be used to express annoyance. The characters in the novel use the words *bugs*, *backfired*, *blubbering*, *toss*, *piped up*, and *chew it* to express their annoyance. Those 6 words include to the slang with verb parts of speech that are used to express annoyance because the characters said those words in annoying condition. They are not angry but just little annoyed

with the other characters. For example is the word *bugs* in utterance "*But the thing that bugs me the most about Manny is the nickname he has for me*". It shows that the character annoyed with his friend because his friend's nickname for him. So, he said *bugs* that means annoying.

Table 4. 19. : Slang Verb (Expression of Hopefulness)

No.	Utterances	Slang Words	Part of Speech	Meaning
1.	But of course now I don't get any credit for sticking with the girls all this time. (page 7)	Sticking	Verb	Joint
2.	Getting to peg Patty Farrell with apples in front of a live audience would be my dream come true (page 100)	Peg	Verb	To take down

From the table above, it can be seen that slang can be used to express hopefulness. The characters in the novel use the words *sticking* and *peg* to express their hopefulness. Those 2 words include to the slang with verbs parts of speech that are used to express hopefulness because the characters said those words in a hope condition. For example is the word *peg* in utterance "*Getting to peg Patty Farrell with apples in front of a live audience would be my dream come true*". It shows that the character hopes that he could peg his friend in front of live audience, while *peg* means to take down.

c. Adjective

In the novel “*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*” by Jeff Kinney, there are 6 adjectives in the common slang type. Those words called adjective because those words describe something in the sentence. Here, the researcher divides the adjective of slang words or phrases based on the expressions are used by the characters. The expressions are used by the characters in saying those slang adjectives are annoying, happy, and hope. The researcher will present the data in the table. The table shows as follows:

Table 4. 20. : Slang Adjective (Expression of Annoyance)

No	Utterances	Slang Words	Part of Speech	Meaning
1.	That really bugged Rodrick, so he drove off to the store and came back fifteen minutes later with headphone. (page 32)	Bugged	Adjective	Irritated
2.	“Muscles are gross!” (page 88)	Gross	Adjective	Disgusting
3.	And what kind of ticks me off is that Chris smokes at least a pack of cigarettes a day. (page 166)	Ticks me off	Adjective	Annoying

From the table above, it can be seen that slang can be used to express annoyance. The characters in the novel use the words *bugged*, *gross*, and *ticks me off* to express their annoyance. Those 3 words include to the slang with adjective parts of speech that are used to express annoyance because the characters said those words in annoying condition. They are not angry but just little annoyed with the other characters. For example is the word *ticks me off* in utterance "*And what kind of ticks me off is that Chris smokes at least a pack of cigarettes a day*". It shows that the character annoyed with his friend because his friend is doing something that made him annoyed. He was annoyed and said *ticks me off* that means annoying.

Table 4. 21. : Slang Adjective (Expression of Happiness)

No.	Utterances	Slang Words	Part of Speech	Meaning
1.	I figure if I bulk up now, it could actually come in handy down the road. (page 86)	Handy	Adjective	Catch
2.	Writing the cards from there was a breeze. (page 138)	Breeze	Adjective	Easy

The table above shows that slang can be used to express happiness.

The characters in the novel use the words *handy* and *breeze* to express their happiness. Those 2 words include to the slang with adjective parts of speech that are used to express happiness because the characters said

those words in a happy condition. For example is the word *breeze* in utterance "*Writing the cards from there was a breeze*". It shows that the character happy because he can write a card with breeze, while *breeze* means easy.

Table 4. 22. : Slang Adjective (Expression of Hopefulness)

No.	Utterances	Slang Words	Part of Speech	Meaning
1.	But I decided if I don't want to get twisted into a pretzel for the next month. (page 77)	Twisted	Adjective	Intoxicated

From the table above, the character in the novel use the slang word *twisted* to express their hopefulness. That word include to the slang with adjective part of speech that is used to express hopefulness because the characters said that word in a hopeful condition. The word *twisted* in utterance "*But I decided if I don't want to get twisted into a pretzel for the next month and a half*" shows that the character hopes that he does not want to get twisted, while *twisted* means intoxicated.

Table 4. 23. : Part of Speech Frequency (In-group Slang)

No.	Part of Speech	Frequency	Frequency of Annoying Expression
1.	Noun	9	5
2.	Verb	8	6
3.	Adjective	6	3
Total		23	14

From all the data above, it is different with common slang type, the slang word and phrases that mostly used in in-group slang type is noun. There are 9 verbs in that in-group slang type. Those verbs are often used by the characters in the novel especially Greg as the main character. And the expression that often used in every part of speech is the expression of annoyance. In noun part of speech, there are 5 expressions of annoyance. Then, there are 8 verbs that followed by 6 expressions of annoyance. And the last, there are 6 adjectives followed by 3 expressions of annoyance in that in-group slang type.

B. Word Formation Processes of Slang in “*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*” by Jeff Kinney

In this second part, the researcher discusses about the word formation processes of the slang words and phrases in the novel “*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*” by Jeff Kinney. The researcher analyzes how those slang words and phrases are morphologically formed. In analyzes the data, the researcher divided the category of word formation based on Yule’s category.³⁶ Like had been mentioned in the previous chapter that Yule’s category of word formation is divided into 12 categories, those are etymology, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, inflection, and multiple processes.

³⁶ Yule, *The Study.*, 52-59.

In the novel “*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*” by Jeff Kinney, there are 89 data of slang words and phrases that will be analyze based on those word formations. And the finding shows that those 89 data of slang are formed just by 10 word formation processes. The word formation that mostly formed the slang words and phrases in the novel is etymology because there are 24 etymologies. Then, there are 22 inflections, 11 multiple processes, 8 clippings, 6 coinages, 5 compoundings, 5 derivations, 4 blendings, 3 borrowings, and 1 backformation.

1. Etymology

Etymology refers to its origin and historical development of a word, its earliest known use, its transmission from one language to another, and its changes in form and meaning. Etymology is the origin and history of a word. From 89 data of slang, there are 24 etymologies. Those words include to the etymology word formation processes because those words are still original from their origin. Then the researcher divides those etymologies based on the frequency of occurrence those etymology words or phrases in the novel, those are occur more than one time and occur just one time. The researcher will present the data in the table. The table shows as follows:

Table 4. 24. : Etymology (More than one time)

No.	Slang Words or Phrases	Word Formation	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Heavy	Etymology	4	16,7 %
2.	Mad	Etymology	4	16,7 %
3.	Budge	Etymology	3	12,5 %
4.	Shove	Etymology	3	12,5 %

5.	Heck	Etymology	2	8,3 %
6.	Peek	Etymology	2	8,3 %
7.	Hoop	Etymology	2	8,3 %
8.	Bust	Etymology	2	8,3 %
9.	Nerd	Etymology	2	8,3 %
Total			24	100 %

The data above shows that from 24 data of etymologies, there are just 9 etymology words that have more than one frequency of occurrence in the novel. The word that mostly used or occurred is *heavy* and *mad* that have the same percentage 16,7 %. Then the word *budge* and *shove* that have the same percentage 12,5 %. And the last is the words *heck*, *peek*, *hoop*, *bust*, and *nerd* that have the same percentage 8,3 %.

Table 4. 25. : Etymology (One time)

No.	Slang Words or Phrases	Word Formation	Frequency
1.	Spurt	Etymology	1
2.	Freckle	Etymology	1
3.	Brag	Etymology	1
4.	Mooch	Etymology	1
5.	Toss	Etymology	1
6.	Pop	Etymology	1
7.	Gross	Etymology	1
8.	Peg	Etymology	1
9.	Breeze	Etymology	1
10.	Brick	Etymology	1
11.	Rumble	Etymology	1
12.	Nap	Etymology	1

13.	Pal	Etymology	1
14.	Prank	Etymology	1
15.	Punk	Etymology	1

From the data above, it can be see that from 24 data of etymologies, there are 15 words that have one time frequency of occurrence in the novel. Those 15 etymology words just occur one time in the novel "*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*" by Jeff Kinney. Because all of those 15 words have the same frequency of occurrence that is one time so, automatically all of those 15 words also have the same percentage that is 6,6 %.

2. Inflection

Inflection is the modification of a word to express different grammatical categories such as tense, mood, person, or number. Inflection usually done by affixation (e.g. shoe vs, shoes, walk vs. walking), it just create another form of word but does not create another word. From 89 data of slang, there are 22 inflections. Then the researcher divides those 22 inflections based on the frequency of occurrence those inflection words or phrases in the novel, those are occur more than one time and occur just one time. The researcher will present the data in the table. The table shows as follows:

Table 4. 26 : Inflection (More than one time)

No	Slang Words	Word Formation	Formation Process	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Bucks	Inflection	Buck + s	3	20 %
2.	Stretched	Inflection	Stretch + ed	2	13,3 %

3.	Cranking	Inflection	Crank + ing	2	13,3 %
4.	Sticking	Inflection	Stick + ing	2	13,3 %
5.	Ripped	Inflection	Rip + ed	2	13,3 %
6.	Grabbed	Inflection	Grab + ed	2	13,3 %
7.	Swallow ed	Inflection	Swallow + ed	2	13,3 %
Total			15	100 %	

The data in the table above shows that from 22 data of inflections, there are just 7 inflection words that have more than one frequency of occurrence in the novel. The word that mostly used or occurred is *bucks* with percentage 20 %. Then the words *stretched*, *cranking*, *sticking*, *ripped*, *grabbed* and *swallowed* have the same percentage 13,3 %.

Table 4. 27. : Inflection (One time)

No.	Slang Words or Phrases	Word Formation	Formation Process	Frequency
1.	Scrambling	Inflection	Scramble + ing	1
2.	Blubbering	Inflection	Blubber + ing	1
3.	Dusted	Inflection	Dust + ed	1
4.	Biting	Inflection	Bite + ing	1
5.	Flunking	Inflection	Flunk + ing	1
6.	Swoops	Inflection	Swoop + s	1
7.	Bugs	Inflection	Bug + s	1
8.	Dumps	Inflection	Dump + s	1
9.	Heels	Inflection	Heel + s	1
10.	Psyched	Inflection	Psych + ed	1
11.	Bugged	Inflection	Bug + ed	1
12.	Twisted	Inflection	Twist + ed	1

13.	Crumbs	Inflection	Crumb + s	1
14.	Pooped	Inflection	Poop + ed	1
15.	Butchered	Inflection	Butcher + ed	1

Based on the data above, it shows that from 22 data of inflections, there are 15 words that have one time frequency of occurrence in the novel. Those 15 inflection words just occur one time in the novel "*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*" by Jeff Kinney. Because all of those 15 words have the same frequency of occurrence that is one time so, automatically all of those 15 words also have the same percentage that is 6,6 %.

3. Multiple Processes

Multiple processes happen when some new words made through more than one word formation process. From 89 data of slang, there are 11 data of multiple processes. Then the researcher divides those 11 data of multiple processes based on the frequency of occurrence those multiple processes words or phrases in the novel, those are occur more than one time and occur just one time. The researcher will present the data in the table. The table shows as follows:

Table 4. 28. : Multiple Processes (More than one time)

No	Slang Words or Phrases	Word Formation	Formation Process	Frequen cy
1.	Backfired	Multiple Processes	Backfire → Compounding Backfired → Inflection (+ ed)	2

2.	Chewing us out	Multiple Processes	Chew out → Compounding Chewing out → Inflection (+ ing)	2
3.	Stepped in	Multiple Processes	Step in → Compounding Stepped in → Inflection (+ ed)	2
4.	Reps	Multiple Processes	Rep → Clipping (Reputation) Reps → Inflection (+ s)	2

The data in the table above shows that from 11 data of multiple processes, there are 4 words and phrases that have more than one frequency of occurrence in the novel. Because all of those words and phrases have the same frequency of occurrence that is twice so, automatically all of those 4 words also have the same percentage that is 25 %.

Table 4. 29. : Multiple Processes (One time)

No	Slang Words or Phrases	Word Formation	Formation Process	Frequen cy
1.	Hassling	Multiple Processes	Hassle → Borrowing (French) Hassling → Inflection (+ ing)	1
2.	Jocks	Multiple Processes	Jock → Clipping (Jock Strap) Jocks → Inflection (+ s)	1
3.	Bailed us out	Multiple Processes	Bail out → Compounding Bailed out → Inflection (+ ed)	1

4.	Piped up	Multiple Processes	Pip up → Compounding Piped up → Inflection (+ ed)	1
5.	Hassled	Multiple Processes	Hassle → Borrowing (French) Hassled → Inflection (+ ed)	1
6.	Ticks me off	Multiple Processes	Tick off → Compounding Ticks off → Inflection (+ s)	1
7.	Chewed out	Multiple Processes	Chew out → Compounding Chewed out → Inflection (+ed)	1

Based on the data above, it shows that from 11 data of multiple processes, there are 7 words and phrases that have one time frequency of occurrence in the novel. Those 7 multiple processes words and phrases just occur one time in the novel "*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*" by Jeff Kinney. Because all of those 7 words and phrases have the same frequency of occurrence that is one time so, automatically all of those 7 words and phrases also have the same percentage that is 14,3 %.

4. Clipping

Clipping refers to the shortening of the word. This is usually beginning in casual speech. From 89 data of slang, there are 8 data of clippings. Then the researcher divides those 8 clippings based on the frequency of occurrence those clipping words or phrases in the novel, those are occur more than one time and occur just one time. The researcher will present the data in the table. The table shows as follows:

Table 4. 30. : Clipping (More than one time)

No	Slang Words	Word Formation	Formation Process	Frequen cy	Percent age
1.	Phys Ed	Clipping	The shortening of Physical Education	4	57,1 %
2.	Butt	Clipping	The shortening of buttocks	3	42,8 %
Total				7	100 %

The data in the table above shows that from 8 data of clippings, there are just 2 words that have more than one frequency of occurrence in the novel. The word that mostly used or occurred is *Phys Ed* with percentage 57,1 % then the word *butt* with percentage 42,8 %.

Table 4. 31. : Clipping (One time)

No.	Slang Words or Phrases	Word Formation	Formation Process	Frequency
1.	Typo	Clipping	The shortening of typographical	1
2.	Cops	Clipping	The shortening of copper	1
3.	Hang	Clipping	The shortening of hang out	1
4.	Freak	Clipping	The shortening of freak out	1
5.	Perk	Clipping	The shortening of to perk up	1
6.	Pant	Clipping	The shortening of pantlo or pantbye	1

The data above shows that from 8 data of clippings, there are 6 words that have one time frequency of occurrence. Those 6 data of clippings words just occur one time in the novel "*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*" by Jeff Kinney. Because all of those 6 words have the same frequency of occurrence that is one time so, automatically all of those 6 words also have the same percentage that is 16,7 %.

5. Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new words, which are usually, invented in the names of company's product that become general term. But it is not always the names of company's product. Coinage is forming slang words by creating a new term by invent totally new terms which can possibly come from the old to the new uses. From 89 data of slang, there are 6 coinages. Those words include to the coinage because those words mostly formed by invent totally new terms. Then, the researcher divides those coinages based on the frequency of occurrence those coinage words or phrases in the novel, those are occur more than one time and just one time. The researcher will present the data in the table. The table shows as follows:

Table 4. 32. : Coinage (More than one time)

No.	Slang Words or Phrases	Word Formation	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Jerk	Coinage	5	55,6 %
2.	Boo	Coinage	2	22,2 %
3.	Gee	Coinage	2	22,2 %
Total			9	100 %

The data above shows that from 6 data of coinages, there are just 3 coinage words that have more than one frequency of occurrence in the novel. The word that mostly used or occurred is *jerk* with percentage 55,6 %. Then the word *boo* and *gee* that have the same percentage 22,2 %.

Table 4. 33. : Coinage (One time)

No.	Slang Words or Phrases	Word Formation	Frequency
1.	Dork	Coinage	1
2.	Booger	Coinage	1
3.	Dude	Coinage	1

From the data above, it can be see that from 6 data of coinages, there are 3 words that have one time frequency of occurrence in the novel. Those 3 coinage words just occur one time in the novel “*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*” by Jeff Kinney. Because all of those 3 words have the same frequency of occurrence that is one time so, automatically all of those 3 words also have the same percentage that is 33,3 %.

6. Compounding

Compounding is the process of combining of two separate words to produce a single form. Compounding can create noun (*book-case*), also can be create compound adjective (*good-looking*) and compounds of adjective (*fast*) plus noun (*food*) as in *a fast-food restaurant*³⁷. From 89 data of slang, there are 5 compoundings. Then the researcher divides those 5 compoundings based on the frequency of occurrence those compounding phrases in the novel, those are occur more than one time and occur just one

³⁷ Yule, *The Study*., 54.

time. The researcher presents the data in the table. The table shows as follows:

Table 4. 34. : Compounding (More than one time)

No	Slang Phrases	Word Formation	Formation Process	Frequen cy	Percen tage
1.	Hang out	Compounding	Hang-out	3	50 %
2.	Hook me up	Compounding	Hook-me-up	3	50 %
Total				6	100 %

The data in the table above shows that from 5 data of compoundings, there are just 2 words that have more than one frequency of occurrence in the novel. The words *hang-out* and *hook me up* have the same frequency of occurrence that is 3 times. Because those 2 words have the same frequency of occurrence that is one time so, automatically all of those 2 words also have the same percentage that is 50 %.

Table 4. 35. : Compounding (One time)

No	Slang Words or Phrases	Word Formation	Formation Process	Frequency
1.	Squirm out	Compounding	Squirm-out	1
2.	Hop off	Compounding	Hop-off	1
3.	Chew it	Compounding	Chew-it	1

From the data above, it can be see that from 5 data of compoundings, there are 3 words that have one frequency of occurrence in the novel.. Those 3 data of compounding words just occur one time in the novel “*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*” by Jeff Kinney. Because all of those 3 words have the same

frequency of occurrence that is one time so, automatically all of those 3 words also have the same percentage that is 33,3 %.

7. Derivation

Derivation is the process of forming a new word on the basis of an existing word. These small bits are generally described as affixes. From 89 data of slang, there are 5 derivations. Then the researcher divides those 5 data of derivation words based on the frequency of occurrence those derivation words in the novel. But, all of the derivation words have the same frequency of occurrence that is it just one time. The researcher will present the data in the table. The table shows as follows:

Table 4. 36. : Derivation (One time)

No.	Slang Words or Phrases	Word Formation	Formation Process	Frequency
1.	Wimpy	Derivation	Wimp + y	1
2.	Cranky	Derivation	Crank + y	1
3.	Handy	Derivation	Hand + y	1
4.	Spooky	Derivation	Spook + y	1
5.	Cocky	Derivation	Cock + y	1

From the data above, it shows that from 5 data of derivations, all of the words just have one time frequency of occurrence. Those 5 data of derivation words just occur one time in the novel "*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*" by Jeff Kinney. Because all of those 5 words have the same frequency of occurrence that is one time so, automatically all of those 5 words also have the same percentage that is 20 %.

8. Blending

Blending is another way of combining two words in order to generate a new word. It is taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the word. From 89 data of slang, there are 4 blendings. Then the researcher divides those 4 words of blending based on the frequency of occurrence those blending phrases in the novel, those are occur more than one time and occur just one time. The researcher will present the data in the table. The table shows as follows:

Table 4. 37. : Blending (More than one time)

No	Slang Words or Phrases	Word Formation	Formation Process	Frequency
1.	Gonna	Blending	Going to	15

The data in the table above shows that from 4 data of blendings, there is just 1 word that have more than one frequency of occurrence in the novel. The words *gonna* has 15 frequency of occurrence in the novel. Because it just 1 word in the blending that have more than one frequency of occurrence in the novel so, automatically the percentage of that word is 100 %.

Table 4. 38. : Blending (One time)

No	Slang Words or Phrases	Word Formation	Formation Process	Frequency
1.	Outta	Blending	Out of	1
2.	Gotcha	Blending	Got you	1
3.	Wanna	Blending	Want to	1

From the data above, it can be see that from 4 data of blendings, there are 3 words that have one frequency of occurrence in the novel.. Those 3 words of blending just occur one time in the novel “*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*” by Jeff Kinney. Because all of those 3 words have the same frequency of occurrence that is one time so, automatically all of those 3 words also have the same percentage that is 33,3 %.

9. Borrowing

Borrowing is one of the word formation processes to create new words by taking from other language. From 89 data of slang, there are 3 borrowings. Then the researcher divides those 3 data of borrowings based on the frequency of occurrence those borrowing words in the novel. But, all of the borrowing words have the same frequency of occurrence that is it just one time. The researcher will present the data in the table. The table shows as follows:

Table 4. 39. : Borrowing (One time)

No.	Slang Words or Phrases	Word Formation	Formation Process	Frequency
1.	Cooties	Borrowing	Borrowing from Polynesian “ <i>kuty</i> ”	1
2.	Noogies	Borrowing	Borrowing from British “ <i>nookie</i> ”	1
3.	Crash	Borrowing	Borrowing from among airmen in World War II	1

From the data above, it shows that from 3 data of borrowings, all of the words just have one time frequency of occurrence. Those 3 data of borrowing words just occur one time in the novel "*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*" by Jeff Kinney. Because all of those 3 words have the same frequency of occurrence that is one time so, automatically all of those 3 words also have the same percentage that is 33,3 %.

10. Backformation

Backformation is the process of forming a word in the different part of speech. Backformation is the process by which new words are formed by removing of a supposed affix from already existing word for instance. From 89 data of slang, there is just 1 backformation found. And based on the frequency of occurrence that backformation word in the novel, it just occur twice. The researcher will present the data in the table. The table shows as follows:

Table 4. 40. : Backformation (More than one time)

No.	Slang Words or Phrases	Word Formation	Formation Process	Frequency
1.	Bone	Backformation	Boner	2

The table above shows that there is just 1 data of backformation. But the word *bone* has more than one frequency of occurrence in the novel that is twice. Because it just 1 word of back formation so, the percentage of occurrence that word is 100 %.

C. Discussion

After collecting all of the data, the researcher found there are two types of slang in the novel "*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*" by Jeff Kinney, those are common slang and in-group slang. The type of slang mostly used by the characters is common slang because there are 66 slang words and phrases that include to the common slang. Then, there are 23 slang words and phrases that include to the in-group slang. So, totally there are 89 slang words and phrases in the novel "*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*" by Jeff Kinney. In this part, the researcher presents those types of slang in percentage. The data will show in the table. The table shows as follows:

Table 4. 41. : Types of Slang

No.	Type of Slang	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Common Slang	66	74,2 %
2.	In-group Slang	23	25,8 %
Total		89	100 %

The table above shows that from 89 data of slang, the common slang is mostly used by the characters in the novel "*Diary of a Wimpy Kid*" by Jeff Kinney because there are 66 slang words and phrases with percentage 74,2 %. Then there are 23 in-group slang with percentage 25,8 %.

Next, there are 10 word formation processes are used to form those 89 slang words and phrases in the novel, those are etymology, inflection, multiple processes, clipping, coinage, compounding, derivation, blending, borrowing, and backformation. The researcher presents those 10 word formation processes in percentage. The data will show in the table. The table shows as follows:

Table 4. 42. : Types of Word Formation

No.	Type of Word Formation	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Etymology	24	27 %
2.	Inflection	22	24,7 %
3.	Multiple Processes	11	12,4 %
4.	Clipping	8	9 %
5.	Coinage	6	6,7 %
6.	Compounding	5	5,6 %
7.	Derivation	5	5,6 %
8.	Blending	4	4,5 %
9.	Borrowing	3	3,4 %
10.	Backformation	1	1,1 %
Total		89	100 %

The table above shows that from 10 word formation processes, the word formation that mostly used to form the slang words and phrases in the novel is etymology because there are 24 etymologies with percentage 27 %. Next, there are 22 inflections with percentage 24,7 %, 11 multiple processes with percentage 12,4 %, 8 clippings with percentage 9 %, 6 coinages with percentage 6,7 %, 5 compoundings with percentage 5,6 %, 5 derivations with percentage 5,6 %, 4 blendings with percentage 4,5 %, 3 borrowings with percentage 3,4 %, and the last 1 backformation with percentage 1,1 %.

From the result of this research, the researcher concludes that common slang is the types of slang that mostly used by the people. Common slang becomes the type that mostly used because common slang is more general in meaning than in-group slang. Like Mihalicek and Wilson said that common

slang is nearly neutral everyday language so, the meaning of common slang is known by everyone, not just some people in a group. The characters in the novel mostly used common slang because to make their communication run well although they used slang language. It will be run well because the meaning of the words they said are known by their partner in talk.

Then, for the classifications of the expression that is used by characters, it does not mean that those expressions just can be used in that way. The slang words that shows one expression also can be used to show another expression if it is used with the different sentences. So, when dividing the expression of the slang words or phrases is depending on the structure of the sentence or utterance. In other ways, gender also gives influence on the use of slang words by male and female teenagers. Male teenagers tend to use slang words more than females. This is in line with the theory of Dickman and Eagly who argued that males have typical characteristics of authoritarian and socialistic behaviour while female are pious, submissive, and domesticity.³⁸ It can be said like that because it proved that most of the slang words and phrases in the novel are said by males character in the novel. Male character used slang more than female character.

Then, for the word formation processes, etymology is the most dominant way in forming the slang word in the novel. There are 24 words are formed by etymology process (27 %). Then, type of word formation which was rarely used is backformation because there is just 1 word (1,1 %) of backformation

³⁸ Annisa Salma, "Gender Influence on Slang Used by Teenagers in Their Daily Conversation at School", *Passage*, 2013, 63-70.

process that is used by the character in the novel. The simplification motive is the basic factor. The characters tend to simplify their utterance in communicating with the other characters. Etymology becomes the word formation processes that mostly used to form the slang words or phrases in the novel because the characters in the novel often said the words that still original from the origin. Those words did not get any affixes or change. So, it includes to the etymology word formation processes.