

**WORD FORMATION AND TYPES OF ENGLISH SLANG
WORDS AND PHRASES IN FAST X MOVIE DIRECTED BY
LOUIS LETERRIER**



A THESIS

Presented to Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement to get Strata one Degree

By

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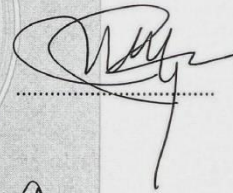
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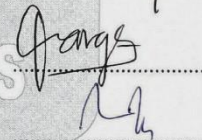
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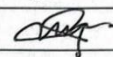
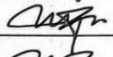
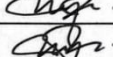
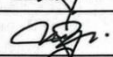
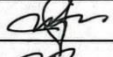
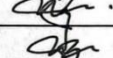
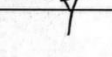

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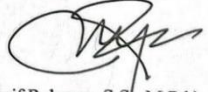
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"Remember university life by continuing to improve, don't spend your time complaining."

(Najwa Shihab)

Praise and thanksgiving are offered to Allah SWT, the One and Only God, for all of the favors, direction, and grace that have enabled me to finish this thesis. This thesis is dedicated to the following:

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Peace be upon you, and may the mercy and blessings of Allah be upon you all.

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Jakarta, 22 June 2023
The Researcher



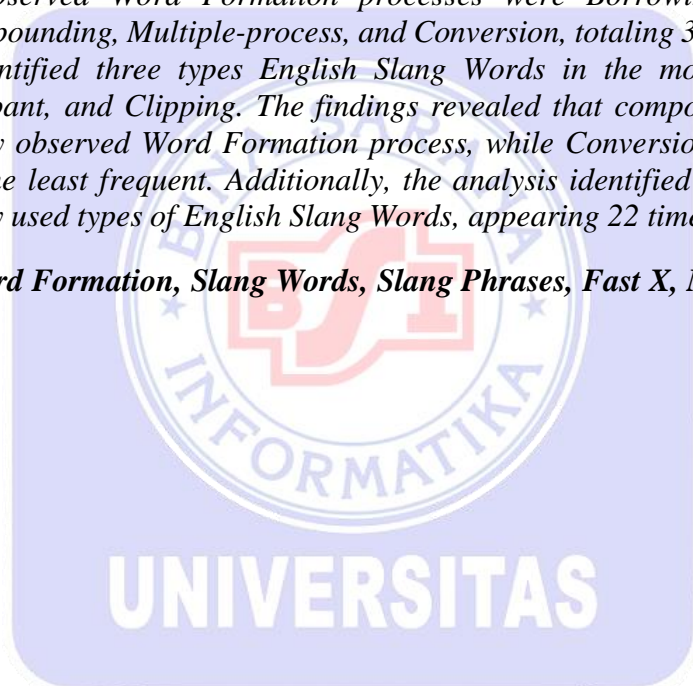
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ABSTRACT

Romel M Raskyana (33200111), *Word Formation and Types of English Slang Words and Phrases in Fast X Movie Directed by Louis Leterrier.*

Slang words and phrases are commonly employed in English movies to shape characters and enhance dialogue authenticity among the casts. This study aims to investigate Word Formation and the usage patterns of English Slang Words and Phrases. Data were collected from dialogues in the movie "Fast X," focusing on instances of slang. A qualitative research approach with an analytical design was employed to gather and analyze the data. This is done by reviewing the movie three times to ensure accuracy, and then instances of slang were compiled and further compared with available types of English slangs. The analysis identified 74 instances of utterances involving Word Formation and English Slangs Words and Phrases. Among the observed Word Formation processes were Borrowing, Derivation, Clipping, Compounding, Multiple-process, and Conversion, totaling 34 instances. The study also identified three types of English Slang Words in the movie: Fresh and Creative, Flippant, and Clipping. The findings revealed that compounding was the most frequently observed Word Formation process, while Conversion and Multiple-Process was the least frequent. Additionally, the analysis identified Flippant as the most commonly used types of English Slang Words, appearing 22 times in the dataset.

Keywords: *Word Formation, Slang Words, Slang Phrases, Fast X, Movie.*



ABSTRAK

Romel M Raskyana (33200111), *Word Formation and Types of English Slang Words and Phrases in Fast X Movie Directed by Louis Leterrier.*

Kata-kata dan frasa bahasa gaul biasanya digunakan dalam film berbahasa Inggris untuk membentuk karakter dan meningkatkan keaslian dialog di antara para pemeran. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki pembentukan kata dan pola penggunaan kata dan frasa bahasa Inggris gaul. Data dikumpulkan dari dialog dalam film "Fast X," dengan fokus pada contoh-contoh bahasa gaul. Pendekatan penelitian kualitatif dengan desain analitis digunakan untuk mengumpulkan dan menganalisis data. Hal ini dilakukan dengan meninjau film sebanyak tiga kali untuk memastikan keakuratannya, kemudian contoh-contoh bahasa gaul dikompilasi dan selanjutnya dibandingkan dengan jenis-jenis bahasa gaul bahasa Inggris yang tersedia. Analisis ini mengidentifikasi 74 contoh ujaran yang melibatkan Pembentukan Kata dan Kata dan Frasa Bahasa Gaul Inggris. Di antara proses Pembentukan Kata yang diamati adalah Peminjaman, Derivasi, Pemotongan, Penggabungan, Proses ganda, dan Konversi, dengan total 34 contoh. Penelitian ini juga mengidentifikasi tiga jenis Kata-kata Slang Bahasa Inggris dalam film: Segar dan Kreatif, Flippant, dan Kliping. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa penggabungan adalah proses Pembentukan Kata yang paling sering diamati, sementara Konversi dan Multiple-Proses adalah yang paling jarang. Selain itu, analisis tersebut mengidentifikasi Flippant sebagai jenis Kata-kata Slang Bahasa Inggris yang paling sering digunakan, muncul sebanyak 22 kali dalam kumpulan data.

Keywords: *Word Formation, Slang Words, Slang Phrases, Fast X, Movie.*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

There are many different languages spoken in the community these days. language is a particularly noticeable characteristic that sets one social group apart from another at the individual. A member of a language society is typically made up of a diverse range of individuals with varying social statuses and cultural backgrounds. Since each human has a unique background and upbringing, there are numerous different languages that can be used as a communication tool.

Variations in language employed for certain purposes, contexts, or conditions are known as linguistic variety, Standard language is the variation of language used in formal contexts; non-standard language is the variety of language used in informal contexts. Slang is the non-standard usage of a word in a particular social group's language. Although no one can describe slang, it is something that everyone can recognize with ease.

Slang is often considered an informal way of speaking used by a group of people within a particular community. Generally, it is that part of language that falls outside traditional or standard usage and includes newly invented words and expressions as well as new or expanded meanings of existing terms. Slang is frequently employed in Hollywood productions. The movie is an actualization of how local life was evolving at the time. Currently, the majority of individuals, regardless of age, would undoubtedly watch a movie.

A lot of the cultural underpinnings of the movie have been documented, including the language used in the dialogue between the characters. The movie uses slang for a variety of reasons, including to break up the monotony of the plot and simplify the characters, that makes the audience bored, and frequently, slang from the movie becomes popular in real life. However, occasionally, some individuals or the audience may not be able to understand what slang means. language or is unaware of the origins of the slang terms used in that movie.

Word Formation is one of the lectures on morphology that looks at how words can be shaped in a language of this word. The most frequently used slang words in Hollywood. The movie is an update of developments in community life at that time. On screen, it is certain that almost everyone, young or old will watch the movie. The movie has recorded a number of special elements that depend on them, including the use of language that appears in dialogue between characters in the movie.

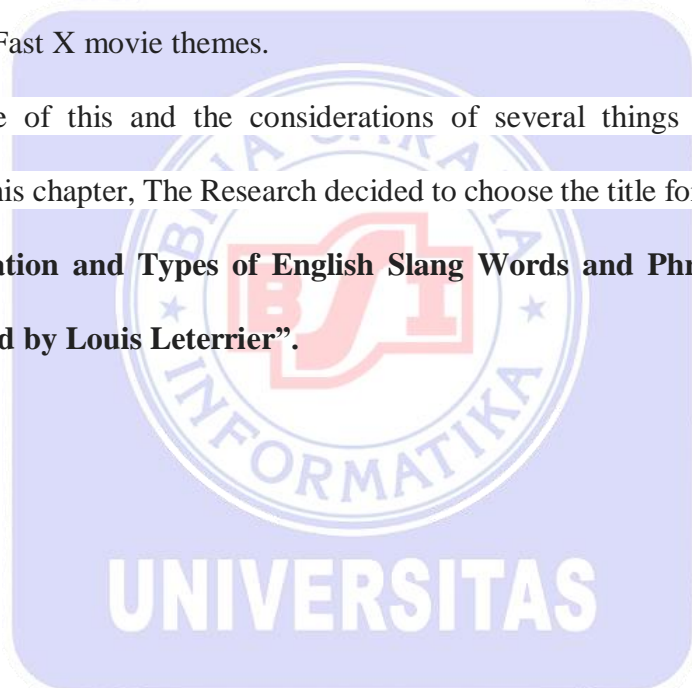
It is the process of coming up with fresh definitions for existing words. It is the process by which new words are created in the language. The word formation is one of the linguistic processes involved in the creation of new languages. The research of this study used Yule's (2006) theory, which categorizes word formation processes into 10 categories: acronyms, derivation, compounding, blending, coinage, clipping, back-formation, conversion, and multiple process. On the basis of such word production processes, the author examined the data.

The choice to focus on the movie "Fast X" as a subject of research or analysis can be attributed to a few compelling reasons. The movie has strong Word Formation, Slang Words, and Phrases topic. The movie's narrative delves into the complexity of word formation, highlighting the power of popular culture analysis in the movie Fast X, and its impact on personal growth and self-discovery. by analyzing this movie, one

can gain insight into the multifaceted nature of slang and its significant impact on people and connections.

By analyzing the movie, the research and fans have the opportunity to explore themes, messages, and cultural influences used by the moviemakers to portray Fast X. Especially for those who want to conduct the research in the same field of Morphology, specifically in word formation, slang words, and phrases. The resonance and impact of the movie on the audience. The movie is resonance and impact on viewers makes it an interesting choice for academic inquiry or individual investigation of the complexity of Fast X movie themes.

Because of this and the considerations of several things that have been mentioned in this chapter, The Research decided to choose the title for this thesis with **“Word Formation and Types of English Slang Words and Phrases in Fast X Movie Directed by Louis Leterrier”**.



1.2 Statement of the Problem

In Fast X The Research wants to analysis about the character Word Formation, English Slang Words, and Phrases have used. The Research would like to write down the problems as follows:

1. What are the types of Word Formation, English Slang Words, and Phrases in the Fast X Movie directed by Louis Leterrier?
2. What are the types of Word Formation, and English Slang Words are most commonly used in the Fast X Movie directed by Louis Leterrier?

1.3 Scope and Limitation

The Research only focuses on narrative text in Fast X Movie. The Research also analyzes the types of Word Formation and English Slang Words.

1.4 Research Methods

The Research employments a qualitative descriptive method. The center on qualitative research, or inquire about connected to quality or diversity, center on qualitative phenomena. For the most part, descriptive is the kind of this investigate. Looking carefully at non-numerical information could be a key component of qualitative research. (Mishra 2017) to analyze the data will be gained by information which focuses to slang words in the Fast X movie script.

The Research used a number of processes to collect information from sources that are related to completing this thesis in order to support the thesis design. The Research uses to analyze Word Formation, English Slang Words and Phrases in “Fast X” such as The Research analyze the “Fast X” movie script which was retrieved from transcript.foreverdreaming.org. Movie scripts were chosen as the data source because there are many interesting slang languages to study. The information will be picked up by information card which centers to slang words in the “Fast X” movie script.

The method of collecting the information is divided into several steps; Watching the Fast X Movie, Reading the Fast X movie script, Searching the data in the Fast X movie script, and mark the English Slang Words that occur in the Fast X movie script. After the information has been collected, the information will be analyzed using Structural Morphology for the word formation, and will classify the types of word formation on each term.

1.5 Goal and Function

This thesis analyzes word formation, slang, and phrases in "Fast X Movie" and how these literary devices contribute to the movie. This research investigates the specific functions and characteristics of word formation and slang and how they enhance the film's meaning by conveying complex ideas and emotions and creating vivid. It also seeks to examine the film's narrative structure and themes and identify instances where these literary devices are employed.

Theoretically, we hope this study can be useful for language learners, especially English department students, to better understand the process of slang word formation. Specifically, The Research hopes that this study can be useful for people who do not understand slang and reproduce new words in everyday conversation, especially in informal situations, and suggest possible avenues for future research.

1.6 Systematic Report

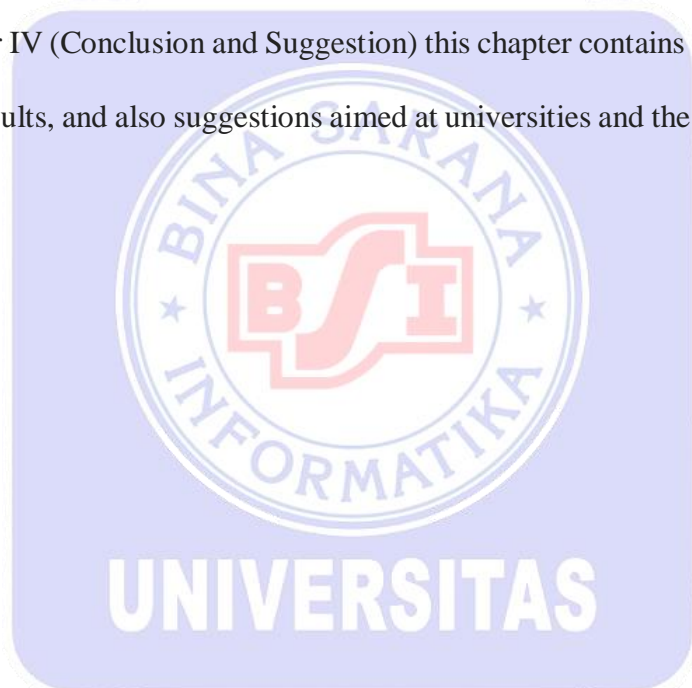
This research uses Pedoman Skripsi UBSI TA Periode 2024 and Handsout Skripsi Program Studi Sastra Inggris (S1) as the basis for research, with the following information:

Chapter I (Introduction) explains the reasons why the researcher raised the theme for research. In this first chapter there are also goals and function of the reseach. And it also explains how the research method will used.

Chapter II (Theoretical Framework) this chapter contains an explanation of the basic concepts of each variable in the title, provides references from experts, o makes citations from scientific journals to support the theory and strengthen the researcher argument in raising the title. And there are also several relevant studies conducted by previous researchers.

Chapter III (Analysis) the first sub chapter contains a summary of the selected movie. While the second sub chapter contains evidence and exposure to the analysis conducted by the researcher.

Chapter IV (Conclusion and Suggestion) this chapter contains conclusion from the research results, and also suggestions aimed at universities and the next researcher.



CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter comprises of some definition from the research and some experts. This research would like to explain the definition of Movie, Word Formation, English Slang Words and Phrases.

2.1 Definition of Movie

Movie is a visual art form that mixes action, image, sound, and narration to provide an unforgettable cinematic experience. In an increasingly interconnected and changing world, movie has evolved into a universal language capable of transporting stories, emotions, and ideas from one location to another. Movies can take audiences to the past, future, imagination, or real events, creating unique experiences and promoting critical thinking.

Movies are collectively referred to as "cinema". The term cinema is derived from the word kinematics, which refers to motion. The literal meaning of movie is Cinematography, which is derived from Cinema + to = phytos (light) + graphy = graph (text = picture = image), implying that it depicts motion through light. To create motion with light, we need to use a camera. Hornby (2006) defines a movie as a collection of sound-recorded motion pictures that tell a story and are typically viewed on television or in cinemas. (Hestiana 2022)

According to Setiawan in Batubara et al (2021) defines a movie as a collection of moving images. A movie is a collection of moving pictures. To be considered safe for all ages, a movie must meet specific criteria. Some of them incorporate aspects of education, culture, and personality. The movie avoids depicting violent incidents, both

verbally and nonverbally. The movie must not include scenes that could urge youngsters to have sex. This movie category excludes occult, horror, and illegal content.(Kristina Sari Batubara et al 2021)

Hornby (2006) defines movie as a series of moving pictures with sound that tell a story and are shown in theaters.(Yanti et al 2022) movie is a visual art that mixes motion, picture, sound, and narration to provide a unique cinematic experience. Movie is a worldwide language that may take viewers to the past, future, imaginary worlds, or real events. Movie's depth and distinctiveness make it an irreplaceable art form for offering interesting and significant experiences that might transform our perspective on the world.

"A movie is a visual medium that uses a sequence of moving images to tell a story or convey information." (Swarniti N. W 2023) a movie is a visually engaging media that uses the power of moving images to tell a story and communicate ideas. Movie is a special and powerful medium for artistic expression because of its capacity to take viewers to new places, arouse feelings, and stimulate thought.

According to (Dimbleby & Burton 2020) "The movie is one of the mass media of communication in the form of audio and visual which has a story concept." A movie is an effective storytelling tool that uses both visual and aural cues to communicate a story idea. It functions as mass media by using storytelling to captivate a large audience. Movies have the power to elicit strong feelings, send messages, and stimulate the mind through a compelling fusion of sound, vision, and story arrangement.

2.2 Definition of Slang

Slang is simple to use, it can be challenging to write convincingly about a seemingly straight forward topic. Simplicity can be difficult to define and discuss, as it is frequently the most striking aspect at first glance. After reviewing sources, the researcher identifies many definitions of slang and aims to discuss theories surrounding it. The language used in the community will transition from standard to non-standard. Everyone will be unable to resist this occurrence. Slang is a very informal language.

According to Nina (2014) Globalization undoubtedly has an impact on every element of human existence and livelihood. Globalization has a significant impact on education and culture, leading to a preference for foreign languages over Indonesian. Similarly, slang, sometimes known as prokem language, is a type of language diversity from non-formal languages chosen by language users. (Budiana et al 2021)

According to Fromkin and Rodman (2003), slang is a casual language resulting from the rapid growth of new terms used for creative expression and efficiency. (Rosalina Munthe et al 2023) the research defines slang as an informal language used by specific groups for casual communication. Slang is commonly used in group communication to describe ideas, actions, emotions, and innovation. Furthermore, people use slang to make communication easier, more enjoyable, and more concise.

Slang typically appears first in the language of low-status groups or in languages with little power or responsibility. As a result, it is frequently considered taboo and is unlikely to be employed by persons of high standing because it tends to supplant traditional terminology. Slang reveals its identity based on who is speaking.

It is determined by education, social standing, economic status, as well as location and generation.(Setyawan & Setiawan 2022).

2.2.1 Function of Slang

Slang terms can be used for comedic effect or to organize social interactions within a group. They can also be used for specific words that have a specific meaning, such as greeting someone. mentioned that the following are some potential justifications for employing slang words:

- a. Expanding vocabulary in English.

Learning new terms and expressions, especially slang, is necessary to increase one's vocabulary in English. Slang is a colloquial phrase that is frequently used in unofficial contexts, including posts on social media or informal talks with friends. To enhance communication and add interest to conversations, it is imperative to comprehend and appropriately employ slang.

- b. Slang terms used purely for amusement, playfulness, and fun.

This slang highlights the idea of having fun and enjoying oneself by bringing a lighthearted and informal touch to discussions.

- c. To match some English slang vocabulary creatively.

Though it is important to use these slang terms sensibly and in context to prevent confusion or misunderstandings, they can be cleverly employed to add flavor and fun to talks.

- d. To lighten the tone of the discussion.

Slang is the informal vocabulary or colloquial language of a specific group or culture. It is frequently employed to accentuate irony, humor, or emotional nuance in discussions. Slang terms and expressions can be unique to a place, culture, or socioeconomic class, and they frequently change over time.

- e. Slang terms can contribute to a group's identity and cohesion.

Because slang offers a common vocabulary that embodies a group's culture, values, and conventions, it is essential in forming a group's identity and cohesiveness. It fosters a sense of exclusivity and inclusivity while facilitating group conversation and interaction. Slang is always changing and evolving, which makes it a dynamic and contemporary language that reflects the fluidity of group identity and culture.

2.2.2 Characteristics of Slang

Slang terms are also employed by the writers of the songs, movies, and dramas. The following traits define slang words:

1) Register Features

- a) The phrase used can be taboo.

Words and phrases that are prohibited or objectionable in formal language are frequently included in slang terminology. Words that are deemed improper or immoral because they are suggestive or graphic are known as taboo words. Slang terms are frequently used in casual settings or among close friends to foster a sense of camaraderie or to communicate strong emotions. They can contain words that are deemed vulgar, filthy, or immoral. For

instance, although they are frequently used in casual talks, slang phrases like "hell" and "damn" may be inappropriate in formal contexts.

b) Casual vocabulary.

Slang is a variety of languages used in daily communication, especially among the young community. Slang is used to convey ideas or points of view in a more casual and spontaneous manner. Slang may be used as a word, a language that is used in conversation with new people, or a language that is relatively new and evolving. Slang is used as a casual language and allows people to communicate in a more casual and spontaneous way.

c) Usually verbal as opposed to written.

Slang is language that is commonly used in daily speech, typically among members of a specific group or within a specific culture. Words, phrases, and even spellings that are uncommon in formal language can be considered slang. Slang is frequently used for humor, to convey a more precise message, or to set oneself apart from other groups.

d) Excluded from the standard language portion.

Slang is typically employed in a variety of contexts, including casual settings, youth culture, and subculture culture. Words, phrases, and even spellings that are not part of the official language can be considered slang. Slang can be used in official language in some contexts, such as informal settings or youth culture. Slang, on the other hand, is occasionally regarded as unauthorized language and is not appropriate in formal settings.

2) Features of the Group

a) The majority of users are teens.

One kind of colloquial linguistic variation that teens frequently utilize is slang. It is frequently produced by user conventions and other forces. Slang is widely used on social media and in friend messages. It can be used directly or indirectly. Slang is frequently used in everyday life without its users' knowledge; therefore, they are not always aware of it when they use it.

b) Usually adopted as the group's style.

Slang is a language style that is frequently taken up by a group, especially by young people. It is distinguished by colloquial, non-standard English vocabulary that, like idioms, is vibrant and sharp, offering useful expressive shortcuts. Slang is a natural component of conversation among native speakers and is generally seen as an impolite and vulgar language with a strong socially irreverent and lively undertone.

c) Frequently accepted exclusively inside a group.

Slang is a language of unofficial, non-standard language that is used seasonally by some social groups to interact deeply with one another in a way that outsiders would not understand. Slang can be expressed through interjections, shortened versions, funny mispronunciations, and acronyms. Slang is a dialect of unofficial, non-standard language that is used seasonally by some social groups to interact deeply with one another in a way that outsiders would not understand. Slang can be expressed through interjections, shortened versions, funny mispronunciations, and acronyms.

3) Semantic Qualities

a) common occurrence in taboo semantics.

Understanding slang's forms, purposes, and meanings is essential for efficient communication and translation since it is a substantial component of taboo semantics. Slang can be used to communicate strong feelings, attitudes, or ideas when it comes to taboo semantics. Slang terms and expressions, for instance, can be used to convey emotions like enthusiasm, rage, or irritation, which is useful in some social situations.

b) Frequently extremely metaphorical.

This sentence structure is used to compare one thing with another in a dynamic way without resorting to linking terms such as "like" or "as if". used to illustrate a point that is not entirely silent but rather has a clear and specific context. For example: Watering the plants to describe urination.

c) Involve exaggeration frequently.

Such slang can indicate a level of knowledge and concern for the meaning of what is being said, as well as add meaning and intensity to a discourse. For example: Flex: Means "To Show Off" or "To Be Confident". Usage example: "I'm gonna flex my new car" means "I'm gonna show off my new car".

d) Often an original invention. Uniqueness is highly valued; consequently, the term is rather ephemeral.

In everyday speech, the phrase "often an original invention" is not a common slang term. The phrase "often an original invention" seems to have been translated literally from the context of innovation and patent law. In this

instance, the term highlights the significance of originality and uniqueness in inventions, which are essential requirements for patentability.

4) Formal Characteristics

- a) As a way to create a language game;
- b) Frequently for reduplication.
- c) Invoke imaginative counterattacks.
- d) Short, snappy words (such "smack" and "dope") are common.
- e) In particular, language.

2.2.3 The Reason of Using Slang

According to (Indah Rezeki et al 2019), who looked into seven justifications for slang use. They are listed in the following order:

A. To Speak With

The speaker addresses another speaker with a colloquial word in order to preserve their close friendship. Close relationships are the reason why informal addresses are preferred over formal ones.

B. To Start a Calm Dialogue

In an attempt to assure a positive encounter in a formal situation, people often start a casual chat with slang jargon. Individuals with close relationships often use particular words to create a more casual and comfortable discourse.

C. To Humiliate

Slang is occasionally used by people to vent their resentment at being made fun of by others.

D. To create a cozy environment

When attempting to convey a personal relationship and create an intimate atmosphere, people tend to utilize slang terms instead of official ones. When the speaker gets close to someone, it could mean that he is having a sexual relationship with them.

E. To convey a feeling

Slang terms are frequently used to communicate feelings. When a speaker employs a slang term, it indicates that he wants the listener to remember and find their discourse impressive. Slang usage promotes camaraderie and intimacy within the group.

F. To convey closeness

A colloquial phrase is used by the speakers to imply intimacy. It indicates that they are making an effort to emulate the dialogue of the listener. They change to the language they think the audience is more comfortable with.

2.3 Definition of Word Formation

Word formation is a morphological study that focuses on the process of forming new types of words which consist of several types. Each type of word formation process has a different function and process. According to Yule (2010), Morphology is the study of language structure and word formation. (Shofi Zuhri et al 2022) Explore how new words originated in many languages throughout the world. The Word Formation varies according to how they are employed in sentences. Morphology is linked to the four basic English skills, particularly writing, as students must be able to create and organize words and sentences. Morphology helps students understand how words are formed.

The researcher analyzed the data based on the theory of types of word formation which is picked up from Yule (2010), identified ten different modes of word formation, including coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, and multi-processing.(Hafiza & Rosa 2020). Word formation, as an autonomous language discipline, has its own unique linguistic units. These include numerous word-forming techniques, including word-forming affixes, as well as the production of bases, connecting units, and other linguistic structure elements that distinguish derived words.(Aysina 2021)

2.3.1 Types of Word Formation

Morphology teaches us about the process of combining morphemes to produce new words as well as other relevant information. This explanation is part of the morphological branch of the theory of word formation process. According to Yule (1985, p. 53) asserts that there are numerous varieties of word formation. These include coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes.

2.3.1.1 Coinage

According to Yule (2010, p. 53), coinage is the process of establishing a new word from its most common sources, which are made-up trade names for goods that are later used as generic phrases (sometimes without capital letters) for any variation of the commodity. Vaseline, nylon, and aspirin are a few examples. Even though the words used and their meanings aren't always the same, people will start to employ these terms in conversation.

There is a term in coinage that generates new words based on the names of individuals or locations. It was given the name eponyms. For instance, the terms volt

(from the Italian Alessandro Volta), watt (from the Scottish innovator James Watt), and Fahrenheit (from the German Gabriel Fahrenheit). Coinage is the creation of a new vocabulary. The process of mixing preexisting words to create new ones is known as coinage. Take youngins, for instance, which is the plural of youngin, the word for "young one" or "child." This is a typical abbreviation for "young one."

For example:

- Pepsodent: Toothpaste
- Relaxa: Candy

2.3.1.2 Borrowing

According to Yule (2010, p. 54), borrowing is one of the most common ways that people create new words in English. It occurs when two or more words are combined to create a new word, often replacing ones from other languages that people regularly use in daily conversation. For instance, the English term "sofa," which comes from the Turkish word "suffa" in Arabic, and the word "piano," which comes from the Italian word "piano," both signify "quiet."

The process of originating new words through linguistic borrowing is known as borrowing. There are a lot of terms in English that are borrowed from other languages. According to the slang dictionary, the phrase "I'm mad like Crimson" refers to someone who is kind. The word "mad" itself comes from the Arabic word Al-mad, which means to extend or add. The statement is commonly employed in informal settings (Wayan Vera et al 2022)

For example:

- Sofa (Arabic)
- Yogurt (Turkish)

2.3.1.3 Compounding

Compounding, according to Yule (2010, p. 55), is the process of connecting two different words to form a single word. For instance, the two terms "home" and "work," which have diverse meanings, are combined to generate the single word "homework," which has a meaning distinct from the two original terms. Additional instances of typical English compounds include textbooks, wastebaskets, fingerprints, doorknobs, textbooks, and waterbed.

Compounding is the process of joining two or more words to create a new, complicated term. To illustrate, the word "goddamn," which is a combination of goddamn and "unlucky," is used to express anger. Because "goddamn" is a compound word, it consists of the term's "god" and "damn". While all of these examples are nouns, we can also make compound adjectives out of adjectives (beautiful, low-paid) and nouns (quick) and adjectives (food), such as in a fast-food restaurant or a full-time employment.

For example:

- Boyfriend – Boy and Friend
- Sunshine – Sun and Shine
- Breakfast – Break and Fast

2.3.1.4 Blending

According to Yule (2010, p. 55), blending is the process of combining two distinct forms to create a single new term. Comparable to compounds, although only partial word combinations are used in blending. In particular, blending is produced by linking the beginning of one word to the end of another word alone.

The instances are:

- Motor + hotel → Motel
- Breakfast + lunch → Brunch
- Smoke + fog → Smog

The colloquial phrase for mixing two words to form a new term is "blending" (Saputra & Marlina 2019). Consider the chigga. This word is created by combining the words china and nigga. The terms "chi" and "gga" have been appropriated, as well as their beginnings. The term "chigga," which is created when those two words are joined, is new. Another illustration, like this one:

- Romcom: Romantic Comedy

2.3.1.5 Clipping

According to Yule (2010, p. 56), clipping is the act of decreasing word elements. Clipping is the process of reducing a word's length by removing one or more syllables and replacing them with a shorter one.

For Examples:

- Hamburger → Burger
- Advertisement → Ads

Slang that is created by removing words or letters from the original to make it shorter than before; typically, this type of slang is not allowed to be used in formal settings. It indicates that a slang word is a shorter version of a longer word that retains the same meaning when part of the longer word is removed. In this case, "till" denotes "until."

2.3.1.6 Back Formation

According to Yule (2010, p. 57), backformation is a highly specific kind of reduction process in which a word of one kind—typically a noun—is reduced to generate a word of another kind—typically a verb.

Examples:

- Editor → Edit
- Television → Televise
- Babysitter → Babysit

The process of generating a new term in a language by taking an affix off of another word is known as back formation.

2.3.1.7 Conversion

A word that already exists is converted to a new syntactic category. It also refers to the process of a word's function being altered, such as when a noun starts to be employed as a verb. In conversion, there is no reducing process. According to Yule (2010, p. 57), "category change" and "functional shift" are two other prevalent processes that can be associated with conversion. For instance, in the sentence "We bottled the home-brew last night," the noun bottle becomes the verb "to bottle," while adjectives like "dirty floor" become the verb "to dirty."

For example:

- Can she *text* him?
- You can *butter* the cake

2.3.1.8 Acronyms

According to Yule (2010, p. 58), acronyms are new words created from a group of words' beginning letters. A kind of slang where each word's start or first letter is constructed, then spoken as a new word, such as an acronym or term from "L.O. L," which stands for "Laughing Out Loud."

For Examples:

- UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund
- CD – Compact Disk
- Radar – Radio Detecting and Ranging

2.3.1.9 Derivation

According to Yule (2010, p. 58), the derivation process is the act of generating a new word through the use of several tiny "bits" of the English language that are typically not given their own entries in dictionaries. Generally speaking, affixes are used to describe these little "bits." Words like unhappy, misunderstanding, prejudice, powerful, fearless, boyish, terrorism, and happiness contain the elements un-, mis-, pre-, -ful, -less, -ism, and -ness. These are some well-known examples. certain components known as affixes.

Prefixes and suffixes are the two types of affixes. Prefixes are affixes that must be inserted to the beginning of a word (e.g., un-, mis-), according to Yule (2010, p. 59). Suffixes are other affixes that must be appended to the end of a word, such as -less or -ish. Prefixes, for instance, are implausible and confusing. Conversely, suffixes include things like fearless, lonely, boyish, etc.

For example:

- Grow (verb) + th (suffix) = Growth (noun)
- Read (verb) + able (suffix) = Readable (adjective)
- In (prefix) + crease (noun) = Increase (verb)
- Slow (adjective) + ly (suffix) = Slowly (adverb)

2.3.1.10 Multiple Process

According to Yule (2010, p. 60), a multiple process word is one that is created by combining several processes into one word. One example of a new form is Carphone, which is created by shortening the word "telephone" to "phone" (clipping) and then combining it with "car" (compounding).

The process of integrating more than one word formation process to create a new word is referred to as multiple processes. For instance, mother-fucking is a term that is used, and mothafuckin term created via several steps. Creating motha-fucking is as simple as combining the words "mother" and "fucking". In order to produce new words using modified versions of the term "motherfuckin," the clipping procedure then entails cutting a letter at the end of the word and inserting an apostrophe at the end of the word "fucking."

For example:

- Bookshelf: Book + Shelf (Compounding)
- Run: Run + -ning (Derivation)

2.4 Types of Slang

According to Allan and Burridge (2006), Prihandoko (2012), and (Ayu et al 2020), who cited the same sources, there are various categories of slang, including: Creative and Fresh, Flippant, Imitative, Acronym, and Clipping.

2.4.1 Creative and Fresh

This category of slang words is made up of terms that were invented and developed through imagination, creativity, colloquial forms, and modern language. For example: Buddy, Fellas, Guys, etc.

2.4.2 Flippant

Flippant slang is defined by Allan and Burridge (2006) as slang forms that usually consist of two or more words and have nothing to do with their denotative meanings. The survey included slang terms like "holy shit," "bad ass," and "Goddamn." (Oktaviani & Agung 2023)

2.4.3 Imitative

Slang that borrows or copies original words from Standard English (SE) and gives them a new meaning, or combines two words to create a word like "kinda" from "kind of."

2.4.4 Acronym

A kind of slang where each word's start or first letter is constructed, then spoken as a new word, such as an acronym or term from "L.O. L," which stands for "Laughing Out Loud." And "ASAP" which is the acronym for "As Soon As Possible".

2.4.5 Clipping

Slang that is created by removing words or letters from the original to make it shorter than before; typically, this type of slang is not allowed to be used in formal settings. It indicates that a slang word is a shorter version of a longer word that retains

the same meaning when part of the longer word is removed. In this case, "till" denotes "until." And "cuz" has meaning "because".

2.5 Slang Phrases

A phrase is a collection of words that serves as the foundation of a sentence. There are numerous types of phrases, including noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, and prepositional phrase. (Rizal 2022). A phrase lacks a predicate, which is required for a sentence. A phrase is made up of syntactic pieces that follow a specific form, category, and order.

A phrase is a collection of words that function together in a sentence but do not have a subject or verb. Often, phrases are used to describe people, things, or events. According to Verspoor and Sauter (2009:118) suggest that a sentence with multiple words typically has a key word that holds the greatest meaning. (Parulian Lumban Gaol et al 2022).

According to Prastowo (2009), a phrase consists of two or more words that lack of the subject-verb pair required for a sentence phrase can be short or long. Certain phrases have unique names based on the type of word that starts or rules the word group. There are eight sorts of phrases: noun, verb, adjective, adverbial, prepositional, infinitive, gerundive, and participle phrases. (Thea Rahmanita Ice Sariyati Yuyun Nurulaen 2019)

Table II.1 Slang Phrases

Are you kidding me?	Phrase often used rhetorically to express frustration or excitement
Around-the-clock	24/7, all day and night, non-stop
ASAP	stands for 'as soon as possible'
Bro	a friend, often used for a masculine friend
Buck	One dollar
Cash	Money
Cashback	An option available to retail consumers when, during a debit card transaction, the customer can request to add an extra amount to the purchase price and receive the added amount in cash. Cash back using debit provides customers a convenient method of withdrawing cash when purchasing goods and services without having to make a separate trip to an ATM or bank.
Chill	Relax
Come on	used to express frustration.
Cop (n.)	Police officer.
Cool (adj.)	nice, great, impressive, popular, interesting "a cool dress", "a cool guy".
FYI	acronym "for your information"
Hang Out	to gather in a casual; and social manner.
It is what it is	it's a fact that cannot be changed.
LOL	Text acronym for 'laugh out loud'
My Bad	my fault or my mistake
No Problem	you're welcome, not a big deal
OMG	Text acronym for 'oh my god'. Used to express surprise or excitement.
Piece of cake	easy or effortless.
Recap	to state something again
See ya	Goodbye
What's up	How are you?
Trash (v.)	To destroy.
Spill the beans	Reveal a secret
That hit the spot	(When talking about food/drinks) that was really good; that's just what I needed.
Screw up (v.)	To make a mistake, do something badly/wrong "I really screwed up my audition."

2.6 Relevant Study

Firstly, the Research chooses a journal by Dhita Novianti (2017) from State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah which conducted a study entitled “Word Formation Analysis of English Slang Language on Deadpool” This study analyzes the use of slang terms in English during movie dialogue. The Deadpool movie script provided the information used in this thesis. George Yule's word creation process theory is used in this thesis. to discover the origins of the slang terms that can be found in the script for the Deadpool movie.

The qualitative approach used for this thesis relies on verbal data that will be described in detail. The author discovers 32 colloquialisms that the movie's characters employ. All of the data has been examined in this study. This study's four-step analysis is based on the structural morphology process. They are Morpheme, Dictionary, Morphophonological Processes, and Word Formation. According to the study, there are five distinct stages involved in the word development of English slang terms in the Deadpool movie. They are Initialism, Clipping, Blending, Compounding, and Multiple Processes.

Secondly, there are Delvary & Rosita (2023) who conducted a study in 2023 with a title “Word Formation Analysis of English Slang Language on Furious 7 Movie” This study examines how slang words that appear in movie dialogue are formed. The Furious 7 movie script served as the source of the study's data. This research attempts to identify the many word formation kinds and their functions. of colloquial terms from the Furious 7 movie.

This study uses a qualitative method to solve research problems through descriptive research. 37 slang terms were utilized by the characters, according to the researcher. According to this study, there are seven different ways that words are

formed in slang: derivation, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, acronyms, and multiple processes. Furthermore, it was shown that the use of slang phrases had six distinct purposes: addressing, starting a casual conversation, expressing impressions, demonstrating intimacy, revealing anger, and humiliating.

Lastly, a study conducted by (Rahman 2019) entitled “Assessing Paragraph Development of Indonesian Students’ Composition by Using Content Analysis” Teachers' top priority is always grading their pupils' compositions. Teachers can determine if the lesson's objective has been achieved by evaluating the students. The purpose of the study is to evaluate the compositional paragraph development of Indonesian pupils. The thirty paragraphs were taken from ten compositions written by Indonesian university students. The four components of an effective paragraph—the topic phrase, sufficient development, unity, and coherence—are examined in this study using the content analysis approach. The findings indicate that all 30 samples of paragraphs have topic sentences at the beginning, with 14 (48%) having suitable growth, 18 (60%) having paragraph unity, and 16 (54%) having coherence. The paragraphs appear to have been just partially developed, thus they still require work and refinement.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

3.1 Summary of the story

The 2011 attempt to stop Dominic "Dom" Toretto and Brian O'Conner from stealing a safe containing his father's riches was made by Dante Reyes, the son of drug lord Hernan Reyes. But Dom crashes Dante's double-decker SUV into the water using the safe. But Dante lived, and he resolved to get even with Dom. Following the cessation of Project Ares uploads, Dom and his spouse Letty Ortiz proceeded to raise their son Brian "Little B" Marcos.

For a family get-together, Roman Pearce, Tej Parker, Han Lue, Ramsey, and Dom's grandmother, Abuelita Toretto, paid them a visit. Dom and Letty choose to stay behind when the squad is sent on a new mission in Rome following their reunion. That evening, after being betrayed by his crew for joining Dante since Dante threatened to kill their families, cyberterrorist Cipher makes his way to Dom's house.

Cipher alerts him to the danger his family is in as Dante is after them. Little Nobody shows up the following day to arrest Cipher and assures Dom and Letty that Cipher is telling the truth; however, he also informs them that he never gave the team the assignment. Dom and Letty set out to save the squad from Dante's trap after realizing they have been dumped there and cannot get through to them.

The group is imprisoned in a vehicle driven by Dante that is equipped with a time bomb that is about to go off in Rome. When Dom and Letty show up to assist the squad by halting the truck, the bomb goes off and causes commotion in the streets, nearly killing Little Nobody with the explosive Dante planted in his car.

Back in London, the remainder of Dom's group discovers that their bank accounts have been compromised, leaving them without money—the only thing they have is a dollar bill that Roman has hidden. They quickly find out, while looking for supplies, that the person who gives it in to the police will be rewarded with millions of dollars in cash.

The squad is left with no choice but to approach Deckard Shaw and request his assistance. Shaw is hesitant to accept at first, but after finding out that his mother is wanted for aiding Dom, he quickly decides to assist them.

Long story short they are already on a fighter plane heading to Portugal here Tess and Roman make up again while Remsi looks nervous because he is the one who created the God Ice technology for the agency but now the technology can be used by Reyes to endanger Little B's life at the same time Reyes and his troops have arrived in Portugal, they have also found out Jacob's hiding place and little b without wasting time Jacob immediately took little b out of the place with his fighter car.

Thanks to the fighter car Jacob was able to destroy Reyes' men and their cars but unfortunately the weapon in his fighter car suddenly jammed so he could only rely on the speed of the car to avoid Reyes, on the other hand Aimes' plane had arrived in Portugal but she had not found a place to land and because her son was in danger Dome was desperate to jump from the plane with his sophisticated car.

Because of Dom's help, Jacob became a little relieved even though his weapon was jammed but Little B suddenly got out of the car and repaired the weapon in Jacob's car and that was also used by Reyes to catch Little B because of that Jacob felt guilty to Dom and he finally decided to sacrifice himself especially since the gas tank was leaking and all he could do was block it Reyes' troops so that Dom could save his son.

Before sacrificing himself, Jacob had time to said goodbye to his brother then After Jacob was killed Dom was intercepted by two helicopters who wanted to throw his car into the river but thanks to his driving skills Dom was able to make the helicopter collide with each other. Driving skills Dom was able to make the helicopters collide with each other. Then Dom chases Reyes and convinces Little B to jump from his car bravely Little B was also doing the father's command.

And now all Dom needs to do is go to the air base and return to America with Aimes but unfortunately, he was intercepted by two explosive cars that had been prepared by Reyes, Han and friends who had just arrived were also trapped by their plane being shot from a distance until it fell into a valley and unexpectedly the one who shot the plane was Aimes himself, it turns out that he and Reyes have been working together in the last 10 years ago.

This also made Dom's position even more cornered but as long as he still had a car anything he could do Dom then desperately jumped into the river when the explosive car would hit him fortunately Dom and Little B fell right in the deep part of the river so they could still survive. At the same time Leti and Chipper managed to escape from prison which turned out to be in Antarctica, then they went somewhere and found a submarine, a few moments later someone emerged from the ship and that person was Gisel, one of Dom's squads who was thought to be dead.

In addition to Gisel's appearance at the end, Hobbs is seen conducting an FBI operation at the scene Hobbs found a cell phone ringing he picked it up and unexpectedly the person calling was Hernan Reyes, he turned out to be alive because he was saved by Hobbs so he could be imprisoned and this time Hernan Reyes will rise again to take revenge on Hobbs. the movie ended with a cliffhanger ending and will be continued in the next sequel.

3.2 Analysis of the Story

The information presented in this part provides a through look into The Fast and Furious 10. The Word Formation and Slang phrase can be analyzed for research purposes. This analysis focuses on the screenplay for the movie. Still, the main focus of the study is on Word Formation, Slang, and Phrase. The (2) two hours and (20) twenty minutes that make up the analysis are supplemented with additional information that is included in the script for the movie. The study has effectively collected and arranged the data, which consists of 15 (fifteen) cases divided into three sections: Word Formation, Slang, and Phrases.

3.2.1 Analysis of Word Formation, Slang, and Phrase from the Movie

3.2.1.1 Borrowing, Compounding, and Flippant

In the movie Fast X there are only a few Word Formations, and the explanation is immediately combined because in 1 scene there are types of Word Formation and Slang simultaneously. The first analysis will be focusing on the usage of Flippant. Based on Flippant, there are 3 (three) data that can be seen throughout the movie. because there are too many uses of Flippant, some of them are moved into a table.

Scene 1: Flippant and Borrowing



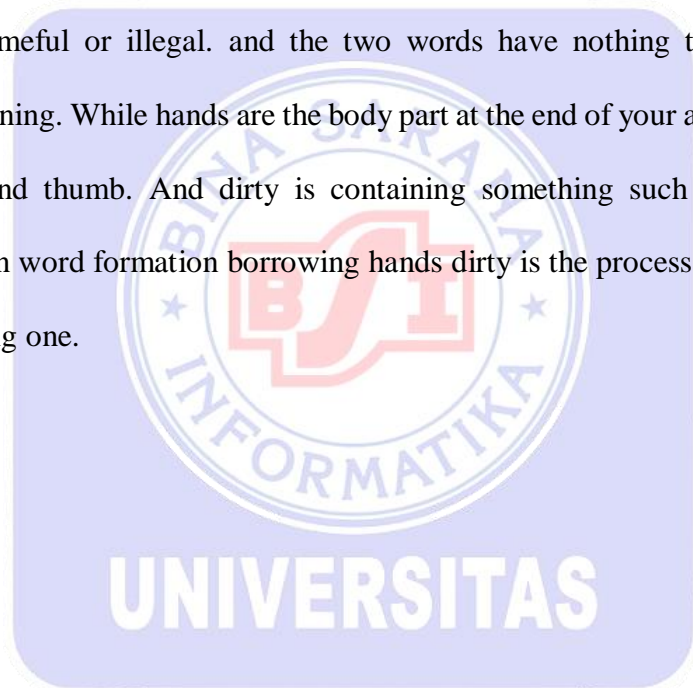
Figure II.1
Hands dirty

Aimes: They've stolen hundreds of millions of dollars and at least one nuclear sub. The real question is: How did we let this go on so long?

Tess: This family has gotten their **hands dirty** to keep ours clean. They've driven to the gates of hell and back for this agency.

(Secret Rooms Aimes, 00.42.56)

In the line spoken by Tess to Aimes, "This family has gotten their **hands dirty** to keep ours clean." Tess uses a slang Flippant, because Hands Dirty means doing something shameful or illegal. and the two words have nothing to do with their denotative meaning. While hands are the body part at the end of your arm that includes your fingers and thumb. And dirty is containing something such as pollution or bacteria. And in word formation borrowing hands dirty is the process of two different words becoming one.



Scene 2: Flippant and Compounding

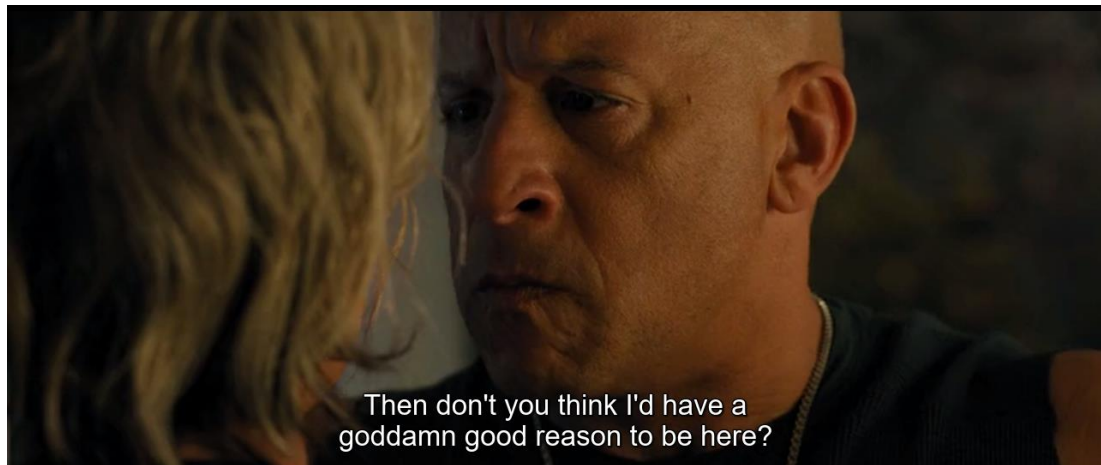


Figure III.2
Goddamn

Dom: Did you hear Elena's last words before you killed her?!

Cipher: Then don't you think I'd have a **goddamn** good reason to be here? Maybe the only reason that's ever mattered to you.

(Dom Toretto's house, 00.16.55)

In the line spoken by Cipher, "Then don't you think I'd have a **goddamn** good reason to be here?" Cipher uses slang Flippant to express anger, because goddamn meaning used to emphasize or express annoyance with someone or something. and the two words have nothing to do with their denotative meaning. While God is the creator and ruler of the universe and source of all moral authority; the supreme being. And damn is to condemn or send someone to hell. And in word formation compounding goddamn is the process of two different words becoming one.

Scene 3: Flippant and Compounding.



Figure III.3
Bullshit.

Tej: The whole thing, it would've been a whole diff...

Roman: (sneezes)

Tej: You, okay? What's wrong?

Roman: (groans) I'm just allergic to your **bullshit**.

Tej: Come on.

(Inside the airplane, 01.48.36)

In the line spoken by Roman, "I'm just allergic to your **bullshit**." Roman uses slang Flippant, because bullshit meaning a rude word for complete nonsense or something that is not true. and the two words have nothing to do with their denotative meaning. While bull the male of a bovine animal. And shit used to express anger or surprise. And in word formation compounding, bullshit is the process of two different words becoming one "Bull" and "shit".

3.2.1.2 Imitative and Blending

The first analysis will be focusing on the usage of Imitative. Based on Imitative, there are 3 (three) data that can be seen throughout the movie. because there are too many uses of Flippant, some of them are moved into a table.

Scene 4: Imitative and Blending

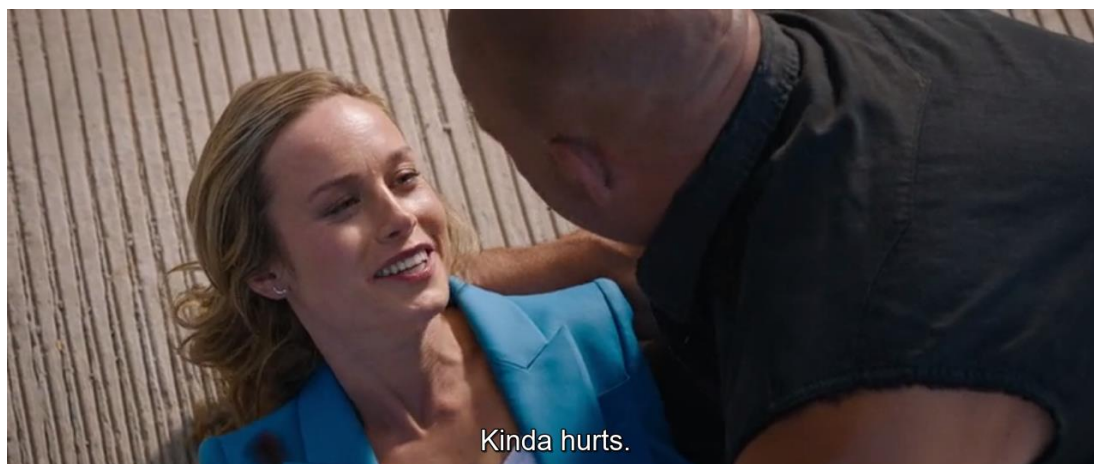


Figure III.4
Kinda.

Dom: You're gonna be okay, Tess. It went clear through.

Tess: **Kinda** hurts. (chuckles)

Dom: Your father would be proud.

(On the bridge, 01.44.32)

In the line spoken by Tess, "**Kinda** hurts." Tess uses slang imitative, because copies original words from Standard English (SE) and gives them a new meaning, or combines two words to create a word. And in word formation Blending which is combining two words into a new term, a word "kinda" from "kind" and "of".

Scene 5: Imitative and Blending



Figure III.5
Gonna.

Brian: Hey, there's too many of them! We're not **gonna** make it.

Dom: You're right. We aren't. You are.

Brian: No, I'm not leaving you. Now, you stick with the plan.

Dom: It was always the plan.

(On the bridge, 00.04.49)

In the line spoken by Brian, "We're not **gonna** make it." Brian uses slang Imitative, because copies original words from Standard English (SE) and gives them a new meaning, or combines two words to create a word. And in word formation Blending which is combining two words into a new term, a word "Gonna" from "Going" and "to".

Scene 6: Imitative and Blending



Figure III.6
Gotcha.

Reyes: May I please have the God's Eye? Screw you. No? Pretty please?

Tess: (screams)

Reyes: Oh, there it is.

Tess: (groaning)

Reyes: Ooh. **Gotcha**. Good trade. Keep the car.

(On the bridge, 01.43.44)

At 01:43:44 (an hour, forty-three minutes and forty-four seconds), In the line spoken by Dante Reyes, "Ooh, **gotcha**." Dante uses slang Imitative, because copies original words from Standard English (SE) and gives them a new meaning, or combines two words to create a word. And in word formation Blending which is combining two words into a new term, a word "Gotcha" from "Got" and "you".

3.2.1.3 Fresh and Creative

The first analysis will be focusing on the usage of fresh and Creative. Based on Fresh and Creative, there are 3 (three) data that can be seen throughout the movie. because there are too many uses of Flippant, some of them are moved into a table.

Scene 7: Fresh and Creative



Figure III.7
Fellas.

Bowie: Hey, guys. This is a family environment.

Tej: What? Really?

Roman: Really?

Tej: Take it outside, **fellas**.

(Bowie printing room, 01.18.09)

In the line spoken by Tej Parker, "Take it outside, **fellas**." Tej uses slang Fresh and Creative, these slang words are used to address someone close to us. Because words are made up of terms that were invented and developed through imagination, creativity, colloquial forms, and modern language.

Scene 8: Fresh and Creative

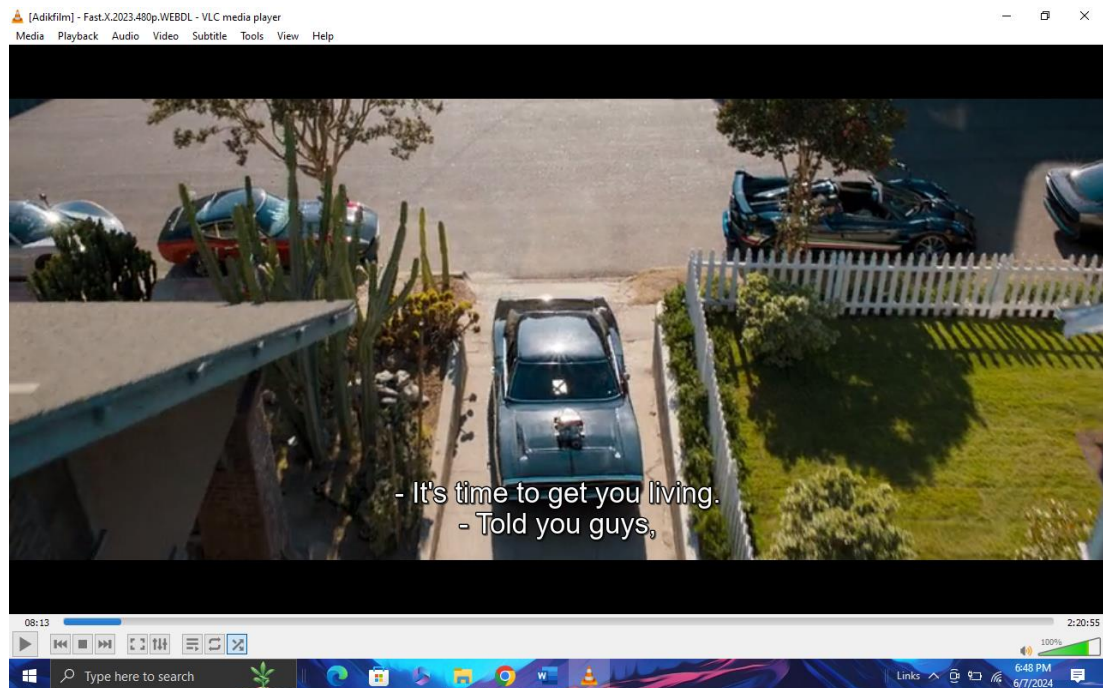


Figure III.8
Guys.

Tej: You have been dead. It's time to get you living.

Han: Told you **guys**, I don't need that.

Tej: There, profile done.

Han: You're welcome.

(Dom's family house, 00.08.13)

At 00:08:13 (eight minutes and thirteen seconds) In the line spoken by Han, "Told you **guys**." Tej uses slang Fresh and Creative, because words are made up of terms that were invented and developed through imagination, creativity, colloquial forms, and modern language.

Scene 9: Fresh and Creative



Figure III.9
Familia.

Abuelitta: It is a legacy that will go on for generations. No one can take it away. Not now. Not ever.

Others: Yeah! (Excited chatter, laughter)

Abuelitta: **Familia.**

(Dom's family house, 00.10.00)

In the line spoken by Abuelitta Toretto, "**Familia.**" Abuelitta uses slang Fresh and Creative, because words are made up of terms that were invented and developed through imagination, creativity, colloquial forms, and modern language.

3.2.1.4 Acronym

The first analysis will be focusing on the usage of acronym. Based on acronym, there are 1 (one) data that can be seen throughout the movie.

Scene 10: Acronym



Figure III.10
Radar.

Han: That madman pinned it all on us, and now we're public enemy number one. Well, Dom is gonna meet us at the rendezvous point. But in the meantime, we have to stay under the **radar**. And we got to get ready to fight.

Roman: Wait so we need cannons, guns and tanks?

(Secret Room, 01.11.03)

In the line spoken by Han Lue, " But in the meantime, we have to stay under the **radar**." Han Lue uses slang Acronym, because where each word's start or first letter is constructed, then spoken as a new word, such as an acronym or term from "RADAR," which stands for "Radio Detection and Ranging." And in Word Formation acronyms.

3.2.1.5 Compounding and Clipping

The first analysis will be focusing on the usage of Clipping. Based on Clipping, there are 3 (three) data that can be seen throughout the movie. because there are too many uses of Clipping, some of them are moved into a table.

Scene 11: Clipping



Figure III.11
'em.

Dante: I'll kill Dominic Toretto. I'll kill **em** all.

Hernan: kill them? You'd show them mercy? No, my son. When suffering is owed, never accept death as a payment.

(Reyes's father's office, 00.01.41)

In the line spoken by Aimes, "I'll kill '**em** all." Aimes uses slang Clipping, because that is created by removing words or letters from the original to make it shorter than before. "em" is taken from the word "them", and in Word Formation Clipping. The word "them" refers to the object of a plural pronoun.

Scene 12: Compounding and Clipping



Figure III.12
Isn't it?

Han: Little man's gonna be a better wrench than any of us by the time he's 12. I mean, that's the whole point, **isn't it?**

Dom: Pass it down.

(Dom Toretto's Garage, 00.11.38)

In the line spoken by Dom Toretto, "I mean, that's the whole point, **isn't.**?" Dom uses slang Clipping, because that is created by removing words or letters from the original to make it shorter than before. "Isn't it?" is taken from the word "is not". and in Word Formation Compounding which is combining two words into a new term, a word "Isn't" is from word "is" and "not".

Scene 13: Compounding and Clipping



Figure III.13
Y'all.

Roman: Oh, you... Y- **Y'all** was in a meeting?

Han: (chuckles)

Roman: I'm sorry. I-I ain't want to interrupt y'all.

Dom: Han, let's go, man.

(Dom Toretto's Garage, 00.12.06)

In the line spoken by Roman, "Oh, you... **Y-Y'all** was in a meeting?" Roman uses slang Clipping, because that is created by removing words or letters from the original to make it shorter than before. "Y'all?" is taken from the word "You all". and in Word Formation Compounding which is combining two words into a new term, a word "Y'all" is from word "You" and "all".

3.2.1.6 Slang Phrases

Scene 14



Figure III.14
Head back up.

Dom: Son, you and I will finish that driving lesson. It's a promise. No matter what happens. And I always keep my promises. **Head back up.**

(Dom Toretto's house, 00.24.28)

In the line spoken by Dom Torreto, "**Head back up?**" Dom Torreto uses phrasal verbs, because phrasal verbs that use the 'head' verb with different prepositions to mean different things. In this case, Dom is explaining to her son (little B) to go back to his bed and prepare for what's coming.

Scene 15



Figure III.15

Strap in.

Letty: We got to hurry! The truck is speeding up.

Dom: We got to block its path.

Letty: I'm gonna get ahead of it.

Dom: Ramsey, Tej, **strap in**.

(Inside the truck, 00.30.04)

In the line spoken by Dom Torreto, "Ramsey, Tej, **strap in**?" Dom Torreto uses phrasal verbs, because phrasal verbs that use the 'strap' verb with different prepositions to mean different things. In this case, Dom Torreto tells Ramsey, and Tej to buckle up in preparation for what's to come.

Table III.1
Word Formation, Slang Words and Phrases Identified in The Fast X Movie

No	Identified Slangs	Types of Word Formation	Types of Slang	Time	Speaker	Phrases
1	Hold on	Compounding	Flippant	00.08.30	Tej Parker	Phrases
2	Oye, familia	Borrowing	Fresh and Creative	00.08.40	Abuelitta Torreto	Phrases
3	Pipe down	Compounding	Flippant	00.09.02	Mia Torreto	Phrases
4	Slick	Derivation	Fresh and Creative	00.11.15	Dom Torreto	Phrases
5	Watch out	Compounding	Flippant	00.11.32	Tej Parker	Phrases
6	Y'all	Clipping	Clipping	00.12.06	Roman	Words
7	Bastard	Borrowing	Flippant	00.19.50	Dante Reyes	Phrases
8	Shit!	Borrowing	Flippant	00.24.02	Little Nobody	Phrases
9	Damn sure	Compounding	Flippant	00.26.04	Letty	Words
10	'em	Clipping	Clipping	00.26.28	Roman	Words
11	Goes off	Conversion	Flippant	00.28.56	Roman	Phrases
12	Holy Shit!	Multiple Process	Flippant	00.31.09	Letty	Phrases
13	Jerk	Conversion	Flippant	00.32.14	Dante Reyes	Phrases
14	Tricky	Derivation	Fresh and Creative	00.37.10	Letty	Phrases
15	Cheers	Borrowing	Fresh and Creative	00.52.03	Tess	Phrases
16	Come on	Compounding	Flippant	00.56.08	Uncle Jacob	Words
17	Heat on	Compounding	Fresh and Creative	00.58.47	Diogo	Words
18	What's up	Clipping	Clipping	00.59.11	Isabel Neves	Words
19	Shame	Borrowing	Flippant	00.59.45	Isabel Neves	Phrases
20	Pink slips	Compounding	Fresh and Creative	00.59.44	Dom Toretto	Phrases
21	Ripped	Derivation	Fresh and Creative	01.10.32	Uncle Roger	Phrases
22	Spanx	Compounding	Fresh and Creative	01.12.08	Tej Parker	Phrases

23	Off you go	Compounding	Flippant	01.41.52	Dante Reyes	Words
24	Get off	Conversion	Flippant	01.42.00	Dante Reyes	Phrases
25	Go on	Compounding	Flippant	01.43.18	Dante Reyes	Phrases
26	End up	Conversion	Flippant	02.02.24	Dante Reyes	Phrases
27	Burned it	Compounding	Fresh and Creative	01.01.43	Dom Toretto	Words
28	Dead man	Compounding	Flippant	01.33.36	Dom Toretto	Words
29	Figure out	Derivation	Flippant	01.33.59	Dom Toretto	Phrases
30	Face me	Compounding	Flippant	01.34.34	Dom Toretto	Phrases
31	Buckle up	Compounding	Flippant	01.38.39	Dom Toretto	Phrases
32	Flew in	Compounding	Flippant	00.07.46	Dom Toretto	Phrases
33	Pass it down	Compounding	Flippant	00.11.40	Dom Toretto	Phrases
34	Bleed out	Derivation	Flippant	00.18.16	Dom Toretto	Phrases
	TOTAL	34	34			34

Based on the result about the analysis types of Word Formation, slang words and phrases in the Fast X movie, it can be concluded that there are three types of English Slang Words. They are Creative and Fresh, Flippant, and Clipping. There are 34 slang words found in the Fast X Movie. There are 22 were categorized as Flippant. Then there are 9 were categorized as Creative and Fresh. And 3 were categorized as Clipping. The dominant usage of slang types in the Fast X Movie is Flippant.

There are six types of Word Formation in the Fast X Movie, they are Borrowing, Compounding, Clipping, Conversion, Derivation, and Multiple-Process. There are 15 Word Formation were categorized as Compounding, there are 5 categorized as Borrowing, there are 5 categorized as Derivation, there are 4 categorized as Conversion, then there are 3 categorized as Clipping, and there are 1 categorized as Multiple-process. And that there are 34 Slang Phrases in the Fast X Movie.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the movie, there are six types of word formation identified in the movie Fast X. They are Borrowing, Compounding, Clipping, Conversion, Derivation, and Multiple-Process. The breakdown is as follows: Fifteen instances of word formation were categorized as Compounding, five as Borrowing, five as Derivation, four as Conversion, three as Clipping, and one as Multiple-process. There are some Word Formation and Slang Words intermixed in one word such as there are three Blending and Imitative, two Flippant and Compounding, two Compounding and Clipping, and one Flippant and Borrowing. Compounding is the main way that Word Formation is used in the Fast X Movie.

The characters in the movie Fast X uses English Slang Words in a variety of ways, including Flippant, Clipping, and Creative and Fresh. In the movie "Fast X," there were twenty-one English Slang Words. Twenty-two of them were categorized as Flippant, nine were categorized as Creative and Fresh, and three were categorized as Clipping. And that there are twenty-five Slang Phrases in the Fast X Movie. The study revealed that Flippant, which appears twenty-two times in the dataset, is the most often used form of English slang word. And the type of slang words Clipping is the least appearing in the Fast X movie, which is only three times.

4.2 Suggestion

The research provides helpful advice on how to carry out exhaustive research in this part. As an illustration, given the environment of the University of Bina Sarana Informatika, it is advised that the next researcher conduct a thorough literature analysis on the various ways in which Word Formation, Slang Words, and Slang Phrases are used in the movie "Fast X". A variety of theoretical materials from the fields of literature, movie, and language theory should be included in this study. It is recommended that future researchers analyze the movie's use of these figurative elements, paying close attention to their audience resonance, contextual importance, and the director's intended implications.

Additionally, the research suggests making connections between Word Formations, Slang Words, and Slang Phrases with the main ideas and themes of the movie. The investigation ought to illuminate the ways in which these language components enhance our understanding of concepts such as Past, Reality, Manipulation, Family, and Freedom. It's also a good idea to make comparisons with similar books or movies to help put figurative language into a more comprehensive context. The author concludes by emphasizing the significance of developing a strong conclusion that carefully integrates the data and arguments.

The research suggests that the next researcher look into the Word Formation, slang words, and phrases development process further because there are a lot of fascinating topics to cover. The speech in the movie serves as the research object in this study. Because no prior studies have been found that use spoken language as study data on slang words development, the research advises future researchers to investigate slang found in real-world spoken language. Gaining more knowledge about words and how they are formed is crucial.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A. Poster of Fast X Movie

