WORD FORMATION PROCESS OF SLANG WORDS USED IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC POSTERS

THESIS

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MOTTO

"Stay classy with your language in society"

Musaada

DEDICATION

I sincerely dedicate this thesis to my beloved parents, Rochmad and Muryani, who never stopped praying and supporting me all the time. To my one and only brother, Muhammad Rofi'uddin, who always provides inspiration and motivation to complete this thesis. Lastly, I dedicate this thesis proudly to myself, who never gave up and continued to struggle from the beginning of my studies for four years until I could complete this thesis well.

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The researcher realizes the limited experience and deficiencies in writing this thesis. For this reason, the researcher expects constructive suggestions and criticism to gain additional insight and develop creativity to make a better thesis.

Finally, the researcher would like to thank all parties who have helped, and this thesis can be useful for readers.

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ABSTRACT

Rofi'ah, Musa Adatur. (2023). *Word Formation Process of Slang Words Used in the COVID-19 Pandemic Posters*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Rina Sari, M.Pd.

Keywords: Word formation, Slang words, COVID-19 Pandemic Posters

The emergence of the phenomenon of language terms used during the pandemic has varied the language used in society. One of the language variations in the context of this research is the slang words used during the COVID-19 pandemic. The slang forms used during the COVID-19 pandemic are involved in the word formation process. This research aims to discover the types of slang words formation process, describe the function of slang words used in COVID-19 posters, and discover the types of of slang words used in COVID-19 posters. The descriptive qualitative method was used in this research as a basis for answering research questions. This research used the theory of Yule (2010) to identify types of word formation processes, Allan and Burridge (2006) to identify the types of slang, and Zhou and Fan (2013) to discuss the function of slang. The research results revealed that there were twenty-three slang words used in 22 COVID-19 posters. The researcher found five types of word formation processes. The most frequently used slang words on COVID-19 posters were formed through a compounding process. Meanwhile, there are four types of slang words. They are fresh and creative, flippant, clipping, and acronym. The most common type of slang word used in COVID-19 posters is flippant. In contrast, the acronym type is the least used type of slang word in COVID-19 posters. Furthermore, slang words used in COVID-19 posters have a function as the emotive feeling of slang.

مستخلص البحث

الرفعه,مسا عدة.(2023) عملية تكوين الكلمات العامية المستخدمة في المصقات الوبائية لكوفيد-19. البحث العلمي. قسم الاداب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرفة الأستاذة الدكتورة رينا ساري الماجستيرة.

الكلمات المفتاحية : عملية تكوين ، الكلمات العامية، المصقات الوبائية لكوفيد-19.

ظهور ظاهرة المصطلحات اللغوية المستخدمة في أثناء الجائحة تجعل اللغة المستخدمة في المجتمع تكون متنوعة. أحد التنوع اللغوي في سياق هذا البحث هي الكلمات العامية المستخدمة في أثناء جائحة كوفيد-19. تشارك الأشكال العامية المستخدمة في أثناء جائحة كوفيد-19 بعملية تكوين الكلمات. يهدف هذا البحث لمعرفة أنواع الكلمات العامية ووصف وظيفة الكلمات العامية ومعرفة أنواع عمليات خلط الكلمات العامية المستخدمة في مصقات كوفيد-19. وتم استخدام منهج الوصفيي النوعي في هذا البحث كأساس للإجابة على أسئلة البحث. استخدم هذا البحث بنظرية آلّان وبوريدج (2006) لتحديد أنواع العامية، وتشو وفان (2013) لمناقشة وظيفة العامية، ويول (2010) لتحديد أنواع عمليات تكوين الكلمات.يكشف نتائج في هذا البحث بأن وجود 22 كلمة عامية مستخدمة في مصقات كوفيد-19. وجدت الباحثة خمسة أنواع من عمليات تكوين الكلمات. تم تشكيل الكلمات العامية الأكثر استخدامًا على مصقات كوفيد-19 من خلال عملية مركبة .وجدت الباحثة أربعة من خمسة أنواع الكلمات العامية. فهي جديدة ومبتكرة (*fresh and creative*) ولقطة (*clipping*) وعملية المشتركة (*flippant*) واختصار (*acronym*). نوع الكلمات العامية التي أكثر استخدام في مصقات كوفيد-19 هي كلمة لقطة (*flippant*). من ناحية أخرى، فإن الاختصارات هي نوع الكلمة العامية الأقل استخدامًا في مصقات كوفيد-19. وفي أثناء، فإن الكلمات العامية المستخدمة في مصقات كوفيد-19 لها وظيفة المشاعر العاطفية في اللغة العامية.

ABSTRAK

Rofi'ah, Musa Adatur. (2023). *Proses Pembentukan Kata-kata Slang yang Digunakan dalam Poster Pandemi COVID-19*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen: Pembimbing Rina Sari, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: Pembentukan kata, kata-kata slang, Poster Pandemi COVID-19

 Munculnya fenomena istilah bahasa yang digunakan pada masa pandemi membuat bahasa yang digunakan di masyarakat menjadi bervariasi. Salah satu variasi bahasa dalam konteks penelitian ini adalah kata-kata slang yang digunakan di poster COVID-19. Bentuk-bentuk slang yang digunakan di poster COVID-19 terlibat dalam proses pembentukan kata. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis proses pembentukan kata slang, mendeskripsikan fungsi kata-kata slang, dan mengetahui jenis-jenis kata-kata slang yang digunakan dalam poster COVID-19. Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini sebagai dasar untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Yule (2010) untuk mengidentifikasi jenis proses pembentukan kata, teori Allan and Burridge (2006) untuk mengidentifikasi jenis slang, dan teori Zhou and Fan (2013) untuk membahas fungsi slang. Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa terdapat dua puluh tiga kata-kata gaul yang digunakan di 22 poster COVID-19. Peneliti menemukan lima jenis proses pembentukan kata. Terbentuknya kata-kata gaul yang paling banyak digunakan di poster COVID-19 melalui proses compounding. Sementara itu, terdapat empat jenis kata slang yang ditemukan di Poster COVID-19. Mereka adalah segar dan kreatif, flippant, kliping, dan akronim. Jenis kata slang yang paling umum digunakan dalam poster COVID-19 adalah flippant. Sebaliknya, jenis akronim merupakan jenis kata slang yang paling sedikit digunakan dalam poster COVID-19. Lebih lanjut, kata-kata gaul yang digunakan dalam poster COVID-19 memiliki fungsi sebagai perasaan emosional bahasa gaul.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction consisting of the background of the study, research question, significance of the study, scope, limitation, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

The emergence of language phenomena during the COVID-19 pandemic has changed the process of human interaction in the world. In Indonesia, shaking hands is one of the habits of Indonesian people. During the pandemic, this habit was lost due to the emergence of the term *Physical Distancing*, so the interaction between the two formed physical distancing restrictions. The emergence of new terms used during the pandemic, such as *hand sanitizer, self-isolation, work from home, or WFH*, has become the latest linguistic phenomena in society. These terms are used to describe the development of the COVID-19 pandemic. If the terms are understood and interpreted differently, then the meaning of the terms becomes inappropriate (Oktavia & Hayati, 2020). Therefore, people must understand the language terms often used to describe developments in the coronavirus pandemic.

The phenomenon of language terms used during the pandemic has varied the language used in society. The language used in specific communities may create new variations (Sari & Surdayanto, 2021). According to Akmajian et al. (1998), several examples of language variations have attracted the attention of

linguists, such as lingua franca, pidgins, creoles, jargon, slang, and taboo languages. One of the language variations in the context of this research is the slang words used during the COVID-19 pandemic. During this pandemic, people or social communities create new words or phrases used during the COVID-19 pandemic. Sari and Surdayanto (2021) said that the community's slang shows several changes and creates a new context that is only understood by particular communities. Therefore, the use of language terms during a pandemic is related to the characteristics of slang.

Slang is an everyday language that is informal and is used to communicate with the community to create comfortable interactions. The slang used in the community usually becomes a trend, and people choose to use it (Andriani, 2021). Allan and Burridge (2006) categorize slang into fresh, creative, clipping, acronym, flippant, and imitative. Slang also forms language characteristics closely connected to the sociolinguistic phenomenon in society.

Slang words used during the pandemic appear in various status posts or stories on social media and online news, including COVID-19 posters. The appearance of slang words used on COVID-19 posters has mostly attracted public attention during the pandemic. In the COVID-19 pandemic situation, people's thoughts, mentality, and interaction patterns become difficult and disturbed, so they need a language that is easy to use when interacting and requires valid information on the development of the COVID-19 virus. The development of the spread of the COVID-19 virus has made people thirsty for information (Saputra et al., 2021). With the emergence of slang words used on COVID-19 posters, it has

become easier for people to understand and realize the importance of preventing the COVID-19 virus. Therefore, this research is important to find out what type of word formation process occurs in slang words, which have helped people easily interact and capture COVID-19 information through COVID-19 posters.

The word formation process is creating a new word from an existing word. As Nadel (2003) explained, word formation refers to all functions related to changing tenses to make new words or phrases. The word formation process is a way to create new words from existing words, by combining, cutting, clipping, borrowing from other languages to form new words. Furthemore, the word formation process can occur in slang words. This statement is in line with the idea of Hafiza and Rosa (2020), who explains that the use of slang is usually in the form of abbreviating or eliminating one, two, or more letters in a word and also changing the sound or meaning of the word. Therefore, the slang forms used during the COVID-19 pandemic poster are involved in the word formation process.

The COVID-19 poster is a simple health poster in the form of a visual image accompanied by words or sentences that describe the situation of the development of the pandemic and the prevention of transmission of the COVID-19 virus in the community. Visual images on COVID-19 posters are signs, so messages or information can be conveyed quickly. This statement is supported by Farahdina and Suhandoko (2023), who argue that posters are seen as a sign of deliberately choosing images to get the message in them. Apart from that, the linguistic characters used in the poster must be distinct. Haq and Nugraha (2021)

argue that visual images and linguistics in posters cannot be separated because they are related. Therefore, the COVID-19 poster has an optical image complemented by several words or phrases to convey the message and information quickly.

Several studies have examined the process of forming slang in songs, social media, movies, and articles. They are Hafiza and Rosa (2020), Maulana and Rosa (2021), Dwiyanti et al. (2021), Sari and Surdayanto (2021), Wiartati et al. (2022), Supri and Nur (2022), and Suparyana (2022), and Yahya and Ardi (2023). Furthermore, several researchers have previously studied the word formation process in the COVID-19 pandemic taken from articles and news sites. They are Wardhana et al. (2021) and Fitria (2021).

Several previous studies have examined slang words in songs and social media. Several studies that have examined slang words in songs have been conducted by Dwiyanti et al. (2021) and Wiartati et al. (2022). These two studies use Kipfer and Chapman's (2006) theory to analyze types of slang words and Mattielo's (2008) theory to investigate the word formation process. The results of the two studies conducted by Dwiyanti et al. (2021) and Wiartati et al. (2022) shows that the blending type of word formation process is most commonly found in songs. Apart from that, research on slang words in social media comments was studied by Suparyana (2022), who analyzed the types of slang words used in YouTube comments. The results show that the most dominant types of acronyms were used. Another study by Supri and Nur (2022) examined the formation of slang words, characteristics, and functions in TikTok comments. The results of

their research show that there are 3 processes for forming slang words, the fresh and creative types are the most frequently found, and have the function of pursuing self-identity.

Several previous studies have studied the word formation process of slang words found in movies studied by Hafiza and Rosa (2020), Maulana and Rosa (2021), and Yahya and Ardi (2023). The previous study only focused on analyzing the process of forming slang words in movies. They used Yule's (2010) theory to analyze the word formation process. Research conducted by Hafiza and Rosa (2020) shows that the blending type of word formation process is most commonly used in slang words found in the movie *Straight Outta Compton*. Apart from that, the results of research conducted by two previous researchers, Maulana and Rosa (2021) and Yahya and Ardi (2023), show that the word formation process of the coinage type is most dominantly used in the slang words found in the movie *Bad Boys For Life* and *Big Daddy*. The weakness in previous study is that researchers did not analyze the types and functions of slang in movies.

Research on the word formation process on terms used during the COVID-19 pandemic in articles and websites was carried out by Fitria (2021) and Wardhana et al. (2021). In a previous study, they analyzed the types of word formation processes using Yule's theory (2010). The results of research conducted by Fitria (2021) show that the blending type of word formation process is most often found in the term COVID-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, the results of research conducted by Wardhana et al. (2021) show that the derivation type of word formation process is most commonly used in the term COVID-19 pandemic found

on *Medical News Today's Website*. Furthemore, research on slang words found in the *Indonesian government's COVID-19 instructions on articles and news sites* was conducted by Sari and Surdayanto (2021). They reviewed the types of slang using Allan and Burridge's (2006) theory. The result of their study is that there are three types from five types of slang words. The weakness of their study is that it needs to investigate the function, meaning, and word formation of slang words.

There are differences between this research and the previous study conducted by Sari and Surdayanto (2021). They analyzed the types of slang words contained in the Indonesian government's COVID-19 articles and news. Meanwhile, the present researcher analyzes the slang words used in the COVID-19 pandemic poster. Furthermore, the weakness of previous research is that they did not analyze the function, meaning, and word formation of slang words so there is a gap that needs to be investigated further by future researchers. Therefore, the present researcher explored the word formation process of slang words used in COVID-19 pandemic posters. Apart from that, the present reseacher also examines the types and functions of slang words used in COVID-19 posters. The researcher uses Yule's theory (2010) to analyze the word formation process that occurs in slang words, Allan and Burridge's (2006) theory to analyze types of slang words, and Zhou and Fan's (2013) theory to analyze the function of slang words.

During the pandemic, the dissemination of all information regarding COVID-19 must be clear and reliable. In fact, people are forbidden to engage in activities that require gathering or closeness during pandemic, so people are

looking for information about the COVID-19 virus through social media or online media, including COVID-19 posters, which can be found on various social media platforms and website portals. A portal website is a page that displays general and specific information to users and influences readers to enter it. A portal website is an internet site that provides various sources of general to specific information and provides guide services that can help to access other sites (Tatnall, 2005).

In this research, the researcher took COVID-19 posters on six portal websites. They are *https://www.who.int/, https://www.health.gov.au/, https://www.npr.org/, https://sdaho.org/, https://shorturl.at/egtAV,* and *https://www.capitaldaily.ca/tag/covid-19.* The *World Health Organization (WHO)* website is one of the most trusted online media sources that contains information on global health issues, including COVID-19, which the World Health Organization (WHO) has declared a pandemic. The World Health Organization (WHO) website also provides complete information on COVID-19, as well as education to the public so that the spread of the virus can be prevented properly, one of which is in the form of uploading COVID-19 posters.

Second, the website *australian.gov* is one of the online media sources that provides health information services to the Australian public. This website provides a wide range of health information, including COVID-19 health information. This information focuses on how to prevent and protect yourself from the spread of the virus. Thirdly, the website *National Public Radio (NPR)* is an online media source in the United States. The *National Public Radio (NPR)* web feature provides information services in the form of education, music, and

news, including COVID-19 news. The *National Public Radio (NPR)*'s website is also an online media that aims to provide information clearly to the public so they can understand it easily. Based on research that the researcher has observed on the NPR website, the web has 44 million readers.

The *South Dakota Association of Healthcare Organizations (SDAHO)* web is an online media that serves its membership through information, education, and advocacy on issues, challenges, and solutions in providing quality health services to a wide and diverse community. The *South Dakota Association of Healthcare Organization (SDAHO)* website is one of the most trusted websites providing COVID-19 health information services. Meanwhile, the *Zenefits* website is a broadcast of news, trends, and communities. The *Zenefits* website also provides special updates on the coronavirus. Besides, the website *Capital Daily* is an online community media based in Victoria. The website also publishes a daily newsletter highlighting everything happening, including the COVID-19 pandemic.

The use of websites is a positive response to enhancing a strong network of interactions between government and society or between creators and users. In addition, using the website also minimizes hoax information and public mistrust during the COVID-19 pandemic. Using a website is a good measure to enhance the network of interaction between the government and the public and minimize hoax information (Baharuddin et al., 2022). Therefore, the six portal websites that provide all the information, in particular the dissemination of information about COVID-19, provides information about the prevention of the virus COVID-19 through the form of information forms of COVID-19 poster, which makes the

public more interested and understands the information of the virus COVID-19 prevention.

The researcher took COVID-19 posters through the portal website and on one social media, Twitter. The use of Twitter during the pandemic has increased because this media is the first source of information about the COVID-19 virus. The global spread of COVID-19 has made Twitter one of the most frequently used tools for publishing and obtaining information worldwide (Seddighi et al., 2021). One of the Twitter accounts *@myGovIndia,* has shared some information about COVID-19 by posting several COVID-19 posters on the account. The Twitter account *@myGovIndia* is an account managed by the Indian government. This account shares posts of all forms of information in India, including information on preventing the COVID-19 virus in India. Through posts regarding information on preventing the COVID-19 virus shared on this account, it has been tagged with #indiafightscorona. Therefore, the use of Twitter during the pandemic as the first and fastest source of information dissemination plays an important role in increasing public awareness of the COVID-19 virus.

The COVID-19 poster is not just a visual image as a sign to convey a message, but there is an essence of interesting language in the COVID-19 poster. The essence of the language used in COVID-19 posters is the new language terms and slang words used, such as *lockdown, social distance, new normal*, and so on. The essence of language used in the COVID-19 poster has attracted the attention of many people and is considered to be able to change people's behavior during the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, to understand more about the essence of the

language used in COVID-19 posters, this research only focuses on the essence of the language used in COVID-19 posters and not on the images of COVID-19 posters.

This research departs from the assumption that COVID-19 posters have several interesting linguistic phenomena, including terms, new vocabulary, and slang words used during the pandemic. In this research, it is essential to investigate the phenomenon of new language terms during the pandemic found in COVID-19 posters. Therefore, this research aims to discover the types of word formation of slang words used in COVID-19 posters, discover the types of slang words used in COVID-19 posters, and describe the function of slang words used in COVID-19 posters.

B. Research Question

Based on the presentation of the background of the study above, the researcher formulates three research questions into:

1. What are the types of word formation process of slang words used in the COVID-19 posters?

2. What are the types of slang words used in the COVID-19 posters?

3. What are the functions of slang words used in the COVID-19 posters?

C. Significance of the Study

Practically, this research will contribute to readers by providing information about the word formation, types, and function of slang words used in COVID-19 posters. For teachers, this research can be an additional learning

material of English subjects about the word formation process that occurs on slang words. For students, this research can be a reference for writing topics in articles or essays. In addition, it can increase knowledge about the word formation process, types, and functions of using slang words.

D. Scope and Limitation

In this research there are many aspects can be analyzed from the slang words used in COVID-19 posters. The research only investigates the word formation, types, and functions of slang words that focus on the theory of Yule (2010), Allan and Burridge (2006), Zhou and Fan (2013). The theory examines types of word formation, types of slang word, and types of function of slang word. On the other hand, the researcher needs to analyze the meaning and characteristics of the slang words used in the COVID-19 posters.

E. Definition of Key Terms

The researcher defines a number of frequently employed terms in this research. These terms appear frequently in this research.

1. Word formation process is the process of forming or changing existing words into new word forms. The word formation process occurs in the slang words used on the COVID-19 poster.

2. Slang words are non-formal language created by the community. During the pandemic, new terms emerged, which grew language variations in society, including slang words.

3. The COVID-19 poster is one communication medium that provides information on appeals and developments related to the COVID-19 virus. The COVID-19 poster contains visual images, words, and phrases with various new terms or slang words used during the pandemic.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents review of related literature which consists of the morphological concept, word formation, definition of slang, types of slang, and function of slang.

A. Morphology

Morphology is the study about the words. Linguist expert, Yule (2010) states that Morphology is a science that studies a form of fundamental study of language and the study of word formation, including how new words are formed. The other definitions regarding of Morphology come from Bauer (2012) and Lieber (2009). Bauer (2012) states that Morphology is the study of word structure, how the word *dislike* is formed, as in the word *dislike* consists of smaller meaningful elements such as *dis* and *like*. On the other hand, Lieber (2009) explained that Morphology is the study of word formation, including how new words are created in the world's languages and how word forms change depending on how the word is used in a sentence.

From the definition of Morphology that has been explained by the linguists above, the researcher concludes that Bauer (2009) defines Morphology as the science that studies how word structures are formed and studies the elements that give meaning to certain words. Apart from that, Lieber's definition of Morphology can be concluded that Morphology is the science that studies word

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formation or how new words are formed. In other words, Morphology is the science that studies words, word structure and the process of word formation.

B. Word Formation Process

The word formation process is a way to create new words from existing words, by combining, cutting, clipping, borrowing from other languages to form new words. Yule (2010) categorized the types of word formation processes into ten types. They are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, conversion, backformation, clipping, acronym, derivation, and multiple process.

1. Coinage

Yule (2010) explained that coinage is the process of forming words by creating new terms from trade names or products on the market that have become common terms. For example, the word *teflon*, *vaseline*, and *nylon*.

2. Borrowing

Borrowing is the formation of words by borrowing words from another language without changing the words. For example, the word *yogurt* from Turkish. Another example is the word *pandemic,* from Greek *pandemos*

3. Compunding

The compounding process is a combination of two words to create a new word. In other words, the process of forming compunding types is combining two or more words from the same class or from other classes. For example, in the word *frontline, lockdown, coronavirus,* and others. The word *lockdown* is

combination of the words *lock* and *down.* The word *frontline* is combination of the words *front* and *line.*

4. **Blending**

Yule (2010) explained that the process of forming words in the blending type is combining two or more words where one or all the words are shortened. For example, two words (*Fan + Magazine*) are into one word, *Fanzine.* Another example is *coronasomnia.* The word *coronasomnia* consists of two words *corona* and *insomnia.* The word *corona* remains intact but the word *insomnia* only takes the last part of the second word and eliminate the first part of the second word, the word *insomnia* becomes *somnia.* Therefore, the words *corona* and *somnia* combine into one to become the word *coronasomnia.*

5. **Conversion**

Conversion is a word formation process in which a word undergoes a change in part of speech without changing the form of the word. For example, the noun *water* in the sentence I drink *water,* becomes a verb in the sentence He *waters* the flowers.

6. **Backformation**

Yule (2010) explained that backformation is the process of forming words created by deleting affixes or some other part of an existing word. For example, the word *edit* from the word *editor.*

7. **Clipping**

Clipping is the process of shortening long words or phrases by removing one or more syllables. In this process, the words formed become shorter without

changing their meaning. For example, in phrase *zoological garden* become the word *zoo*. Another example is in phrase *novel coronavirus* become the word *n-Cov*.

8. Acronym

Yule (2010) explained that the process of forming words in this type of acronym is to take each letter at the beginning of a word in a phrase. For example, the word *NATO* abbreviation is an abbreviation of *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*. Another example is the word *WFH* abbreviation is an abbreviation of *Work From Home.*

9. Derivation

According to Yule (2010), derivation is the process of forming a word by adding affixes to the front, middle and end of the word. For example, the word *unhappy*, in the word *happy* is given the suffix *-un*. Another example is the word *isolation,* in the word *isolation* is given the suffix *–ion*.

10. Multiple process

According to Yule (2010), word formation process that occurs in more than one process. Multiple processing occurs when one word is needed for another process to configure a new word. For example the word *self-isolation, handwashing,* and others. The word *self-isolation* The first process occurs derivationally, the word isolate is added -ion, here the word *isolate* becomes *isolation*. In the second process, there is a compounding process, combining the words *self* and *isolation*, so that the new word *self-isolation* is formed.

From the description of the types of word formation carried out by the linguists above, the researcher concludes that Yule (2010)'s theory divides word formation into ten process. Yule (2010) has explained the types of word formation in detail and complexly so that the researcher believes that using this theory can answer the research questions presented in the background. Therefore, the researcher chooses Yule (2010)'s theory to analyze the types of word formation process of slang words used in the COVID-19 posters.

C. Slang Language

Oxford Learner's (2011) Pocket Dictionary defines slang as an informal expression in conversation by certain groups. Slang is the language used in an informal context consisting of words or phrases, which are more common in speech than in writing. In addition, slang is explicitly created to improve communication between people and describe something that everyone can understand, but not everyone can use it to express themselves.

Explanations regarding of slang language also come from Holmes (2001, p. 183) and Allan and Burridge (2006). Holmes (2001, p. 183) argues that slang is an aspect of language that describes and characterizes a social setting and a particular group of people. In accordance with Holmes, Allan and Burridge (2006) assert that slang is a signifier or identifier of a group of individuals.

In accordance with the established definition of slang words, it can be understood that slang is an everyday language that is informal and is used to communicate with the community to create comfortable interactions. In addition,

slang is like a fashion that must be followed. Even though it has negative meanings and assumptions, it is not widely used by upper-class social status.

D. Types of Slang Language

In general, slang is used by the younger generation or teenagers in everyday life. In addition, slang is also formed due to the development of increasingly advanced times and the emergence of social phenomena. Therefore, community groups make slang terms to make it easier to interact. They make slang from loan words and create vocabulary or slang terms with new meanings.

Several Sociolinguistics experts have categorized the types of slang words. They are Anderson and Trudgill (1983), Allan and Burridge (2006), Kipfer and Chapman (2007), and Matiello (2008). In this research, the researcher reviews the types of slang words based on the theories of Kipfer and Chapman (2007) and Allan and Burridge (2006). Referring to Kipfer and Chapman (2007), slang words are categorized into two types, including:

1. Primary Slang

In general, primary slang is the native speech of members of a subculture. In addition, primary slang contains common expressions used daily by young people or the street gang community. Primary slang has informal slang expressions, so this expression is often used to communicate with other people and make interactions more relaxed. Slang words that contain primary slang are usually used in conversation rather than writing. However, slang expressions can be found in writing, such as in captions on social media posts. An example of

primary slang is the word "Gonna". The word "Gonna" is a combination of the words "got + to". The type of slang expression "Gonna" contains a type of primary slang. Therefore, the expression of slang words can be categorized as primary slang.

2. **Secondary Slang**

Slang with a secreted or contextual meaning is referred to as secondary slang. Secondary slang is a type of slang to convey a person's attitude, such as expressing agreement or disagreement. The term "Boo" is an example of secondary slang. "Boo" refers to a boyfriend or girlfriend. Due to the fact that many people are not conscious of the deeper meaning of the slang word "Boo," the term "Boo" can be categorized as secondary slang, so only certain people use this word to communicate.

Types of slang words that explain in more detail and are easy to understand have been described by Allan and Burridge (2006). Allan and Burridge (2006) claim that there are five types of slang, including fresh and creative, compounding, imitative, clipping, and acronyms. Therefore, the researcher reviews the types of slang words studied by Allan and Burridge (2006). Referring to Allan and Burridge (2006), slang words are categorized into five types, including:

1. **Fresh and Creative**

This type of slang demonstrates the development of fresh vocabulary, informal variety, creativity, and contemporary words. Furthermore, several slang

terms are easy to recognize and understand. An example is the term "mom," which is used to refer to a woman, particularly an older woma

2. Compounding

This type of slang demonstrates that slang consists of two or more words whose denotative meanings are unrelated. For example, the phrase "Break a leg" is commonly understood to convey the sentiment of "Good luck."

3. Imitative

This type of slang indicates that this slang imitates or originates from standard English (SE). This slang combines two words or employs a standard English word with a different meaning. An example is the term "Gonna." It is a slang word from the phrase "Going to." Another example is "Gotta" this word comes from the phrase "Go to."

4. Clipping

This type of slang demonstrates that one of the slang words is a shortened version of a longer word that retains the same meaning. An instance of this linguistic phenomenon can be observed in the word "till," which can be traced back to its etymological origin in the term "until." Words that are commonly used can be abbreviated to create shorter forms. Furthermore, it should be noted that the use of the clipping form is deemed inappropriate in formal discourse.

5. Acronym

Types of acronym slang words are commonly referred to as abbreviations. A combination of letters, syllables, or other components pronounced as words is an acronym. This type of slang indicates that slang words are formed by the first

letters of each word in a phrase. Slang words are created by combining the initials of one or more words to form new words that are then pronounced. Slang words are created by combining the initials of one or more words to form new words that are then pronounced. "NATO", for instance, stands for *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*. Another example is the term "AIDS", this term stands for *Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome*.

From the description of the types of slang words by several Sociolinguistics experts above, the researcher concludes that there is a difference between Allan and Burridge's (2006) theory and Kipfer and Chapman's (2007) theory. The theory of Allan and Burridge (2006) explains the types of slang words to be more complex and detailed than the theory presented by Kipfer and Chapman (2007). The researcher prefers the classification of the types of slang words described by Allan and Burridge (2006). Since the theory matches up with the phenomena in this research, the researcher believes that it can be used to answer the background research questions. Therefore, the researcher chooses Allan and Burridge (2006)'s theory to analyze the types of slang words used on COVID-19 posters.

E. Function of Slang Language

The main function of slang is the social function in which the use of slang is intended as a communication between humans. Based on the theory of Allan and Burridge (2006), slang serves seven general functions, including the following:

1. **To start a casual conversation**

This function is usually characterized by speakers who have close relationship with peers. They interact by using certain vocabulary, such as slang words. They use slang when they meet or hang out together so that they feel comfortable in interacting with each other. In addition, it can build a closer communication relationship. For example, when Mark uses slang to start a conversation with his best friend:

Mark: Hi, Dude! Do you have a second?
Anna: Ah yeah…What's up, bro?

2. **To address**

The second function is to address. The purpose of this function is that the speaker uses slang with the speaker to maintain their close relationship. Someone with a close relationship usually uses more informal greetings or farewells because the use of formal greetings or farewells indicates that the speaker has a distant relationship with other speakers. Therefore, the function of addressing is using slang words to keep friendships closer. For example, when speakers calls his girlfriend "My honey" or "My boo."

3. **To form intimate vibes**

Speakers communicating with foreigners will cause awkwardness, so an alternative way to break the ice is by using slang. Therefore, using slang in awkward situations can make the atmosphere fresher and more intimate. For example, in phrases like "Chill out", "Take it easy, bro!", and so on.

4. To express impressions

The use of slang can reflect the expression of a good or bad impression about something. The speaker gives a class picture of certain feelings. Therefore, slang can express emotional feelings, expressions when you are sad, happy, disappointed, and so on. For example, Mark is very chuffed to get a score of 9 in Math.

5. To express anger

The use of slang also serves to express and describe anger. Speakers who have a close relationship with the speaker often use slang words to curse him rather than using ordinary words when they need them. For example, in phrases like "Holy shit!" or "I'm really pissed off with you."

6. To humiliate

Speakers tend to express feelings of dislike towards speakers or something by ridiculing them. For example, in phrases like "It's not to my taste".

7. To convey closeness

When communicating to strangers or individuals with whom they do not have a close relationship, speakers commonly employ formal language. Meanwhile, speakers prefer to use slang with their friends. Therefore, it can be understood that using slang to interact with friends shows the intimacy or solidarity of their social relations.

Another review regarding the function of slang words is presented by Zhou and Fan (2013). They divide the interpersonal function of slang into three, including:

1. **Pursuit of self-identity**

   The first function is the pursuit of self-identity. Slang is seen as a representation of the separation of social and professional class groups in society because different social and professional class groups have different ways of speaking. When someone communicates and uses slang in a certain social or professional group, they will unavoidably become one of the people in that group. For example, if a youth community utters sentences containing slang in a particular society, then that community must want results that strengthen the slang identity of that youth group.

2. **The emotive feeling of the slang users**

   Slang does not only function as an affirmation of identity within a group, but also to express emotional attitudes, and self-expression that is spoken and written through slang expressions or words. Psychologically, slang makes people express their emotions strongly through words. In simple terms, this emotive function expresses a feeling from the speaker's attitude toward their subject. According to Zhou and Fan (2013, p. 3), slang includes the psychological need to express emotions, which is also one of the basic functions of language.

3. **Achieving politeness**

   Slang words are often used in informal contexts and play a fatigue function. The fatigue function contributes to maintaining a positive face, friendly feelings, and social solidarity. The use of slang can maintain friendship and intimacy among friends. Forms of language such as greetings, farewells, and others., all serve a fatigue function. Forms of greeting expressions such as, *What's*

up bro? What happened? or slang farewell expressions such as, *See ya*; these expressions are often used among young people. Therefore, it can be understood that the function of achieving politeness is a form of politeness in the expression of slang words, speakers can create harmony in communicating, and peers can respond with a positive face.

From the description of the review regarding the function of slang words, the researcher concludes that the function of slang words from Zhou and Fan (2013) has slight difference from Allan and Burridge (2006)'s theory. One of the functions in Zhou and Fan (2013)'s theory is not mentioned in Allan and Burridge's (2006) theory. In addition, Zhou and Fan's (2013) theory is more concise and easier to understand. Therefore, this theory is the one chosen by the researcher. When compared to earlier theories, this one is more recent. In addition, this theory is also the result of the development of other theories. Therefore, the function theory of slang words based on Zhou and Fan (2013) is very suitable for this research.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research method consisting of the research design, research instrument, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research employed a descriptive qualitative method. The researcher employed a descriptive qualitative design because it suited the purpose of this research, which is to describe types of word formation, functions, and types of slang words found in COVID-19 posters. Therefore, this method is relevant to this research since it describes and provides a complete and detailed explanation of the research results. Qualitative studies describe, investigate, and comprehend the meanings diverse individuals or groups assign to social or humanitarian issues. Descriptive is defined as a research method that attempts to explain current phenomena. The descriptive research method systematically seeks out detailed explanations and descriptions of the research object.

B. Research Instrument

The main instrument in this research is the researcher, who collected and analyzed data. The researcher refers to Creswell (2009, p. 175), who states that the key instrument in qualitative research is the researcher herself. The researcher collected data by reading, understanding, classifying, and analyzing the word formation, types, and functions of slang words used in the COVID-19 posters.

C. Data Source

The data of this research are words and phrases containing COVID-19 slang words used in COVID-19 posters. The data source for this research is the COVID-19 pandemic posters. COVID-19 posters have been downloaded via 6 portal websites. Among them are *https://www.who.int/, https://www.health.gov.au/, https://www.npr.org/, https://shorturl.at/egtAV , https://sdaho.org/, and https://www.capitaldaily.ca/tag/covid-19 .*

The researcher took the COVID-19 poster by opening the website page and selecting the search feature by entering the keywords COVID-19 poster and poster preventing the COVID-19 virus. Then, the researcher took the COVID-19 poster which contained slang words. Apart from using the portal site, the researcher downloaded COVID-19 posters via posts from the Twitter account *@myGovIndia.* The researcher took the COVID-19 poster by entering the Twitter account of *@myGovIndia* and then entered the media feature and looked for the COVID-19 poster which contained slang words. The researcher took 22 COVID-19 posters which were downloaded via 6 portal websites and Twitter account @myGovIndia. COVID-19 posters were published on websites and Twitter account from early 2020 to 2022.

D. Data Collection

This research employed a descriptive qualitative methodology for data collection. The researcher used documentation to collect data. Qualitative approaches usually rely on four methods for gathering information: participating in settings, direct observation, in-depth interviews, and analyzing documents and

material culture. Therefore, the researcher analyzed slang words by collecting documents from 22 COVID-19 posters.

The data were collected through several steps. The first step in data collection was to look for posters COVID-19 that had been found on 6 websites and twitter account @*myGovIndia*. The second step is to read and understand the posters COVID-19. In the third step, the researcher selected and took notes of all words and phrases containing slang words used on COVID-19 posters.

E. Data Analysis

The data analysis steps in qualitative research are divided into reducing or selecting data, presenting data, and summarizing or drawing conclusions. The researcher analyzed the data in three steps. Initially, the researcher reduced or selected the data on the COVID-19 poster. The reseacher took data in the form of words and phrases containing slang words used in COVID-19 posters. Secondly, the reseacher conducted a systematic categorization and analysis of the slang words used in COVID-19 posters. This categorization and analysis was guided by Yule (2010)'s theoretical framework was utilized to classify the types of word formation of slang words. Then, Allan and Burridge(2006)'s theoretical framework, which provided a basis for understanding the different types of slang words. Additionally, Zhou and Fan(2013)'s theoretical framework outlined three distinct functions of slang words. The last step is the researcher provided conclusions after the findings and discussion of the research were found.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of the slang words used in COVID-19 posters. The finding includes the analysis of the data based on the theory from Yule's (2010) theory to find out the types of word formation, Allan and Burridge's (2006) theory to find out the types of slang words, and Zhou and Fan's (2013) theory to find out the function of slang words. Furthermore, at the end of this chapter, a discussion of the research will be presented.

A. Findings

The researcher found 23 data slang words used in 22 COVID-19 posters. In the nine types of word formation proposed by Yule (2010), the researcher found five types of word formation and the amount of data for each type is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Types of slang words used in the COVID-19 pandemic posters

No	Types of Word Formation	Frequency of Occurance
1.	Compounding	10
2.	Blending	5
3.	Clipping	3
4.	Acronym	3
5.	Multiple process	2
	Total	23

In the five types of slang words proposed by Allan and Burridge (2006), the researcher found four types of slang words and the amount of data for each type is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Types of slang words used in the COVID-19 pandemic posters

No	Types of Slang Words	Frequency of Occurance
1.	Fresh and Creative	5
2.	Flippant	12
3.	Clipping	3
4.	Imitative	0
5.	Acronym	3
Total		23

For the function category of slang words, the researcher found one function of slang words based on Zhou and Fan (2013), namely the emotive feeling of slang users. The researcher draws a number of functions of slang words in Table 3.

Table 3. Function of slang words used in the COVID-19 pandemic posters

No	Function of Slang Words	Frequency of Occurance
1.	Pursuit of self-identity	0
2.	Achieving politeness	0
3.	The emotive feeling of slang	4
Total		4

After finding the data, the researcher analyzed the data classified into the types of word formation, types of slang word and function of slang words used in the COVID-19 posters.

1. **Types of word formation of slang words used in COVID-19 pandemic posters.**

   Types of word formation based on the theory Yule (2010), the researcher found five types of word formation that occurred in 23 slang words used in COVID-19 pandemic posters. They are compounding, blending, clipping, acronym, and multiple process.

a. **Compounding**

   The process of forming compunding types is combining two or more words from the same class or from other classes. The researcher found ten slang words that occurred in the word formation in the compounding type. Several examples of such data are provided below:
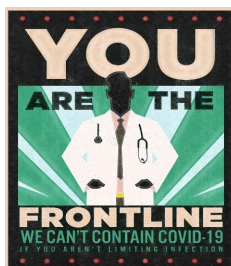
Datum 2

Poster 2 : **Frontline**

   In datum 2, the compounding process occurs in slang word *frontline*. The slang word *frontline* consists of a combination of two words, the word *front* and the word *line.* The word *front* means the most forward part of something, whereas, the word *line* means a continuous length, either straight or curved. These two words are combined into one to form one word *frontline* which has the meaning as

a group of doctors and journalists formed to advocate for various COVID-19 treatments.

Datum 3

Poster 3 : National **Lockdown**

In datum 3, the compounding process occurs in slang word *lockdown*. The slang word *lockdown* consists of a combination of two words, the word *lock* and the word *down*. The word *lock* means as a tool to secure or bind something whereas the word *down* means a position from higher to lower. These two words are combined into one to form one word *lockdown* which has the meaning as an area in a COVID-19 emergency situation closes access to entry or exit, so people must stay and are not allowed to leave the area.

Datum 4

Poster 4: Practicing **#safesix**

In datum 4, the compounding process occurs in slang word *safesix*. The slang word *safesix* consist of a combination of two words, the word *safe* and the word *six*. The word *safe* means free from danger, risk, and not injured, whereas,

the word *six* means a number. These two words are combined into one to form one word *safesix* which has the meaning that when interacting with other people, stay at a distance of about six feet.

Datum 5

Poster 5 : **Combatcovid-19**

In datum 5, the compounding process occurs in slang word *combatcovid-19*. The slang word *combatcovid-19* consist of a combination of two words, the word *combat* and the word *covid-19*. The word combat means a fight or contest between individuals or groups meanwhile, the word *covid-19* means a coronavirus-related respiratory disease ranging from moderate to severe. These two words are combined into one to form one word *combatcovid-19* which has the meaning as the community works together to eradicate the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

Datum 6

Poster 6: **Pandemic pod**

In datum 6, the compounding process occurs in slang word *pandemic pod*. The slang word *pandemic pod* consists of a combination of two words, the word *pandemic* and the word *pod*. The word *pandemic* means a disease outbreak that spreads over a wide geographic area whereas the word *pod* means a long dry fruit growing from one or more flower carpels. These two words are combined into one to form one word *pandemic pod* which has the meaning as group of communities who spend time together ignoring the health protocols of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Datum 7

Poster 7: **Mask up**

In datum 7, the compounding process occurs in slang word *mask up*. The slang word *mask up* consists of a combination of two words, the word *mask* and the word *up*. The word *mask* means protective covering for the face, whereas, the word *up* to enter or to a higher position or level. These two words are combined

into one to form one word *mask up* which has the meaning that someone who leaves the house must wear a mask that covers the nose and mouth.

Datum 8

Poster 8: **Covidsafe**

In datum 8, the compounding process occurs in slang word *covidsafe*. The slang word *covidsafe* consists of a combination of two words, the word *covid* and the word *safe*. The word *covid* means a coronavirus-related respiratory disease ranging from moderate to severe, meanwhile, the word *safe* means a free from danger, risk, and not injured, These two words are combined into one to form one word *covidsafe* which has the meaning that protecting the body from being infected by the COVID-19 virus by wearing a mask when leaving the house and following the COVID-19 health protocol.

Datum 9

Poster 9: **New normal**

In datum 9, the compounding process occurs in slang word *new normal*. The slang word *new normal* consist of a combination of two words, the word *new* and the word *normal*. The word *new* having recently come into existence, meanwhile, the word *normal means* conforms to a standard. These two words are combined into one to form one word *new normal* which has the meaning as a change in conditions during the pandemic to continue carrying out normal activities by implementing health protocols to prevent transmission of COVID-19.

Datum 10

Poster 10 : **Spread butter**

In datum 10, the compounding process occurs in slang word *spread butter*. The slang word *spread butter* consist of a combination of two words, the word *spread* and the word *butter*. The word *spread* means spread out over more space, meanwhile, the word *butter* means as a solid food emulsion of fat globules. These two words are combined into one to form one word *spread butter* which has the meaning as a form of support of love and affection for people affected by COVID-19.
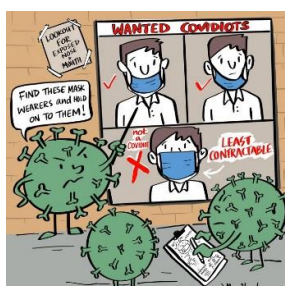
Datum 11

Poster 11 : **Mask handy**

In datum 11, the compounding process occurs in slang word *mask handy*. The slang word *mask handy* consist of a combination of two words, the word *mask* and the word *handy.* The word *mask* means protective covering for the face meanwhile, the word *handy* means clever in using the hands. These two words are combined into one to form one word *mask handy* which has the meaning as stock masks in bag.

b. Blending

The process of forming words in the blending type is combining two or more words where one or all the words are shortened. The researcher found five slang words that occurred in the word formation process in the blending type. Several examples of such data are provided below:

Datum 1

Poster 1: Wanted **Covidiots**

In datum 1, blending process occurs in the slang word *covidiots*. The slang word *covidiots* consists of two words. The word *covid* and the word *idiots*. Here, the word *covid* there is no removal of the word in the first part of the word *covid*, so the word *covid* remains intact. Then, there is a process of removal in the second word. Here, the word *idiots* only take the last part of the second word and eliminate the first part of the second word, the word *idiots* becomes *iots*. After that, the first and the second word in the last part are combined into one so that it is formed into the slang word *covidiots*.

Datum 12

Poster 12 : 2 years **Coronaversary**

In datum 12, blending process occurs in the slang word *coronaversary*. The slang word *coronaversary* consists of two words. The word *corona* and the word *anniversary*. Here, the word *corona* there is no removal of the word in the first part of the word *corona*, so the word *corona* remains intact. Then, there is a process of removal in the second word. Here, the word *anniversary* only takes the last part of the second word and eliminate the first part of the second word, the word *anniversary* becomes *versary*. After that, the first and the second word in the

last part are combined into one so that it is formed into the slang word *coronaversary*.
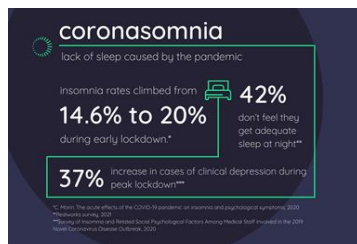
Datum 13
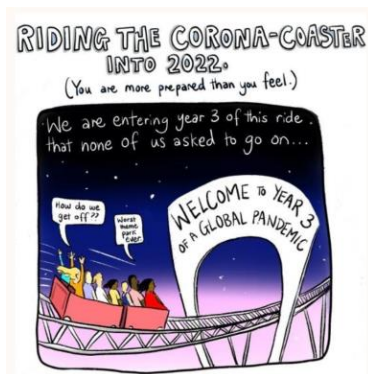
Poster 13: The **corona-coaster**

In datum 13, blending process occurs in the slang word *corona-coaster*. The slang word *corona-coaster* consists of two words. The word *corona* and the word *roller coaster*. Here, the word *corona* there is no removal of the word in the first part of the word *corona*, so the word *corona* remains intact. Then, there is a process of removal in the second word. Here, the word *roller coaster* only takes the last part of the second word and eliminate the first part of the second word, the word *roller coaster* becomes *coaster*. After that, the first and the second word in the last part are combined into one so that it is formed into the slang word *corona-coaster*.
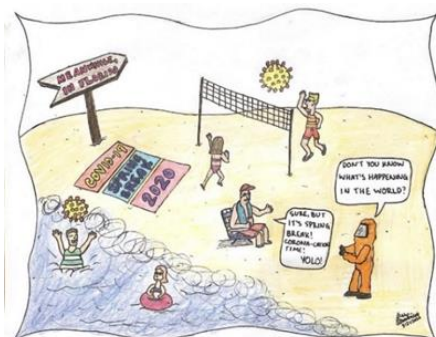
Datum 14

Poster 14: **Coronasomnia**

In datum 14, blending process occurs in the slang word *coronasomnia*. The slang word *coronasomnia* consists of two words. The word *corona* and the word *insomnia*. Here, the word *corona* there is no removal of the word in the first part of the word *corona*, so the word *corona* remains intact. Then, there is a process of removal in the second word. Here, the word *insomnia* only takes the last part of the second word and eliminate the first part of the second word, the word *insomnia* becomes *somnia*. After that, the first and the second word in the last part are combined into one so that it is formed into the slang word *coronasomnia*.
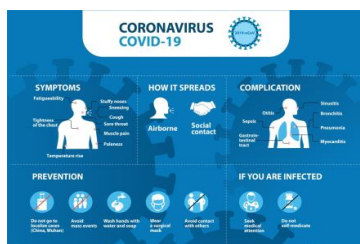
Datum 15

Poster 15: **Coronacation** time!

In datum 15, blending process occurs in the slang word *coronacation*. The slang word *coronacation* consists of two words. The word *corona* and the word va*cation*. Here, the word *corona* there is no removal of the word in the first part of the word *corona*, so the word *corona* remains intact. Then, there is a process of removal in the second word. Here, the word *vacation* only takes the last part of the second word and eliminate the first part of the second word, the word *vacation* becomes *cation*. After that, the first and the second word in the last part are combined into one so that it is formed into the slang word *coronacation.*

c. Clipping

Clipping is the process of shortening long words or phrases by removing one or more syllables. In this process, the words formed become shorter without changing their meaning. The researcher found three slang words that occurred in the word formation process in the clipping type. Several examples of such data are provided below:

Datum 16

Poster 16: **n-Cov** symptoms

In datum 16, the clipping process occurs in the slang word *n-Cov*. The slang word *n-Cov* comes from the term *novel coronavirus*, here the word *novel coronavirus* occurs as a shortening of the word to *n-Cov*. The terms *novel*

coronavirus and the slang word *n-Cov* have the same meaning which means a deadly new virus variant of COVID-19.

Datum 17

Poster 17: **Nasal** swab

In datum 17, the clipping process occurs in the slang word *nasal.* The slang word *nasal* comes from the term *Nasopharyngeal*, here the word *Nasopharyngeal* occurs as a shortening of the word to *nasal*. The terms *Nasopharyngeal* and the slang word *nasal* have the same meaning which means a tool to check the causes of respiratory tract infections such as COVID-19.

Datum 18

Poster 18: **The rona**

In datum 18, the clipping process occurs in the slang word *rona*. The slang word *rona* comes from the term *coronavirus*, here the word *coronavirus* occurs as

a shortening of the word to *rona*. The terms *coronavirus* and the slang word *rona* have the same meaning which means a group of viruses that can cause deadly diseases in animals or humans.

d. Acronym

The process of forming words in this type of acronym is to take each letter at the beginning of a word in a phrase and then combine them into one and pronounce it as a word. The researcher found three slang words that occurred in the word formation process in the acronym type. Several examples of such data are provided below:

Datum 17

Poster 17: **RAT**

In datum 17, the process of word formation in this type of acronym occurs in the slang word *RAT*. The slang word *RAT* is an abbreviation of the phrase *Rapid Antigen Test*. The first letter *R* indicates the word *Rapid*, the second letter *A* indicates the word *Antigen,* and the third letter *T* indicates the word *Test*.
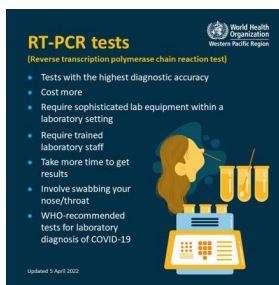
Datum 19

Poster 19: **COVID-19**

In datum 19, the process of word formation in this type of acronym occurs in the slang word *COVID-19*. The slang word *COVID-19* is an abbreviation of the phrase *Corona Virus Disase 2019*. The first letter *CO* indicates the word *Corona*, the second letter *VI* indicates the word *Virus*, the third letter *D* indicates the word *Disase*, and the number *19* indicates the number *2019*.
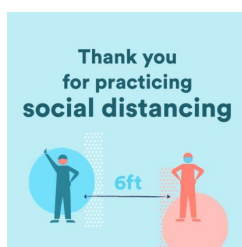
Datum 20

Poster 2**0**: **RT-PCR**

In datum 2**0**, the process of word formation in this type of acronym occurs in the slang word *RT-PCR*. The slang word RT-*PCR* is an abbreviation of the phrase *Reverse Transcriptase-Polymerase Chain Reaction*. The first letter *R* indicates the word *Reverse,* the second *T* indicates the word *Transcriptase*, the third letter *P* indicates the word *Polymerase*, the letter *C* indicates the word *Chain,* and the letter *R* indicates the word *Reaction.*

e. Multiple Process

Multiple processing occurs when one word is needed for another process to configure a new word. The researcher found two slang words that occurred in the word formation process in the Multiple process type. Several examples of such data are provided below:

Datum 22

Poster 22: **Social distancing**

In datum 22, multiple process occurs in the slang word *Social distancing*. The first process occurs inflectionally, the word *distance* is added *-ing*, here the word *distance* becomes *distancing*. The second process, there is a compounding process, combining the word *social* and *distancing*, so that the new word *social distancing* is formed**.**

Datum 2

Poster 23: **Physical distancing**

In datum 23, multiple process occurs in the slang word *Physical distancing*. The first process occurs in the word *physical*, the word *physic* gets the additional suffix -*al*, here the word *physic* becomes *physical*. The second process occurs inflectionally, the word *distance* is added -ing, here the word *distance* becomes *distancing*. Furthermore, there is a compounding process, combining the word *physical* and *distancing*, so that the new word *physical distancing* is formed.

2. Types of slang words used in COVID-19 pandemic posters

Types of slang words based on the theory Allan and Burridge (2006), the researcher found four types of slang words used in COVID-19 pandemic posters. They are fresh and creative, flippant, clipping, and acronym.

a. Fresh and creative

The form of fresh and creative slang words is the formation of new vocabulary that refers to terms, words, and phrases used in informal situations and are commonly used in everyday life. The researcher found five slang words that were classified as fresh and creative. Several examples of such data are provided below:
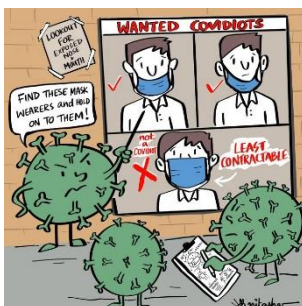
Datum 1

Poster 1: "Wanted **Covidiots**"

In datum 1, the creator makes instructions for preventing the COVID-19 virus from being addressed to the general public by creating a new vocabulary. The slang word *covidiots* refers to people who do not care about preventing the COVID-19 virus. The creator uses the slang words *covidiots* on the poster to make the instructions more relaxed in informal situations so that the community can accept the instructions for preventing the COVID-19 virus. The slang word *covidiots* is a new designation for people who have high egos by ignoring the COVID-19 health protocol, such as not using masks properly. Therefore, the slang word *covidiots* is classified into fresh and creative types because *covidiots* is a new form of designation for people who violate the COVID-19 health protocol.
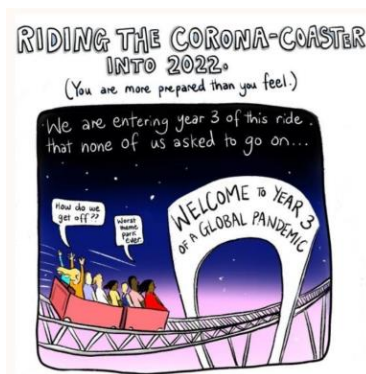
Datum 12

Poster 12: 2 years **coronaversary**

In datum 12, the slang word *coronaversary* is a new form of vocabulary for the term *pandemicversary*. The use of the slang word *coronaversary* refers to commemorating the start of an outbreak of the COVID-19 virus. In addition, the slang word *coronaversary* is a new designation to celebrate the first year of the appearance of the COVID-19 virus. During the COVID-19 pandemic, people preferred to use the slang word *coronaversary* because it made the term more

relaxed when the slang word *coronaversary* is used in informal situations such as interacting with peers. Therefore, the slang word *coronaversary* is classified into fresh and creative types because the slang word *coronaversary* is a new vocabulary form of *pandemicversary*.
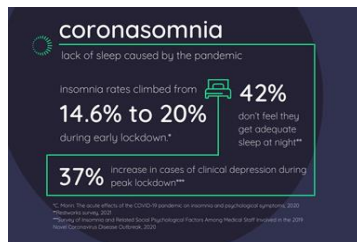
Datum 13

Poster 13: The **Quaran-coaster**!

In datum 13, the slang word *coronacoaster* is a new form of vocabulary for the term *quaran-coaster*. The use of the slang word *corona-coaster* refers to the emotional feelings of ups and downs of the spread of the COVID-19 virus. In addition, the slang word *corona-coaster* is a new designation for an event or experience marked by sudden and dramatic changes due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the slang word *coronacoaster* is classified into fresh and creative types because the slang word *coronacoaster* is a new vocabulary form of *quaran-coaster*.
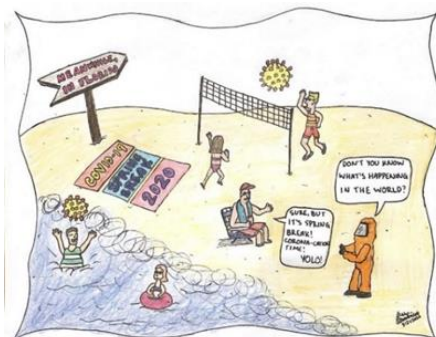
Datum 14

Poster 14 : **Coronasomnia**

In datum 14, the slang word *coronasomnia* is a new form of vocabulary for the term *covid-somnia*. The use of the slang word *coronasomnia* refers to someone who experiences difficulty and lack of sleep at night due to the increasing spread of the COVID-19 virus. In addition, the slang word *coronasomnia* is a new designation to someone who experiences sleep disturbances at night due to excessive anxiety and lack of social interaction during the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the slang word *coronasomnia* is classified into fresh and creative types because the slang word *coronasomnia* is a new vocabulary form of *covid-somnia*.

Datum 15

Poster 15: **Corona-cation** time!

In datum 15, the slang word *corona-cation* is a new form of vocabulary for the term *covidcation*. The use of the slang word *corona-cation* refers to someone who is confined at home and students who carry out learning activities at home to avoid the corona virus or COVID-19. In addition, the slang word *corona-cation* is a new designation for learning and working activities during the COVID-19 pandemic as a holiday at home. Therefore, the slang word *corona-cation* is classified into fresh and creative types because the slang word *corona-cation* is a new vocabulary form of *covidcation*.

b. Flippant

This form of slang word category consists of two or more words and has no relationship with the denotative meaning. The researcher found ten slang words that were classified as flippant. Several examples of such data are provided below:
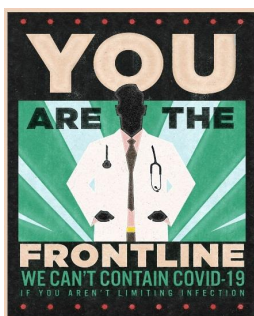
Datum 2

Poster 2: **Frontline**

In datum 2, the slang word *frontline* found on the COVID-19 posters consists of a combination of the two words *front* and *line.* The word *front* means the most forward part of something while the word *line* means a continuous length, either straight or curved. The two words are combined to form a new

vocabulary and have a new meaning. The slang word *frontline* used in the COVID19 poster means that a group of doctors and journalists formed to advocate for various COVID-19 treatments. Therefore, the slang word *frontline* is included in in the flippant type because the slang word *frontline* is formed by two words that have no relationship with denotative meanings

Datum 3

Poster 3: National **lockdown**

In datum 3, the slang word *lockdown* found on the COVID-19 posters consists of a combination of the two words *lock* and *down*. The word *lock* has the meaning as a tool to secure or bind something, meanwhile, the word *down* means a position from higher to lower. The two words are combined into one to form a new word and have a new meaning. The slang word *lockdown* used in the COVID-19 poster means that an area in a COVID-19 emergency situation closes access to entry or exit, so people must stay and are not allowed to leave the area. Therefore, the slang word *lockdown* is included in the flippant type because the slang word *lockdown* is formed by two words that have no relationship with denotative meanings.
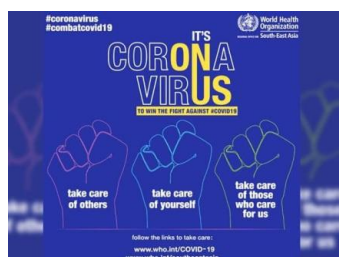
Datum 4

Poster 4: Practicing **#safesix**?

In datum 4, the slang word *safesix* found on the COVID-19 posters consists of a combination of the two words *safe* and *six*. The word *safe* means free from danger, risk, and not injured while the word *six* means a number. The two words are combined to form a new vocabulary and have a new meaning. The slang word *safesix* used in the COVID-19 poster means that when interacting with other people, stay at a distance of about six feet. Therefore, the slang word *safesix* is included in the flippant type because the slang word *safesix* is formed by two words that have no relationship with denotative meanings.

Datum 5

Poster 5 : **Combatcovid-19**

In datum 5, the slang word *combatcovid-19* found on the COVID-19 posters consists of a combination of the two words *combat* and *covid.* The word *combat* means a fight or contest between individuals or groups meanwhile the

word *covid-19* means a coronavirus-related respiratory disease ranging from moderate to severe. The two words are combined to form a new vocabulary and have a new meaning. The slang word *combatcovid-19* used in the COVID19 poster means that the community works together to eradicate the spread of the COVID-19 virus. Therefore, the slang word *pandemic pod* is included in in the flippant type because the slang word *combatcovid-19* is formed by two words that have no relationship with denotative meanings.

Datum 6

Poster 6 : **Pandemic pod**

In datum 6, the slang word *pandemic pod* found on the COVID-19 posters consists of a combination of the two words *pandemic* and *pod.* The word *pandemic* means a disease outbreak that spreads over a wide geographic area while the word *pod* means a long dry fruit growing from one or more flower carpels. The two words are combined to form a new vocabulary and have a new meaning. The slang word *pandemic pod* used in the COVID19 poster means that a group of communities who spend time together ignoring the health protocols of the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the slang word *pandemic pod* is included in

in the flippant type because the slang word *pandemic pod* is formed by two words that have no relationship with denotative meanings.

Datum 7

Poster 7 : **Mask up**

In datum 7, the slang word *mask up* found on the COVID-19 posters consists of a combination of the two words *mask* and *up*. The word *mask* means a protective covering for the face while the word *up* means to enter or to a higher position or level. The two words are combined to form a new vocabulary and have a new meaning. The slang word *mask up* used in the COVID19 poster means that someone who leaves the house must wear a mask that covers the chain, nose, and mouth so as not to be infected with the COVID-19 virus. Therefore, the slang word *mask up* is included in in the flippant type because the slang word *mask up* is formed by two words that have no relationship with denotative meanings.

Datum 8

Poster 8: **Covidsafe**

In datum 8, the slang word *covidsafe* found on the COVID-19 posters consists of a combination of the two words *covid* and *safe*. The word *covid* means a coronavirus-related respiratory disease ranging from moderate to severe while the word *safe* means a free from danger, risk, and not injured. The two words are combined to form a new vocabulary and have a new meaning. The slang word *covidsafe* used in the COVID-19 poster means that protecting the body from being infected by the COVID-19 virus by wearing a mask when leaving the house and following the COVID-19 health protocol. Therefore, the slang word *covidsafe* is included in in the flippant type because the slang word *covidsafe* is formed by two words that have no relationship with denotative meanings.

Datum 9

Poster 9: **New normal**

In datum 9, the slang word *new normal* found on the COVID-19 posters consists of a combination of the two words *new* and *normal*. The word *new* means having recently come into existence while the word *normal means* conforms to a standard. The two words are combined to form a new vocabulary and have a new meaning. The slang word *new normal* used in the COVID19 poster means a change in conditions during the pandemic to continue carrying out normal activities by implementing health protocols to prevent transmission of COVID-19. Therefore, the slang word *new normal* is included in in the flippant type because the slang word *new normal* is formed by two words that have no relationship with denotative meanings.

Datum 10

Poster 10: **Spread butter**

In datum 10, the slang word *spread butter* found on the COVID-19 posters consists of a combination of the two words *spread* and *butter*. The word *spread* means spread out over more space while the word *butter* means as a solid food emulsion of fat globules. The two words are combined to form a new vocabulary and have a new meaning. The slang word *spread butter* used in the COVID-19 poster means that someone who does not spread the virus during the pandemic, but provides positive support to someone who is infected with the COVID-19

virus. Therefore, the slang word *spread butter* is included in in the flippant type because the slang word *spread butter* is formed by two words that have no relationship with denotative meanings.

Datum 11

Poster 10: **Mask Handy**

In datum 11, the slang word *mask handy* found on the COVID-19 posters consists of a combination of the two words. The word *mask* and the word *handy*. The word *mask* means protective covering for the face meanwhile, the word *handy* means clever in using the hands especially in a variety of useful ways. The two words are combined into one to form a new word and have a new meaning. The slang word *mask handy* used in the COVID-19 poster means people must have masks ready at all times or stock masks in the bags. Therefore, the slang word *mask handy* is included in the category of flippant slang word because the slang word *mask handy* consists of acombination of two words that has no relationship with denotative meanings

Datum 22

Poster 22 : **Social distancing**

In datum 22, the slang word *social distancing* found on the COVID-19 posters consists of a combination of the two words *social* and *distancing*. The word *social* means the way that individuals and groups interact while the word *distancing* means state of being far away. The two words are combined to form a new vocabulary and have a new meaning. The slang word *social distancing* used in the COVID-19 poster means that a person must avoid crowds in society. Therefore, the slang word *social distancing* is included in in the flippant type because the slang word *social distancing* is formed by two words that have no relationship with denotative meanings.

Datum 23

Poster 23: **Physical distancing**

In datum 23, the slang word *physical distancing* found on the COVID-19 posters consists of a combination of the two words *physical* and *distancing.* The word *physical* means characterized or produced by the forces and operations of physics while the word *distancing* means state of being far away. The two words are combined to form a new vocabulary and have a new meaning. The slang word *physical distancng* used in the COVID19 poster means that someone does not make direct physical contact such as shaking hands during the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the slang word *physical distancing* is included in in the flippant type because the slang word *physical distancing* is formed by two words that have no relationship with denotative meanings.

c. Clipping

The category form of this type of slang word is derived by removing portions of a longer word to create a shorter one with the same meaning. In the COVID-19 pandemic posters, the researcher found three slang words that were classified as clipping slang. Several examples of such data are provided below:
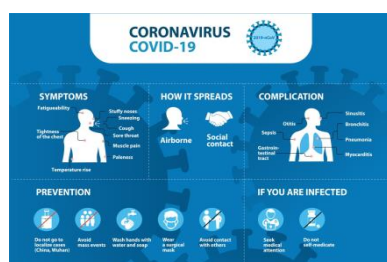
Datum 16

Poster 16 : **n-Cov** symptoms

In datum 16, the slang word *nCov* is a new vocabulary in which the slang word *nCov* is part of the form of the original word *Novel Coronavirus*. The slang word *nCov* has the same meaning as the *Novel Coronavirus*, a deadly new virus

variant of COVID-19. Therefore, the slang word *nCov* is classified as part of the clipping slang type because it removes some parts of a long word so that it forms a shorter word but still has the same meaning.

Datum 17

Poster 17: **Nasal** swab

In datum 17, the slang word *nasal* is a new vocabulary in which the slang word *nasal* is part of the form of the original word *Nasopharyngeal*. The slang word *nasal* has the same meaning as the *Nasopharyngeal*, a tool to check the causes of respiratory tract infections such as COVID-19. Therefore, the slang word *nasal* is classified as part of the clipping slang type because it removes some parts of a long word so that it forms a shorter word but still has the same meaning.

Datum 18

Poster 18: The **rona**

In datum 18, the slang word *rona* is a new vocabulary in which the slang word *rona* is part of the form of the original word *coronavirus*. The slang word *rona* has the same meaning as *coronavirus*, a group of viruses that can cause deadly diseases in animals or humans. Therefore, the slang word *rona* is classified as part of the clipping slang type because it removes some parts of a long word so that it forms a shorter word but still has the same meaning.

d. Acronym

The form of the slang acronym type category is to form a new word by taking each letter at the beginning of the word. In COVID-19 posters, the researcher found three slang words in the type of acronym. Several examples of such data are as provided below:

Datum 17

Poster 17: **RAT**

In datum 17, the slang word *RAT* is a form of word abbreviation from *Rapid Antigen Tes*. The initial letter *R* represents the word *Rapid*, letter *A* represents the word *Antigen*, and letter *T* represents the word *Tes*. The acronym

RAT on the COVID-19 poster refers to a type of coronavirus examination carried out to detect the presence of COVID-19 virus antigens in mucus samples from the nose and back of the throat. Therefore, the slang word *RAT* is classified into the type of acronym slang because this type of slang is built from the results of the word from the first letter and combines the first few letters into one to form the *RAT* slang word.

Datum 19

Poster 19: **COVID-19**

In datum 19, the slang word *COVID-19* is a form of word abbreviation from *Corona Virus Disase 2019*. The initial letter CO represents the word *Corona*, letter VI represents the word *Virus*, and letter DI represents the word *Disase*, and the number *19* represent the number *2019*. The acronym *COVID-19* on the COVID-19 poster refers to a coronavirus-related respiratory disease ranging from moderate to severe. Therefore, the slang word *COVID-19* is classified into the type of acronym slang because this type of slang is built from the results of the word from the first letter and combines the first few letters into one to form the *COVID-19* slang word.

Datum 20
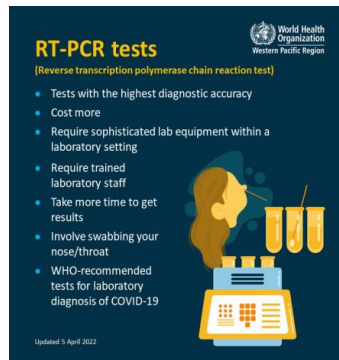
Poster 20: **RT-PCR**

In datum 20, the slang word *RT-PCR* is a form of word abbreviation from *Reserve Transcription-Polymerase Chain Reaction*. The word *Reserve* begins with the letter R, the word *Transcription* begins with the letter T, the word *Polymerase* begins with the letter P, the word *Chain* begins with the letter C, and the word *Reaction* begins with the letter R. Therefore, the slang word *RT-PCR* is classified into the type of acronym slang because this type of slang is built from the results of the word from the first letter and combines the first few letters into one to form the *RT-PCR* slang word.

2. Function of slang words used in COVID-19 pandemic posters

From the theory of Zhou and Fan (2013), the researcher found a function of slang words used in COVID-19 posters. The function is the emotive feeling. The form of this functional category is expressing emotions strongly through words. The researcher found four slang words included in the function of the emotive feeling of slang. Several examples of such data are provided below:
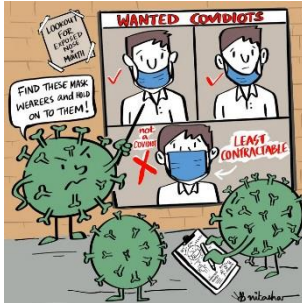
Datum 1

Poster 1: "Wanted **Covidiots**"

During the Pandemic COVID-19 people felt angry, frustrated and annoyed with the rise of the COVID-19 virus. In datum 1, the slang word *Covidiots* shows the function of emotional feelings. The slang word *Covidiots* is a form of expression of annoyance and frustration to people who do not care about the COVID-19 virus prevention instructions. In addition, this slang word is also a form of an expression of anger to people who have made and spread fake news about the COVID-19 virus. Therefore, the slang word *Covidiots* is categorized as the function of emotional feeling because the word contains expressions of annoyance and anger due to people who do not care about the COVID-19 virus.
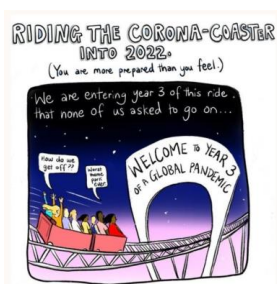
Datum 12

Poster 12: 2 years **coronaversary**

During the Pandemic COVID-19 people felt angry, frustrated and annoyed with the rise of the COVID-19 virus. In datum 12, the slang word *coronaversary* shows the function of emotional feelings. The slang word *coronaversary* shows as an expression of annoyance and anger due to the never-ending COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the slang word *coronaversary* is categorized as the function of emotional feeling because the word contains expressions of annoying and anger during the COVID-19 Pandemic situation.
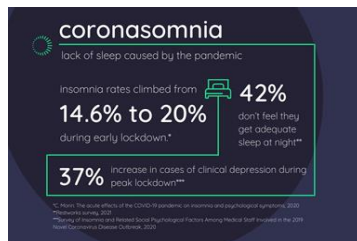
Datum 13

Poster 13: The **coronacoaster**

During the Pandemic COVID-19 people felt angry, frustrated and annoyed with the rise of the COVID-19 virus. In datum 13, the slang word *coronacoaster* show the function of emotional feelings. The slang word *coronacoaster* shows as an expression of tidal feelings in the Pandemic COVID-19 situation. The slang word *coronacoaster* is also a form of expression of happiness when the spread of the COVID-19 virus which is decreasing and desperate in a row when experiencing conditions confined during the pandemic COVID-19. Therefore, the slang word *quaran-coaster* is categorized as the function of emotional feeling

because the word contains expressions of various feelings during the COVID-19 Pandemic situation.

Datum 14

Poster 14 : **Coronasomnia**

During the Pandemic COVID-19 people felt angry, frustrated and annoyed with the rise of the COVID-19 virus. In datum 14, the slang word *coronasomnia* show the function of emotional feelings. The slang word *coronasomnia* shows as a person's expression of worry and stress due to the increasing spread of the COVID-19 virus which has changed their lifestyle during the pandemic, making it difficult for someone to sleep at night. Therefore, the slang word *coronasomnia* is categorized as the function of emotional feeling because the word contains expressions of worry and stress during the COVID-19 Pandemic situation.

B. Discussion

This section, the researcher discusses the outcomes of the data discovered and analyzed in the findings section. The researcher has compiled data on 23 instances of slang words. The entirety of the data is provided within the appendix. The discussion in this section is carried out based on research questions formulated by the researcher in Chapter I.

In order to answer the first research question based on the aforementioned findings, the researcher found five of the five types of word forming processes on the slang words used in the COVID-19 pandemic poster. These types consist of compounding, blending, clipping, acronym, and multiple process. The compounding process is the most dominant word formation process of slang words used in the COVID-19 pandemic posters. This process is combining two words without shortening the words. The finding that many slang words were formed through the compounding process emerged because it is related to the fact that all COVID-19 information obtained must be valid and clear, so people need words or phrases that are easy to pronounce, remember, and understand. Therefore, the formation of slang words used on COVID-19 posters through the compounding process has attracted a lot of public attention, which makes it easier for people to remember slang words and easily understand the contents of the COVID-19 poster.

Following the answer to the first research question, the formation of slang words is not through the process of coinage, borrowing, conversion, derivation, and backformation. The reason is that during the COVID-19 pandemic, the creators of the COVID-19 poster created a lot of new words with a combination process like combining the word *safe* with the word *six* to become one-word *safesix*. Besides, the combination of other words like the word *lock* and the word *down* became a one-word *lockdown*, which by using the word makes the interaction with others during the pandemic easier to convey and practical.

In order to answer the second research question, the researcher found four out of five slang word types were used on COVID-19 posters. These types consist of fresh and creative, flippant, clipping, and acronyms. The type of slang words most often used on COVID-19 posters is the flippant type. The appearance of the flippant type in the slang words used on COVID-19 posters helps people more easily read or digest information on COVID-19 posters and has a positive impact on the pandemic situation where these slang words can help eradicate the spread of the virus COVID-19. On the other hand, the type that appears most rarely is the acronym type. The reason for the appearance of a few acronyms is related to the fact that the readers of the COVID-19 posters are not only native English speakers but also come from various countries. In addition, the language used on the COVID-19 posters is informative, clear, and interesting. Therefore, the creator of COVID-19 posters use only a few words with acronyms because it causes readers not to know the abbreviations.

Following the answer to the second research question, the researcher did not find slang words belonging to the imitative type because the creator of the COVID-19 posters did not use words that imitated the original word form and had the same meaning as the original word. Another reason that imitative slang was not found is that the creator of the COVID-19 poster mostly created new designation that refers to a term that is often used during the COVID-19 pandemic, as happened with the slang word *coronaversary*, this slang word refers to the term *pandemicversary*. With the emergence of the slang word that refers to the term, it has attracted a lot of public attention where people are more

communicative in interacting with others, such as communicating information about the development of the COVID-19 virus.

As for the function of the slang words used on the COVID-19 poster, the researcher only found the expressive feeling function in the slang words used on COVID-19 posters. *Covidiots, coronasomnia, coronaversary,* and *quaran coaster* show that these slang words function as expressions of feelings of frustration, depression, worry, sadness, and anger due to the COVID-19 pandemic situation. This is also related to the fact that during the COVID-19 pandemic, some people experienced mental health problems, including unstable emotional feelings due to the coronavirus. Therefore, the creator of the COVID-19 posters expresses these feelings through the slang words used in the COVID-19 posters.

In contrast, the researcher did not find the function of achieving politeness and pursuing self-identity because the slang words or phrases used in 22 COVID-19 posters did not show greetings or farewells. The 22 COVID-19 posters show information regarding calls to prevent the spread of the coronavirus, prohibitions on the spread of the coronavirus, and some information regarding the COVID-19 pandemic in society. Another reason is related to the fact that in a COVID-19 pandemic situation, people have excessive anxiety and tend to withhold emotional feelings due to the increased spread of the virus. Therefore, during the pandemic, most people express their thoughts and feelings more through the form of writing, one of the forms of writing is slang words.

The researcher compared this research with previous studies on word formation analysis, there are differences between this research and previous

studies. The findings of Fitria (2021)'s study reveals that the predominant word formation process employed in the term COVID-19 is the blending process. On the other hand, prior investigations carried out by Dwiyanti et al. (2021) and Wiartati et al. (2022) examine the categorizations of slang using the word formation process, with a particular emphasis on Mattielo(2008)'s theoretical framework. The results of the two previous studies show the type of blending formation process most commonly used in slang words. On the other hand, in this research, the researcher revealed that slang words are not only formed through a blending process but can also be done through a compounding process. The compounding process that occurs in slang words used in COVID-19 pandemic posters has attracted a lot of public attention. It is easier for people to remember words or phrases formed through a compounding process, where these words can be used more effectively when interacting with others in the COVID-19 pandemic situation.

The researcher compared this research with previous studies that focused on slang analysis. Firstly, this research shows different results from a previous study conducted by Sari and Suradayanto (2021). They analyzed the types of slang words in the Indonesian government's COVID-19 instructions on articles and news sites. Sari and Suradayanto (2021) revealed that types of slang words fresh and creative and clipping were not found. Meanwhile, this research has found both types of slang words. This explains that these types of slang words can be found on COVID-19 posters because their language tends to be informal. Meanwhile, the language used in articles or news tends to be more formal so that

fresh and creative slang words and clipping are not found. From the explanation above, the researcher revealed that in different data sources, the findings will also be further. Apart from these differences, there is similarity with their study. The similarity is that the slang words flippant and acronym are found equally.

Secondly, this research is different from a previous study by Suparyana (2022). There is a difference between the results of Suparyana (2022) and this research. The result of Suparyana (2022) indicate that the most commonly used type of acronym is in comments on Tyler's YouTube channel account. The reason for this type of acronym was found in Suparyana's study (2022) because users of the Tyler YouTube channel account are young people. They interact with each other by using slang, a type of slang in the form of an acronym. Meanwhile, this research revealed that the least types of acronym slang words were used on COVID-19 posters. The reason is the users of the COVID-19 posters are people of all ages, such as young people, adults, and the general public. Apart from this reason, the forms of abbreviations used in COVID-19 posters are rarely found because the target readers for COVID-19 posters are not only young people but also adults to the general public, so there are restrictions on the use of abbreviations used in posters COVID 19. The use of a few abbreviations used in the COVID-19 pandemic posters is useful to prevent readers from understanding. Therefore, the researcher revealed that slang is dominated by young people, especially when interacting on social media.

From the presentation of the findings and discussion above, the researcher revealed that the slang words used during the COVID-19 pandemic are a new

language phenomenon and the existence of this phenomenon is accepted in society. These slang words were used as the main source of communication during the COVID-19 pandemic and have become part of language variations. Furthermore, in this research, the formation of slang words used in COVID-19 posters has given a new color to the word formation process, especially in the compounding type word formation process. The new colors that appear when slang words are formed through the compounding process make the word easy to read and give an attractive impression to readers where the use of slang used in the COVID-19 poster makes COVID-19 information more easily conveyed to the reader.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher provides conclusion of the findings and discussion. Furthermore, the researcher offers suggestions to future researchers interested in the blending process of slang words.

A. Conclusion

From the findings and discussion presented above, the researcher concluded that the formation of slang words used on COVID-19 posters was mostly formed through a compounding process. The formation of slang words through the compounding process has attracted the attention of the public which has helped their communication during the COVID-19 pandemic become easier and more effective. Furthermore, the type of slang words most often used on COVID-19 posters is the flippant type. The appearance of the flippant type found in these slang words provides a strong memory for people to remember and understand these slang words which are used to interact in situations during the COVID-19 pandemic. Apart from that, the appearance of the flippant type in the slang words used on COVID-19 posters helps people more easily read or digest information on COVID-19 posters and has a positive impact on the pandemic situation where these slang words can help eradicate the spread of the virus COVID-19.

The slang words used on the COVID-19 poster show emotional feelings during the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic situation provides

new pressure and creates changes in people's emotions which rise and fall due to the never-ending COVID-19 pandemic case. In the COVID-19 pandemic situation, most people are haunted by worry, anxiety and stress, so many people express their emotional feelings through various forms of writing, including slang words. Furthermore, the researcher revealed that the formation of slang words used in COVID-19 posters through various formation processes is a creative process of society in creating new words, where the emergence of slang words used in COVID-19 posters has made interaction during the pandemic become more effective and easily accepted by society.

This research has implications for readers in that they can gain deeper knowledge regarding the types of word formation processes in slang words used in COVID-19 posters. In this research, readers can find out that the process of forming the slang used in the COVID-19 poster was carried out by compounding, blending, acronyms, multiple processes, and clipping. Furthermore, this research invites readers to realize that the process of word formation is an important science to study. Without knowing the word formation process, we cannot know how words can be formed into one and have a new meaning where the word can be used as the main communication tool in interacting with other people.

B. Suggestion

This research only analyzed the word formation, types, and function of slang words used on COVID-19 posters. The weakness of this research is that the researcher needed to explore the characters and meanings of slang words. Therefore, the researcher suggests that future researchers explore the characters

and meanings of slang words more deeply to make the research findings more diverse. Following the weaknesses in this research, this research still needs improvement because it has many shortcomings. Hence, it is imperative for the researcher to seek constructive criticism and valuable suggestions from readers in order to enhance the overall quality of this research. Therefore, the researcher suggests further researchers to develop this research to be even better.

After completing this thesis, the researcher has several recommendations for further researchers interested in analyzing the topic of slang and its formation process. Future researchers can use other objects, such as slang words songs, social media, and others which may provide findings and theories that are different and up to date about the types of slang, its function, and the process of its formation. In addition, future researchers interested in the process of forming slang can focus on the compounding process of slang words used in movies, songs, and others.

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CURICULUM VITAE

Musa' Adatur Rofi'ah was born in Tuban on January 28, 2000. She graduated from SMAN 3 Tuban in 2019. During her study at the senior high school, she actively participated in Paskibraka activities. She started her higher education in 2019 at the Department of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2023.

APPENDIX

DATA CLASSIFICATION OF SLANG WORDS USED IN THE

COVID-19 PANDEMIC POSTERS

No	Slang words	Types of slang					Function of slang words	Types of word formation process
		Fresh and creative	Flippant	Clipping	Imitative	Acronym		
1.	Wanted **covidiots**	V					The emotive feeling	Blending
2.	**Frontline**		V					Compounding
3.	National **lockdown**		V					Compounding
4.	Practicing #**safesix**?		V					Compounding
5.	**Combatcovid-19**		V					Compounding
6.	**Pandemic pod**		V					Compounding
7.	**Mask up**		V					Compounding
8.	**Covidsafe**		V					Compounding
9.	**New normal**		V					Compounding
10.	**Spread butter**		V					Compounding
11.	**Mask handy**		V					Compounding
12.	**Coronaversary**	V						Blending

13.	**Coronacoaster**	V					The emotive feeling	Blending
14.	**Coronasomnia**	V					The emotive feeling	Blending
15.	**Corona-cation** time!	V					The emotive feeling	Blending
16.	**N-Cov** symtopm			V				Clipping
17.	**Nasal** swab			V				Clipping
18.	The **rona**			V				Clipping
19.	**COVID-19**					V		Acronym
20.	**RT-PCR**					V		Acronym
21.	**RAT**					V		Acronym
22.	**Social distancing**		V					Multiple process
23.	**Physical distancing**		V					Multiple process

COVID-19 PANDEMIC POSTERS
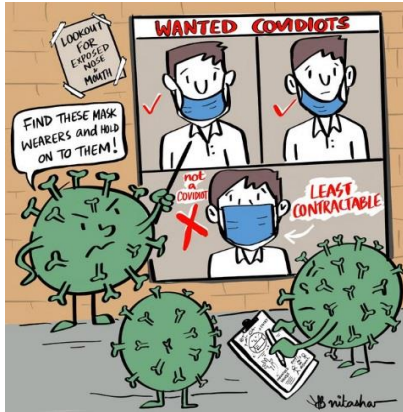
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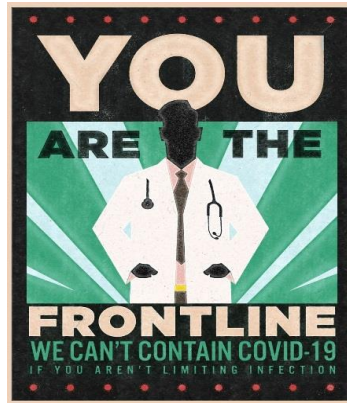
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Poster 3

Poster 4

Poster 5

Poster 6

Poster 7

Poster 8

Poster 9

Poster 10

Poster 11

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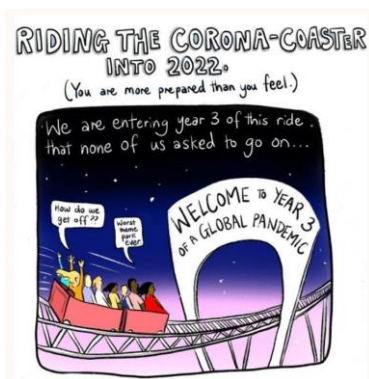
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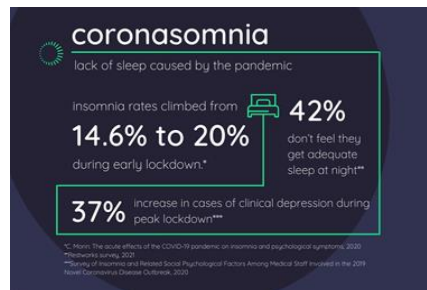
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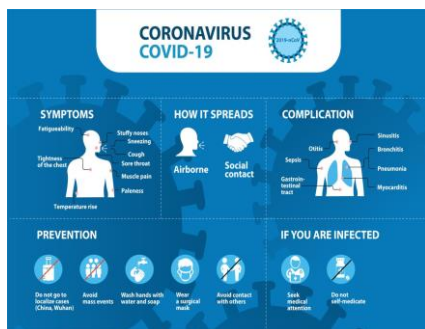
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Poster 18

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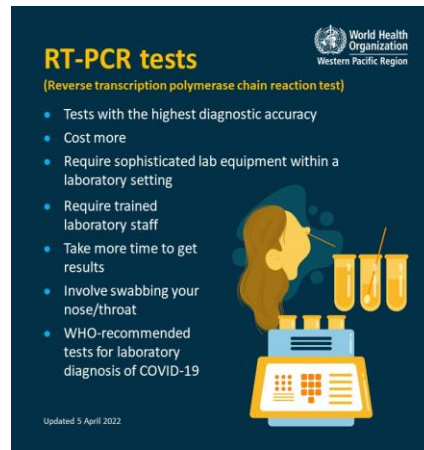
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