

**THE USE OF SLANG WORDS BY SIMFONI FM ANNOUNCERS  
ON ENGLISH DAY PROGRAM**

**THESIS**

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**THE USE OF SLANG WORDS BY SIMFONI FM ANNOUNCERS  
ON ENGLISH DAY PROGRAM  
THESIS**

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Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang  
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2024**

### STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **The Use of Slang Words by Simfoni FM Announcers on English Day Program** is my original work. I do not include my materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the references. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 30 September 2024

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This is to certify that Sri Ayu Belladonna's thesis entitled **The Use of Slang Words by Simfoni Fm Announcers on English Day Program** has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.).

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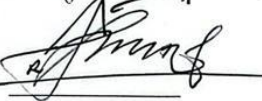
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## **MOTTO**

“If there’s a will, there’s a way”

-Sri Ayu Belladonna

“So, verily with every difficulty, there is relief. Verily, with every difficulty there is relief” -Q.S Ash-Sharh: 5-6

## **DEDICATION**

I sincerely dedicate this thesis to my beloved parents, Muhamad Idris and Sofi'atul Mudrikah who never stop praying and supporting me all the time. To my one and only brother, Teguh Satrio Wibowo who always be my role model in my life.

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## ABSTRACT

**Belladonna,** Sri Ayu. (2024). *The Use of Slang Words by Simfoni FM Announcers on English Day Program*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Rina Sari, M.Pd

*Keywords: Radio language variations, types and functions of slang words*

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In broadcasting, the use of language variation is important in creating communication that attracts listeners' attention. One of the language variations in the world of radio is by using slang words. This is similar to what is done by Simfoni FM Malang radio announcers in the English Day program. This research aims to find out the types of slang words, and to find out the functions of the types of slang words used by Simfoni FM Malang radio announcers in the English Day program. Case study method used in this research as the basis to answer the research questions. This study used Allan and Burridge's (2006) theory to identify the types and functions of slang words used in eight broadcast recordings of English Day program from Simfoni FM Malang radio. The researcher found five types of slang words namely *fresh and creative, compounding, clipping, acronym* and *imitative*. The most dominant type of slang words is compounding, while the least is clipping. Meanwhile, there are 4 functions of slang words found in this study, namely *to express impression, to humiliate, to initiate relax conversation* and *to show intimacy*. The most dominant function of slang words used by announcers is *to show intimacy*, while the least is *to humiliate*. The use of slang words itself is influenced by the topic of conversation in the broadcast, the growing social trends and the announcers's flexibility in using slang words.

## مستخلص البحث

بيلا دونا

سري أبو (2024). استخدام الكلمات العامية من قبل مذيعي إذاعة سيمفوني إف إم مالانج في برنامج اليوم الإنجليزي. أطروحة. برنامج دراسة الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا. مالك إبراهيم مالانج الإسلامية الحكومية. المشرف: رينا ساري، ماجستير. الكلمات المفتاحية: اختلاف لغة الراديو، أنواع الكلمات العامية ووظائفها

في عالم الإذاعة، يعد استخدام التنوع اللغوي مهماً في خلق تواصل يجذب انتباه المستمعين. أحد التنوعات اللغوية في عالم الإذاعة هو استخدام الكلمات العامية. وهذا مشابه لما يقوم به مذيعو إذاعة سيمفوني إف إم مالانج في برنامج اليوم الإنجليزي. يهدف هذا البحث إلى معرفة أنواع الكلمات العامية، ومعرفة وظائف أنواع الكلمات العامية التي يستخدمها مذيعو إذاعة سيمفوني إف إم مالانج في برنامج اليوم الإنجليزي. ويستخدم المنهج الكيفي في هذا البحث كأساس للإجابة عن أسئلة البحث. واستخدمت هذه الدراسة نظرية ألان وبوريدج (2006) لتحديد أنواع ووظائف الكلمات العامية المستخدمة في ثمانية من إذاعة سيمفوني إف إم مالانج. ووجدت الباحثة خمسة أنواع من الكلمات English Day تسجيلات إذاعية لبرنامج العامية وهي كلمات عامية جديدة ومبتكرة، ومركبة، ومقطعة، ومختصرة، ومختصرة ومقلدة. إن أكثر أنواع الكلمات العامية انتشاراً هو التركيب، بينما أقلها هو التقطيع. وفي الوقت نفسه، هناك 4 وظائف للكلمات العامية التي تم العثور عليها في هذه الدراسة، وهي التعبير عن الانطباع، والإذلال، وإثارة الاسترخاء في المحادثة، وإظهار الحميمية. والوظيفة الأكثر هيمنة للكلمات العامية التي يستخدمها المذيعون هي إظهار الحميمية، بينما أقلها هي الإذلال. ويتأثر استخدام الألفاظ العامية في حد ذاته بموضوع الحديث في الإذاعة، والاتجاهات الاجتماعية المتزايدة ومرونة المذيع في استخدام الألفاظ العامية

## ABSTRAK

**Belladonna, Sri Ayu.** (2024). *Penggunaan Kata-Kata Slang oleh Penyiar Simfoni FM Malang pada Program English Day*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Rina Sari,M.Pd.

*Kata kunci: Variasi bahasa keradioan, jenis dan fungsi kata-kata slang*

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Dalam dunia kepenyiaran, penggunaan variasi bahasa menjadi hal yang penting dalam menciptakan komunikasi yang menarik perhatian pendengar. Salah satu variasi bahasa dalam dunia kepenyiaran adalah dengan menggunakan kata-kata slang. Hal ini serupa dengan apa yang dilakukan oleh penyiar radio Simfoni FM Malang pada program English Day. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis kata slang, dan mengetahui fungsi dari jenis-jenis slang words yang digunakan oleh penyiar radio Simfoni FM Malang pada program English Day. Metode dengan pendekatan case study digunakan dalam penelitian ini sebagai dasar untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Allan and Burridge (2006) untuk mengidentifikasi jenis dan fungsi slang yang digunakan dalam delapan rekaman siaran program English Day dari radio Simfoni FM Malang. Peneliti menemukan lima jenis slang words yaitu *fresh and creative*, *compounding*, *clipping*, *acronym* dan *imitative*. Jenis kata-kata slang yang paling dominan adalah *compounding*, sementara yang paling sedikit adalah *clipping*. Sedangkan, terdapat 4 fungsi slang words yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu *to express impression*, *to humiliate*, *to initiate relax conversation* dan *to show intimacy*. Fungsi kata-kata slang yang paling dominan yang digunakan oleh penyiar adalah *to show intimacy*, sedangkan yang paling sedikit adalah *to humiliate*. Penggunaan kata slang sendiri dipengaruhi oleh topik obrolan dalam siaran, tren sosial yang berkembang dan keluwesan penyiar dalam menggunakan kata-kata slang.

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

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

#### **A. Background of the Study**

Language plays an important role for radio announcers. Language serves as the main instrument of exchange through varied media such as electronic media, where radio is one of the oldest electronic communication media (Zhang, 2023). The use of language is important for announcers because it must be in accordance with the topic presented, the segmentation of listeners, the type of message conveyed and the impact that will arise from the presentation of the broadcast. With language human can convey a message, expression of feelings and thoughts (Wahyuni & Rosa, 2013). Thus, it is important for a radio announcer to pay attention to the language used so that information can be conveyed properly to listeners.

A radio announcer must have good and interesting speaking skills. The radio announcer is the spearhead of a radio station because the announcer can sell the selling point of the radio and the programs presented (Radjagukguk & Sidik, 2021). This is important because radio is an auditive massmedia. Listeners can only get information and entertainment through audio. Therefore, an announcer needs to have interesting language skills to be able to build listeners' imagination through words.

Informal language or casual language is language used in unofficial situations. It is generally used with relatives or people who have a close relationship with us, such as friends, family or people of the same age. According to Chaer and Agustina (2010), casual language is a variety of language used in unofficial situations. Casual language is often used by radio announcers because it can foster a sense of closeness with listeners and build a relaxed broadcast atmosphere. Thus, announcers can more easily convey the intended message, and listeners can easily receive the message conveyed. In addition, it is also easier for announcers to create interaction with listeners during broadcasts.

Slang words are one type of informal language that is often used by announcers. Slang is ungrammatical and popular language, stylistically inferior to formal and polite casual language (Allan & Burridge, 2006). Allan and Burridge (2006) categorize slang into fresh, creative, clipping, acronym, flippant, and imitative. Generally, slang words can be used in more intimate environments, such as with friends, family, peers and et cetera. By using slang, people show solidarity with their friends or relatives in order to minimize differences (Manurung, Heriansyah & Achmad, 2020). From several definitions of slang words according to experts, it can be concluded that slang words are a form of language that is informal in its use can reflect close relationships in the surrounding environment. The use of slang words by announcers makes the broadcast communication atmosphere more familiar, fun and easy to accept. By using slang words, radio announcers can visualize the information they want to convey more easily.

In this study, the researcher is an insider from the radio broadcasting environment. Insider research refers to when a researcher conduct research with populations of which they are also members (Kanuha, 2000) so that the researcher shares an identity, language, and experiential base with the study participants (Asselin, 2003). The researcher was one of the Simfoni FM announcers from 2021 to January 2024, so the researcher found various interesting linguistic phenomena to discuss. This makes it easier for researcher to dig deeper into the data collected and provide deeper interpretations of the processed data. Insider status often allows researcher to be accepted more quickly and more fully by participants. Therefore, participants are usually more open with researcher so that the data collected can be more in-depth (Sonya et.,al, 2009).

The announcers of Simfoni FM Malang often use slang words to build interesting communication in their broadcasts. Simfoni FM Malang is a community radio under the auspices of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Simfoni FM Malang has been established since December 5, 1998, until now it is listened to with a percentage of 50% students, 30% students, and 20% workers (SimfoniFM, Youtube, Simfoni FM, 2021). This community radio always provides information about education and religion topic supported by today's music hits. Until now, Simfoni FM has 17 broadcast programs, off-air activities such as training activities and also holds an announcer competition every year.

Simfoni FM radio announcers are active students of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The characteristics of Simfoni FM radio announcers

vary greatly. They have educational backgrounds, majors, faculties, focus of interest, skills, social backgrounds, such as city origin, regional ethnicity, native language used. From these differences, many linguistic phenomena arise. Especially during broadcasts that use English in the English Day (ED) program. People with different academic qualifications who have been privileged enough to be exposed to English language and culture would obviously be much better off than those who have not had such an opportunity (Zhang, 2023).

'English Day' is one of the 17 broadcast programs of Simfoni FM Malang campus radio. It is the only program that requires announcers to use English language in the broadcast. This program is routinely carried out every Wednesday at 6 - 8 p.m. English Day program has themes around education, social hot news, campus news and developing social trends. The 'English Day' announcer consists of two people, they have a different social background, academic background and level of English proficiency. This causes many unique linguistic phenomena that occur in Simfoni FM Malang's 'English Day' broadcast. One of them is the use of slang words. The use of slang words by the announcers also varies, started from the type, time of use and so on. In addition, because English Day announcers have different social backgrounds and English language level abilities, it is certainly the background for the variation of slang words used.

Research that examines the types and functions of slang words has been conducted previously in several fields. Slang words research has been conducted by Ghazali and Abdullah (2021) and Permata and Putra (2023), in the field of social

media, specifically on the Twitter and TikTok platforms. Both of these studies used Chapman's (1988) theory and Allan and Burridge's (2006) theory to investigate types, meaning and the function of slang words. The disadvantage found in this research is that, on this previous study, the researchers examined objects that did not fully use English, but rather mixed languages with Malay. Whereas this research uses full slang words in English.

Research on slang words in the field of learning has been conducted by Lutviana and Mafulah (2021). It investigated the use of slang words by 34 EFL students in Translation online class during one semester. This study shows the results that students are more freedom to use slang words with their peers than with their teachers. Slang words are closely related to human social relationships, as described in the research by Haqiq (2019) and Saffa (2022). These two studies used theory of Ance Though Kiesling (2004) and Moore (2004) that discuss about the stance in regards to its use in relationship to slang and also Patridge's (1950) theory to investigate the types of slang words. The results of these two studies are that slang words can make it easier for users to express themselves and their use is not influenced by gender.

Slang words in the field of advertising has also been studied by Liu, Gui and Dai (2019). This research uses the code switching theory of of Luna and Peeracchio (2005). The results of this study show that internet slang is able to persuade audiences in advertisements and increase audience's attention to brand awareness.

In addition, research on slang words in the field of cinema has been carried out by Manrung, Heriandyah and Achmad (2020), Delvary and Rosita (2023), Murthi,

Suastra and Krisnawati (2023) and Oktaviani and Agung (2023). Allan and Burridge's (2006) theory is used to examine the types and functions of slang words while Yule's (2010) theory is used to examine the types of word formation of slang words. The results of these studies show that the use of slang words is used to express certain moments and unfortunately the research conducted is not very in-depth because the type only identifies without deeper analysis. Therefore, the impact given to the readers is also not so significant.

From the previous studies, the researcher concludes that the use of slang words has been closely used by all levels of society, especially by young people. The phenomenon of using slang words also has various types, often found in daily conversations. However, it turns out that there are still rare studies that examine the types of slang words in the world of broadcasting even though in broadcasting, slang words are very often used by a broadcaster to build interesting communication. Even the use of slang words is also included as one of the announcer's strategies to build interesting communication. Thus, this gap is an interesting thing to research on the 'English Day' program at Simfoni FM radio in Malang. This research examines the types of slang words used by announcers and how slang words are developed by announcers to build interesting communication. The interesting thing about this research is that the announcers are students, who are carrying out their obligations in broadcasting, and 'English Day' program is also a medium of English learning practice for the announcers.

## **B. Research Question**

The researcher formulates the research questions into two research questions, as follows:

1. What are the types of slang words used by the announcers of Simfoni FM Malang on English Day Program?
2. How are the functions of slang words by the announcers of Simfoni FM Malang on English Day Program?

## **C. Significance of the Study**

This research gives practical contribution to announcers, especially Simfoni FM Malang announcers and other radio announcers, such as in the use of interesting and easy-to-understand language in broadcasts. To the announcers, they can know the types of slang and its functions in broadcasts. This research is also be useful for the readers. It can be a reference for those are interested in conducting further research in the field of slang words, as well as linguistic phenomena in the world of broadcasting.

## **D. Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this research focuses on the types and function of slang words by Simfoni FM Malang announcers on the "English Day" program. The English Day broadcast that is the focus of the research is in the period of October until December 2023. Meanwhile, this research did not focus on how does the word transform on slang word by the announcers.



## **E. Definition of the Key Terms**

In this part, the researcher defines several terms that are often used in this research to avoid misunderstandings from readers. The following are terms that often appear in this research.

1. **Slang** words are used a non-formal language that develops and used in social environments. Slang words are a form of informal language which is used by certain groups in society. Its use can create closer communication relationships because the language used is closely related to environmental phenomena. This is a common and widespread phenomenon in the social environment. Especially in non-formal contexts.

2. **Simfoni FM Malang** is a community radio under the auspices of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Simfoni FM Malang has been established since December 5, 1998, until now it is listened to with a percentage of 50% students, 30% students, and 20% workers

3. **English Day Program** is one of the 17 broadcast programs of Simfoni FM Malang campus radio.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter consists of theories used in this research. Various things are namely informal language, types of slang words, and function of slang words.

#### **A. Informal Language**

Informal language or casual language is language that is often used in the immediate environment. Casual language is the type of language used in informal situations (Chaer & Agustina, 2010). Informal English includes slang, taboo vocabulary, colloquialisms (Zubinova, 2022). Casual language is the type of language used in informal situations. In general, informal language consists of short sentences that tend to be used in personal, everyday communication. These types of languages function in both oral and written communication, characterized by friendliness and flexibility of expression. Examples include friends, family and casual coworkers. Informal language is more relaxed and spontaneous, and there are no specific rules for it. (Akhtursunova & Aubakirova, 2024).

Casual language has several characteristics that distinguish it from formal language. According to Akhtursunova and Aubakirova (2024), some of the characters are as follows:

1. The vocabulary used is basic and common, some contain idioms and slang words. For example, *I can't* whose formal language is *I cannot*.

2. The grammar used tends to be short and casual. In informal language, grammar rules are more flexible.
3. Politeness, in casual language politeness is not something that is too concerned, because its users tend to be more relaxed.
4. Tone, casual language sounds more relaxed and fun. This is because it is used when interacting with the closest relatives. Both in written form and in direct communication.

Casual language is very suitable for youth radio announcers. This is one example of the use of informal language in daily activities. The researcher concluded that this is because it is important for a radio broadcaster to build a relaxed atmosphere in the broadcast, build interaction and build visualization.

## **B. Function of Slang Words**

Slang refers to informal language that emerges and is utilized in social settings. It represents a type of casual language employed by specific groups within society. To examine the function of slang expressions, the complexity of slang expressions is immediately noticeable (Zhou & Fan, 2013). Impersonal functions, such as controlling emotional feelings, pursuing self-identity, and achieving politeness, are the basis of slang expressions. According to Allan and Burridge (2006), there are several functions of slang words, among others as follows:

1. To address, meaning speakers use slang words to address others and maintain their relationships.

2. To humiliate, to embarrass, means speakers use certain words to mock someone or something.
3. To initiate relax conversation, speakers who are close to their interlocutors tend to use certain vocabulary to make the conversation run more casually and they feel more comfortable.
4. To form intimate atmosphere, slang can be used as an alternative way to strengthen relationships between people who do not know each other so that they can reduce social distance and feel more comfortable,
5. To express impression, speakers often use slang to express their feelings.
6. To reveal anger, speakers who have a close relationship often use slang to express anger.
7. To show intimacy, speakers usually use formal language with strangers during conversations but prefer to use slang with friends to show the familiarity or solidarity of their social relationships.

From the explanation above, the researcher decides to use the theory of Allan and Burrige (2006) because the theory is very relevant for the researcher to investigate the function of slang words used by Simfoni FM Malang announcers in the 'English Day' program.

### **C. Types of Slang Words**

Slang words are commonly used by social groups, especially among young society. They are formed based on social phenomena or trends that are currently developed by a particular social group. Therefore, the use of slang words is also very closely related

to a social group so that massive use of slang words can more easily create interaction in communication.

There are various experts who have formulated various types of slang words, including Partridge (2004), Chapman (1988), and Allan and Burrige (2006). To analyze this research, the researcher uses the types of slang words based on Partridge (2004) and Allan and Burrige (2006).

Partridge (2004) divides the types of slang words based on the social environment in which the slang is used:

#### 1. Slang in Public Schools and Universities

The use of slang words in public schools and universities refers to both students and educators. There are two types of slang in public schools, as well as state schools and private schools, which have existed for almost two centuries (Partridge, 2004). Some examples of slang from public schools are "bonse head", "lying fella", and "what's the mat?". Slang words in universities differ from their use in public schools due to more mature social factors and colloquial language use that tends to be more academic among students. Some examples of slang terms or phrases used at university are "damn", "leccer", and "rude".

#### 2. Public-House Slang

This type of slang is a form of limited vocabulary. Public house slang refers to words or phrases used within the home, the general environment that replace the documented subject short vocabulary. As described by Partridge (2004), public house

slang is generally friendly, fun, and materialistic, but not cynical or rude. For example, *bottoms up* it means encourages someone to drink all of their drink in one go.

### 3. Society Slang

Society slang is a type of slang with a social connotation that is commonly used in everyday conversation. Slang is used in some forms by every social group, and as a result, certain terms or phrases become the property of that social group. Slang has become a defining aspect of many organizations in today's society. In dictionaries, the term "society slang" is frequently used to describe the world and how people live (Patridge, 2004) "See ya," "ASAP," and "vibes" are examples of social slang.

Types of slang words are explained in more detail and easier to understand by Allan and Burrige (2006). In contrast to Patridge (2004)'s explanation which groups types of slang words based on the environment in which they are used, Allan and Burrige (2006) actually group them based on the nature of the type of word itself.

According to Allan and Burrige (2006), slang words are divided into five criteria, as follows:

#### 1. Fresh and Creative

This type of slang words has new meanings from vocabulary, are imaginative, informal variations and are up to date words, or words that have been around for a long time but are not widely known by many people, so it is packaged and reused into one fresh and creative word. An example of this type of slang word is, lovey dovey, this word has the meaning of a relationship condition that describes an intimate

relationship. The word cray-cray shows that the slang word keeps improving by using new words created through imagination.

## 2. Compounding

These slang words consist of two or more words that have unrelated denotative meanings. Some examples are, *piece of cake* which means something that is easy to do. In fact, if we look at the denotative meaning per word, the examples have no correlation at all. Another example is *hit the books*, in denotative meaning the word means an order to hit the books, even though the slang words have the meaning of study.

## 3. Imitative

These slang words have the characteristic of imitating correct English or Standard English. These slang words can combine two words or combine a standard word. For example, *wanna* is an imitation of the word want to. Another example is *See ya*, which is an imitation of See you. *Gonna* is an imitation of going to.

## 4. Acronym

Acronyms are a type of slang words that are usually called abbreviations. Formed from a combination of letters, syllables or other components which are said to be an acronym. This type of slang indicates that slang words are formed by the first letter of each word in a phrase. Slang words are created by combining the initials of one or more words to form a new word which is then pronounced.

An example is ASAP which stands for As Soon As Possible. Or another example is LOL which stands for Laugh Out Loud.

## 5. Clipping

This type of slang words is when a word is deleted in one or several parts but still has the same meaning before the word was cut. Deletion of some parts of words in slang expressions is a form of use of imagination and an attempt to reach a definite point in communication. This imagination and effort only apply to certain groups or places. An example is *"I'll"* which comes from the word *"I will"*. Before and after it is reduced, the writing and pronunciation still have the same meaning. Another example is *bro*, which comes from the word *brother*. Both are the same term for a younger brother or close friend.

From the explanation of the types of slang words from several sociolinguistics above, the researcher decides to choose the theory of Allan and Burrige (2006). According to the theory of Allan and Burrige (2006), types of slang words are grouped based on the nature of the process results of the type of slang words. The researcher decides to use the theory of Allan and Burrige (2006) because this theory is more relevant and can answer the research questions well. Therefore, the researcher chooses the theory of Allan and Burrige (2006) to examine in more depth the types and function of slang words used by Simfoni FM Malang announcers on the 'English Day'.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter presents the research method used this research. This section includes research design, data source, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

This research is developed by qualitative research design with a case study approach. In accordance with the thoughts of Creswell (2018), who explains that the qualitative approach is research used to examine social phenomena. Meanwhile, a case study is a form of research to find cases that occur in a program, event activity, occur in individuals or groups and have a certain period of time. This is in line with the focus of the research conducted. The researcher focuses on the types and function of slang words by the announcers of the English Day program of Simfoni FM Malang on the period of October until December 2023.

#### **B. Research Instrument**

Research instrument is a tool used to collect data in research. One thing that is key or an important element in collecting data is the way to observe the behavior of participants in carrying out the activities under study (Creswell, 2018). In this study, the researcher is an insider researcher. For two years, the researcher experienced being a crew member as well as a broadcaster for Simfoni FM Malang radio, starting from

2021-2024. This makes the researcher more familiar with the regulations, characteristics, and broadcast programs of Simfoni FM. This is included in this research as a form of interpretation and in-depth information about Simfoni FM, especially the English Day program.

### C. Data Source

The data taken on this research are broadcast conversations of the announcers of English Day program of Simfoni FM Malang from October until December 2023. There are five announcers who participate in this research. Meanwhile, the data found in this research are slang words that appear in the broadcast recordings.

The following table contains the background of English Day program announcers:

No	Announcer	Age	Majors	Broadcast / Public Speaking Experience
1.	Riri	21 years old	Informatics Engineering	No one
2.	Naura	19 years old	English Literature	English Announcer since High School
3.	Alana	21 years old	Management	No one
4.	Affan	22 years old	English Education	No one
5.	Rania	19 years old	Psychology	Multilingual Master Ceremony since Junior High School

The table shows the age, major, public speaking experience, and of announcers Simfoni FM on English Day Program. Based on the table, all broadcasters belong to young people when viewed from their age range.

#### **D. Data Collection**

In collecting data, there are several steps taken by the researcher. First, the researcher asked for permission and approval from Simfoni FM Malang, especially to the On Air Manager and Director who have responsibility for the entire Simfoni FM On Air program. After approval, the researcher collected audio recordings of broadcasts recorded directly by broadcasters from October 2023 to December 2023. At this stage, the researcher coordinated directly with the broadcaster to collect the audio. The next step was the researcher transcribed the broadcast audio recordings, and identified the data using the theory of slang words by Allan and Burridge (2006). There are five types of slang words, namely Fresh and Creative, Compound, Imitative, Acronym, and Clipping.

#### **E. Data Analysis**

The researcher conducted several stages in analyzing the data. First, the researcher classified the types and functions of slang words used by the announcers of English Day program based on the theory of Allan and Burridge (2006) and analyzed them. The last step was that the researcher drew a conclusion after the findings and discussion of the research are found.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

The findings and discussion are presented in this chapter. They include analysis of data based on the theory of Allan and Burrige (2006) to determine slang words types and functions. This chapter is divided into two main sub-chapters. For the first part the researcher discuss types of slang words and the second part is the function of slang. It also includes a discussion of the research at the end of the chapter.

#### **A. Findings**

The researcher found 28 data types of slang words in 6 broadcast recordings of the English Day program. Based on the theory of Allan and Burrige (2006), the researcher found 5 types of slang words with different numbers of each type. The following table is the data:

**Table 4.1 Types of slang words by Simfoni FM announcers on English Day program**

<b>No</b>	<b>Types of slang words</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
1.	Fresh and creative	6
2.	Compounding	12
3.	Imitative	4
4.	Acronym	4

5.	Clipping	2
Total		28

Based on the table above, there are 28 slang words data with different types from the English Day broadcast from October to December 2023. The compounding type is the most common type found, namely 12 data. Fresh and creative is in the second position with the number of occurrences of 6. Furthermore, there are 4 imitative slang words found in the research. Then the similarly imitative, there are 4 data of acronym. Meanwhile, the least number of slang word clipping types was found, namely 2 data.

The result of the findings shows that there are four functions of slang words, used by the announcers of Simfoni FM Malang. They are, to address, to humiliate, to initiate relax conversation, to form intimate atmosphere, to express impression, to reveal anger, and to show intimacy. Meanwhile, there are three functions of slang words that are not found, namely to address, to form an intimate atmosphere, and to reveal anger. The following table is the data:

**Table 4. 2 Function of slang words by Simfoni FM announcers on English Day program**

No	Function of Slang Word	Frequency
1	To express impression	4
2	To show intimacy	19

3	To initiate relax conversation	4
4	To humiliate	1
Total		28

Based on the table above, there are 28 slang words used by announcers, with different functions. To show intimacy is the most common slang word function, namely 19 slang word. Meanwhile, the functions to express impression and to initiate relax conversation have the same number of 4 slang words. However, each of the four slang words is repeated with a different number of uses. Then, to humiliate was the least slang word function that appeared in this research data, there was only one slang word.

After finding the data, the researcher classified the data based on the theory used. In this section, the researcher analyzed more deeply the types and functions of slang words.

### 1) **Types of slang words by Simfoni FM announcers on English Day program**

There are 28 slang words grouped into five types in this research. They are fresh and creative, compounding, imitative, acronym and clipping. The data found were analyzed through two stages, namely by analyzing the context of the announcer's conversation situation and the second is by analyzing the types of slang words that appear.

#### **a. Fresh and creative**

Fresh and creative are slang word which has new meanings from vocabulary. They are imaginative, informal variations and are up to date words, or words that have been around for a long time but are not widely known by many people (Allan & Burridge, 2006).

The researcher found six slang words that categorized as the fresh and creative. Based on the data found, some slang words of this type are used repeatedly by the announcers. The slang words *uh-uh* repeat was twice, and slang words *self-reward* was repeatedly four times.

#### **Datum 1**

*Riri: Have you ever wanted to go to somewhere and you need to take a ride to the 'jalan utama', right?*

*Naura: Oh the main road, **uh-uh**, I see.*

*Riri: Yes, and there are so many ways that u can take, but also so many obstacles that you get.*

The datum appeared in the recording of the October 11, 2023 was broadcasted by Riri and Naura. Both of them broadcasted the English Day program with the theme,

“How is life like a google map?” In the conversation, Naura used the word *uh-uh* as a form of response that she understood what Riri explained. In addition, Naura used slang words *uh-uh* is also a sign that she wanted to continue listening to further information from her interlocutor without interrupting. From the entire broadcast recording, slang words *uh-uh* only appeared once. Slang words *uh-uh* are spontaneous, informal and commonly used with interlocutors who have a close relationship. Therefore, this word is included as the fresh and creative type of slang words

**Table 4. 3 Repeated use slang word of Uh-uh**

No	Uh-uh	Announcer	Date
1	Oh the main road, <i>uh-uh</i> , I see	Naura	11 October
2	<i>Uh-uh</i> I know	Riri	18 October

Although the two sentences above were spoken by different broadcasters, in different contexts, and on different dates, the use of the word **uh-uh** in both sentences still has the same meaning, which is a response of understanding or approval of what the interlocutor said. The word **uh-uh** is an example of a slang word that is fresh and creative because it is an informal expression that gives a new and creative feeling to communication.

## **Datum 2**

*Affan: Our random thought from everywhere and every time. We must make it straight not to go to something useless.*

*Riri: In other words you have to controll your mind, right?*

*Affan: Yes because our mind is actually our weapon, but when we used it not very well, it will become our enemy.*

*Riri: Yes that's right and you can use your daydreaming time before you go to sleep, like you wanna be in the future, because it is **manifesting**.*



Slang word of *manifesting* appeared in the recording of the English Day broadcast on October 18, 2023 by Riri and Affan. In the conversation, both of them were in the closing session of the segment. They concluded the conversation they had during the first segment of the broadcast. The topic of the conversation was 'daily random thought'. They conveyed that it is important to control our own thoughts so that the existing thoughts do not backfire on ourselves.

The word of *manifesting* is a word that has been used a lot lately on social media. For example, on Tiktok and Instagram, especially among young people. The use of this word is often associated with the concept of the belief that one can manifest desires through positive thinking and visualization. Therefore, the announcers used the word *manifesting* to more easily convey to listeners about the things they think will materialize if they think about it with positive thoughts and energy as well. The use of the slang word *manifesting* is more often used in informal contexts, and interacting with peers. Therefore, the word of *manifesting* is classified as fresh and creative type of slang words.

### **Datum 3**

*Affan: Do you know Paw patrol, guys?*

*Riri: It was an animation right?*

*Affan: Yes, it is my brother's favorite animation because he always watches it before going to school hahaha . You know in 3 weeks of release they had fifty million dollars and the rating is 6.0 from 2000 people.*

*Riri: 6.0 from 2000 people, I think it deserve **ten per ten**.*

*Affan: Yeah hahaha*

The conversation is a recording of Affan and Riri's broadcast on October 18, 2023. In that session, they brought up the topic of entertainment that was trending on

social media. In addition, they also talked about the top song of the week, top billboard chart, top box movie and top concert lately. Both of them also explained the reasons why the entertainment could be a trending topic at the time. To clarify the information to the listeners, they also gave their scores, opinions and ratings. One way is by Riri using the slang word *ten out of ten*.

The slang word of *ten out of ten* is a popular expression these days as a way for someone to rate something. In addition, *ten per ten* is commonly used on informal occasions. This expression is a new way of conveying one's assessment of something that is perfect. In the past, to express this expression, one would use the words like *perfect*, *awesome* and so on. Therefore, *ten per ten* is categorized the fresh and creative type.

#### **Datum 4**

*Riri: Have you ever heard Grown's Up?*

*Affan: No, I don't know.*

*Riri: Oh my gosh, sure a lot of people don't know Grown's Up*

*Affan: So why it becomes your comfort movie?*

*Riri: I don't know because i feel like so **healing**, and the actor is Adam Sandler.*

The dialogue above was a recording of the English Day broadcast on October 18, 2023, by Affan and Riri. During the session, both of them were talking about their favorite movies that they liked to watch during the holidays. In accordance with the context above, they also told a little about why they liked their favorite movies. During the session, Riri, one of the announcers, expressed that she felt something refreshing when she watched her favorite movie. She expressed it by using the slang word *healing*.

The word of *healing* is a slang word that belong to the fresh and creative type. This is because the slang word *healing* is a new vocabulary that is very widely used these days, especially among young people. This slang word *healing* refer to the expression of the context of emotional pleasure. In addition, the slang word of *healing* is often associated with various things that refers to fulfilling the mental health of the speakers. In the conversation above, Riri used the slang word of *healing* to express that when she watched the movie Grown Ups, she felt an emotional pleasure in herself. The word of *healing* was also used to make it easier for listeners to understand what she was saying.

#### **Datum 5**

*Naura: One of them is getting my attention. For example, my roman empire is who's going to be my first boyfriend? Who's going to get my family's approval? Well, actually I talk about that a lot too, because I wonder who's going to be my boyfriend, like who's going to marry like one day.*

*Riri: Well, rather than being calls roman empire, I think from what you saw before, it's not roman empire, but more like what you think, about lot and it's more like overthinking right?*

*Naura: But maybe she talked it to, like her friends or she told her friends or her family about that, so maybe it's her roman empire because she is talking about every where.*

*Riri: Oh, my gosh, she seems like a **hopeless romantic**.*

The dialogue above was from the English Day broadcast on October 25, 2023, by Naura and Riri. In the recording, they presented a broadcast topic about a trend that was currently hot on TikTok, namely Roman Empire. Roman Empire was a term used to ask someone about the ideal person they often thought of. The announcers shared that many people followed the trend by creating content containing similar questions, such as "Who will be able to be my partner after being single for a long time?" Many people followed the content repetitively, making the person seem very hopeful and

resigned at the same time. This condition was called hopeless romantic. Riri used the term *hopeless romantic* to more easily describe the condition of a person described by Naura so that the listeners could more easily understand what they were explaining in the broadcast.

The slang word *hopeless romantic* is a new vocabulary that is widely used since it is featured in a song. The term *hopeless romantic* refers to the condition of someone who desperately wants to have the romantic relationship they desire but, in fact, does not, so they eventually resign themselves to the condition of their romance. Therefore, the slang word *hopeless romantic* is categorized as fresh and creative because it is a new vocabulary from a song that is finally commonly used by people in general.

#### **Datum 6**

*Naura: I didn't really get good scores on this mid -test, but I still like give to myself **self-reward**. Like I am go to shopping, I buy some books. Because I think by doing that, I say that to myself, that's okay I will do better next time, but let me take a rest a bit.*

*Alana: Can relate, so yeah maybe we have to have that thing, yes, mindset.*

*Naura: Well ,how about you, Sobat Muda?*

*Alana: Tell us how do you do your self-reward? Please tell us on our Instagram @simfonifmmalang.*

The dialogue above was excerpted from a segment of the English Day program aired on November 1, 2023. The main topic of Naura and Alana's conversation was the *self-reward* they gave themselves after doing the mid-term exam. Naura used the slang word of *self-reward* to make the conversation more relaxed and to make it easier for the listeners to understand what she meant. In addition, Alana also participated in building interactions with her listeners by inviting them to share the *self-reward* they used to give themselves after undergoing midterm exams.

The word of *self-reward* used in conversations is a slang word that belongs to the fresh and creative type. *Self-reward* is included in this type because it is a new vocabulary that has emerged and is popularly used in social circles, ranging from young people to adults. *Self-reward* is a slang word that means a reward to oneself as a form of positive reinforcement and motivation given after someone completes something hard. In studies, it was found that announcers use the slang word *self-reward* repeatedly on any given day, including November 1. The following table is the data:

**Table 4. 4 Repeated use slang word of self reward**

No	Self reward	Announcer
1	In previous segment we talk about <i>self-reward</i> .	Naura
2	Please tell us about what your <i>self-reward</i> .	Naura
3	That's called <i>self-reward</i> or money reward.	Alana
4	I didn't really get good scores on this mid test, but I still like give to myself <i>self-reward</i> like I am go to shopping, I buy some books.	Naura

#### **b. Compounding**

Compounding is a slang word that consists of two or more words that have unrelated denotative meanings. From the data, the researcher found twelve slang words of compounding. This type of slang words is the most common type compared to other types of slang words. In addition, there are slang words used repeatedly. For example, slang word of *feeling blue* used twice. For more details, the researcher explains the data in the following analysis:

## Datum 7

*Affan: The Dead Reckoning part one, you know. Yeah.*

*Riri: Uh-uh I know*

*Affan: Of course I want to watch it, but I haven't because I didn't have much time for that.*

*Riri: Yeah, cause you're too **busy for bad***

*Affan: Hahaha, I know.*

The conversation above was an excerpt of Affan and Riri's English Day broadcast on October 18, 2023. Both of them brought up the theme of favorite movies on the broadcast. In the context of the conversation, they shared their favorite movies. However, unfortunately, there was one movie that Affan had not been able to watch even though he really wanted to. Riri responded to Affan's expression with the slang phrase *busy for bad*. The slang phrase did not mean a state of being busy with bad things, but *busy for bad* meant that Affan had a very busy schedule.

The slang word "*busy for bad*" consists of three words that are not related in meaning to each other. The word "*busy*" means a situation having a lot to do or a condition that requires working on something. The word "*for*" is used to show who is intended to have or use something or where something is intended to be put. Meanwhile, the last word, "*bad*," means an unpleasant situation or one full of problems. The three words combine to form a new vocabulary with a new meaning. In the recording of the English Day broadcast, the slang word "*busy for bad*" has the meaning of a very busy condition. Therefore, the slang word "*busy for bad*" is included in the compounding type because it consists of three words that have no relationship but form a new meaning.

## Datum 8

*Alana: Well, I love the vibes because you know, it's crowded there are so many people there celebrating new year. Counting down from ten to one, and then say happy new year!*

*Naura: Yeah, oh my God, so fun!*

*Alana: That's an extrovert family thingy to do, but not my family.*

*Naura: What your family do at the end of the year?*

*Alana: We sometimes maked instant popcorn and we just sitting down in front of the tv and watch horror movies, and then by at 10.p.m. we just slept. Yeah, cause we kinda a **sleepy head**.*

Alana and Naura were the English Day announcers on November 1, 2023, who brought up the topic of New Year's celebrations in their broadcast. In the snippet of conversation above, both of them shared their New Year's Eve habits with their families. It could be seen that Alana was more dominant in the conversation and told about her experience of celebrating New Year's Eve with her family. Alana revealed that she and her family were not used to waiting for the turn of the year because her family was easily sleepy and preferred to sleep on New Year's Eve. She used the term *sleepy head* for her family's habit.

The slang word "*sleepy head*" consists of two words that have no connection to each other but form a new meaning. The first word means the condition of a person ready to go to sleep, while the second word refers to the uppermost part of the body, located above the neck, that houses the eyes, nose, mouth, and brain. The two words of "*sleepy head*" have meanings that are not related to each other, but when combined, they have a new meaning. "*Sleepy head*" refers to a person who is often sleepy or lethargic. Therefore, the slang word "*sleepy head*" is categorized as a compounding type.

## **Datum 9**

*Naura: So, in the previous talk, we talked about self-reward, and this time you know what it's almost end of the year. End of 2023.*

*Alana: Yeah, it's kind of like a **woosh time** so fast. Like it's almost the end of the year*

*Naura: Yes, it's almost 2024.*

*Alana: I do like I'm not doing nothing this year.*

The snippet of conversation above was a recording of the English Day broadcast on November 1, 2023, by Alana and Naura. Both of them brought up the topic of New Year's Eve habits that were usually done with family. In the context of the conversation above, the announcers used the slang word *woosh time* as an expression that 2023 had passed very quickly. Therefore, Alana expressed it by using the slang word of *woosh time*.

*Woosh time* consists of two vocabulary words that, when they are individually, has no connection of meaning. However, because they are combined, they form a new meaning. The first word is *woosh*, which refers to a word that mimick or express the actual sound of speed, such as a train. The second word, *time*, mean the period or duration that can be measured, regulated, and observed in daily life. However, *woosh time* meant time that passed very quickly. Since the two words form a new meaning, *woosh time* is classified as a **compounding** type.

## **Datum 10**

*Naura: But more in real life, my version of gentleman is the person who can, like, make a time, for us to meet, to have a quality time. Even though it's just like, short moment. Even though it's just like going to brunch together or dinner together or just like grab a coffee.*

*Riri: Yeah, I see*

*Naura: How about you?*

*Riri: Well, I bet your **love language** is spending time together right?*

*Naura: Hahaha..... yes, of course.*

The conversation above was from one of Naura and Riri's English Day broadcast sessions on November 15, 2023. The theme presented was a term that was currently



trending on TikTok, namely gentleman. In this context, gentleman referred to a man who, for them, had a good attitude, was sweet, and aligned with what they wanted. In accordance with the conversation above, Naura described the criteria for the gentleman she liked. The criteria referred to the way she wanted to feel loved by someone she liked. Riri used the slang term *love language* to express it.

*Love language* is categorized as a type of slang word **compounding** because each word does not have a meaning that was inherently related to the other but formed a new meaning when they are combined. The first word is *love*, mean a feeling of affection or care for someone or something, especially family, friends, and partners. However, the second word is *language*, refer to a system of communication in speaking and writing used by people in a particular region. When the two words are combined, *love language* mean the way a person expres and receive love to and from others.

## **Datum 11**

*Naura: Well Sobat Muda, you're still on English Day, Yay finally it's Wednesday again. Well how do you feel right now?*

*Riri: I kind of **feel blue** today because of the weather, yeahh how about you?*

*Naura: Well, me too I feel a bit unwell today because of the weather.*

The dialogue above was an except from an English broadcast on November 15, 2023. The context of the conversation was that both of them opened a new segment program session by starting small talk, asking how each other was doing and what they were feeling at that moment. Riri, as the announcer, expressed her feelings by using the slang word of *feel blue*. In this context, Riri indicated that she was not feeling very happy because the weather had been cloudy all day.

The slang word of *feel blue* is classified as a **compounding** type of slang word. Feel blue is a phrase or a combination of two words that has a unified meaning. Even though each of these words, when they are separated, has no meaning related to each other. The first word is *feel*, mean an experience or form of emotion from a certain feeling. While the second word *blue*, is an adjective that refers to the color of an object. *Feel blue* is a slang term whose meaning is a feeling of sadness, being upset, or lack of enthusiasm. The slang word of *feel blue* is usually used for someone who is not feeling well.

Apart from the conversation above, the slang word of *feel blue* appeared twice in the study. The following table is data:

**Table 4. 5 Repeated use slang word of feeling blue**

No	Feeling Blue	Announcer	Date
1	I kind of <i>feel blue</i> today because of the weather, yeahh how about you?	Riri	15 November
2	But I don't know why suddenly the atmosphere like <i>feels so blue</i> suddenly.	Riri	6 December

The two sentences, although they appeared different conversational contexts, both used the slang term *feel blue* to express sadness. In the first sentence, “I kind of *feel blue* today because of the weather, yeahh how about you?”, the announcer attributed her feeling of sadness to the weather conditions. In the second sentence, “But

I don't know why the atmosphere suddenly *feel so blue*,” the announcer expressed that the atmosphere suddenly felt sad for no apparent reason. Although the situations behind these feelings were different, the use of the term *feel blue* was consistent in describing a gloomy or moody emotional state. Moreover, *feel blue* is a slang word of **compounding**, where two existing words, feel and blue, are combined to create a new meaning referring to a sad feeling.

## **Datum 12**

*Naura: Well actually, I finished one project for this final exam, and how about you Riri?*

*Riri: Glad to hear that, well seem here today I finished one project. The lecturer is **pretty killer**. Not that killer, he's actually kind but I don't know why I always have some problems with my lecturer, so yeahh hahaha.*

*Naura: Oh, my gosh!*

*Riri: Well, it's okay in this segment I think we will talk baout the final exam.*

The piece of talk above was taken from the recording of the English Day broadcast on December 6, 2023. Naura and Riri as announcers at that time brought the theme of final exams in their broadcast. In accordance with the theme, they were at that time undergoing the final exam of the lecture semester. Both of them told each other about their feelings when undergoing final exams. Riri said that she completed an exam project but the lecturer she faced was quite fierce, she described the lecturer as not as friendly as lecturers in general. She used the slang word *pretty killer* to nickname the lecturer.

The slang word *pretty killer* is two words that have no continuous meaning with each other. However, because they are put together, it eventually produces a new meaning. The first word of the phrase, *pretty*, is an adjective that describes someone's charming physique. The second word, *killer*, is literally means someone who kills or

something that kills. Meanwhile, the slang word *pretty killer* means a nickname for someone who is very fierce, unfriendly, assertive and feared by many people. For this reason, *pretty killer* is a slang word categorized into the **compounding** type.

### **Datum 13**

*Rania: Please, share your feelings with someone close to you. It helps a lot. Like when I have a negativity thought, it's contaminated by other people. It's better to tell my friends about it. Like it's something like that.*

*Riri: But you have to make sure that the friends that you talk to, that you share what you feel is not the **toxic friend**, right?*

*Rania: Yes, that's right, that's correct.*

The snippet of conversation above was taken from the recording of the English Day broadcast on November 22, 2023. In the broadcast, the theme of how to handle overthinking became the main topic they talked about. In accordance with the conversation above, Rania explained her own way of how she handled the bad thoughts she thought, namely by telling her closest friend. Then Riri responded and reminded her that she could tell her complaints as long as it was not to a friend whose behavior was not good. However, she used the slang word **toxic friend** to describe a friend whose behavior is not good.

The slang word **toxic friend** belongs to the **compounding** type. This is because the two words have no continuity of meaning with each other. The first word of the slang word means an object that contains poison and can harm living things. Meanwhile, the second word of the slang word means someone you know well, who is not a family member or blood relation. Meanwhile, the meaning of the slang word **toxic friend** is a friendship that is very unpleasant and not good, especially how to influence others in a dishonest way. Thus, it can again be clarified that the slang word **toxic friend** is

included in the compounding category because the words **toxic** and **friend** each has a different meaning, but when they are combined, form a new meaning that describes a very unpleasant and harmful friendship relationship, especially through dishonest influence.

#### **Datum 14**

*Riri: Talking about **comforting foods**, we have different foods that we like to eat when it's raining outside.*

*Naura : Well, what is that? What is that?*

*Riri: Mine is that hot coffee with bread? And yours is noodles, right?*

*Naura: Yes, noodles with hot soup in it, and there are still so many foods you can eat when it's raining outside.*

The dialogue above was an excerpt from the recording of the English Day broadcast on November 8, 2023. In the conversation, Riri and Naura were talking about their favorite foods that they liked to eat when it rained. Riri started the topic by mentioning the *comforting foods* she liked during rainy weather and noted that she liked hot coffee with bread, while Naura preferred noodles with hot soup. Naura added that there were many other foods that were good to eat when it rained.

To make the conversation more relaxed and relatable, Riri used the slang word of *comforting food* to describe food that provided a sense of comfort and warmth according to the context of the rain. Comforting food is a slang term that is grouped into compounding types. This is because the slang word of comforting food consists of two words, each of which has a different meaning. The word *comforting* refers to something that can make someone feel comfortable and not worried. Meanwhile the word of *food* refers to something that is eaten by living things. The slang word of *comforting food* has a new meaning, namely home-cooked food that is made in a simple

way and had a delicious taste. Usually, *comfort food* also refers to food that is safe to eat by someone at certain times and occasions. Therefore, the slang word *comfort food* is included in the **compounding** type of slang word.

### **Datum 15**

*Naura: Like it's almost the end of the year. Yes, it's almost 2024. I do like, I'm not, I'm nothing this year.*

*Alana: Like I do nothing, and then **time flies**, and then time flies and it's like, oh, my God!*

*Naura: What should I do in the end of the year?*

*Alana: We have actually, at the end of the year, it's famous with like Christmas and then celebrations and New Year's.*

The conversation above was a piece of the English Day broadcast on November 1st, 2023. In this conversation, Naura and Alana talked about how fast time had passed, expressing their surprise that 2023 was ending soon and changing to 2024. Naura felt like she had not done anything all year, while Alana expressed the same feeling by saying that time had passed so quickly and suddenly it was almost the end of the year. Naura then asked what should be done at the end of the year, and Alana added that the end of the year was famous for Christmas and New Year celebrations. Alana expressed this feeling by using the slang word *time flies*.

*Time flies* is a slang term categorized into the **compounding** type. This is because the slang word consists of two words, each of which has no inherent meaning related to the other. The first word was *time* referring to everything related to time, such as minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years, and so on. The second word is the plural of the word "fly." Meanwhile, *time flies* form a new meaning, which is an expression indicating that time was going really fast.

## Datum 16

*Riri: It's kind of hard because me personally, i rarely wear red because it's such like a bold color, and you know, when you wear red you look so outstanding.*

*Naura: Oh I see. All the attention will go to you because your outfit is so **eye catching**, the color so **eye catching**. But it is great, so for red color outfit, you can wear red lipstick so that it matches your outfit and your lipstick.*

*Naura: Oh yeah, so it's red on red look, but you can wear another color.*

The conversation above was taken from a snippet of the English Day broadcast conversation on December 6, 2023. In accordance with the context of the conversation, Riri and Naura discussed how using outfits and makeup in the color red would make one's appearance more striking. Then, Naura described striking or expressed it by using the slang word of *eye-catching*.

*Eye catching* is one of the slang terms categorized as **compounding**. This is because the first and second words does not have meanings that correlation with each other. The first word is *eye*, referred to the organ of living beings used to see, while the second word is *catching* (or *catch*), is a verb that mean to stop and hold a moving object or person, especially in one's hands. Meanwhile, *eye-catching* refers to something that attract attention because it has certain special elements. By forming this new meaning, the slang word of *eye-catching* is classified as a **compounding** type.

## Datum 17

*Riri: Alright, as what I promised you before, I'm going to spill my **comfort movie**. Yeah, that I watch every holiday.*

*Affan: What is that?*

*Riri: Have you ever heard Grown's Up? You know?*

*Affan: No, I don't know.*

The conversation mentioned above was taken from the English Day broadcast on October 18, 2023. The announcers were talking about the movies they liked to watch

during the holidays. Riri and Affan discussed the movies they had watched during the holidays. Riri wanted to reveal her favorite movie that she had often watched every holiday. Riri used the slang word of *comfort movie* to describe a movie that provided a sense of comfort and became a favorite to watch repeatedly, especially during the holidays.

*Comfort movie* is a slang word that belong to the **compounding** type. This is because each of these words has no correlation of meaning with each other. The first word is *comfort*, refers to the state of being physically relaxed and free from pain; the state of having a pleasant life, with everything one needed. While the second word is *movie*, refers to a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that told a story, watched in a movie theater or on a television or other device. Meanwhile, *comfort movie* forms a new meaning, namely the term for a movie that can make someone feel better and provide pleasant emotions for the audience. With the new meaning forms from the term *comfort movie*, the slang word is categorized into the **compounding** type.

### **Datum 18**

*Naura: So how about you, Sobat Muda?*

*Alana: What do you do at the end of the year? Maybe with your family, your partner or maybe your crush, oh my god, so sweet!*

*Naura: So tell us to our instagram at @simfonifmmalang.*

The dialogue above is a conversation clip from the English Day broadcast on November 1, 2023. Naura and Alana were talking about what the listeners would do on



New Year's Eve holiday. Meanwhile, Alana expressed herself by saying *so sweet* when imagining spending New Year's Eve with the person she liked.

*So sweet* is a slang word that belongs to the **compounding** type. This is because the meaning that arises in the context of the conversation is not the real meaning. The first word is *so*, refers to such a great degree. While the meaning of the second word is *sweet*, is something that contains a lot of sugar, which can be felt by the taste buds. Meanwhile, *so sweet* in the context of the conversation above refers to a romantic situation of spending time with a loved one. Therefore it forms a new meaning and is not the real meaning, *so sweet* in the conversation above is categorized into the compounding type. The dialogue above was a conversation clip from the English Day broadcast on November 1, 2023. Naura and Alana were talking about what the listeners will do on New Year's Eve holiday. Meanwhile, Alana expressed herself by saying *so sweet* when she imagined spending New Year's Eve with the person she liked.

### **c. Imitative**

Imitative is type of slang word that has the characteristic of imitating correct English. They are generally combined with letters or other words that are not standard words. This slang word combines two words or uses a standard English word. Imitative slang is created by imitating the sound, rhythm or structure of existing words. These words often appear because they sound funny, interesting and easier to pronounce so they are very suitable for use with people who have a close relationship.

In this research, there are four data which are imitative slang words, which is the largest type of data found. Based on the data, there are 4 slang words that are the same with the number of occurrences in different broadcasts. Some of them are explained below:

### **Datum 19**

*Riri: The all new Simfoni 101.7FM, the power hits station, well Sobat Muda comeback again with Affan and Riri.*

*Affan : Yes, it's Wednesday tonight, and of course we're **gonna** accompany you till 8 pm*

*Riri: So don't go anywhere, keep streaming on [www.simfonifm.com](http://www.simfonifm.com)*

The short dialogue above was the opening of the English Day broadcast on December 13, 2023. In the context of the conversation, the announcers opened the broadcast with a friendly greeting, provided information about the broadcast hours, and invited listeners to continue listening to them through online web streaming. They used informal, friendly, and easy-to-understand language. One of them used the slang word of *gonna*.

*Gonna* is a slang word that grouped into the **imitative** type. The slang word of *gonna* is result from a quick and informal pronunciation of the phrase "going to." In everyday conversation, people often combine words to speak faster and more efficiently. Affan did the same in the data above. Meanwhile, the word of going to and *gonna* had the same meaning of wanting to do something in the future. With these criteria, the slang word *gonna* is grouped into the **imitative** category. Based on the research conducted, the slang word of *gonna* appeared quite frequently. It was found

that the announcers used the slang word *gonna* 11 times, as stated in the following table:

**Table 4. 6 Repeated slang word of gonna**

No	Slang Word Gonna	Announcer	Date
1.	We're <i>gonna</i> back after this one, so keep stay tune on <a href="http://www.simfonifm.com">www.simfonifm.com</a> .	Riri	18 October
2.	Yap, we're <i>gonna</i> talk about that on this segment.	Riri	18 October
3.	I'm <i>gonna</i> spill but after this, <i>Sobat muda</i> , so stay tune.	Riri	18 October
4.	We're <i>gonna</i> talk about interesting topic.	Naura	25 October
5.	Are you curious what we're <i>gonna</i> talk about this segment?	Riri	25 October
6.	Oh that's so good, you're <i>gonna</i> eat that when rain day.	Riri	8 November
7.	We're <i>gonna</i> give you recommendation.	Riri	8 November
8.	We're <i>gonna</i> spill it after this.	Riri	8 November
9.	We're <i>gonna</i> talking a lot about how to manage our negativity thought.	Rania	22 November

10.	We're <i>gonna</i> tell you about our mid test, <i>Sobat muda</i> .	Riri	6 December
11.	Yes, it's Wednesday tonight, and of course we're <i>gonna</i> accompany you till 8 p.m.	Affan	13 December

## Datum 20

Naura: *I know about Roman Empire, it pops up a lot on my FYP.*

Riri: *Um, mine, I think mine is filled with religious content.*

Naura: **Oh my gosh**, masyallah.

Riri: *Hahaha also local café in Malang.*

The dialog above was taken from a piece of the English Day broadcast on October 25, 2023. Naura and Riri presented a theme about popular trends on TikTok at that time. In the conversation, they shared stories about the content that often appears on each other's TikTok homepage. Apparently, the content that appeared on their homepage is very different. Naura used the slang word *oh my gosh* to expressed her admiration for the content that often appears on Riri's TikTok homepage.

The slang word *oh my gosh* is a type of slang word that is categorized into **imitative**. *Oh my gosh* itself is a modification of the word "oh my god" which is used to express something amazing. However, the modification create a similar, softer and more polite sound. Although *oh my gosh* is an imitation of the word oh my god, both have the same meaning and function of use. That is, as a form of expression of amazement because of something. For this reason, *oh my gosh* is categorized as a type of **imitative** slang word.

Based on the research conducted, the researcher found that the announcers used the slang word *oh my gosh* 5 times. The following table is the data:

**Table 4. 7 Repeated slang word of oh my gosh**

No	Slang Word Oh My Gosh	Announcer	Date
1.	Do you know about that movie? <i>Oh my gosh</i>	Riri	18 October
2.	<i>Oh my gosh</i> , i'm sure a lot of people don't know Grows Up	Riri	18 October
3.	<i>Oh my gosh</i> , that was fantastic	Riri	18 October
4.	<i>Oh my gosh</i> , she seems like a hopeless romantic.	Riri	25 October
5.	<i>Oh my gosh</i>	Naura	6 December

## Datum 21

*Naura: Yeah, oh my god, so fun!*

*Alana: That's an extrovert family **thingy** to do, but not my family.*

*Naura: What your family do at the end of the year?*

*Alana: We sometimes making instant popcorn and we just sitting down in front of the tv and watching horror movies, and then by at 10.pm we just slept. Yeah, cause we kinda a sleepy head.*

On November 1, 2023, Alana and Naura were broadcasting English Day and discussed the topic of New Year's Eve in their broadcast. In the conversation above, the two shared their New Year's Eve traditions with their families. Alana was more active in the conversation, sharing how she and her family celebrated New Year's Eve.

Alana explained that her family is not used to waiting for the turn of the year because they tend to get sleepy quickly and prefer to sleep.

The slang word *thingy* belongs to the category of slang word **imitative** which comes from the word “thing” and imitates its basic form and meaning with the addition of the suffix “-y”. The word “thing” itself refers to an object. In the context of the conversation above, it refers to the family's extroverted habits. By adding “-y”, slang word *thingy* is formed, which still retains the basic meaning of “thing” but give it a more informal or familiar feel. Furthermore, *thingy* is an example of an imitative slang word, as it imitates the original word with slight modifications to create a different impression.

Based on the research conducted, the slang word **thingy** was used by the announcers three times. The repeated use was done by the same broadcaster, on the same broadcast schedule on November 1, 2023. However, it has a different chat context. The following table is the data:

**Table 4.8 Repeated slang word of thingy**

No	Slang Word <b>Thingy</b>	Announcer
1	That’s an extrovert family <i>thingy</i> to do, but not my family.	Alana
2	Maybe you just watching movie, listening music and it's basic like another <i>thingy</i> .	Alana
3	Yes, we're going have KKN <i>thingy</i> .	Alana

The three sentences above show the use of the word *thingy* in different contexts, but they all emphasize that *thingy* was a slang word imitative of the word “thing”. In the first sentence, “That's an extrovert family *thingy* to do, but not my family,” the word *thingy* was used to describe a typical activity done by extrovert families. In the second sentence, “Maybe you just watch movies, listen to music and it is basic like another *thingy*. ” The slang word of *thingy* refers to common activities such as watching movies or listening to music. In the third sentence, “Yes, we're going to have KKN *thingy*. The word *thingy* was used to refer to an activity related to KKN.

Despite the different contexts, the use of *thingy* in all the sentences remain consistent as an informal form of “thing”, suggesting that *thingy* is an imitative slang word that mimics and modifies the original word “thing” to give it a more casual or familiar feel.

## **Datum 22**

*Alana: At the end of the year, it's famous with like Christmas and then celebrations and New Year's celebrate, and **holiyay** of course the most waiting.*

*Naura: Yeah, the most waiting time. So here we're going to tell you like ideas, what can you do at the end of the year.*

*Alana: So, it's not boring, yeah.*

The piece of conversation above was taken from the recording of the English Day broadcast on December 6, 2023. Alana and Naura presented the theme of several activities that can be done during the Christmas and New Year holidays. As in other English Day broadcasts, the announcers were built interesting and familiar communication to their listeners by using informal language. One form of this is by using slang words like Alana did, namely using the slang word of *holiyay*.

The slang word *holiyay* used by Alana is an example of imitative slang. It is derived from the word “holiday” and mimics its original form and meaning with slight changes. The addition of “yay” at the end of the word “holiday” makes it more cheerful and enthusiastic, reflecting the sense of joy and excitement often associated with holidays. The original meaning of the word *holiyay* remains the same, as a time of vacation, but with this change, it adds more excitement and enthusiasm. This shows how slang could create a different effect or feeling by taking existing words and changing them slightly.

#### **d. Acronym**

Acronym is formed from a combination of letters, syllables or other components. This type of slang words is the least of the data found. There are only 4 acronyms that appear in the data, and there is 1 slang word acronym that appears twice in different broadcasts. The explanation is as follows:

#### **Datum 23**

*Naura: I know about Roman empire, it pops up a lot on my **FYP**.*

*Riri: Um, mine, I think mine is filled with religious content.*

*Naura: Oh, my gosh, masyallah.*

*Riri: Hahaha also local café in Malang.*

The dialog above was taken from English Day broadcast on October 25, 2023. Naura and Riri brought up the theme of trends that were hot on TikTok at the time. In accordance with the conversation above, both of them told each other the content that often appeared on their respective TikTok homepages, and it turned out that the content that appeared from the two homepages was very different. To make it easier to mention the homepage, Naura used the slang word *FYP* instead of homepage.



Slang word of *FYP* means a page that displayed recommended TikTok video content with great potential to reach audiences. This slang word also refers to content that frequently appeared on the homepage of TikTok users. The slang word *FYP* is formed from the initial letters of several words, namely F from the word For, Y from the word You and P from the word Page. The *FYP* slang word is categorized as an **acronym** type slang word because it is formed from a combination of prefix letters from several words.

The slang word *FYP* appeared twice in the study. *FYP* in this study was used by different announcers, with different broadcast schedules, and different conversation contexts. The following table is the data:

**Table 4. 9 Repeated slang word FYP**

No	Slang Word FYP	Announcer	Date
1	Do you know tren on <i>FYP</i> Tiktok?	Riri	18 October 2023
2	I know about roman empire, it pops up a lot on my <i>FYP</i>	Naura	25 October 2023

Although the two sentences above appear in different contexts, both uses the acronym-type slang word *FYP*. *FYP* stood for “For Your Page” on TikTok.

## **Datum 24**

*Affan: After one week released, the film got total gross \$93 million.*

*Riri: Oh my gosh, that was fantastic.*

*Affan: And not just that, after one week of release, it is right now on the number one of top box office at Unites States. Yes, it is based on **IMDb**.*

The conversation above was taken from the English Day broadcast on October 18, 2023. The theme they were talking about Taylor Swift's world tour concert which was in the news everywhere, even on TikTok. As seen from the conversation above, Affan explained about the nominal sales of Taylor Swift's concert tickets which were fantastic. He also added that the information he got was accurate, which was sourced from *IMDb*. *IMDb* was an application that could help to get popular and authoritative information in the world for movie content, TV, celebrities and other popular entertainment news.

*IMDb* stands for Internet Movie Database which is a slang word of the **acronym** type. Acronyms usually form words that can be pronounced as a whole word, and in this case, *IMDb* can be pronounced as I-M-D-B. IMDb is widely used to make it easier for speakers to represent the context of the Internet Movie Database.

## **Datum 25**

*Riri: Most of the Swifties are girls from what I know, yeah of course mostly my girlfriends are swifties.  
Affan: You know, sometimes there are boys too, but I think maybe they are **FOMO**, Fear Of Missing Out.  
Riri: Yes, I know, but everyone has their music taste.*

The above conversation was taken from the English Day recording on October 18, 2023. In the conversation, Riri and Affan talked about Taylor Swift's world concert fame which became a trend and her songs were also on the rise at that time. In accordance with the piece of conversation above, Riri mentioned that most of Taylor Swift's fans that she knows are girls, especially her female friends who are many “swifties” or the name of Taylor Swift's fans. Affan added that there are also boys who

are swifties. But he thought that maybe the reason for some of them is *FOMO*, or fear of missing the trend of their friends who are Taylor Swift music lovers.

The above conversation uses slang word, namely the word *FOMO*. *FOMO* is an **acronym** type slang word because *FOMO* is formed from the prefix letters of several words, namely F for Fear, O for Of, M for Missing, O for Out. By fulfilling these main criteria, the slang word *FOMO* is categorized as an acronym type.

#### **Datum 26**

*Riri: I think I heard Roman empire, but I don't really understand why is that still why?*

*Naura: I was wondering why my TikTok is different with yours.*

*Riri: Hahahaha .....yeah, I don't know.*

*Naura: Sometimes my TikTok is full with K-POP things or like games or like **ASMR**.*

The conversation above was taken from the recording of the English Day broadcast on October 25, 2023. Riri and Naura brought up the theme of trending content on TikTok. In accordance with the conversation above, both of them shared content that recently appeared on TikTok, but it turns out that the content that often appeared on their TikTok is different from each other. Naura said that one of her content that often appears is *ASMR* content.

*ASMR* stands for Autonomous Sensory Meridian Response. In this context, the announcer referred to content that was in the form of soft sounds from activities such as *ASMR* eating sounds, *ASMR* touching objects, *ASMR* makeup, and so on, which content had frequently appeared on her TikTok page. *ASMR* is categorized as a type of slang word **acronym** because it is a combination of several word letter prefixes.

### e. Clipping

This type of slang words is when a word is deleted in one or several parts but still has the same meaning before the word was cut. In this study, the researcher found only two clippings that appeared in the data. However, there are several clippings with the same word appearing several times in different broadcasts. Here is the explanation.

#### Datum 27

*Naura: Hi, Sobat Muda! Still accompanying me, Naura and Riri on English Day.*

*Riri: Yeah, and we're going to accompony you **till** 8 pm tonight*

*Naura: Yes, still one hour left, so don't go anywhere, keep streaming on [www.simfonifm.com](http://www.simfonifm.com).*

The dialogue above was an excerpt from the English Day broadcast on October 11, 2023. The context of the conversation above is that Naura and Riri were opening the second segment of the English Day broadcast. In accordance with the conversation above, they mentioned that they would still accompany listeners for the next hour. In addition, in the opening talk, Riri used the slang word of *till* which was an informal form of until. This word is an informal form of language that show familiarity with the listeners in order to build closeness and comfort.

The slang word *till* is categorized as a type of **clipping**. The slang word *till* is form the word *until*. The term has the same meaning, which is up to the point in time or event mentioned. From this study, the researcher found the slang word **till** appeared 5 times.

The following table is the data

**Table 4. 10 Repeated slang word of till**

No	Slang Word Clipping	Announcer	Date
1.	We'll stay accompanny you <i>till</i> eight pm so stay tune	Naura	11 October 2023
2.	We're accompany you <i>till</i> 8 pm tonight	Riri	11 October 2023
3.	We're still going accompany you <i>till</i> 8 pm	Riri	25 October 2023
4.	We're going accompany you from 6 <i>till</i> 8 pm	Riri	8 November 2023
5.	From 6 pm <i>till</i> almost 8pm	Riri	15 November 2023.

Although the sentences above have different conversational contexts, different broadcast schedules, the slang word of *till* still has the same meaning. Similarly, the type of slang word *till* is categorize as a clipping type slang word because the new word is shortened from the word until but both words have the same meaning.

### **Datum 28**

*Naura: I didn't really get good scores on this mid test, but I still like give myself self- reward. Like I going to shopping, I buy some books. Because I think by doing that I say that okay. I will do better next time, but let me take a rest **lil** bit.*

*Alana: Can relate, yeah maybe we have that thing, have that mindset. So how about you, Sobat Muda? Tell us do you do your self-reward?*

The dialogue above was extracted from a segment of the English Day broadcast on November 1, 2023. The theme they raised was about self-reward after undergoing midterm exams. Like the conversation above, Naura explained about the version of

self-reward that she did after completing the midterm exam. Although she felt that she has not been optimal, she would promise to do her best next time, but she chose to take a short break with self-reward. In this context, Naura used the slang word of *lil* in the sentence *but let me take a rest lil bit*.

The slang word *lil* is a short and informal form of the word “little”. The slang word is often used in unofficial spoken and written language. However, the meaning does not change at all. Both have the same meaning of something that is not big, small and smaller than others. With these criteria, *lil* is included in the slang word with the type of clipping, which is the process of shortening a word or phrase by removing part of the word. However, it does not change the meaning at all.

## **2) Function of slang words by Simfoni FM announcers on English Day program.**

There are four functions of slang words found in this research. With a total of 28 slang words. The four functions are to express impression, to show intimacy, to initiate relax conversation, and to humiliate.

### **a) To Express Impression**

The function of slang words to express impression is to reflect the speaker's impression. Whether it is a bad or good impression about something to give a clear picture of certain feelings that the speaker wants to express.

In this study, there are five slang words that fulfil the criteria of the function to express impression. The following is the explanation:

### **Datum 3**

*Affan: Do u know Paw patrol guys?*

*Riri: It was an animation right?*

*Affan: Yes, it is my brother favorite animation because he always watch it before go to school hahaha . You know in 3 weeks of release they had fifty million dollars and the rating is 6.0 from 2000 people.*

*Riri: 6.0 from 2000 people, i think it deserve **ten per ten**.*

*Affan: Yeah hahaha*

The above conversation was part of the recording of the English Day broadcast by Affan and Riri on 18 October 2023. Entertainment themes that were popular on social media were discussed during the session. In addition, they discussed the best of the week, the best top on billboard, the best movie in box office, and the best concert of the weekend at that time. In addition, the two gave explanations as to why the entertainment could be such a popular topic at the time. They also gave their values, opinions, and judgements to clarify the information to the listeners. One of the ways Riri used the slang word **ten per ten**.

Slang word **ten per ten** is categorised into the function **to express impression**. Because, according to the context above, Riri as the announcer at that time used the slang words to express and give a clear picture of her assessment of the Paw Patrol film being discussed. In its meaning, the slang word **ten per ten** is commonly used as an expression of something that is considered very good or extraordinary.

## Datum 12

*Naura: Well actually, i finished one project for this final exam, and how about you Riri?*

*Riri: Glad to hear that, well seem here today i finished one project. The lecturer is **pretty killer**. Not that killer, he's actually kind but i don't knoe why i always have some problems with my lecturer, so yeahh hahaha.*

*Naura: Oh my gosh*

*Riri: Well, it's okay in this segment i think we will talk baout the final exam.*

The conversation between Naura and Riri above was a snippet from the recording of the English Day broadcast on 6 December 2023. The main theme was end-of-semester exams, because at the time of the broadcast they were taking their end-of-semester exams. Both of them shared their feelings and situations during the final exam. Riri said that she completed an exam task but the lecturer she faced was quite fierce, she described the lecturer as not as friendly as lecturers in general. She used the slang word *pretty killer* to nickname the lecturer.

According to its function, slang word of *pretty killer* used by Riri belongs to the group **to express impression**. In this case, the use of the slang word was intended to describes or as a form of impression to one of her lecturers who seems firm, fierce and not friendly like other lecturers.

## Datum 18

*Naura: So how about you, Sobat Muda?*

*Alana: What do you do at the end of the year? Maybe with your family, your partner or maybe your crush, oh my god, **so sweet!***

*Naura: So tell us to our instagram at @simfonifmmalang*

In the recording of English Day 1 November 2023 above, Naura and Alana talked about activities that they have done during the New Year holidays. According to conversation above, Alana asked which possibilities the listeners did when spending



New Year's Eve. Then, both of them tried to create interaction with their listeners by inviting the listeners to tell the activities they usually do on New Year's Eve on Instagram at @simfonifmmalang.

Alana used the slang word of *so sweet* above which, according to its function, belongs to the category **to express impression**. Alana used these slang words to expressed her feelings when she imagined how sweet it would be if she spent New Year's Eve with her loved ones, such as family and people she liked. In addition, she also used the slang word of *so sweet* as a form of expression that is adorable and very romantic in her own imagination. In other words, the slang word of *so sweet* is an emphasis that Alana uses as a form of expressing something.

#### **Datum 20**

*Naura: I know about roman empire, it pops up a lot on my FYP*

*Riri: Um, mine, I think mine is filled with religious content*

*Naura: **Oh my gosh**, masyallah*

*Riri: hahaha also local café in Malang*

The data above was taken from the English Day broadcast on 25 October 2023. Naura and Riri presented a theme about trends that were popular on TikTok at that time. In the conversation, they shared stories about the content that often appears on each other's TikTok homepage, it turns out that the content that appears on their homepage is very different. When Riri said that the content of her homepage was mostly filled with religious content, Naura was very impressed.

Based on the context of its use, the slang word of *oh my gosh* is included in the slang word function category **to express impression**. In the conversation above, Naura

used the slang word of *oh my gosh* as a form of amazement and admiration from Riri's TikTok homepage contain with religious content. The type of content is different from Naura's. She expressed her expression by using the slang word of *oh my gosh*, followed by the word *MasyaAllah* afterwards. The way she really emphasised the of the content of Riri's homepage.

In this study, the researcher found the repetition of the use of slang words of *oh my gosh*. The repetition was done by different in broadcasters, different schedules and different chat contexts. The following table is the data:

**Table 4. 11 Repeated slang word of oh my gosh**

No	Slang Word Oh My Gosh	Announcer	Date
1	<i>Oh my gosh</i> , I am sure a lot of people don't know Grows Up	Riri	18 October
2	<i>Oh my gosh</i> , that was fantastic	Riri	18 October
3	<i>Oh my gosh</i> , she seems like a hopeless romantic.	Riri	25 October
4	<i>Oh my gosh, masyaAllah</i>	Naura	6 December

Although the slang words of *oh my gosh* above are used in different contexts, they have the same function. However, to reflect the broadcaster's impression of something, or to express certain feelings related to the topic of conversation.

## Datum 11

*Naura: Well Sobat Muda, you're still on English Day, Yay finally it's Wednesday again. Well how do you feel right now?*

*Riri: I Kind of feel blue today because of the weather, yeahh how about you?*

*Naura: Well, me too i feel a bit unwell today because of the weather.*

The slang word of *feel blue* is grouped in the function **to express impression** because in its use, these slang words are often associated with feelings of sadness. For example, in song lyrics, non-formal conversations with relatives, the use of the word blue is used as a pronoun for feelings of sadness. As in the English Day broadcast recording conversation above, Riri used the slang word feel blue to describe her feeling sad because of the weather that day.

Based on the research, the slang word of *feel blue* was used several times by broadcasters with different broadcast schedules and contexts. Nevertheless, the meaning and function remain the same, namely to show expression. The following table is the data:

**Table 4.12 Repeated slang word of feel blue**

No	Slang Word Feel Blue	Announcer	Date
1	But i don't know why suddenly the atmosphere like <i>feels so blue</i> suddenly.	Riri	6 December
2	I Kind of <i>feel blue</i> today because of the weather, yeahh how about you?	Riri	15 November

## b) To Show Intimacy

The function of slang words is generally used by speakers to show familiarity. People who already have a close relationship prefer to use non-standard vocabulary rather than standard vocabulary. It is an effective way to show familiarity among speakers in building a conversation.

This function of slang words appears the most frequently in this study. There are 19 slang words found. The following table is the data:

### Datum 2

*Affan: Our random thought is just come everywhere, every time. And we must to make it straight not to go to something useless.*

*Riri: In other word you have to controll your mind right?*

*Affan: Yes because our mind is actually our weapon, but when we used it not very well, it will become our enemy.*

*Riri: Yes that's right and you can use your daydreaming time before you go to sleep, like just about you wanna be in the future, because it called **manifesting***

Slang word of *manifesting* is included in slang words with the function **to show intimacy**. This is because the slang words were used by Riri to refer to the process of self-reflection or visualisation in the future with a positive atmosphere. The use of slang word of *manifesting* in this situation shows Affan and Riri's closeness in sharing personal views or thoughts about the power of the mind. This creates a relationship of intimacy in communication, as both broadcasters feel comfortable with each other. Therefore, hey freely use unusual words to exchange their thoughts. Therefore, slang word *manifesting* is included in the function **to show intimacy**.

### Datum 4

*Riri: Have you ever heard Grown's Up?*

*Affan: No i don't know.*

*Riri: Oh my gosh, i'm sure a lot of people don't know Grown's Up*

*Affan: So why it becomes your comfort movie?*

*Riri: I don't know because i feel like so **healing**, and the actor is Adam Sandler.*

In the snippet of broadcast dialogue above, Riri used slang word of *healing* as a form of slang that functions **to show intimacy**. The term of *healing* in this situation refers to emotional healing or a sense of comfort that Riri got when watched her favourite movie, Grown's Up. Slang words of *healing* are more commonly used by someone who has a fairly intimate relationship with their interlocutor. This is because the word healing is an informal form of the expression making me feel better. Two people who do not have a close relationship tend to use formal words as well. Therefore, slang word of *healing* is included in the function **to show intimacy**.

#### **Datum 5**

*Riri: Well, rather than being calls roman empire, I think from what you saw before, it's not roman empire, but more like what you think, about lot and it's more like overthinking right?*

*Naura: But maybe she talked it to, like her friends or she told her friends or her family about that. So maybe it's her roman empire because she talk about everywhere*

*Riri: Oh my gosh, she seems like a **hopeless romantic**.*

The above conversation was taken from a recording of the English Day broadcast on 25 October 2023. In accordance with the above conversation, Riri uses the slang word hopeless romantic, which belongs to the type of slang word to show intimacy. The context of the conversation above is that the two broadcasters are talking about something they are worried about in a romantic relationship, or a romantic situation that they really crave. Then Riri responded to Naura's expression with the slang word hopeless romantic.

By using hopeless romantic, Riri showed that she understood the situation or concept of romance that Naura was talking about. This indicated that Riri and Naura have a fairly close relationship. In addition, hopeless romantic is a common expression used by young people in the context of casual conversation. Indirectly, the use of the slang word is also addressed to their audience. Thus, the use of the slang word hopeless romantic not only shows the familiarity between the two broadcasters, but also with their listeners as well.

#### **Datum 6**

*Naura: I didn't really get good scores on this mid test, but I still like give myself **self reward**. Like I going to shopping, I buy some books. Because I think by doing that, I say that to myself, that's okay I will do better next time, but let me take a rest a bit.*

*Alana: Can relate, so yeah maybe we have to have that thing, yes mindset*

*Naura: Well how about you Sobat Muda?*

*Alana: Tell us how do you do your **self reward**? Please tell us on our Instagram @simfonifmmalang.*

The slang word of *self reward* was used twice in the conversation above. Both have the same meaning and function. In meaning, slang word of *self reward* was a form of appreciation or reward given to oneself when one has completed something. Adjusting to the context of the conversation above, both discussed the self reward that the announcer chose when completing the midterm exam. Then, in the second use, Alana also invited her listeners to share the self reward they chose through Instagram @simfonifmmalang.

The slang word of *self reward* is included in the function to show intimacy. Because, based on the context and explanation of the meaning above, Naura and Alana have openness to each other, as evidenced by the conversation of the two who are open

to each other about the self reward they chose after completing the midterm exam. In addition, both Naura and Alana invited their listeners to tell the same thing. In this conversation, the atmosphere created became more relaxed and familiar. In addition, *self reward* is very commonly used by young people to adults in an informal context. Where its use is done in a relaxed context, and done by people who have a fairly close relationship. Therefore, the slang word of *self reward* is grouped into the function to show intimacy.

In this study, the researcher also found repetition of the use of slang word self reward on different broadcast schedules. The following table is the data:

**Table 4.13 Repeated slang word of self reward**

No	Slang Word Self Reward	Announcer	Date
1	I didn't really get good scores on this mid test, but I still like give myself <i>self reward</i> . Like I going to shopping, I buy some books. Because I think by doing that, I say that to myself, that's okay I will do better next time, but let me take a rest a bit.	Naura	1 November

2	That's called <i>self reward</i> or money reward	Alana	1 November
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### Datum 7

*Affan: The Dead Reckoning part one, you know. Yeah.*

*Riri: Uh-uh I know*

*Affan: Of course I want to watch it, but I haven't because I didn't have much time for that.*

*Riri: Yeah, cause you're too **busy for bad***

*Affan: Hahaha, I know.*

Based on its function, the slang word of *busy for bad* is categorised as **to show intimacy**. This is corroborated by several reasons. According to its meaning, *busy for bad* does not mean busy related to negative things, but rather a condition where someone is very busy. The use of this slang shows that Riri and Affan have a mutual understanding of the context of *busy for bad*. Both of them understand the meaning of the slang word context. Their closeness was also reinforced by Affan who respond to Riri with laughter and agree to this. In addition, the conversation above is a form of light conversation, having the comfort to open up to each other. Thus, the use of the slang word *busy for bad* can emphasise the intimacy between them.

### Datum 8

*Alana: Well, I love the vibes because you know, it's crowded there are so many people there celebrating new year. Counting down from ten to one, and then say happy new year!.*

*Naura: Yeah, oh my god, so fun!*

*Alana: That's an extrovert family thingy to do, but not my family*

*Naura: What your family do at the end of the year?*

*Alana: We sometimes making instant popcorn and we just sitting down in front of the tv and watching horror movies, and then by at 10.pm we just slept. Yeah, cause we kinda **sleepy head**.*



The slang word of *sleepy head* used by Alana above have the function *to show intimacy*. This can be seen from the context of the slang word and the situation of the conversation above. Based on the conversation above, Naura and Alana as announcers brought the theme of the activities they did at the turn of New Year's Eve. From the conversation, both of them have shown that they have a close personal relationship. This was because Alana felt comfortable to told and described any activitis she and her family did at the turn of New Year's Eve. In addition, she easily gave a term for her family, namely *sleepy head*. If two people do not have a close relationship, then they will not be free to say these things.

The use of the slang words *sleepy head* also shows the close relationship of the two broadcasters with their listeners. This was also supported by the language style that the announcer used was an informal language style. Which is informal language style is commonly used by people who have a close relationship. Thus it can be concluded again that *sleepy head* is slang word used to show the familiar relationship between speakers and their interlocutors.

## **Datum 9**

*Naura: So, in the previous talk, we talked about self reward. And this time you know what it's almost end of the year. End of 2023.*

*Alana: Yeah, it's kind of like a **woosh time** so fast. Like it's almost the end of the year*

*Naura: Yes, it's almost 2024*

*Alana: I do like I am not doing nothing this year.*

The use of *woosh time* in the dialogue above was the announcer's way of showing the familiarity of the two. *Woosh time* was an example of a non-formal form of slang, which has the meaning of depicting time passing very quickly. In the

conversation above, Alana used it quite comfortably, which usually can only be done among the closest people. Then Naura responded directly and agreed by saying, ‘‘Yes, it's almost 2024’’. This showed that there was one perception between them. From these points, it can be concluded that the use of the slang word *woosh time* showthat the two have a close relationship and comfortable being open to each other.

### **Datum 13**

*Rania: Please share your feelings with someone close to you. It helps a lot. Like when i have a negativity thought, it's contaminated by other people. It's better to tell my friends about it. Like it's something like that.*

*Riri: But you have to make sure that the friends that you talk to, that you share what you feel is not the toxic friend, right?*

*Rania: Yes, that's right, that's correct.*

Slang word *toxic friend* in the conversation above was a slang word that has the function to show intimacy. By definition, *toxic friend* was an informal expression addressed to someone who was consider a bad influence in a friendship relationship. When Riri used the slang word, Rania immediately understood and agreed without further explanation. This showed that both of them have an understanding of the meaning of toxic friend. From this, it can be concluded that both of them have a close environment because they have the same perception of the slang word.

In the English Day broadcast conversation above, slang word of *toxic friend* used by Riri as a warning to Rania to be careful in chose friends with whom to shared her problems. Rania responded to this very openly. This was a form of attention given by Riri so that Rania can built healthy friendships, with the right people too. Thus, some of these reasons can be concluded that the used of the slang word *toxic friend* has a function **to show intimacy**.

#### Datum 14

*Riri: Talking about **comforting foods**, we have different foods that we like to eat when it's raining outside.*

*Naura: Well, what is that? What is that?*

*Riri: Mine is that hot coffe with bread? And yours is noodles, right?*

*Naura: Yes, noodles with hot soup in it. And there are still so many foods you can eat when it's eating rainy outside.*

The use of slang word *comforting foods* delivered by Riri showed that the two broadcasters have an intimate relationship. In other words, slang word of *comforting foods* was included in slang words that have the function **to show intimacy**. Based on its meaning, **comfort food** was a term that referred to food that gave a person a sense of emotional satisfaction. Generally, *comfort food* was also associated with food that comfortable to consume over a long period of time and it was referred with pleasant memories of each person. Retrieved from the conversation above, both of them have a sense of comfort with each other to open up about the food they usually eat when it rains. The slang word of *comforting foods* used are a form of expression commonly used in young to adult audiences used in non-formal contexts. They apply this to their broadcasts, to create a familiar atmosphere, not only between broadcasters but also to be more easily accepted by listeners. Therefore, the slang word *comforting foods* in the context of the conversation above is included in the function **to show intimacy**.

#### Datum 15

*Naura: Like it's almost the end of the year. Yes, it's almost 2024. I do like, I'm not, I'm nothing this year.*

*Alana: Like i do nothing, and then **time flies**, And then **time flies** and it's like, oh, my God*

*Naura: what should I do in the end of the year?*

*Alana: We have actually, at the end of the year, it's famous with like Christmas and then celebratins and New Year's.*

The slang word of *time flies* in the conversation above is a form of slang words with the function **to show intimacy**. In the conversation above, the slang word *time flies* used by the announcer as an expression that the time they have passed very quickly. Generally, the slang word *time flies* is use in informal daily conversations. Where, speakers are more flexible to use it when they have a familiar relationship with their interlocutors. Likewise, what Alana and Naura did in the English Day broadcast conversation above. In addition, from the concept of the dialogue, the two of them also felt the same, that they did not expect the one year they lived to pass so quickly. Therefore, by using the slang word *time flies*, it shows the familiarity of the two of them.

#### **Datum 16**

*Riri: It's kind of hard because me personally, i rarely wear red because it's such like a bold color. And you know, when you wear red you look so outstanding.*

*Naura: Oh i see. All the attention will go to you because your outfit is so **eye catching**, the color so **eye catching**. But. It's great, so for red color outfit, you can wear red lipstick, so that it match your outfit and your lipstick*

*Naura: Oh yeah, so it's red on red look, but you can wear another color.*

The use of *eye catching* is generally used to express something that attract attention or stands out visually. Eye catching has a meaning that refered to something a person wear that can attract attention or was very striking from the surrounding environment. Adjusting to the context of the conversation above, the two discussed about the outfit and make-up that they were comfortable wearing. Meanwhile, Riri explained that she was uncomfortable wearing a red outfit or makeup, because for her the red colour was too *eye-catching* or looked so contrasting with the people around her. So she was

uncomfortable being the centre of attention. Then Naura confirmed and validated that indeed when using a red outfit or makeup, it would make her more eye catching.

In terms of function, the use of the slang word *eye catching* is included in the function *to show intimacy*. This is in line with the conceptual explanation of the dialog above and the meaning of *eye catching* in it. Based on the context of the conversation above, Naura and Riri have a close relationship with each other. This is evident from Riri whos open about her feelings and also Naura who responded well to Riri's expression. In addition, the form of conversation above was informal. Naura used the slang word of *eye catching* as a response and affirmation of validation of what Riri felt. The use of the slang word above showed that the two have a familiar relationship. The use of the slang word was more effective in conversation than using standard vocabulary which made the conversation more formal.

### **Datum 17**

*Riri: Alright, as what i promised you before, i'm going to spill my **comfort movie**. Yeah, that i watch every holiday*

*Affan: What is that?*

*Riri: Have you ever heard Grown's Up? You know?*

*Affan: No, I don't know*

In the conversation above, the slang word of *comfort movie* is include to the function **to show intimacy**. The slang word of *comfort movie* refers to a person's favourite movie that can be watched repeatedly at a certain time. In accordance with the conversation above, comfort movie mean Riri's favourite film that she often watched during holiday. The slang word of *comfort movie* is a form of expression to show familiarity because it is an informal form of expression that generally used in

speakers and interlocutors who have a close relationship. It is reinforced from the snippet of conversation above that Riri has a sense of comfort in opening up and sharing stories with Affan and his audience about her comfort movies. As a result, people who do not have a close relationship will not want to do this. Therefore, the slang word *comfort movie* used has a function to show familiarity between the speakers.

## **Datum 21**

*Naura: Yeah, oh my god, so fun!*

*Alana: That's an extrovert family **thingy** to do, but not my family*

*Naura: What your family do at the end of the year?*

*Alana: We sometimes making instant popcorn and we just sitting down in front of the tv and watching horror movies, and then by at 10.pm we just slept. Yeah, cause we kinda a sleepy head.*

The slang word of *thingy* used by Alana above has the function to show intimacy. *Thingy* refers generally to an object. While in the context of the conversation above, the slang word *thingy* refer to habits or things that are usually done by extroverted families. *Thingy* is one of the informal word forms commonly used in speakers who have a close relationship between them. *Thingy* is an imitation word form derived from the word thing, the addition of -y- at the end of the word made the conversation more informal. This is in line with what Alana did in the broadcast conversation above. She showed her familiarity by used a slang word in the conversation that told about her family's habits on New Year's Eve. Thus, it can be concluded and emphasised that the slang word of *thingy* has the function to show intimacy among broadcasters.

In this research, the slang word *thingy* was repeatedly by Alana. The following table is the data:

**Table 4. 14 Repeated slang word of thingy**

No	Slang Word Thingy	Announcer	Date
1	That's an extrovert family <i>thingy</i> to do, but not my family	Alana	1 November
2	Maybe you just watching movie, listening music and it's basic like another <i>thingy</i>	Alana	1 November
3	Yes, we're going have KKN <i>thingy</i>	Alana	1 November

The use of the slang word *thingy* above has the same function even though it was used repeatedly. Although the slang word used in different conversations and broadcast sessions, it has the same meaning, context and function, namely **to show intimacy**.

## **Datum 22**

*Alana: At the end of the year, it's famous with like Christmas and then celebrations and New Year's celebrate, and **holiyay** of course the most waiting*

*Naura: Yeah, the most waiting time. So here we're going to tell you like ideas, what can you do at the end of the year*

*Alana: So it's not boring, yeah.*

*Holiyay* is a slang word that belong to the function **to show intimacy**. This can be corroborated by several reasons. The slang word of *holiyay* in the conversation above is an imitative form of the word holiday. Based on their means, *holiyay* and *holiday* have the same meaning. Both can be interpreted as a period of time when one does not need to work or go to school. Choosing the word *holiyay* over holiday indicated that

the conversation above was informal. The choice of slang words is also used to make the conversation sound more reflective of the excitement that was often associated with holidays.

In the conversation above, the announcers also emphasised that the announcers and the listeners have a close relationship. This was evidence by the sentence, ‘‘So here we're going to tell you like ideas, what can you do at the end of the year’’ which mean they do not hesitate to share information with listeners about ideas for activities that can be done on the year-end holiday. Therefore, the use of the slang word *holiyay* is not to show the familiarity and closeness between announcers, but also with their listeners.

### **Datum 23**

*Naura: I know about roman empire, it pops up a lot on my FYP*

*Riri: Um, mine, I think mine is filled with religious content*

*Naura: Oh my gosh, masyallah*

*Riri: hahaha also local café in Malang*

Based on its usage, the slang word of *FYP* above functions as *to show intimacy*. Firstly, the *FYP* slang word stands for For Your Page, which closely related to the use of TikTok social media. The use of the acronym shows that the announcers and the listeners have the same understanding. This can be interpreted that there was intimacy and closeness between announcers and listeners. Overall, the use of the slang word *FYP* in the conversation showed the familiarity between the announcers and the listeners.



In this research, the use of *FYP* slang word was done repeatedly. The following table is the data:

**Table 4. 15 Repeated slang word FYP**

No	Slang Word FYP	Announcer	Date
1	Do you know tren on <i>FYP</i> Tiktok?	Riri	18 October
2	I know about roman empire, it pops up a lot on my <i>FYP</i>	Naura	25 October

#### **Datum 24**

*Affan: After one week released, the film got total gross \$93 million.*

*Riri: Oh my gosh, that was fantastic*

*Affan: And not just that, after one week of release, it is right now on the number one of top box office at Unites States. Yes it based on **IMDb***

The *IMDb* slang word above function is **to show intimacy**. The use of the slang word *IMDb* above means that there is a close relationship between the two announcers and the listeners. The slang word of *IMDb* itself stands for Internet Movie Database, a website that provided information about films from around the world. This included writers, actors/actresses, film soundtracks and so on. The *IMDb* was used by Affan to show that the announcers and listeners have knowledge of the website and its functions. Thus, the use of the slang word can make communication more efficient and easy to understand. Therefore, the *IMDb* slang word is included in the function *to show intimacy*.

#### **Datum 26**

*Riri: I think I heard roman empire, but I don't really understand why is that still why?*

*Naura: I was wondering why my Tiktok is different with yours.*

*Riri: Hahahaha yeah I don't know*

*Naura: Sometimes my TikTok is full with K-POP things or like games or like ASMR.*

ASMR is a slang word that stands for Autonomous Sensory Meridian Response. Based on its function, the slang word ASMR is categorized into the function to show intimacy. In use, ASMR is commonly used as a term for content on social media that contains videos in which soft sounds are displayed, tracing objects with fingers or other soft touches, resulting in sounds that made the audience feel calm. Generally, ASMR content often appeared on the Instagram or TikTok homepage. This was similar to what Naura said in the conversation above, that ASMR content was one of the content that often appeared on her TikTok homepage by using the slang word ASMR.

## **Datum 28**

*Naura: I didn't really get good scores on this mid test, but I still like give myself self reward. Like I going to shopping, I buy some books. Because I think by doing that I say that okay. I will do better next time, but let me take a rest lil bit.*

*Alana: Can relate, yeah maybe we have that thing, have that mindset. So how about you Sobat Muda? Tell us do you do your self reward?*

Slang word *lil* stands for the word *little*. The word of *lil* itself is an informal word form, where its use common among relatives, friends, or close relationships between speakers. This is also applied to the slang word of *lil* used by the announcer in the conversation above. Naura used *lil* in the context of a sentence that showed openness about what she did as a self reward after going through the midterm exam. In that context, she applied an informal form of communication by shortening the word *little* to *lil*. Naura used *lil* to give the impression that this conversation took place

between friends who already knew each other well and do not need to maintain formality. Thus, the slang word *lil* is categorised into the function **to show intimacy**.

### **c) To Initiate Relax Conversation**

To initiate relaxed conversation was the function of slang words to create a relaxed conversation rather than using standard vocabulary. Speakers who have a close relationship with others usually use certain vocabulary to make the conversation run more comfortably so that they can feel more relaxed.

In this study, the researcher only found four slang words according to this function. The number was the same as to express impression. However, the four slang words were found to be repeatedly used by the broadcasters. The explanation is as follows:

#### **Datum 1**

*Riri: Have you ever want to go to somewhere and you need to take a ride to the 'jalan utama' right?*

*Naura: Oh the main road, uh-uh, I see.*

*Riri: Yes, and there are so many way that u can take, but also so many obstacle that you get.*

The slang word *uh-uh* was a spontaneous response from Naura in the above conversation with Riri. In everyday informal conversations, the use of the slang word *uh-uh* was very common. Its use could help create a more relaxed and less rigid ambience. More details based on the conversation above, Riri was confused about choosing a word to express hidden street, so she expressed it in Indonesian, namely with the word 'jalan tikus'. The word *uh-uh* used by Naura in the sentence showed that she understood what Riri meant and tried to make the situation more relaxed and less

rigid. Therefore, the slang word *uh-uh*, according to its function, is categorised as to initiate relaxed conversation.

**Table 4. 16 Repeated slang word of uh-uh**

No	Slang Word Uh-Uh	Announcer	Date
1	<b>Uh-uh</b> I know	Riri	18 October
2	Oh the main road, <b>uh-uh</b> , I see.	Naura	11 October

## **Datum 19**

*Riri: The all new Simfoni 101.7FM, the power hits station, well Sobat Muda comeback again with Affan and Riri*

*Affan: Yes, it's Wednesday tonight, and of corse we're **gonna** accompany you till 8 pm*

*Riri: So don't go anywhere, keep streaming on [www.simfonifm.com](http://www.simfonifm.com)*

Based on its function, the slang word of *gonna* is grouped into initiating relaxed conversation. In its formation, slang word of *gonna* is an informal form of the word *going to*. The conversation above is a talk set opening in the segment; the use of the slang word *gonna* was employed by the announcer to create a more relaxed communication atmosphere. In addition, this was reinforced by the context of the conversation above, which involved listeners by inviting them to continue streaming on their streaming platform. This showed that the announcer would build informal communication in his broadcast from the beginning of the talk set. Therefore, the slang word of *gonna* is categorised into the function of initiating relaxed conversation.

**Table 4. 17 Repeated slang word of *gonna***

No	Slang Word Gonna	Announcer	Date
1	We're <i>gonna</i> back after this one, so keep stay tune on www.simfonifm.com	Riri	18 October
2	Yap, we're <i>gonna</i> talk about that on this segment	Riri	18 October
3	I'm <i>gonna</i> spill but after this sobat muda so stay tune	Riri	18 October
4	We're <i>gonna</i> talk about interesting topic	Naura	25 October
5	Are u curious what we're <i>gonna</i> talk about this segment?	Riri	25 October
6	Oh that's so good, you're <i>gonna</i> eat that when rain day	Riri	8 November
7	We're <i>gonna</i> give you recomendation	Riri	8 November
8	We're <i>gonna</i> spill it after this	Riri	8 November

9	We're <i>gonna</i> talking a lot about how to manage our negativity tought	Rania	22 November
10	We're <i>gonna</i> tell you about our mid test Sobat Muda	Riri	6 December
11	Yes, it's Wednesday tonight, and of corse we're <i>gonna</i> accompany you till 8 pm	affan	13 December

### **Datum 27**

*Naura: Hai Sobat Muda! Still accompanying me, Naura and Riri on English Day*

*Riri: Yeah, and we're going to accomponay you till 8 pm tonight*

*Naura: Yes, still one hour left, so don't go anywhere, keep streaming on [www.simfonifm.com](http://www.simfonifm.com)*

The slang word *till* in the conversation above was used in the talk set opening segment. The word *till* itself is a shortened form of the word *until*. In the conversation above, the use of *till* at the beginning of the segment shows that the two announcers would build an informal conversation from the beginning of the segment. Therefore, even from the opening talk set segment, they had started a more relaxed conversation. In addition, the announcers also created interaction with their listeners by inviting them to continue listening to their broadcast on their broadcast platform. Thus, the slang word *till* is categorised into the function of initiating a relaxed conversation.

**Table 4 18 Repeated slang word of till**

No	Slang Word Till	Announcer	Date
1	We'll stay accompanny you <i>till</i> eight pm so stay tune	Naura	11 October
2	We're accompany you <i>till</i> 8 pm tonight	Riri	11 October
3	We're still going accompany you <i>till</i> 8 pm	Riri	25 October
4	We're going accompany you from 6 <i>till</i> 8 pm	Riri	8 November
5	From 6 pm <i>till</i> almost 8pm	Riri	15 November

**d) To Humiliate**

To humiliate is a slang word function whose content is to express feelings of displeasure or dislike by mocking someone or something. Researcher only found one slang word with the function to humiliate. Below is the explanation:

**Datum 25**

*Riri: Most of the Swifties are girls from what I know, yeah of course most of my girlfriends are swifties*  
*Affan: You know, sometimes there are boys too, but I think maybe they are **FOMO**, Fear Of Missing Out*  
*Riri: Yes, I know, but everyone has their music taste*

*FOMO* was the only slang word that belonged to the function of humiliating. *FOMO* itself stood for *Fear of Missing Out*, which signified a condition of someone who was anxious or afraid of being left behind or missing an interesting experience that was being felt by others. Based on the context of the conversation above, Affan said that men who listened to Taylor Swift's music were not people who really liked her music, but they were just afraid of missing out on the social trend that Taylor Swift's music was booming at that time. By saying that, he assumed that Taylor Swift's music was more suitable for women only. However, this was not necessarily true, and it indirectly undermined the preference of men who really liked Taylor Swift's music. Affan's tone in this conversation could be perceived as dismissive or mocking, and the use of *FOMO* made it seem like a criticism of men's desire to be Taylor Swift fans. This could be perceived as an attempt to humiliate or degrade. Therefore, the word *FOMO* here functioned to humiliate.

## **B. Discussion**

In this section, the researcher discuss the results of the data found and analysed in the findings section. In this section, the researcher provides an interpretation of the findings. The researcher has collected data as many as 28 slang words. The whole data has been described in the appendix. The discussion in this section is based on the research question in Chapter I.

In answering the first research question, there are five types of slang words that appear. They are fresh and creative, compounding, imitative, clipping, and acronym.



Of the five types, compounding is the most dominant type of slang words in this study, there are 12 slang words included in this type. Meanwhile, the type of slang words that appears the least is clipping. There are only two slang words. The various slang words can be read in the appendix. However, of all the compounding slang words found, only one slang word was used repeatedly by the announcer, namely the slang word *feel blue*. The announcer only used the slang word *feel blue* twice on different schedules. Meanwhile, the slang word of clipping type is the least, but one of the slang words has more repetition of use by the announcer, namely the slang word *till* used five times by the announcer on different broadcast schedules.

Based on the findings above, the researcher interprets it as follows. The use of slang words by Simfoni FM announcers adjusts to the topic of the chat delivered during the broadcast. The use of slang words or informal language forms can support the quality of the chat to be more effective because it is easier for the broadcaster to convey messages with everyday language and not long-winded. The use of this type of slang, is to build concluded to build interaction and attract listeners' attention. This is because the use of slang word compounding is often associated with social media trends that are developing at the time, as well as being a humorous interlude in broadcast conversations. Thus, the use of slang words in broadcasts is part of the announcers's strategy to build broadcasts that attract listeners, and effective.

Based on the finding of the research, the most widely used slang word by announcers has the function to show intimacy. The use of slang allows announcers to

create a more relaxed broadcast chat, and makes them it easier to build emotional closeness to listeners. By using these slang words, the announcers are also more o involve using familiar everyday terms, both general terms, and terms that are trending in social media circles. Thus, listeners become more comfortable and willing to listen to the broadcast longer because they feel like they are listening to a conversation in their own circle of friends.

The characteristics of the English Day program broadcasters is one of the points that the researcher included. Simfoni FM sets a regulation that all Simfoni FM broadcasters can become English Day program announcers, as long as the person has the willingness and ability to speak English during the broadcast. English Day broadcasters are not always from English Literature or English Education majors. The broadcasters have different educational backgrounds from one another. As in this study, only two out of five broadcasters came from English Literature and English Education backgrounds. However, the broadcaster who most often used slang words was from the Informatics Engineering department. This is interesting and it can be concluded that the use of slang words by broadcasters is not only influenced by their educational background.

The data on broadcasters at Simfoni FM show that their educational background and public speaking experience may influence their use of slang in broadcasts. For example, Naura who has experience as an English broadcaster since high school may be more adapt at using slang to attract listeners' attention, while Riri, although without

formal experience, has broadcast 30 times and may have started to develop her own communication style. Moreover, their diverse backgrounds create opportunities for variations in the use of slang that reflect their respective cultural contexts, which is important for enhancing connectivity with young audiences.

Simfoni FM broadcasts must be packaged with the language commonly used by young people, which is relaxed, informal, and also packages interesting chat topics. This is also in line with the age of the broadcasters, who are 19-21 years old. Therefore, it is very natural that slang words are used by them. With the use of slang words in the broadcast, the researcher concluded that the use of slang words is part of the broadcaster's strategy in building effective, efficient communication and attracting listeners' attention. Thus, the use of slang words by broadcasters makes it easier for them to convey information, express feelings and describe the situation of the broadcast topic more easily, because the language used is very familiar to daily use, especially by young people.

The broadcasters who are the subjects in this study do not all have a background in public speaking, but uniquely, the broadcasters who use the most slang words are found in broadcasters who do not have a background in public speaking experience, not even from the English department.

Broadcast experience or public speaking experience can affect whether or not a broadcaster is fluent in the broadcast. The English Day broadcasters in this study have various backgrounds of broadcast or public speaking experience. Only two of the five

broadcasters have a background as radio announcers or other public speaking experience. The rest have no experience in broadcasting or other public speaking fields. However, it is unique that the broadcaster who predominantly uses slang words is one of the broadcasters who has no broadcasting or public speaking experience at all. In fact, broadcasters with English education backgrounds and experience as broadcasters and in the field of public speaking show results that do not dominantly use slang words in their broadcasts.

The researcher compares the results of this study with previous studies that also focus on slang analysis. In this section, researcher group the comparison according to the results of the use of slang words based on the media or object of research. In previous studies that analysed slang words in social media users, specifically Twitter and TikTok by Ghazali & Abdullah (2021) and Permata and Putra (2023). The results showed that the use of slang words by the younger generation on the Twitter and TikTok platforms made it easier for them to express their feelings and connect with other social media users easily. This is in line with the results of this study because it is also easier for broadcasters to convey information to listeners. In other words, although slang words are used on different platforms, they can be a more effective and efficient form of communication.

Secondly, this research is similiar as previous studies by Lutviana and Mafulah (2021), Haqiq (2019) and Saffa (2022). The results of this study state that slang words are more easily used by peers. Fellow students feel more free and comfortable using

slang words than their teachers. This shows that language varieties can show identity and social closeness to each other. These results are in line with this research because, announcers also use slang words to build closeness with listeners by using slang words. Uniquely, here the announcer is free to use any slang words, and more freely without knowing whether there is an age gap and social background gap from the listener. In addition, the use of slang words is also not facilitated by gender, but by the topic of conversation centred on hot social issues.

This study is unique from the previous study that analysed slang words in the field of shopping by Liu, Gui and Dai (2019). The focus of the research is quite contrasting with this research. This is because the slang words in the study were examined using code switching theory and also focused on advertising which focuses on the field of marketing. Nevertheless, the results show that slang words can increase brand awareness attention from audiences. This is because the diction used is very interesting for the audience to become more curious about the value of the brand or product. Although this previous study uses different theories and focuses, there are similarities in the research results. The researcher concluded that in both studies slang words are very effective as a communication strategy in increasing audience attention. Language that is quirky, unique, and packaged in good media can increase audience curiosity.

The researcher also compared with previous studies that analysed slang words in the field of film by Manrung, Heriandiyah and Achmad (2020), Delvary and Rosita (2023), Murthi, Suastra and Krisnawati (2023) and Oktaviani and Agung (2023). This

previous study uses different media from this study. The research used film as the object of slang words research. The results show that the use of slang words in films is not significant and not dominant. This is quite a contrast to the use of slang words in the research conducted, where slang words are very easy to find in every broadcast. From the difference in results, the researcher concluded that the use of slang words is highly dependent on the context of the conversation, the situation, and the close relationship between speakers.

Based on the explanation of the findings and discussions above, the researcher concluded that slang words are used by announcers as a form of communication strategy in broadcasting. In this study, the researcher is also a former Simfoni FM radio broadcaster who understands and is experienced about good language that must be used by announcers during broadcasts. Based on this, the researcher interpreted that the use of slang words by announcers is part of the communication strategy they build in the broadcast. Adjusting to the informal broadcast segmentation and aimed at young people, Simfoni FM broadcasts must be packaged with language commonly used by young people, which is relaxed, informal, and also packs interesting chat topics. With the use of slang words in the broadcast, the researcher concluded that the use of slang words is part of the announcers's strategy in building effective, efficient communication and attracting listeners' attention. Thus, the use of slang words by announcers makes it easier for them to convey information, express feelings and describe the situation of

the broadcast topic more easily, because the language used is very familiar in everyday use, especially by young people.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

In this chapter, the researcher provides conclusion of the findings and discussion. Furthermore, the researcher offers suggestions to future researcher who are interested in the type and function of slang words, especially in the radio language.

#### **A. Conclusion**

From the findings and discussion presented above, the researcher concludes that slang words are used by announcers to streamline the delivery of information in broadcasts. By using slang words, broadcasters are able to express and visualise things more easily. Thus, it becomes easier for the announcers to attract attention and build interactive communication to the listeners.

The most dominant function of the use of slang words by announcers is to show closeness, both between announcers and listeners. As an announcer, it is mandatory to build interaction between the announcer and the listener so that the atmosphere of the chat in the broadcast becomes more intimate. By doing so, the announcer tries to make the listeners feel more comfortable and can listen to the broadcast longer. Based on the findings and results of the discussion, slang words are used based on the context of the chat and are influenced by the growing social trends. In addition, the use of slang words can also add colour and interest to the broadcast, making listeners feel more involved and entertained. Thus, the use of slang words by radio broadcasters can be considered



as an effective communication strategy in maintaining listener loyalty and improving the quality of on-air interaction.

The implications resulting from this research are very important for radio announcers and also for readers. From this research, readers can better understand and use the types of slang words and their functions to create interesting broadcasts. As for radio announcers, with this research, they can understand that slang words are the right choice to be used in building interesting communication in broadcasts. In addition, announcers can be more sensitive that in using language in broadcasts, they must be careful, thorough and creatively varied in expressing feelings and conveying information in broadcasts. It is also important to gain a better understanding of mass communication and how it can be used in various media contexts.

## **B. Suggestion**

This study only analyses the types and functions of slang words used by Simfoni FM Malang campus radio announcers in the English Day program. The weakness of this study is that researcher only focus on the use of slang words or language styles used by announcers. Meanwhile, the researcher did not explore further about the listeners' understanding of the content of the broadcast during the announcers' use of slang words. It is undeniable that the success or failure of the announcer in building the chat in the broadcast, very much needs the judgement and point of view of the listeners. Therefore, the researcher strongly recommends that future researcher

analyse in more depth so that the research findings are more varied and provide wider benefits in the future.

After completing this thesis, the researcher has some recommendations for future researcher. The linguistic phenomena that appear in the world of radio broadcasting are very diverse, this can also be influenced by the type of radio segmentation. Therefore, there are many topics that can be explored further about the linguistic phenomena that occur by radio broadcasters. For example, translanguaging or switch codes that appear in radio broadcasts, or how radio broadcasts can be a medium of learning and language practice by announcers. In addition, future researcher who are interested in the topic of slang words can explore slang words that continue to emerge, in terms of type, function and word formation process. The topic can be focused on more diverse fields such as advertising texts on various platforms, political campaign texts, or slogans of various products that have high sales value. This is because these objects are still rare to be analysed more deeply. Thus, it is hoped that future research can produce more useful findings.

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## CURRICULUM VITAE



**Sri Ayu Belladonna** was born in Kediri on August 14<sup>th</sup> 2001. The author was born from the couple Muhamad Idris and Sofi'atul Mudrikah. She is the youngest child of two siblings, namely Teguh Satrio Wibowo. SMK N 2 Batam was her last education before entering the university. In 2020, she continued her education in the English Literature Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and graduated in 2024. During her university life, she became a very active student. Some of those activities are members of the Department of Student Association (HMJ) of the English Literature Department, Student Activity Unit (UKM) Radio Simfoni FM Malang, Staff Creative of Pesona Humaniora, also as Journalist of Hai'ah Tahfidz Qur'an (HTQ) UIN Malang. She also won several competitions, such as the finalist Faculty of Humanities Ambassador, favorite news anchor, and several competitions in the field of public speaking and announcer.

**APPENDIX**  
**TABLE OF DATA CLASSIFICATION**

<b>Datum</b>	<b>Slang words</b>	<b>Utterance</b>	<b>Type of Slang Word</b>	<b>Function of Slang Word</b>
1	Uh-uh	Riri: <b>Uh-uh</b> I know	Fresh and creative	To initiate relax conversation
2	Manifesting	Riri: Yes that's right and you can use your daydreaming time before you go to sleep, like just about you wanna be in the future, because it called <b>manifesting</b>	Fresh and creative	To show intimacy
3	Ten per ten	Riri: 6.0 from 2000 people, i	Fresh andd creative	To express impression



		think it deserve <b>ten per ten</b>		
4	Healing	Riri: I don't know because i feel like so <b>healing</b> , and the actor is Adam Sandler.	Fresh andd creative	To show intimacy
5	Hopeless romantic	Riri: Oh my gosh, she seems like a <b>hopeless romantic</b> .	Fresh and creative	To show intimacy
6	Self reward	Naura: I didn't really get good scores on this mid test, but I still like give myself <b>self reward</b>	Fresh and creative	To show intimacy
7	Busy for bad	Riri: Yeah, cause you're too <b>busy for bad</b>	Compounding	To show intimacy

8	Sleepy head	Alana: We sometimes making instant popcorn and we just sitting down in front of the tv and watching horror movies, and then by at 10.pm we just slept. Yeah, cause we kinda a <b>sleepy head.</b>	Compounding	To show intimacy
9	Woosh time	Alana: Yeah, it's kind of like a <b>woosh time</b> so fast. Like it's almost the end of the year	Compounding	To show intimacy
10	Love language	Riri: Well, i bet you're love	Compounding	To show intimacy

		language is spending time together right?		
11	Feel blue	Riri: But i don't know why suddenly the atmosphere like feels so blue suddenly.	Compounding	To express impression
12	Pretty killer	Riri: Glad to hear that, well seem here today i finished one project. The lecturer is <b>pretty killer.</b> Not that killer, he's actually kind but i don't know why i always have some problems	Compounding	To express impression

		with my lecturer, so yeahh hahaha.		
13	Toxic friend	Riri: But you have to make sure that the friends that you talk to, that you share what you feel is not the <b>toxic friend</b> , right?	Compounding	To show intimacy
14	Comforting food	Riri: Talking about <b>comforting foods</b> ,we have different foods that we like to eat when it's raining outside.	Compounding	To show intimacy
15	Time flies	Alana: Like i do nothing, and then	Compounding	To show intimacy

		<p><b>time flies,</b> And</p> <p>then time flies</p> <p>and it's like, oh,</p> <p>my God</p>		
16	Eye catching	<p>Naura: Oh i see.</p> <p>All the attention</p> <p>will go to you</p> <p>because your</p> <p>outfit is so <b>eye</b></p> <p><b>catching,</b> the</p> <p>color so <b>eye</b></p> <p><b>catching.</b> But.</p> <p>It's great, so for</p> <p>red color outfit,</p> <p>you can wear red</p> <p>lipstick, so that it</p> <p>match your outfit</p> <p>and your lipstick</p>	Compounding	To show intimacy
17	Comfort movie	<p>Riri: Alright, as</p> <p>what i promised</p> <p>you before, i'm</p>	Compounding	To show intimacy

		going to spill my <b>comfort movie.</b> Yeah, that i watch every holiday		
18	So sweet	Alana: What do you do at the end of the year? Maybe with your family, your partner or maybe your crush, oh my god, <b>so sweet!</b>	Compounding	To express impression
19	Gonna	Riri: Yap, we're <b>gonna</b> talk about that on this segment	Imitative	To initiate relax conversation
20	Oh my gosh	Riri: Do you know about that movie? <b>Oh my gosh</b>	Imitative	To initiate relax conversation

21	Thingy	Alana: That's an extrovert family <b>thingy</b> to do, but not my family	Imitative	To show intimacy
22	Holiyay	Alana: At the end of the year, it's famous with like Christmas and then celebrations and New Year's celebrate, and <b>holiyay</b> of course the most waiting	Imitative	To show intimacy
23	FYP	Riri: Do you know tren on <b>FYP</b> Tiktok?	Acronym	To show intimacy
24	IMDb	Affan: And not just that, after one week of release, it is right now on the	Acronym	To show intimacy

		number one of top box office at Unites States. Yes it based on <b>IMDb</b>		
25	FOMO	Affan: You know, sometimes there are boys too, but I think maybe they are <b>FOMO</b> , Fear Of Missing Out	Acronym	To humiliate
26	ASMR	Naura:  Sometimes my TikTook is full with K-POP things or like games or like <b>ASMR.</b>	Acronym	To show intimacy
27	Till	Naura: We'll stay accompanny you	Clipping	To intiate relax conversation



		<b>till</b> eight pm so stay tune		
28	Lil	Naura: I will do better next time, but let me take a rest <b>lil</b> bit.	Clipping	To initiate relax conversation