English Slang in "Gap Year" Movies Series

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ABSTRACT

This research discussed about the slang words in Gap Year movie series and the word formation of the slang words which were found in the movie series. Slang itself was used by certain group or community, which could be produced by compounding, affixation, truncation, conversion, blending, neologism, etymology, borrowing, coinage, and multiple processes. This research used a qualitative method. In this research, the data were collected from Gap Year movie series in the form of British slangs.Then the data were checked by using dictionary, Oxford English Dictionaries Online and Etymology dictionaries online to make sure whether the data belonged to slang words or not and also to check the origin of the words. The data were also analyzed based on Plag and Yule's theories in terms of etymology, borrowing, coinage, and multiple processes. After collecting the data, there were 30 slang words found in this movie series. The result of the research showed that the slangs were formed through compounding (8 data), affixation (5 data), truncation (1 data), blending (2 data), etymology (9 data), borrowing (1 data), coinage (2 data), and multiple process (2 data). Therefore, the most used of word formation process was etymology.

Keywords: *slang; gap year; word formation*

INTRODUCTION

This article is focused on the formation process slang words and their meaning. Slang words are analyzed based on word formation processes, about how the words change from the old to the new one. Slang is categorized as informal language, which according to *Oxford English Dictionaries Online*, is a type of language consisting of words and phrases that are regarded as very informal, more common in speech than writing, and typically restricted to a particular context or group of people. Meanwhile, there is a movie about four teenagers and one divorced man who are travelling in several countries of Asia. The use of slang words in the movie is to vivid the emotion and creates more natural dialog. The use of slang words in the movie is also to simplify the characterization in the movie. Therefore, the movie does not seem monotonous, thus the movie watcher are not easy to get bored.

Slang is part of linguistic practicing as mentioned by Michael Adams (2009) that:
"Slang is not merely a lexical phenomenon, a type of word, but a linguistic practice rooted in social needs and behaviors, mostly the complementary needs to

fit in and to stand out. Generally, slang is created through someone's new expression, or by a group for some objects that are known only by them, such as *sucker, honkey, shave-tail, jerk.*"

The slang words have different meaning based on its area and time allocated, which slang has a temporary meaning. In line with this statement, Mattiello (2008) states that:

"In lexicography, most dictionaries agree that the word 'slang' may be defined with at least two senses. First, slang is the restricted speech of marginal or distinct subgroups in society and, second, it is a quite temporary, unconventional vocabulary characterized primarily by connotations of informality and novelty."

In conclusion, it can be said that slang words are analyzed based on word formation processes, about how the words change from the old to the new one. Slang is categorized as informal language which is a type of language consisting of words and phrases that are regarded as very informal, more common in speech than writing, and typically restricted to a particular context or group of people.

This paper analyzes slangs that are found in *Gap Year movie series.* The research analyzes about how slang words are formed. Some slang words in the series are new words and created from English standard words, but with different meaning. Based on the explanation above, this research concerns with the following questions: What are slang found in the movie? What are types of word formation applied to the slang found of the movie? The data of this research are from the dialog of *Gap Year series* season 1, because *Gap Year* is produced only for one season. The data focuses on slangs which are employed by the characters in the series. The data are British slangs.

Slang has been discussed by several writers (Putra, 2015; Aufarian, 2017; Widodo, 2016). Putra discussed that the meaning relations of slang words in the movie, based on semantic field.   He found that, 55 data of metonymy from 110 data which as the biggest quantity of data of meaning relation. Homonymy is the lowest quantity of data of the slang words data that is only found 1 data in the movie.

Another work written by Aufarian focuses on the process of slang words found in the album, which is conducted in morphology field. The word formation theory is based on George Yule that is coinage, compounding, clipping, blending, borrowing, back formation, acronyms, multiple process, derivation/affixation (prefix, infix, suffix), and conversion. From the data that are identified, found 104 data of slang words: 63 data of coinage, 7 data of compounding, 13 data of clipping, 1 data of blending, 2 data of acronym, 13 data of derivation or affixation, 5 data of multiple process. Coinage is the most used of word formation process, while there is no data for borrowing, back formation, and conversion. However, the data does not include the slang words which are created through elision or delition of sounds in a word or phrase to make it easier to pronounce, such as gonna, wanna, I'ma, kinda, etc.

Lastly, Widodo discussed about slang's meaning that has a change from the old to new meaning. He elaborates it through semantic approach, same as the previous work, but he uses the theory that is proposed by Hollman. The semantic change consists of melioration, pejoration, generalization, specialization, metaphor, and

metonymy. In the movies, he finds 45 slang words which are classified as semantic change: 2 data of pejoration, 10 data of generalization, 1 data of specialization, 23 data of metaphor, and 9 data of metonymy.

Although this research has the similar topic about finding the slang in the movie, the researcher provides the different findings in the aspect of classification of the slang words and the use of theory in classifying the findings.

METHOD

The data of this qualitative research were collected from *Gap Year* movie series by renting from Google movies and tv, www.hulu.com. Firstly, the writer created an account to enable accessed the movie. Secondly, the writer watched the movie to understand what the movie is about. Thirdly, the writer watched and read the subtitle to ensure the data (slangs) used by the character and wrote down the data considered as slangs. Fourthly, the writer re-watched whether the words were not the literal words by comparing the literal meaning of the word and the meaning use in the movie. Fifthly, the writer checked the data by using dictionary, *Oxford English Dictionaries Online*, whether the data belong to slang or not. However, if the data were not found in *Oxford English Dictionaries Online,* the data were checked in *Etymology dictionaries online*. The writer used the other internet sources for the data which were not found in both dictionaries. The use of *Etymology dictionaries online* was also to check the origin of words.

The next step was classified the data based on word formation which the data are presented in the tables: the table of word formation and the table of semantic change. Then the classified data were analyzed based on word formation and semantic change. The data are completed with time stamp (00:30:14,540 --> 00:30:24,620) which is to tell when the data are spoken by the character in the movie, and two different codes. The first code tells from which episode the data are taken, for example 1/1, the first number stands for the series and the second number stands for the episode. The second code tells whether the data belong to the class of word formation or semantic change. The format of the code consists of the abbreviation of word which shows the kind of word formation or semantic change classes and number which shows the order of the data, for example Com 1. Com is the abbreviation of compounding which is part of word formation and number 1 tells the order of the data.

The next step, the data were analyzed based on Plag's theory. However, the writer also used Yule's theory as supporting theory in order to complete the lack of Plag's theory in terms of etymology, borrowing, coinage, and multiple processes. The analysis uses these two theories in order to reveal the existing word formation processes of the slangs in the movie. They were discussed qualitatively to give an explanation of the phenomenon.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION
Categories of Slang Formation Processes and Its Semantic Change

This chapter consists of two sections. The first section is the discussion of the slang used in the dialog that based on word formation processes. The data of slang word are taken from *Gap Year* movie series. The theories of word formation are proposed by Ingo Plag and George Yule that to identify kind of word formation on slang words. The main theory of word formation is Plag's theory. The using of Yule's theory is to complete and support the analysis.

Categories of Slang Formation Processes

The writer found 30 slangs in the movie series that are categorized as word formation processes. Below is the table of the data distribution:

Table 1. The different slang used on word formation

Word Formation	NO	Word
Ingo Plag		
Compounding		
1. Noun + Noun	7	shitshow, arsehole, bellend, bullshit, shitface, blowjob, shotgun,
2. Adjective + Noun	1	Numbnuts
Derivation		
1. Affixation		
a. Suffixation	5	wanker, wanky, shitty, balls, pecker
2. Non-affixation		
a. Truncation	1	Deffo
b. Blending	2	dipshit, nare
George Yule		
Etymology	9	dildo, prick, crap, duck, pop, pot, twat shit, bollocks
Borrowing	1	Banana
Coinage	2	dick, fuck
Multiple Process	2	pervy, pussy-whipped
TOTAL	30	

As presented in the table, there are 30 data found in *Gap Year* movie series. Based on Plag's category, there are 8 data of compounding and 8 data of derivation. Derivation is divided into 5 data of affixation and 3 data of non-affixation. In affixation category there are 5 data of suffixation. In non-affixation category, there are 1 data of truncation and 2 data of blending. Then based on Yule's category there are 9 data of etymology, 1 data of borrowing, 2 data of coinage, and 2 data of multiple process.

Compounding

Compounding is a way of combining two words without any diminution and expansion. Plag (2003) says that "compounding (sometimes also called composition) rather loosely as the combination of two words to form a new word."

Compound words can be a combination of noun-noun, adjective-noun, verb-noun, and adverb-noun. In linguistic studies, compounding has been an object of interest which is believed as one of the most creative processes. There are 8 data of compounding words found in the movie.

1) Shitshow

(00:06:29,640 --> 00:06:37,310) 1/1 (Com1)

ASHLEY: Why do I have to tell him? You'rethe one who has a problem withthe guy.

MAY : You invited him on our raft. You caused this... **shitshow**.

ASHLEY: He would have come anyway. He wouldn't.

Shitshow is included as compounding words which is formed by combining two words "*shit + show*", the one be a head of word is *show* and the modifier is *shit*. The words *shit* and *show* are free morpheme because they can independently stand as a word. *Shit* is a noun word and *show* is also a noun word. According to *Oxford English Dictionaries Online* (2019)*, shit* is one of slang words which means "a contemptible or worthless person" and *show* is a noun word which means "a spectacle or display, typically an impressive one". The combination of two words which are *shit* and *show,* creates a new word s*hitshow* which means an unexpected situation and takes everything into chaos or complete mess.

The meaning of *shitshow* is relevant with the dialog between Ashley and May. In the dialog, has just invited an unknown guy whose name is Greg, to join their trip, but then he ruins what May has decided for the trip, that is to attend May's cousin wedding party. May has decided what they should do for the trip. What May has been planned for the trip is messed up after Greg joined. Because of that May should rearrange the plan of the trip.

Derivation

This is another subdivision of word formation. Derivation is divided into two types, affixation and non-affixation. Affixation consists of prefixation, infixation, and suffixation. The writer finds 5 data of derivation.

Affixation

Affixation is a way in forming word by adding affix in the beginning or at the end of the word to create a new word. According to Plag (2003), affixation is a bound morpheme that attaches to bases. Although this seems like a clear definition, there are at least two major problems. Firstly, it is not always easy to identify whether something is a bound morpheme or a free morpheme. Secondly, it is not always obvious whether something should be regarded as a base or an affix. Affixation is divided into three types, they are prefixation (front added), infixation (middle added), and suffixation (back added). The writer only finds 5 data of suffixation in the movie.

Suffixation

Suffixation is a type of affixation process by adding affix at the end of the word. Suffixation usually indicates a different part of speech, for example at the end of the word *clean* (verb) is added by affix *–er* that becomes *cleaner* (noun). The writer finds 5 data of suffixation.

2) Pecker

(00:20:52,980 --> 00:21:17,330)1/3 (Suf 1)

TAM : So what's the deal, Greg, with you andthose two very young girls?

GREG : Oh, no, no, no. No deal, no. Strictlybusiness. It's just ever since I became single, it's nice to have a bit ofcompany. Keeps the **pecker** up.

TAM : Right. I can get you some pills for that. Is it a problem?

GREG : Tam, no. Not a problem, no. **Pecker**'sgood. **Pecker**'s pukka**.**

Pecker is formed by adding the affix *–er* in the end of word *peck.* The format is *peck + -er,* which the word is consists of two syllables. According to *Etymology dictionaries online* (2019), in 1690s *pecker* means "on who pecks" and an agent noun from *peck* (verb). *Peck* consists of one syllable. *Pecker* is a free morpheme that can independently stand as a word. According to *Oxford English Dictionaries Online* (2019)*, peck* is a verb word that which means "(of a bird) strike or bite something with its beak". After it is added with the affix *–er,* the word becomes *pecker* which means "a man's penis". In the dialog there are two different meaning of *pecker*. In Greg's statement *pecker* refers to love life. In Tam's understanding *pecker* means "penis".

Here is the situation when Tam and Greg are taking care of the patients at Rainbow International Orphanages. Tam looks that Greg seems has a close relation with May and Ashley. Tam is questioning why Greg so close May and Ashley. Then Greg tells Tam that he keeps himself accompanied by them in order to keep his pecker up which means to preserve his love life.

Non-Affixation

Non-affixation is a way of word formation which is not by adding the affixes. Non-affixation is divided into conversion, truncation, and blending. The writer finds 1 data of truncation and 2 data of blending.

Truncation

Truncation is a way of shortening the word. Truncation is also known as clipping. According to Plag (2003), "truncation is a process in which the relationship between a derived word and its base is expressed by the lack of phonetic material in the derived word. The word formation happens when the word contains more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form, for example the word *phone* from *telephone,* which the shorter term, as *phone,* and longer term, as *telephone,* are able to use in certain situation." In truncation a word is formed by cutting the back of the word or adding affixes (if necessary). The writer finds 1 data of truncation in the movie.

7) Deffo

(00:10:08,940 --> 00:10:20,570)1/6 (Trn 1)

GREG : Digital kitchenware from China. It's a bit niche, but I've got somesamples back at the flat if you want to see them.

JOTTY:**Deffo**. How much have you drunk? I hate driving at the best oftimes.

Deffo is is an abbreviation of definitely (mainly Liverpool use). *Deffo*is a free morpheme that can independently stands as a word. *Deffo* has two syllables. According to the writer, *deffo* belongs to truncation, because the word is formed by shortening *definitely* to *deffo*. The process reduces six letter in the end of the word which are *i, n, i, t, e, l, y.*

According to *Oxford English Dictionaries Online* (2019), *definitely* is included as an adverb which means "without doubt (used for emphasis). *Deffo* has same meaning as *definitely.* In the dialog, Greg and Jotty are talking about what kind of business they want to do. Then Greg tells they possible sell. Jotty says *deffo* as a response of agreeing on Greg's idea.

Blending

Plag (2003) defines blending as word that combine two (rarely three or more) words into one, deleting material from one or both of the source words. The combining of words, two or more words, is not same as compounding which is done by joining words without deleting any material of each word.

Based on the blending rule created by Plag in order to easily understand the formation of blending, using the format AB + CD = AD, for example *breakfast + lunch = brunch*. In the movie there are 2 data of blending.

8) Dipshit

(00:29:44,600 --> 00:29:53,390)1/3 (Bln 1)

ASHLEY: Look, Todd, I know that we've messed up a bit, but we have been trying.

TODD : Yes, she has. She's been a useless **dipshit**, but she's been trying.

According to *Oxford English Dictionaries Online* (2019), *dipshit* is joined words from *dippy + shit,* which *dippy* as the head of word and *shit* as the modifier. Before the word *dippy* and *shit* are joined, the word *dippy* is shortened. The last part of the word is clipped by reducing two end letters of word, which are *d* and *y*. *Dipshit* is formed by two morphemes, *dippy* and *shit*. Both *dippy* and *shit* are considered as free morpheme. The word formation process applied to *dipshit* is blending which the word *dippy* is clipped and merged to the word *shit*.

Dipshit means "a contemptible or inept person" which is considered by the writer as blending. As an informal word, *dippy* means "silly and eccentric or scatterbrained". *Dipshit* in the dialog has the same meaning as the word *dipshit* in the dictionary. The dialog shows the gang (Dylan, Sean, Greg, Ashley, and May) has just made everything messed up in Rainbow International Orphanage. Consequently, Todd who is the head of the company gets mad and assumes that the gang has ruined. Ashley is trying to apologize to Todd and says that even though they messed up, they have been trying to retain the company. However, in this dialog Todd is mistaking May as the main source of their problem while actually the problem is caused by all of them. This is the reason why Todd calls May as a *dipshit.*

Etymology

Etymology is the study of the origin of words. According to Yule (2017):

"if looked closely at the etymologies of everyday words, discover that there are many different ways in which new words can enter the language. A lot of new words in daily use today were, at one time, considered barbaric misuses of the language."

In the movie, the writer finds 9 data of slangs.

9) Dildo

(00:17:52,380 --> 00:18:06,210)1/1 (Ety 1)

DYLAN : Sean, just a quick one... Erm, maybe don't call me "**dildo**" in front of the others. Just, dildos are a bit offensive to women.

SEAN : Dildos are offensive to women?

DYLAN: No. Maybe. It's an interesting moral conundrum.

SEAN: Cos you have been a bit of a **dildo**.

In 1590s, the word *dildo* may be derived from Italian *deletto* "delight" and Latin *dilectio* (noun of *diligere*) "to esteem highly, to love". In 1630s, in English there is a word *diddle* (verb) which means "to totter". In 1786 its meaning changes to "move rapidly up and down or backward and forward". Then *dildo* originated from word *diddle*.

According to *Oxford English Dictionaries Online* (2019), *dildo* has two different meaning which literal meaning and slang meaning. *Dildo* in literal meaning is an object shaped like an erect penis used for sexual stimulation. However, its slang meaning is a stupid or ridiculous person. *Dildo,* in the first dialog "*dildo*s are a bit offensive to

women" shows the meaning is related to its literal meaning. In the second dialog "cos you have been a bit of a *dildo*" Sean is aiming the word *dildo* to refer to Dylan as a stupid or ridiculous person.

Here in the situation when the gang (Ashley, May, Greg, Sean, and Dylan) is going to go to the Great Wall of China. While in the middle of talking, Sean calls Dylan by *dildo* which is aimed to refer to "stupid". Therefore, Dylan feels a bit awkward when Sean calls him by *dildo* in front of May and Ashley, because these girls might interpret *dildo* as "an object shaped like an erect penis used for sexual stimulation".

The movie shows how the relationship between Sean and Dylan. They have been friend since before they decided to travel. The use of word *dildo* shows the close relation between them. The use of word *dildo* is not aim as an offensive word. Instead, it is aim to express how closely related Sean with Dylan.

Borrowing

Borrowing is the process of borrowing words from foreign languages. Borrowing is taking words from other languages. According to Yule, the English language has adopted a vast number of words from other languages, for example *piano* (Italia), *tatto*(Tahitian), *sofa* (Arabic), and *yogurt* (Turkish). In the movie, the writer finds 1 data of borrowing.

10) Banana

(00:17:01,020 --> 00:17:25,350)1/1 (Brw 1)
ASHLEY : I think she's actually been learning Japanese.
MAY : "Xiangjiaoren, **banana** person. Derogatory Chinese term forsimulated Asian
   Americans, yellow on the outside, white on the inside."It's OK, it's meant as a
   joke. So...
ASHLEY : And that is you all over. She's a total **banana**.

In 1590s, *banana* is known as an edible fruit or an endogenous plant from the tropics. The word *banana* originated from West Africa, *Wolof banana,* which is borrowed by Spanish or Portuguese in 1690. Banana is a native plant in Southeast Asia and the East Indies, and it became popular in 1516 after it was introduced in prehistoric times by the African. *Banana* is a free morpheme that can independently stand alone. According to *Online English Oxford Dictionary* (2019)*, banana* as a noun is a long curved fruit which grows in clusters and has soft pulpy flesh and yellow skin when it is ripe. However, *banana* as slang means "a penis" and "offensive, an Americanized Asian person (an Asian person who acts white. From the color of a banana that yellow on the outside and white on the inside)" and the meaning same as in the movie.

The dialog tells when May is searching the meaning of xiajiaoren which means banana person. Through the meaning, she realizes that xiajiaoren represents a joke. Then Ashley says to May that she is *banana*.

Coinage

Coinage is not very common in English. Coinage is invented by taking a certain name of commercial product, for example *granola*, *klenex*, *teflon*, and *xerox*. The contemporary example of coinage is the word *google.* The word *google* which is without capital letter has undergone conversion from a noun to become widely used as a verb that has meaning "to use the internet to find information" (Yule, 2017).

According to Yule, coinage also includes the case of eponym that is a new word based on the name of place or person. In the movie there are 4 data categorized as coinage.

14) Dick

(00:12:06,524 --> 00:12:16,684)1/7 (Coi 1)

DYLAN: Do you fancy him?

ASHLEY: What? Don't be a **dick**, Dylan. I was only fooling around. Seanand me are friends, good friends.

Dick is a rhyming nickname for *Rick*, which is shortened of *Richard*, one of the commonest English names to call fellow, lad, or man in 1550s. Firstly, *Richard* which consists of two syllables is shortened to *Rick* which consists of one syllable. The first letter of *Rick* which is *r* is changed by the letter *d.* Then *rick* becomes *Dick*. *Dick* is a free morpheme which can stand as a word.

Start from 1891, the word *dick* in Farmer's slang dictionary (possibly British army slang) means "penis". According to *Oxford English Dictionaries Online* (2019)*, dick* is a vulgar slang word which means "penis and a stupid or contemptible person". The meaning has the same meaning as used in the movie

In the movie, Dylan is curious about Ashley's feeling towards Sean, because apparently she is trying to catch Sean's attention. Because of that Sean assumes that Ashley has the same feeling to him. Then Sean gets Dylan that to ask Ashley about her feeling toward Sean. Ashley says that Dylan is stupid because she regards Sean only as a friend.

Multiple Processes

According to Yule (2009), "although we have concentrated on each of these word formation processes in isolation, it is possible to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word".

In some cases, the word is formed through some steps or involves some types of word formation process which is called multiple processes. For example, *deli* that seems to become a common American English expression via a process of first borrowing *delicatessen,* which is borrowed from German, and then clipping it by omitting *-catessen*. In the movie, the writer finds 2 data of multiple processes.

16) Pervy

(00:05:28,320 --> 00:05:36,110)1/3 (Mp 1)

SEAN : You want to observe kids from a distance?

DYLAN: That's **pervy**. No... I mean... No. It is. I need a bit of peace, OK,and I cannot get that with Ashley.

The word *pervy* is formed by truncation and affixation. The word *pervy* is shortened of the word *pervert* which is by reducing the last part of the word. The three letters at the end of the word which are *e, r, and t,* are reduced to be *perv.* Then *perv*is added the suffix *–y* to form the word *pervy. Pervy*is is a free morpheme that can stand independently as a word and has its own meaning. *Pervy* contains two syllables that are *perv*and *vy*. According to *Oxford English Dictionaries Online* (2019)*, pervert*, as a verb, has two meanings, the first is "distort or corrupt the original course, meaning, or state of (something)" and the second is "lead (someone) away from what is considered natural or acceptable". *Pervert,* as a noun means "a person whose sexual behavior is regarded as abnormal and unacceptable".

In the dialog, *pervy* refers to "something bad". It is evident in the situation when Sean offers Dylan to be a kids care volunteer. However, Dylan does not want it and tells that being a kid care volunteer in their travelling is a bad idea by saying *pervy.*

CONCLUSION

Referring to the result analysis, the data of slang words are 30 data. The result shows that there are 17 data of Plag's theory and 13 data of Yule's theory. Plag's theory consists of 8 data of compounding, 5 data of affixation, 2 data of blending, and 1 data of truncation. Yule's theory consists of 9 data of etymology, 1 data of borrowing, 2 data of coinage, and 2 data of multiple processes. There is a slang word which originated only in the movie. The word is *nare. Nare* is a blending word, which is formed by *know* and *care*. The word formation processes are used to enable finding out the historical background of slang formation, for example the word *shitshow* that is formed by combining the word *shit* and *show.*

Slang can be analyzed in many aspects of linguistic. Then the existence of slang words will never stop. The objects can be researched through song, novel, games, or certain group societies.

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