

# Morphological Analysis of Content and Function Words from English Slang

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**Abstract:** Content words and function words are important linguistic units under the field of morphology, as the words make up bigger linguistic units, i.e. phrases, clauses, and sentences. The present research entitled "Analysis of Content and Function Words from English Slang" aims to study the morphological processes of slang words in English, with the data source obtained from the Internet. This study used a qualitative approach with the method of content analysis and descriptive analysis for its findings. In this paper, the researchers selected a data source of 100 slang words for the analysis, and those 100 slang words were categorized into different morphological processes, namely 'Content Word', and 'Function Word'. Content word is a category in this research, and Function word is the other category for putting in the results of identification on particular words under analysis. Upon the identifying and categorizing analysis, the researchers then selected the two categories as the points of findings as well as discussions upon them. This study proved that the changes in the meaning of slang words were influenced by certain morphological processes by adjusting the original word categories. As a result, some terms in slang words retained their original meanings even though their spelling changed. Meanwhile, some other slang words changed the meaning by changing the word category. In addition, certain slang words changed their meaning depending on the usage of the word within sentences. Upon the results of the findings, it is hoped that content word and function word linguistic behaviors can be learned more easily, and the model of analysis can be applied to other contexts of similar research.

**Keywords:** content word; english slang; function word; linguistic behaviors of content and function words; morphological analysis;

## RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Slang among young people is increasingly popular along with the times and technological advances. Technology that is growing rapidly is very influential on communication media, one of which is the internet. In fact, the internet plays a big role in obtaining information and socializing online. This facility makes it easier for social network users to communicate between two or more people and is done at the same time or commonly called chatting. Its existence makes it easy to communicate with other people both between regions and between countries. The use of slang is not only done in real conversation but can also be done through the virtual world, namely the internet.

The flow of globalization which results in the rapid rate of information through existing technology causes people to use internet technology in their daily activities in finding information. In contrast to the real world, the virtual world is more open to every human being so that everyone can enter the community without having to register as a member first (Setiawan, 2010: 3). In contrast to social networks, social network users must have and register first in order to access the members contained in the social networking community. One of the

social networks used by the community is the Twitter social network.

And because slang appears frequently, they can appear as new meanings for existing words, or new words. Mattiello (2008) has shown that slang has a certain word formation system called morphology, which is a formula for forming new words that contain new meanings such as emphasis, conversion, mixing, subtraction, abbreviation, and variation. Slang can be analyzed in terms of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. The diversity of languages in this day and age has led to the emergence of some slang that were created by teenagers. The variety of variants of adolescent slang causes the emergence of slang. The meaning contained in slang is difficult for people who do not use slang to know. In addition, the values contained in the English language itself, affect the use of pronunciation, accent, and lexis used in the language. Lexis or other slang names and various less complex syntactic constructions can create communication barriers for the layman. This problem is interesting to study because there are many slang that are deliberately created by teenagers as something new, and different from other languages.

According to Rusmaji (1993:2), morphology includes words, parts, and processes. From the definition of a morphology above, it can be concluded that morphology is the grammar used in forming sentences, and that it is systematic and easily digested by the public, because it is identical to the process and its use.

This research aims to determine the meaning of slang words in English that are often used by teenagers, and also to determine the morphological process of each English slang word used by adolescents.

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In the English language, the word "morphology" has been used since 1828. This word first refers to the branch of biology that deals with the form of living organisms and their parts, and their relationship between their structures (Tokar, pp. 1). The term "morphology" did not emerge as a branch of linguistics until the nineteenth century (Katamba, 1993, pp.3). Morphology comes from the Greek word "morph", meaning form or shape, and "ology," meaning the study of something. Bauer (1988, pp. 248) mentions that morphology is the study of the forms of words. In other words, morphology is the study of how words are created from smaller elements, and the changes made to those smaller elements in the process of building lexemes and word-forms. From a linguistics point of view, many experts define morphology as the study of the internal structure of words. McCharty (2002, pp.16) states that the area of grammar concerned with the structure of words and with relationships between words involving the morphemes that compose them is technically called morphology. Katamba (1993, pp. 19): Morphology is the study of word structure.

From the definition, there is an important point that we can take. Morpheme (the smallest meaningful units in language) and words become focal points in Morphology study. Morphology studies both their internal structures and their word formation. Many words are morphologically simple since they are indivisible units of meaning. It means that the words cannot be segmented into smaller units with their own meaning, such as fierce, desk, eat, boot, etc. Meanwhile, other words are morphologically complex. It means those words can be broken down into smaller parts with their own meaning. For example, the word "waithood" (the stage in a young college graduate's life when activities such as marrying and finding a place to live are postponed until a job is found or enough money is saved). Waithood is like a neighborhood, so it can be segmented into its smaller components (wait + -hood). Wait is a verb and "hood" is a noun indicator. The existence of such patterns proves that words may have internal constituent structures. Meanwhile, the process of adding the suffix "hood" into wait (waithood) deals with how the words are formed.

## 1. Morphological Analysis of Content and Function Words from English Slang

In this paper, we will discuss morphology through the Morphological Analysis of Content and Function Words from English Slang. Slang, a very informal kind of vocabulary used mostly in speech by people who know each other well (Swan, 2005), is a language selected for its striking informality and is consciously used in preference to proper speech. Almost everyone uses slang on some occasions, but it is not easy to define the word. Slang, according to Fromkin et al., is "one of those things that everybody can recognize and nobody can define". Slang is words and phrases used. in casual speech, often invented and spread by groups. The slang or colloquial language introduces many new words into the language by recombining old words into new meanings.

### a) Phrases for Slang words

Slang words and phrases are often invented in keeping with new ideas and customs. Slang is often compared to jargon. Jargon is specialized vocabulary used by those inside established social groups, whereas slang is more typically used among those who are outside established, higher-status groups. Slang, or 'colloquial speech', describes words or phrases that are used instead of more everyday terms among younger speakers and other groups with special interests. It can be used by those inside a group who share ideas and attitudes as a way of distinguishing themselves from others. As a marker of group identity during a limited stage of life such as early adolescence, slang expressions can 'grow old' rather quickly. Older forms for 'really good' such as groovy, hip, and super, were replaced by awesome, rad, and wicked, which gave way to dope, kickass, and phat. A hunk ('physically attractive man') became a hottie and, instead of something being the pits ('really bad'), the next generation thought it was a bummer or said, "That sucks!" The difference in slang use between groups divided into older and younger speakers shows that age is another important factor involved in social variation. Types of Slang According to Mihalicek and Wilson in their book "Language File: Materials for an Introduction to Language and Linguistics", slang, like jargon, has more to do with stylistic choices in vocabulary than with systematic lexical differences between varieties. Unlike jargon, words that are considered "slang" are often less formal than other equivalent words. There are two basic types of slang; common and ingroup.

#### 1) Common Slang

Common slang is the nearly neutral everyday language that most people consider just a little too informal for letters of application and the like. Common slang is very familiar in everyday activity. This kind of slang is often used by people in their everyday activities, like when they have a conversation with another person. So, the meaning of the common slang words is known by every person, not just some people in a group, because they are often used by everyone. That is why it is called "common slang." Examples of common slang include words like "fridge" for "refrigerator," "TV" for television, "wanna" for "want to," and "gonna" for "going to." In-group slang In-group slang is the more specialized slang of a particular group at a particular time. In-group slang, like technical language, can be used to keep insiders together and exclude outsiders. Learning the appropriate in-group slang can thus be a key to entrance into a particular group. So, in-group slang is mostly used by people in a group in order to keep their conversation going.

And the meaning of the slang word they said is just known by the people in their group. Some slang is very short-lived, like Twenty-three skidoo, but some lasts long enough to become accepted in even the stuffiest circles. "Fan appeared as a slangy shortening of "fanatic" in the late sixteenth century, and today we have fan letters, fan magazines, and fan websites for all kinds of things, from baseball stars to rock groups. Similarly, the fact that slang often injects a bit of color into otherwise ordinary language means that as the color fades, so to speak, new expressions will be needed. Word-Formation Processes "Word formation processes" are the linguistic processes of creating new words or terms. The process might be from the old words

to their new uses without changing the meaning, or it may create completely new words. According to Yule, there are some ways of creating new words: etymology, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, inflection, and multiple processes.

### RESEARCH METHOD

This research was carried out in the following stages: observation of social media, data recording, implementation of the coding process, synthesis of research results, and drawing conclusions and suggestions, with the stages of the research which can be summarized in the chart below.

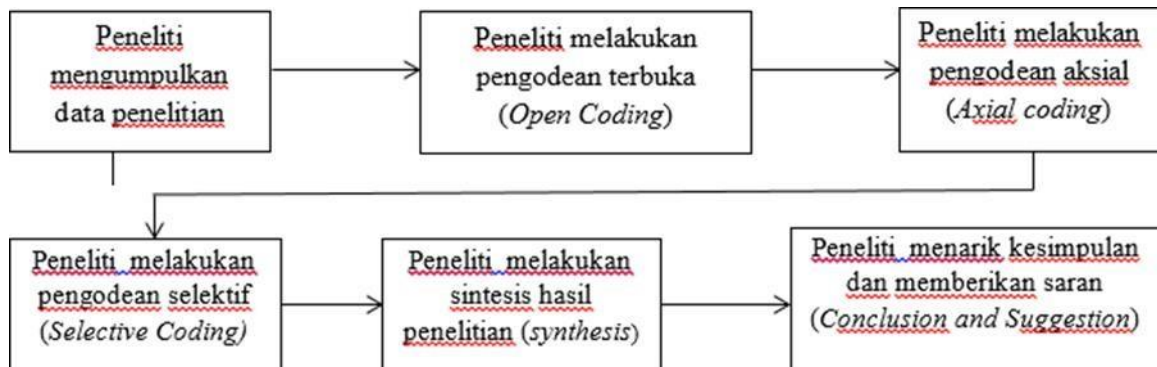


Fig. 1. stages

The purpose of this study was to find out the existence of slang words that exist in English and that are also always used by the younger generation. This study uses a qualitative approach, which will be used in the method of content analysis, and uses descriptive analysis for its findings. Qualitative research, according to Perreault and McCarthy (2006: 176), is a type of research that aims to explore in-depth information and be open to various responses. This research tries to get people to share their thoughts on a topic without giving them much guidance or direction. In addition, this study also uses the method of content analysis as an instrument in collecting valid data and is a series of activities to obtain data about a particular

phenomenon.

Another discussion, according to Danim (2002), means that qualitative includes constructivism, which assumes that reality has multiple and interactive dimensions. It can also be interpreted as an effort to exchange social experiences that can be defined through research results. Thus, qualitative research assumes that truth is dynamic and can be discovered through the study of people through interactions or through social situations. Therefore, this study was analyzed descriptively to obtain detailed and valid data and to present research findings with a rich description of the object of interest.

Therefore, this study used two instruments in data collection, namely human instruments and documentation guidelines.

Some examples of temporary data for words are as follows:

Table. 1. Draft Documentation Guidelines with Examples

No	Slang word	Meaning	Morphological process
1	Any road	Anyway, in any case; at any rate; nevertheless; anyhow	Function word
2	Fire girl	A young girl who attracts man very easily	Content word
3	Blow me	(idiomatic) An expression of discontent or aggravation to another party	Function word

The researcher used the instrument as a guide in obtaining data from the dictionary to look up words in English slang words and also to find meaning to find the true meaning of each language and slang word. The guideline table will be used to analyze and categorize the morphology of the process, and then find slang words. Terms that are not included in the morphological process will be avoided or omitted.

Table 2. Draft Documentation Guidelines with Examples of Content Words

No	Type of Words			
	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1				
2				

Table.3. Draft Documentation Guidelines with Examples of Function Word

No	Type of words				
	Conjunctions	Prepositions	Pronouns	Exclamation	Determiner
1					
2					

Strategy for Research In light of the previously mentioned, the phases of exploration are as per the following: (1) General exploration information acquired for open coding investigation; (2) Acquiring information classifications in pivotal coding; (3) Get the fundamental peculiarities in pivotal coding; (4) Research union in view of results 3-venture coding examination; (4. End drawn and ideas made. that research markers are as per the following: (1) general exploration information securing; (2) Make information classifications; (3) Obtaining of the principle research peculiarities; (4) Make a union;

(5) Reach inferences;

(6) Offering guidance. In research, information assortment strategies are utilized to mention objective facts. Specialists take the information to be examined as subtitles and remarks on other web-based media that show that they tend to get it right or address the language structure of individuals who utilize English. So so it very well may be examined utilizing 5W

+ 1H investigation.

Generally, example findings decide the existence of the words "shoptalk" by contrasting morphological cycles in these words. To answer the main exploratory question, Investigations revealed that some of the shoptalk words had implications similar to or like the first word, and some had various developmental implications brought about by the morphology process. Meanwhile, some shoptalk words are basically upgraded or reduced to the first few words and hold their significance. To answer the question of the subsequent example, in view of the discovery, it was revealed that many shoptalk words are sorted into various morphological cycles with various terms by word class. Some shoptalk words are created after the fundamental cycle of morphology that has been used to form words in standard English. Other than that, analysts found some shoptalk words have been built through additional sentence structures through interactions that ignore essential morphological syntactic properties that must be exploited in forming the word shoptalk.

In this study, the data were analyzed using an interactive model by Miles and Huberman (1994:10-11). This technique consists of three concurrent flow activities. Namely, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verification. First, data was collected and reduced from the film script in accordance with the wishes of the object and the limitations of this study. Second, the data is displayed, organized, and categorized into tables containing the morphological processes found in the dictionary, such as content and function.

Finally, the data findings will be discussed, verified, and concluded according to the research object. In the end, researchers use beliefs, which are a set of standards that indicate the quality of the research carried out to prove their ethics and competence.

These standards are used to assure readers of credible research results that have the potential to be useful to guide further research and investigation. Tarsito, Surakhmad, Winarno (2003), The historical method is a research method that includes data collection and interpretation of the symptoms of events that occurred in the past, which critically describes the whole truth of events or facts to help find out what to do in the past future. Therefore, the final results of this study were verified by linguists to increase the credibility and quality of the research.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

This study found 50 slang words with different morphological processes. Slang words are usually used in general, either among teenagers or in informal situations. Although many slang words have harsh meanings, there are still many people who accept it. The study found that almost all slang words had similar meanings to the original before being changed to other terms. Meanwhile, there are some slang words that have different meanings after being changed through morphological processes. Researchers also found some slang words that did not change with the original, but were only abbreviated in their writing. Most slang words have different meanings with different uses in sentences. Some slang words are used to follow the basic morphological process used in forming a standard English word.

In addition, some researchers found slang words that are categorized into two parts in the morphological process, namely function words and content words.

A. Content Word

Content words consist of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Nouns tell us which objects belong to us, while verbs tell us about the circumstances that occur, adjectives give us details about an object, and adverbs tell us how, when, and where.

Nouns (person, place), verbs (action, state), adjectives (describing an object, person, or place) and adverbs (when, where, how)

B. Function Word

The function word can help us connect to something important. The word "function" adds little meaning to the connection between the two words. Function words include auxiliary verbs, prepositions, articles, conjunctions, and pronouns. Pronouns are used to assign tenses, forewords are used to denote space and time, articles are used to denote something specific, and pronouns are used to refer to other nouns.

Auxiliary verbs (do, be, have), prepositions (show relationships in time and space), articles (used to indicate specific actions), conjunctions (words that connect), pronouns (refer to nouns).

The data for the words obtained is as follows:

Table.4. The Data for Words Obtained

No	Slang word	Meaning	Morphological process
1	Egghead	(Informal+often disparaging) A person with intellectual interests or pretensions: ex. there was absolutely nothing worse than to be considered and egghead.	Content word
2	Ass out	To be out of luck; mod. broke. (Usually objectionable.); left without something.	Function word
3	Yes-men	A person who agrees with everything that is said.  especially: one who endorses or supports without criticism every opinion or proposal of an associate or superior.	Function word
4	Airhead	A mindless or stupid person.	Content word

5	As usual	In the normal, habitual, or accustomed way. The expression as usual means „the same as normally, or very often, happens“. We always use the adjective usual in this phrase, NOT the adverb usually. Ex. <u>as usually</u> (NOT).	Function word
6	Face to face	(Of a situation) characterized by having those involved close together and facing each other.	Content word
7	Above all	More so than anything else.	Content word
8	Balls-up	If you balls up a task or activity, you do it very badly, making a lot of mistakes.	Function word
9	Brass monkeys	Something that is done wrong or badly.	Content word
10	Break out	Escape, (of war, fighting, or similarly undesirable things) start suddenly.	Function word
11	What's up	What's up is an informal greeting (“Hey, what's up?”), idiomatic phrase, or an inquiry about a current or recent state of affairs.	Function word
12	Bad egg	Informal + somewhat old-fashioned is a someone who does bad things.	Content word

13	Gimme five	A celebratory or mutually congratulatory gesture between two persons performed by each slapping the other's raised right hand. Also used as a verb.	Content word
14	Gobsmacked	Utterly astonished; astounded.	Content word
15	Blow-off	To refuse to take notice of, honor, or deal with: IGNORE, to end a relationship with, to outperform in a contest.	Function word



16	Hunky-Dory	Fine; going well.	Content word
17	Idiot box	TV has been a non-interactive device, and the term 'idiot box' highlights the fact that it is non-responsive.	Content word
18	Deep shit	Something is trouble.	Content word
19	Put Off	Postpone something, cause someone to lose interest or enthusiasm.	Function word
20	Basket case	A person or thing regarded as useless or unable to cope.	Content Word
21	Blow Chunks	To vomit, to be terrible, something that is not good.	Content Word
22	Burn Out	To drive out or destroy the property of by fire.	Content Word
23	Jam Sandwich	A Police traffic or fast response car.	Content Word
24	Just About	Approximately, about, close to, just about, some, roughly, more or less, around, or so.	Content Word
25	Gumshoe	To engage the detective work.	Content Word
26	Keep Dark	To keep secret or hidden.	Content Word
27	Last Year	The year before this one.	Content Word
28	Buck Up	To encourage or refresh, cheer up,	Function Word

hurry up.				
29	By the way/anyway	the	Incidentally; a parenthetical statement not timely, central, or crucial to the topic at hand; foregone, passed by, something that has already happened.	Content Word
30	Catch Flies		An ostensible product of awkwardly having one's mouth open wide.	Content Word

<b>31</b>	Like Hell	(intensifier) In a manner that uses all of the strength, speed, or effort that a person can summon.	Function Word
<b>32</b>	Clap Hands	A gesture that involves the clapping of both hands (preferably) at the stomach/crotch region, and then raising the right hand making a fist above your head in full extension of the arm.	Content Word
<b>33</b>	Cold Feet	Apprehension or doubt strong enough to prevent a planned course of action.	Content Word
<b>34</b>	Money Mad	Discretionary money set aside for an emergency or for personal use.	Content Word
<b>35</b>	Nice one	Expressing approval or commendation.	Content Word
<b>36</b>	Cock up	Something that is done wrong or badly.	Content Word
<b>37</b>	Cross out	To draw a line through (something) to show that it is wrong.	Function Word
<b>38</b>	Collywobbles	Stomach pain or queasiness.	Content Word
<b>39</b>	No hassle	No worries.	Function Word
<b>40</b>	No matter	It is not a problem.	Function Word
<b>41</b>	On trial	In a situation in which evidence against one is presented in a court to a judge and often a jury to decide if one is guilty of a crime.	Content Word

<b>42</b>	On purpose	Intentionally.	Content Word
<b>43</b>	Dish out	To give or dispense freely.	Function Word
<b>44</b>	Party-pooper	A person who refuses to join in the fun of a party.	Content Word
<b>45</b>	Pick out	To choose, find, or recognize something or someone in a	Function Word

group.			
46	Point out	To talk about or mention (something that one thinks is important).	Function Word
47	Sly dog	Someone who through cunning, devious, or dishonest means, achieves a fortuitous outcome.	Content Word
48	Zit face / pizzaface	A person whose face has a lot of spots and pimples.	Content Word
49	Easy peasy	Very easy.	Content Word
50	Da Bomb	It means very good or compliment something.	Content Word

Content words are words with specific meanings.

Table.5. Results of English Slang Words for Content Words by Parts of Speech

No	Type of Words			
	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1	Egghead	Blow Chunks	Bad egg	Above All
2	Airhead	Keep Dark	Hunky-Dory	Just About
3	Face to face	On Trial	Money Mad	Last Year
4	Brass monkeys	On Purpose	Nice One	By the way/anyway
5	Gimme five	Da bomb	Easy peasy	-
6	Gobsmacked	-	-	-
7	Idiot box	-	-	-
8	Deep shit	-	-	-
9	Basket case	-	-	-
10	Burn out	-	-	-
11	Jam Sandwich	-	-	-

12	Gumshoe	-	-	-
13	Catch Flies	-	-	-
14	Clap Hands	-	-	-
15	Cold Feet	-	-	-
16	Collywobbles	-	-	-
17	Party-poopers	-	-	-
18	Sly dog	-	-	-
19	Zit face / pizzaface	-	-	-

Table. 6. Results of English slang words for function words by include conjunctions, prepositions, pronouns, exclamation, determiner

No	Type of words				
	Conjunctions	Prepositions	Pronouns	Exclamation	Determiner
1	As usual	Ass out	Nice one	Yes-men	No hassle
2	-	As usual	Above all	-	No matter
3	-	Balls-up	As usual	-	-
4	-	Break out	-	-	-
5	-	What's up	-	-	-
6	-	Blow-off	-	-	-
7	Like Hell	Put off	-	-	-
8	-	Buck up	-	-	-
9	-	Like Hell	-	-	-
10	-	Cross out	-	-	-
11	-	Dish out	-	-	-
12	-	Pick out	-	-	-

The researcher describes in detail some examples of slang words commonly used by teenagers:

Below is an example sentence of 50 slang words listed in the table above:

1. Egghead

- Jay didn't make very good grades in school, but his brother was a real egghead.
- In spite of his love of reading he denied being an egghead.
- You are a real egghead!

2. Ass out

- I think they should throw her ass out of there, because she is a liar.
- I was too busy cursing her ass out.
- Don't bring this up again, you would just be making an ass out of yourself.

3. Yes-men

- Unfortunately, you have to be a yes man to survive here.
- Used to be a yes man but after I attended a public speaking course, I became more assertive as well as better speaker.
- I hate how everyone is a yes man around me.

4. Airhead

- She's not a complete airhead.
- He's such an airhead.
- Some overpaid TV airhead starts telling us how wonderful her producer is.

5. As usual

- I do my homework as usual.
- He does morning exercise as usual.
- As usual when you wake up at noon will listen to mother's anger.

6. Face to face

- Actually, I've never met her face to face.
- They were standing face to face.
- I rushed out of the office and found myself face to face with the boss.

7. Above all

- Jake is hardworking, cheerful, and above all honest.
- She longs above all to see her family again.
- Above all else she hates the summer.

8. Balls-up
  - She's made a real balls-up of this.
  - I made a real balls-up of my exams.
  - The whole trip was a complete balls-up.
9. Brass monkeys
  - It's cold enough to freeze the balls off a brass monkey.
  - It's brass monkey weather today. You'd better wrap up warm!
  - It would freeze the balls off a brass monkey.
10. Break out
  - She longed to break out of the daily routine.
  - He felt the need to break out of his daily routine.
  - It didn't take much exercise to make him break out in sweat.
11. What's up
  - Hello, girl! What's up?
  - What's up with her? She looks furious.
  - What's up? Why are you crying?
12. Bad egg
  - That guy is a bad egg.
  - She a bad egg. I don't trust her.
  - At first I trusted him, but soon I found he's a bad egg.
13. Gimme five
  - Gimme ten minutes here.
  - Gimme five on that.
  - Guys, "gimme five" is back!
14. Gobsmacked
  - I was gobsmacked when he told me the news.
  - I was really gobsmacked when I saw your picture of a model wearing a hat with a toy airplane on it.
  - I was slightly flummoxed. Well, totally gobsmacked.
15. Blow-off
  - Or is this just another blow-off elective, designed to pad the students' schedules?
  - This type of structure is often called a parabolic move or a blow-off.
  - Locke could feel the blow-off.
16. Hunky-Dory
  - While it was hunky-dory that the baby appeared to be alive.
  - In a good mood, everything is hunky-dory and has always been that way.

- Everything here is hunky-dory. Don't worry.
- 17. Idiot box
  - Don't waste your time watching the idiot box.
  - The original script was written with the idiot box in mind.
  - You spend too much time watching the idiot box.
- 18. Deep shit
  - We know we're in deep shit.
  - We knew we were in some deep shit at that time.
  - If she didn't have the figures in order by then, she'd be in deep shit
- 19. Put Off
  - Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
  - Never put off until tomorrow what may be done today.
  - Don't put off the party on my account.
- 20. Basket case
  - By the end of the course I was a complete basket case.
  - Suddenly, the car battery fell down, leaving only a basket case.
  - You're going to think I'm a basket case when I tell you this.
- 21. Blow Chunks
  - I went home and i blew chunks all night!
  - If you blow chunks and she comes back, she's yours.
  - She drank too much and left the room to blow chunks.
- 22. Burn Out
  - There were signs, however, that she might burn out.
  - We'll burn out the rats in the hole.
  - The small fire can safely be left to Burn out.
- 23. Jam Sandwich
  - Slow down, there's a jam sandwich up ahead!
  - This colour scheme is reminiscent of jam sandwiched between two slices of whitebread, hence the name.
  - In the 1980s, police cars in the United Kingdom began to be ordered in white to save acquisition costs, usually with orange or red jam sandwich reflective stripes.
- 24. Just About
  - I can just about tolerate it at the moment.
  - What does she read? Just about everything.
  - I'm just about to start on the cleaning.
- 25. Gumshoe
  - But he makes the pulp gumshoe formula look like a comforting ritual only

normal societies can perform.

- Gumshoe came to him in the past unaware.

- Will Gumshoe Goose arrest the kidnapper?

26. Keep Dark

- That why we keep dark inside, so they don't come knocking.

- She somehow managed to keep their relationship dark for over a year.

- Unfortunately, when you collaborate with large corporations, there is a lot of information they make you keep dark.

27. Last Year

- This is the identical room we stayed in last year.

- That song was a hit last year.

- She got a divorce from him last year.

28. Buck Up

- Buck up! We'll be late.

- Come on, buck up, things aren't that bad!

- Buck up! There's no school tomorrow!

29. By the way/anyway

- I can tell by the way he looks at you.

- I can't stand all the right angles in here, by the way.

- He's insane, by the way.

30. Catch Flies

- Each trap was set up to catch flies for 24 hours.

- Catch flies in several ways.

- Use fly tape to catch flies.

31. Like Hell

- You all look like hell.

- I've been feeling like hell all week.

- She worked like hell for her exams.

32. Clap Hands

- Everybody, clap hands with me and let s sing out loud together!

- Prohibit to play to clap hands the game in classroom.

- Let's clap hands for them.

33. Cold Feet

- The burglar has got cold feet, when the dog started barking.

- They later got cold feet and canceled the order.

- Some are said to be getting cold feet.

34. Money Mad



- I was born too late for mad money.
  - Others are hobbyists, trading a chunk of their retirement portfolios or some madmoney.
  - Mad money is a bit of cash set aside for some personal fun.
35. Nice one
- This is really a nice one to put on my resume,
  - Never mind they had a nice one of their own.
  - That's a nice one
36. Cock up
- He made a real cock up of it.
  - She cocked up all the arrangements for the party.
  - What a cock up!
37. Cross out
- Cross out any words that are not on the list.
  - Use a pen or pencil to cross out the last clause in this passage.
  - You should cross out this word.
38. Collywobbles
- I've got the collywobbles about my exam this afternoon.
  - Is collywobbles faints how to return a responsibility?
  - I always get the collywobbles before an interview.
39. No hassle
- The one thing I'm usually good at is getting in and out of airports with no hassle.
  - You would become accustomed to the great food and the no - hassle travel , andyou would be hankering for something even better.
  - From what I hear, it's not worth enough to go through all this hassle.
40. No matter
- We're with you no matter if you win or lose.
  - I will be there on Sunday no matter what the weather.
  - I'm lucky because my parents support me no matter what.
41. On trial
- That trial is not fair where affection is the judge.
  - He went through hell during the trial.
  - He refused to comment after the trial.
42. On purpose
- If you win or lose, let it be on purpose.
  - This is why she tells you she did not do this on purpose.
  - This can be done on purpose without the ink.

43. Dish out
- Make sure the toddler clothes you want to buy can take all that toddlers dish out.
  - A good one will be more than happy to dish out some cooking tips.
  - Know how to make up a dish out of what was left over from the meals of the daybefore.
44. Party-poopers
- Don't be a party pooper.
  - The other was simply a party pooper.
  - You are a party pooper.
45. Pick out
- I asked his permission, and he helped me pick out the rings.
  - If she had limitless money, this was a place she'd pick out.
  - They had to stop to pick out thorns from their feet.
46. Point out
- I beg to point out that you are wrong.
  - Critics point out that poverty still exists.
  - He was too polite to point out my mistake.
47. Sly dog
- You sly dog, you did listen to me.
  - I got eyes, you sly dog.
  - How are you, you sly dog?
48. Zit face / pizza face
- I was a bit of a pizza face in high school, but thankfully, my face cleared up incollege.
  - Wow, a pizza face like you will never get a date to the dance!
  - Both you girls dumped him because of his pizza face.
49. Easy peasy
- Just copy what I do. It's easy peasy.
  - Once he'd figured it out, it was easy peasy.
  - The classes are easy-peasy at the start.
50. Da Bomb
- That party was da bomb!
  - That food was da bomb!
  - I'm not usually a fan of action films, but that one was da bomb!

## CONCLUSION

The flow of globalization has resulted in the rapid rate of information through existing technology, causing people to use the internet network in their daily activities, resulting in many new words that are used as slang. The use of slang is not only used in cyberspace, but also during conversations in the real world. After doing this research by finding 50 slang words categorized into two different morphological processes, it can be said that common slang is more commonly used by the public and the result is divided into two percentage parts, namely function words (32%) and content words (68%).

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