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## THE FORMATION OF SLANG WORDS IN THE FILM *PENYALIN CAHAYA*

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### ABSTRACT

This research focuses on the formation of slang in the film *Photocopier*. This research is qualitative research with an orientation in the formation of slang words. The data collection used is in the form of listening techniques and note-taking techniques. Data analysis goes through four stages specifically, the process of data identification, data classification, data presentation, and data conclusion. The results of this study show that word formation can be done in four ways specifically, affixation, duplication, composition, and abbreviation. The meaning produced by word formation will vary depending on the existing context.

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## INTRODUCTION

The film is one of the media for artists' expression in describing ideas or story ideas that are expressed in the form of videos. The film can also be a significant medium for understanding the reality of social circumstances that occur over a while (Noviani, 2011: 41). As times progress, film works can be enjoyed in many ways. such as the Netflix app, online cinema, Wetr, and many more.

One of the Indonesian film works that once ranked second on Netflix's weekly Top 10 list for two consecutive weeks, is the film *Penyalin Cahaya*. The film, directed by Wregas Bhanuteja, has been watched by 6.92 million hours globally in January 2022.

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Putri (2022) explained that the film "Copying Light" brings a story set in the world of lectures, with aspects of the problem presented based on social problems in everyday life have become an attraction for the film. The use of language in the film *Penyalin Cahaya* is one of the attractions that researchers look at. The use of slang in the dialogue between figures is one of the approaches used so that the world of students in Indonesia is depicted.

According to Azizah (2019:34), the use of slang as a colloquial language is often used by teenagers. Not only as users of slang, but teenagers take part in developing the language. Slang is one of the unofficial languages, in general it is used when communicating non-formally both orally and in writing. Until now slang continues to develop, in the absence of an end to the use of the language. The development of slang is evidenced by the continuous formation of new slang words along with the times. The slang word is formed from the process of word formation

The process of word formation is discussed in morphological science. According to Chaer (2015: 3), that morphology contains science that discusses the formation of a word. Science discusses the process of forming a new word from a basic form. New words resulting from the process of word formation can be called derived words. According to Chaer (2015: 27), there are generally three kinds of tools for the formation of a word, namely affixation (affixation), word repetition (duplication), and word pluralization (composition).

Researcher found two previous studies that were relevant to this study. First, a study entitled "Word Formation, Meaning, and Function of Slang Words in Soap Operas Secretly Like and Aisyah Putri The Series: Jilbab in Love" by Nikmah Mar'atus. The research focuses on word formation in slang and the function generated from research data sources in the form of slang in soap operas or TV series. Second, a study entitled "Word Formation in a Variety of Slang in Comments on Instagram Lambe Turah August 2019 Edition" by Stifani Pratiwi. The research focused on the formation of slang words with data sources taken from social media in the form of Instagram. The research data was sourced from one of the accounts with the name Lambe Turah which is being favored by teenagers so that in each post of the account, many followers leave traces in the form of words that use slang.

The research "The Formation of Slang Words in the Film *Penyalin Cahaya* has similarities and differences with the two previous studies. The similarity of this research with previous research is that it focuses on the formation of slang words. The difference between this research and relevant research is that the source used by the researcher used

data sources in the form of a film, while the previous study used data sources in the form of soap operas and social media. Based on the description above, this study uses two research focuses, namely 1) word formation, and 2) the meaning of slang word formation.

## **METHOD**

This research uses a qualitative approach that presents descriptive data on the form, formation process, and influence of changes in the form of slang words in the dialogue between characters in the film *Penyalin Cahaya*. Qualitative research is a research method that can be used to explore and master the meaning derived from social or humanitarian problems (Nugrahani, 2014: 25). The data collected comes from the transcripts of slang words expressed through dialogue between characters in the film. According to Moleong (2010: 11) if the data obtained is in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers in a study, then the research is qualitative. In this study, the data produced was in the form of words. The qualitative approach used in this study is very suitable for studying slang because slang is a natural symptom of language.

The research data is in the form of slang transcriptions sourced from dialogues between characters in the film *Penyalin Cahaya*. The data is in the form of slang words transcribed and collected from films with a duration of 2 hours and 10 minutes. Researchers act as planners, data collectors, and data interpreters, and ultimately become whistleblowers of results. In this study, data was collected with listening techniques and recording techniques. Data analysis used to process data is carried out through four stages, namely, 1) identification, 2) classification, 3) presentation, and 4) data conclusion or conclusion.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In this section, two sub-discussions are described which consist of word formation and the meaning of word formation.

### **Slang Word Formation in the Film *Penyalin Cahaya***

A language is formed through various morphological processes or also known as word formation. A word that goes through a word-formation process will produce a new word that will affect the shape and meaning of the word. The process of word formation becomes the main process in the creation of a new word such as slang words that are often used in

non-formal speech. The word formation process can be done in four ways, namely affixation, duplication, composition, and abbreviation.

### **Affixation**

Word formation using affectation is the process of forming a new word by adding affixes to a free morpheme. Based on the location of the affix, affixation can be divided into four varieties, namely prefixes, suffixes, prefixes, and infixes. In this study, three varieties of affixes were found that were used in the formation of slang words in the film *Penyalin Cahaya*. This is explained as follows.

### **Prefix**

A prefix is an affix word placed at the beginning of a morpheme. Simply put, prefixes are also called prefix affixes. In Indonesian there are several prefixes, including ber-, per-, meN-, di-, ter-, ke-, and se-. The following is presented data that is suspected to show the use of prefixes in the formation of slang words.

(1) **Amin** : "Sorry Ram, file scenario titipan lo yang harusnya gua print **kedelete**"  
(AF1/AM/106)

(2) **Suryani** : "Kemarin sih dia pergi jam segitu naik mobil, katanya mau **motret** milkyway." (AF1/S/100)

In data (1) there is a slang word ke-delete which comes from the morpheme 'delete'. The morpheme is an English word that gets an affix N- and is placed at the beginning of the morpheme. The affix is included in the prefix because of the location of the affix at the beginning of a 'delete' morpheme that belongs to the verb class. In data (2) there is a slang word motret derived from the morpheme 'portrait'. The morpheme gets an N- affix that is traced at the beginning of the morpheme. N- affix is a non-standard form of meN- affix, so the process of melting nasal phonemes follows the same rules as meN- affix. In these data, N- affixes have melted into m- affixes because they meet the initial phoneme of a word in the form of the phoneme /p/. N- affixes are included in the prefix because of the location of the affix at the beginning of a 'portrait' morpheme that belongs to the class of noun words. The description above is following Chaer's theory (2015: 29) that in the process of forming a word in the form of affixation can be done by giving an affix at the beginning of a morpheme or commonly called a prefix.

## Suffixes

A suffix is an affix of a word placed at the end of a morpheme. In Indonesian, there are various suffixes, including -i, -kan, -an, -wan, -wati, -man, -wi, -nda, -if, -or, and so on. The following is presented data that is suspected to show the use of suffixes in word formation.

(3) **Suryani** : "*Bantu **screenshotin** min* " (AF2/S/60)

(4) **Anggun** : "*Oke, **mendingan** kita berdoa aja kali ya, buat pengumuman nanti malam*" (AF2/AG/3)

In data (3) there is a slang word screenshot-in derived from the morpheme 'screenshot'. The morpheme is an English word that gets an -in affix and is pronounced at the end of the morpheme. The -in affix is included in the suffix because it is located at the end of a basic morpheme 'screenshot' that belongs to the class of noun words. In data (4) there is a slang word mendingan which comes from the morpheme 'mending'. The morpheme gets an affix that is traced at the end of the morpheme. The affix -an is included in the suffix because of the location of the affix at the end of a 'mending' morpheme that belongs to the class of adjectival words. The above description is following the theory of Achmad and Abdullah (2012:64) that a suffix is the formation of the word affixation using giving affixes that are placed behind the initial morpheme.

## Confix

The confix is an affix word that is placed at the beginning and end of a base word in parallel. Indonesian has various prefixes, including an, ber-an, peng-an, se-an, per-an, and an. The following is presented data that is suspected to show the use of prefixes in the formation of words as follows.

(5) **Bapak Suryani** : "*Ga harus **dijelasin**.*" (AF3/BS/44)

(6) **Rama** : "*Sur, kalau barang lo ada yang **ketinggalan** atau ilang kasih tahu gua nanti gua cari.*" (AF3/R/56)

In data (5) there is an dijelasin slang word derived from the morpheme 'jelas'. The morpheme gets a di-in affix which is added at the beginning and end of the morpheme. The in-in affix is included in the confix because of the location of the affix which is at the beginning and end of a 'jelas' morpheme that belongs to the class of adverbial words. In data (6) there is a slang word ketinggalan which comes from the morpheme 'tinggal'. The morpheme gets an affix that is pronounced at the beginning and end of the morpheme. The affixes are included in confixes because of the location of the affixes which are at the

beginning and end of a 'tinggal' morpheme that belongs to the class of verb words. The description above is following Kridalaksana's theory (1989:28) that a prefix can be interpreted as an affix consisting of two elements, one placed at the beginning of the morpheme and another at the end of the morpheme, and has a function as one divided morpheme.

### **Duplication**

Word formation using duplication is the process of forming a new word by repeating a basic morpheme. According to Kridalaksana (2009: 143), duplication is the formation of words by repeating a unit of language. When viewed from the results of repetition, word repetition can be divided into four varieties, namely, whole reword, reword changed sound, partial reword, and reword with an affix (Chaer, 2015: 286). In this study, four variations of duplication were found to be used in the formation of slang words in the film *Penyalin Cahaya*. This is explained as follows.

### **Intact Duplication**

The whole duplication is the repetition of a morpheme in the absence of any reduction or addition to the initial form. The following is presented data that is suspected to show the existence of complete duplication in the formation of words

(7) **Tariq** : "Yaudah, **ati-ati** lu." (RD1/T/8)

(8) **Bapak Suryani** : "Janji jangan **minum-minum** ya" (RD1/BS/27)

In data (7) there is a slang word *ati-ati* which comes from the morpheme 'hati' which has the removal of the phoneme /h/ so that it becomes 'ati' and experiences a complete repetition of the word. The repetition of the data is carried out in its entirety by repeating the morpheme 'ati' which belongs to the class of nouns. In data (8) there is a *minum-minum* slang word derived from the morpheme 'minum' which experiences a complete repetition of the word. The repetition of the data is done in its entirety by repeating the 'minum-minum' morpheme that belongs to the verb class. The above description is following Chaer's (2015:181) theory that a complete repetition is a repetition of an initial morpheme without changing the physical form of the morpheme.

### **Duplication Changes Sound**

This study also found duplication of sound changes. Duplication of sound changes is

the repetition of a basic word as a whole by changing the vowel on its repetition word. The following is presented data that is suspected to show the existence of duplication of sound changes in word formation.

(9) **Amin** : "*Capek gua dari tadi **bolak-balik** naik tangga.*" (RD2/AM/107)

In data (9) there is a bolak-balik slang word derived from the initial morpheme 'balik' which is done by changing the phonemes /a/ to /o/ and /i/ to /a/ so that it becomes a morpheme 'bolak-balik' as a reword of the morpheme 'balik' which belongs to the verb class. The description above is following Chaer's theory (2015:181) that the repetition of changing sounds has the meaning of repetition of an initial morpheme accompanied by a change in a vowel sound.

### **Partial Duplication**

In this study, partial duplication was also found. Partial duplication is the repetition of a morpheme by removing part of the phoneme in the resulting reword. The following is presented data that is suspected to show the presence of partial duplication in word formation.

(10) **Bapak Suryani** : "*Kurang-kurangin tuh, itukan kegiatan di luar kuliah*" (RD3/BS/15)

(11) **Anggun** : "*Penonton kita ga akan full kalo bukan karena website kita yang **ancur-ancuran**, oke banget.*" (RD2/AG/32)

In data (10) there is a slang word kurang-kurangin derived from the morpheme 'kurangin' which is done by not presenting the phoneme /in/ in the reword resulting from the morpheme 'kurangin' which belongs to the verb class. In data (11) there is a slang word ancur-ancuran which comes from the morpheme 'hancuran' which undergoes the removal of the phoneme /h/ so that it becomes 'ancuran'. The morpheme 'ancuran' undergoes partial word repetition. Repetition of the data is done by not presenting the phoneme /an/ in the resulting reword omitting part of the phoneme in the reword resulting from the morpheme 'ancuran' belonging to the class of noun words. This is following Chaer's theory (2015:181) that partial repetition is a repetition performed on some part of the initial form of a morpheme accompanied by a "weakening" of the sound.

### **Incremental Duplication**

Incremental Duplication is the repetition of a word that gets a repetition in its basic

form. The following is presented data that is suspected to show the existence of duplication in word formation.

(12) **Farah** : "*Gausahlah sok-sokan pingin kelihatan gaul sama eksis gitu.*" (RD4/F/24)

(13) **Farah** : "*Adik-adikan kali.*" (RD4/F/71)

In data (12) there is a slang word *sok-sokan* derived from the morpheme 'sok' which experiences a complete repetition of the word and then gets an affix at the end of the resulting reword. Duplication of the data is done by repeating it in its entirety and then getting an affix in the form of a reword generated from the initial morpheme 'sok' which belongs to the class of adverbial words. In data (13) there is a slang word *adik-adikan* from the morpheme 'adik' which experiences a complete repetition of the word and then gets an affix at the end of the resulting reword. Duplication of the data is done by repeating it in its entirety and then getting an affix in the form of -an reword generated from the initial morpheme 'adik' which belongs to the class of noun words. This is following Chaer's (2015: 182) theory that duplication of affixing or affixing is the process of repeating a word by repeating a morpheme and then adding an affix to the resulting reword.

## Composition

Word formation using composition is the process of forming a word using compounding two or more basic morphemes. Based on the compound word produced composition can be divided into three varieties, namely nominal composition, verbal composition, and adjectival composition. In this study, a variety of duplication was found that was used in the formation of slang words in the film *Penyalin Cahaya*. This is explained as follows.

### Nominal composition

Nominal composition is a pluralization performed by two or more basic morphemes and produces a word that is in the form of a noun. There are several ways to produce nominal composition, namely through nouns + nouns, nouns + verbs, nouns + adjectives, or adverbs + nouns. The following is presented data that is suspected to show the existence of nominal composition in word formation.

(14) **Bapak Suryani** : "*Orang mau ngasih kerjaan kok ngajak ketemuan di luar jam kantor.*" (KP1/BS/25)

(15) **Ibu Rama** : "*Karena dari jalan utama buat ke sini tuh jauh banget loh.*"

(KM1/IR/98)

In data (14) there is a jam kantor slang word derived from the pluralization of two morphemes, namely the 'jam' morpheme which belongs to the noun word class, and the 'kantor' morpheme which belongs to the noun word class. The pluralization of the two morphemes results in the word compound in the form of jam kantor which belongs to the class of noun words. In data (15) there is a jalan utama slang word derived from the pluralization of two morphemes, namely the 'jalan' morpheme which belongs to the noun word class, and the 'utama' morpheme which belongs to the adverb word class. The pluralization of the two morphemes results in the compound word in the form of a jalan utama that belongs to the class of noun words. This is following Chaer's theory (2015: 216) that nominal composition is a compound word or computed which in units of clauses says noun and functions as a subject or object.

### **Abbreviation**

Word formation by abbreviation is the process of shortening a word by stripping one or more parts of a lexeme on a basic form so that it can form a new word. According to Kridalaksana (1989: 162), there are four forms of abbreviation, namely abbreviations, fragments, acronyms, contractions, and lambing letters. In this study, three varieties of abbreviations were found to be used in the formation of slang words in the film *Penyalin Cahaya*. This is explained as follows.

### **Contraction**

The contraction is the process of shortening letters or a combination of letters in a basic form. The following is presented data that is suspected to show a shortening in word formation.

(16) **Ibu Suryani** : "Sur bantuin gua nyari **HP**." (AB1/IS/10)

(17) **Ibu Siti** : "Saya barusan telepon **lab**, kemungkinan besar udah ga kebaca."  
(AB1/IS/115)

In data (16) there is a slang word HP which comes from the shortening of the word 'hand phone'. The data shortening is done by maintaining the first letter on each component of the word 'hand phone' which is an English word and belongs to the class of noun words. In data (17) there is a lab slang word derived from the abbreviation of the word 'laboratorium'. The data shortening is done by maintaining the first three letters on

each component of the word 'laboratorium' which belongs to the class of noun words. This is following Kridalaksana's theory (1989: 165) that abbreviations can be done by various processes, such as the preservation of the first letter of each component, the preservation of the first letter with numbers when repeated, the preservation of the first two letters, the preservation of the first three letters, and so on.

### **Fragments**

A fragment is a shortening process by preserving one of the lexeme parts of a word. The following is presented data that is suspected to show a fragment in word formation.

(18) **Anggun** : "**Dah** cukup, pelukan matahari." (AB1/AG/4)

(19) **Anggun** : "Kenapa lo harus reluctant kayak **gini** untuk liat CCTV hah?" (AB1/AG/91)

In data (18) there is a slang word dah which comes from a fragment of the word 'sudah'. The data fragment is done by preserving the last syllable in the form of the phoneme /dah/ in the word 'sudah' which belongs to the adverbial word class. In data (19) there is a slang word gini which comes from a fragment of the word 'begini'. The fragmentation of the data is done by removing some of the phonemes in the form of the phoneme /be/ in the word 'begini' which belongs to the class of noun words. This is following Kridalaksana's theory (1989: 172) that fragments have several varieties, namely the first syllable fragment of a word, the preservation of the last syllable of a word, the preservation of the last word of a phrase, the release of part of a word, and so on.

### **Acronym**

The acronym is the process of shortening words by combining letters, syllables, or other parts that are written and pronounced as a word. In the following, data is shown which indicates the presence of acronyms in word formation.

(20) **Dosen** : "Itu kamu mengunggah itu apa maksudnya ke **sosmed**?" (AB1/D/37)

(21) **Anggun** : "**Bacot**." (AB1/AG/81)

In data (20) there is the slang word sosmed which comes from the acronym for the word 'sosial media'. The data acronym is carried out by preserving the first three letters in each component of 'sosial media' which is included in the noun word class. In data (21) there is a slang word bacot which comes from the acronym word 'banyak cocot' by using a combination of Indonesian and Javanese. The data acronym is done by preserving the first

syllable in the 'banyak' component and the last syllable in the 'cocot' component which belongs to the noun word class. This is following the theory of Kridalaksana (1989: 172) that sub-classification of acronyms is difficult to determine because the method is difficult to predict. Therefore as a handle, it can be determined that if the abbreviation is pronounced as a natural word, then the abbreviation is included in the acronym.

### **Word Formation Grammatical Meaning**

Word formation is the process of forming a new word that can produce a new meaning. Meaning is the meaning of a word used in language. Meaning is one of the important elements of language because in understanding a language, it is necessary to understand the meaning of its vocabulary. The following are the results of research on the meaning of slang word formation in the film *Penyalin Cahaya*.

### **Meaning of Affixation**

Giving word affixes or affixes is one of the processes of word formation which is often called affixation. The grammatical meaning formed from this process is influenced by the combination of meanings between affixes and basic morphemes. The resulting grammatical meaning varies depending on the context of the word. The difference in the meaning of the resulting affixes can be explained based on the location of the affixes which are divided into three, namely prefixes, suffixes, confixes, and infixes. In this study, three kinds of affixes were found which are used in the meaning of slang word formation in the film *Penyalin Cahaya*. The data is described as follows.

### **Prefix Meaning**

The prefix is an affix word that is placed at the beginning of a root word. In the formation of slang words in the film *Penyalin Cahaya* the use of di- and N- prefixes are found. In the following, data is suspected to show the existence of meaning in the formation of slang words using prefixes.

(1) **Amin** : "Sorry Ram, file skenario titipan lo yang harusnya gua print **kedelete** nih"  
(AF1/AM/102)

(2) **Suryani** : "Kemarin sih dia pergi jam segitu naik mobil, katanya mau **motret** milkyway." (AF1/S/100)

In data (1) with code (AF1/AM/106) there is the word kehapus which means 'tidak

sengaja terhapus'. This meaning comes from the initial morpheme 'delete' which means 'hapus', so it is known that the affix to the data above has the meaning 'tidak sengaja'. The above description is following Chaer's theory (2015: 142) that the affix ke- can produce various meanings such as 'tidak sengaja', 'dapat di', and 'kena (dasar)'.

In data (2) with the code (AF1/S/100) there is the word motret which means 'membuat foto'. This meaning comes from the initial morpheme 'potret' which means 'foto', so it is known that the affix N- in the data above has the meaning 'melakukan (dasar)'. The above description is in accordance with Kridalaksana's theory (1989:40) that the N- affix can produce various meanings such as 'melakukan', 'memakai/ menggunakan', 'hidup sebagai', 'membuat', 'mengeluarkan (suara)', 'menuju ke(dasar)', 'mencari/ mengumpulkan', 'berlaku seperti atau menyerupai', 'menjadi', 'membubuhi', 'mengatakan', 'memperingati', and 'keadaan'.

### **Suffix Meaning**

Suffixes or giving affixes at the end of basic words can produce various meanings of words that vary according to the context of the words used. In the formation of slang words in the film *Penyalin Cahaya* the use of -in and -an suffix is found. In the following, data is suspected to show the existence of meaning in the formation of slang words with the use of suffixes.

(3) **Suryani** : "*Bantu **screenshotin** min.*" (AF2/S/60)

(4) **Anggun** : "*Oke, **mendingan** kita berdoa aja kali ya, buat pengumuman nanti malam.*" (AF2/AG/3)

In data (3) with code (AF2/S/60) there is the word screenshot-in which means 'enangkap layar untuk orang lain'. This meaning comes from the initial morpheme 'screenshot' which means 'tangkapan layar', so it is known that the affix N- in the above data has the meaning 'melakukan (dasar) untuk orang lain'. The above description is in accordance with Kridalaksana's theory (1989:50) that the provision of -in suffixes can produce various meanings such as 'melakukan untuk orang lain', 'menandai objek', 'membuat jadi', 'menjadikan', 'dijadikan', and 'arahkan ke'.

In data (4) with code (AF2/AG/3), there is the word mendingan which means 'lebih mending'. This meaning comes from the initial morpheme 'mending' which means 'baik', so it is known that the affix N- in the data above has the meaning 'lebih (dasar)'. The above description is following Chaer's theory (2015: 159) that the suffix -an that creates nouns

can produce various meanings such as 'hasil me-(dasar)', 'yang di-(dasar)', 'alat me-(dasar)', 'tempat ber-(dasar)', 'tiap-tiap', 'banyak (dasar)', and 'bersifat (dasar)' while the suffixes that create adjectives can produce the meaning of 'lebih (dasar)'.

### **Confix Meaning**

Confix or giving affixes at the end and the beginning of a basic word can produce a variety of different meanings according to the context of the word used. In the formation of slang words in the film *Penyalin Cahaya* the use of di-in and ke-an confixes is found. In the following, data is suspected to show the existence of meaning in the formation of slang words using confixes.

(5) **Bapak Suryani** : "Ga harus **dijelasin**." (AF3/BS/44)

(6) **Rama** : "Sur, kalau barang lo ada yang **ketinggalan** atau ilang kasih tahu gua nanti gua cari." (AF3/R/56)

In data (5) with code (AF3/BS/44) there is a word *dijelasin* which means 'menyebabkan jadi jelas'. This meaning comes from the initial morpheme 'jelas' which means 'nyata', so it is known that the affix di-in the data above has the meaning 'menyebabkan jadi (dasar)'. The above description is following Chaer's theory (2015: 174) that di-in can produce the meaning 'menyebabkan jadi (dasar)'.

In data (6) with code (AF3/R/56) there is a word *ketinggalan* which means 'tidak sengaja tertinggal'. This meaning comes from the initial morpheme 'tinggal' which means 'tetap di tempat', so it is known that the affix di- in the above data has the meaning 'tidak sengaja'. The above description is following Chaer's theory (2015: 142) that the giving of a confix that produces a verb form can produce various meanings such as 'tidak sengaja', 'dapat di', and 'kena (dasar)'.

### **Reduplication Meaning**

Word repetition is a process of word formation which is often called reduplication. Word formation with this process can produce new grammatical meanings. The formation of this grammatical meaning is influenced by the basic forms of words that are repeated in the form of nouns, verbs, and adjectives. In this study, four basic forms were found which could produce the meaning of slang word formation in the film *Penyalin Cahaya*. This is explained as follows.

## The Meaning of Basic Reduplication of Nouns

Reduplication or repetition of basic words can produce different meanings according to the form of the base word. In this study, slang words were found which resulted from the repetition of noun base words. In the following, data is suspected to show the existence of meaning in the formation of slang words with noun base forms.

(7) **Tariq** : "Yaudah, **ati-ati** lu." (RD1/T/8)

(8) **Anggun** : "Penonton kita ga akan full kalo bukan karena website kita yang **ancur-ancuran**, oke banget." (RD2/AG/32)

(9) **Farah** : "**Adik-adikan** kali." (RD4/F/71)

In data (7) with code (RD1/T/8) there is the word *ati-ati* which means 'banyak hati/waspada'. This meaning comes from the initial morpheme 'ati' which means 'sifat batin manusia', so it is known that the reduplication in the data above means 'banyak (base)'. In data (8) with code (RD2/AG/32), there is the word *ancur-ancuran* which means 'menyerupai ancuran (in a positive context)'. This meaning comes from the initial morpheme 'ancuran' which means 'hasil menghancurkan', so it is known that the reduplication in the data above means 'menyerupai atau seperti'. In data (9) with code (RD4/F/71) there is the word *adik-adikan* which means 'seperti adik'. This meaning comes from the initial morpheme 'adik' which means 'saudara lebih muda', so it is known that the reduplication in the data above means 'menyerupai atau seperti'. The above description is in accordance with Chaer's theory (2015: 191) that the reduplication process with noun base forms can produce various meanings such as 'banyak', 'banyak dan bermacam-macam', 'banyak dengan ukuran tertentu', 'menyerupai atau seperti', and 'saat atau waktu'.

## Meaning of Verb Basic Form Reduplication

Reduplication or repetition of basic words can produce different meanings according to the form of the base word. In this study, slang words were found which resulted from the repetition of verb base words. In the following, data is suspected to show the existence of meaning in the formation of slang words with the basic form of verbs.

(10) **Bapak Suryani** : "janji jangan **minum-minum** ya" (RD1/BS/27)

(11) **Amin** : "capek gua dari tadi **bolak-balik** naik tangga." (RD2/AM/107)

(12) **Bapak Suryani** : "**Kurang-kurangin** tuh, itukan kegiatan di luar kuliah." (RD3/BS/15)

In data (10) with code (RD1/BS/27), there is the word *minum-minum* which means 'berulang kali minum'. This meaning comes from the initial morpheme 'minum' which means 'memasukan air', so it is known that the reduplication in the data above means 'kejadi berulang kali'. In data (11) with code (RD2/AM/107), there is the word *bolak-balik* which means 'berulang kali balik'. This meaning comes from the initial morpheme 'balik' which means 'kembali', so it is known that reduplication in the data above means 'kejadian berulang kali'. In data (12) with code (RD3/BS/15) there is the word *kurang-kurangin* which means 'begitu kurang'. This meaning comes from the initial morpheme 'kurangin' which means 'menjadi kurang', so it is known that the reduplication in the data above has the meaning 'begitu (dasar)'. The above description is in accordance with Chaer's theory (2015: 194) that the process of reduplication with verb stem forms can produce various meanings such as 'kejadian berulang kali', 'kejadian berintensitas', 'kejadian berbalasan', 'dilakukan tanpa tujuan (dasar)', 'hal tindakan', and 'begitu (dasar)'.

### **Meaning of Adverb Basic Form Reduplication**

Reduplication or repetition of basic words can produce different meanings according to the form of the base word. In this study, slang words were found which resulted from the repetition of adverb base words. In the following, data is suspected to show the existence of meaning in the formation of slang words with adverb base forms.

(13) **Farah:** "Gausahlah **sok-sokan** pingin kelihatan gaul sama eksis gitu." (RD4/F/24)

In data (13) with code (RD4/F/24) there is the word *sok-sokan* which means 'suka berlagak'. This meaning comes from the initial morpheme 'sok' which means 'berlagak', so it is known that the reduplication in the data above has the meaning 'suka (dasar)'. Based on the analysis that has been described, it can be concluded that the reduplication process with the basic forms of verbs can produce new grammatical meanings in the form of 'suka (dasar)'.

### **Composition Meaning**

Compounding words is one of the processes of word formation which is often referred to as composition. Word formation with this process can produce new grammatical meanings. The formation of this grammatical meaning is influenced by the form of compound words resulting from the compositional process in the form of nouns, verbs, and adjectives. This research found a variety of basic forms that can generate the meaning

of slang word formation in the film *Penyalin Cahaya*. This is explained as follows.

### Meaning of Nominal Composition

The composition can produce different meanings according to the form of the resulting compound word. This study found slang words resulting from the nominal composition. In the following, data is suspected to indicate that there is a meaning in the formation of slang words with compound words in the form of nouns.

(14) **Bapak Suryani** : "*Orang mau ngasih kerjaan kok ngajak ketemuan di luar **jam kantor**.*" (KM1/BS/25)

(15) **Ibu Rama** : "*Karena dari **jalan utama** buat ke sini tuh jauh banget loh.*" (KM1/IR/98)

In data (14) with code (KM1/BS/25) there is the word *jam kantor* which means 'waktu untuk bekerja'. This meaning comes from the morpheme 'jam' which means 'alat pengukur waktu' and the morpheme 'kantor' which means 'tempat untuk bekerja', so it is known that the compound produces the meaning 'kegunaan tertentu'. In data (15) with code (KM1/IR/98) there is the word *jalan utama* which means 'jalan yang diutamakan'. This meaning comes from the morpheme 'jalan' which means 'perlintasan' and the morpheme 'utama' which means 'pokok', so it is known that the compound produces the meaning 'yang di'. The above description is in accordance with Chaer's theory (2015: 197) that the process of nominal composition can produce various meanings such as 'gabungan biasa', 'bagian', 'kepunyaan atau memiliki', 'asal bahan', 'asal tempat', 'bercampur dan dicampur dengan', 'hasil buatan', 'tempat melakukan sesuatu', 'kegunaan tertentu', 'bentuk', 'jenis', 'keadaan', 'seperti atau menyerupai', 'gender atau jenis kelamin', 'model', 'memakai atau menggunakan', 'yang di', 'ada di', '(biasa) dilakukan', 'wadah atau tempat', 'letak atau posisi', 'mempunyai atau dilengkapi dengan', 'jenjang, tahap, atau tingkat', and 'rasa atau bau'.

### Abbreviation Meaning

Word shortening is a process of word formation which is often called abbreviation. Unlike other word formation processes, this process does not produce grammatical meanings or does not change the original meaning. This is explained as follows.

(16) **Ibu Suryani** : "*Sur bantuin gua nyari **HP**.*" (AB1/IS/10)

(17) **Ibu Siti** : "*Saya barusan telepon **lab**, kemungkinan besar udah ga kebaca.*" (AB1/IS/115)

- (18) **Anggun** : "**Dah** cukup, pelukan matahari." (AB1/AG/4)
- (19) **Anggun** : "Kenapa lo harus reluctant kayak **gini** untuk liat CCTV hah?"  
(AB1/AG/91)
- (20) **Dosen** : "Itu kamu mengunggah itu apa maksudnya ke **sosmed**?"  
(AB1/D/37)
- (21) **Anggun** : "**Bacot**." (AB1/AG/81)

In data (16) with code (AB1/IS/10), there is the word HP which means 'telepon genggam'. This meaning comes from the initial morpheme 'hand phone' which means 'telepon genggam', so it is known that the abbreviation does not change the initial meaning. In data (17) with code (AB1/IS/115) there is the word lab which means 'tempat untuk melakukan percobaan'. This meaning comes from the initial morpheme 'laboratorium' which means 'tempat untuk melakukan percobaan', so it is known that the abbreviation does not change the initial meaning. In data (18) with code (AB1/AG/4), there is the word dah which means 'telah'. This meaning comes from the initial morpheme 'sudah' which means 'telah', so it is known that the abbreviation does not change the initial meaning. In data (19) with code (AB1/AG/91), there is the word gini which means 'seperti ini'. This meaning comes from the initial morpheme 'begini' which means 'seperti ini', so it is known that the abbreviation does not change the initial meaning. In data (20) with code (AB1/D/37) there is the word sosmed which means 'laman untuk bersosialisasi'. This meaning comes from the initial morpheme 'sosial media' which means 'lama untuk bersosialisasi', so it is known that the abbreviation does not change the initial meaning. In data (21) with code (AB1/AG/81) there is the word bacot which means 'banyak berbicara'. This meaning comes from the initial morpheme 'banyak cocot' which means 'banyak berbicara', so it is known that the abbreviation does not change the initial meaning. The above description is following Chaer's theory (2015: 191) that abbreviation is the process of forming words by breaking off parts of lexemes or combinations of lexemes so that they become shorter forms without changing the meaning of the whole form.

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

### Conclusion

Based on the description of the results and discussion, there are two conclusions in this study. First, in the formation of slang words in the film *Penyalin Cahaya* it was found that 1) in the affixation process most word data were found using prefixes N-, the suffix -

in, and confix N-in, 2) in the process of reduplication most data were found words with whole word repetition processes, 3) in the composition process most word data is found with nominal composition processes, and 4) in the abbreviation process most word data is found with fragment processes. Second, in the meaning of slang word formation in the film *Penyalin Cahaya* it can be concluded that the processes of affixation, reduplication, and composition can produce grammatical meanings while the abbreviation process does not change the meaning of the initial form.

### **Suggestion**

Based on the discussion above, the following suggestions can be given:

Teachers can use research results for learning Indonesian about affixation, reduplication, composition, and abbreviation.

Students can understand the formation of words and the resulting meaning by paying attention to the process.

Students can conduct similar research by discussing different topics, such as word formation in other languages, novels/dialogues, or other impacts of word formation.

For slang speakers, so future slang users can not only use slang but can also find out the origins of the slang words they often use.

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