

4. ANALYSIS, FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer discusses mainly the findings of her study and the explanations of the analysis. Based on the statement of the problem, she divides this chapter into three parts. The first part contains the slangs used by the characters in the film “*Ada Apa Dengan Cinta*” and the meaning of those slangs. The word-formation processes of those slangs will be the second part. The third part is about the most frequent word-formation process in the formation of those slangs is identified

As previously mentioned, the writer analyses the slangs produced by the characters in *AADC* movie. These characters are Cinta, Milly, Alya, Maura, Karmen, Rangga, Mamet, Borne and the radio announcer. The complete data of the analysis is put in Appendix I. The writer analyses the slangs that appear from the beginning until the end of this film, where the same slang is discussed just once.

4.1. The Slangs Found in the Film “*Ada Apa Dengan Cinta*” and Their Meanings

Based on the script of the film, the writer finds that there are 52 slangs used during this film. Then, the writer wants to reveal the meanings of those slangs. The discussion of the analysis is as follows:

Table I.

| No. | Slangs | Meaning | Coinage | Borrowing | Compounding | Blending | Clipping | Back-formation | Acronyms | Conversion | Derivation | Multiple Processes |
|-----|---------|--------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|----------|----------|----------------|----------|------------|------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Bokap | Ayah (Father) | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Nyokap | Ibu (Mother) | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Makasih | Terima Kasih (Thank You) | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |

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|--------|-----------|--|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| 32. | Emang | Memang (of course, indeed) | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 33. | GR | Gede Rasa (presumptions) | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| 34. | Akting | Bersandiwara (acting) | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| 35. | Ngaco | Sembarangan/bicara yg tidak-tidak (disorganized) | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 36. | Preman | Sebutan orang jahat (bad guy) | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| 37. | Gank | Gerombolan/kelompok (gang) | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| 38. | Ganjen | Genit (coquettish) | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39. | Tulalit | Tidak tersambung (unconnected) | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40. | Pelet | Guna-guna (to put curse on) | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41. | Becus | Dapat, cakap (be able to) | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42. | Playboy | Mata keranjang (a guy who likes hanging around with girls) | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| 43. | Babe | Bapak (father) | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| 44. | Udah | Sudah (has/have done) | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 45. | Enggak | Tidak (not) | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 46. | Eksis | Ada (exist) | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| 47. | Belagak | Pura-pura (pretending) | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48. | Aja | Saja (only) | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 49. | Tesis | Karya tulis (thesis) | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| 50. | Klub | Tempat hiburan (club) | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| 51. | di-share | Dibagi (being shared) | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 52. | Nongkrong | Duduk, nganggur (idle) | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL: | | | 17 | 22 | - | 1 | 5 | - | 1 | - | 1 | | 5 |

4.2. The Word-Formation Processes of Slangs in the film *AADC*

After finding that there are 52 slangs with their meanings found during the film *AADC*, the writer wants to reveal the word-formation processes of those slangs. Based on the findings, there are only 7 word-formation processes that those slangs have undergone namely coinage, borrowing, blending, clipping, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes.

4.2.1. Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new terms or words, which can possibly come from the old to the new uses. In analyzing the word-formation processes of slangs in the film “*Ada Apa Dengan Cinta*”, the writer finds that the coined slangs mostly are formed by the word compilation and by the words that are derived from the new uses of the old uses, such as:

1. Bokap

Based on the particular group of people usage, the slang *bokap* is derived from the word *bapak* (father), which is popular in casual talks among young people and called *bahasa gaul* (trendy language) or slang. The example that can be seen in the script of film *AADC* is the conversation between Cinta and Alya:

ALYA: “*Percuma, Ta. Gue udah sering bilang ke nyokap kalau kita bisa hidup tanpa bokap*” (It’s useless, Ta. I’ve told my mom many times that we can live without my dad).

2. Nyokap

Based on the particular group of people usage, the slang *nyokap* is derived from the word *ibu* (mother). The example is:

ALYA: “*Tapi bokap berantem sama nyokap, Cinta. Bukan sama gue.*” (But my dad had quarreled with my mom, Cinta. Not with me).

3. Reseh

The slang *reseh*, which means *tidak menyenangkan* (resentful), is the invention of the new use of the old use in which *reseh* in the old use means *tidak bisa diam / aktif* (active). this term is usually used to represent

someone who is unlikable or difficult to get on with. The example can be seen in Cinta's word toward Rangga:

CINTA: *"Heh!!! Jangan pikir kalau gue bakal minta-minta sama elo, ya??? Siapa sih elo??? Reseh!!!"* (Hey, don't ever think that I will beg to you. Who do you think you are??? Resentful!!).

4. Cuek

The slang *cuek*, which means *tidak peduli / acuh tak acuh* (indifferent), is the invention of the totally new term of particular group of people. This word is used to somebody who does not care or concern to his / her surrounding. The example is:

CINTA: *"Dengerin nih, kalau gue bilang, sih, dia itu udah mati rasa, tahu nggak. Sok cuek!"* (Look, I think he is kind of person who can't feel anything. He's so indifferent!!)

5. Gaul

The slang *gaul*, which means trendy or following the trend, is the invention of the new use of the old use *bergaul* or *berteman* (make friend). The example is:

CINTA: *"Gayanya udah kayak sastrawan besaaar! Pokoknya nyebelin abis. Dan yang pasti nggak gaul"* (His style is like a famous man of literature! However he's so peevish. And he must be unfashionable).

6. Timpe

The slang *timpe*, which means *menjatuhkan* (to tear down) or to make someone feel bad, is the invention of the new use from the old use in which *timpe* means *menimpakan* (to fall on). The example can be seen through Karmen's statement:

KARMEN: *"Mana sih anaknya? Sekarang aja gue timpe. (Which one is that boy? Let me tear him down now).*

7. Basi

The slang *basi*, which means *terlambat*(too late) / *ketinggalan jaman* (old fashioned), is the invention of the new use from the old uses in which *basi* is stale. The example can be seen when Cinta's talks towards Rangga:

CINTA: "Elo mau diwawancara sekarang?? Basi!! Mading udah siap terbit! (Do you want to be interviewed now? It's too late!! The wall magazine is ready to be published!).

8. Melulu

The slang *melulu*, which has the meaning of *terus-menerus* (keep on doing something), is the invention of the new term. The example can be seen in Maura's sentence:

MAURA: "Madame on Time, kok sekarang telat melulu sih?"
(Madame on Time, why do you keep being late lately?)

9. Ganjen

The slang *ganjen*, which means *genit* (coquettish), is the invention of a new term especially in describing the girls' attitude or behavior. The example in the film *AADC* can be seen in Karmen's statement towards Maura:

KARMEN: *O ya? Mendingan gue dong masih jago olah raga. Nah elo? Bisanya dandan melulu kayak orang ganjen.* (O really? I'm better in sport. How about you? You only can make up yourself, so coquettish)

10. Tulalit

The slang *tulalit*, which means *tidak tersambung* (unconnected), is actually coming from the sound of unconnected phone. Then the word is used to refer to a person who does not catch what someone talks about. The example can be seen in Milly's statement:

MILLY: "Diem lo berdua!!! Giliran gue yang ngomong sekarang!!! Gue tau gue paling tulalit, kalian pada nganggep gue badut. Terserah!! Tapi gue tau ini nggak bener. Antara kita nggak boleh berantem." (Shut up, both of you! Now is my turn to speak! I know that I'm the most unconnected

person, you consider me as a clown. It's up to you! But I know it's not right. No quarrel among us.)

11. Enggak

The slang *enggak*, which means *tidak* (no / not), is the invention of the new term that young people tend to use in their daily talks. The slang *enggak* is usually used also its short form *nggak*. The example can be seen in Mamet's statement:

MAMET: “*Iya dong, Cinta nonton juga kan? Kok enggak kelihatan?*
(Of course, Cinta comes too, doesn't she? Why she is unseen?)

12. Belagu

The slang *belagu*, which means arrogant or overconfident, is included the invention of a new term. This term is derived from the word *lagu lagak* (attitude). The example is in Cinta's statement:

CINTA: “*Profil sastrawan besar aja bisa dipublikasi untuk umum, sementara elo bukan siapa-siapa udah belagu!*” (Even a famous poet's profile still can be published, while you, unknown person, are so conceited!)

13. Belagak

The slang *belagak*, which is means *berpura-pura* (pretending), is the invention of a new use from the old use in which *belagak* is *bertingkah* (act). The example can be seen in Maura's sentence:

MAURA: “*Ssst... belagak kerja... kerja...*” (ssst... pretend to do something...)

14. Pelet

The slang *pelet*, which means *guna-guna* (to put curse on), is included in the invention of the new term. This term is used when someone wants to attract someone else by using black magic. The example can be seen in:

KARMEN: “*Lo kena pelet atau gimana, sih?*” (You put curse by him or what?)

15. Becus

The slang *becus*, which means *dapat / cakap* (be able to), is the invention of the new term. The example can be seen in Milly's statement:

MILLY: "Buka pintu aja belum becus, gimana bawa mobil." (You are not able yet to open the door, how you can drive the car?)

16. Sreg

The slang *sreg*, which means *mantap* (steady), is the invention of the new term. This slang shows the comfortable in someone's heart. The example can be seen in Cinta's statement:

CINTA: "Gue belum sreg aja sama dia... (I haven't been steady yet with him...)

17. Jadian

The slang *jadian*, which means *pacaran* (dating couple), is the invention of a new term. This slang is derived from the word *jadi* (becoming). The example can be seen in:

MAURA: "Omong-omong elo ama Borne sebenarnya udah jadian belum sih?" (By the way, have you and Borne become a couple?)

4.2.2. Borrowing

Borrowing is the taking over of the words from other language. In English, borrowing takes the dominant part in word-formation. For Indonesian, we also have some borrowed words, especially in slangs among young people. The writer finds some borrowed slangs that is used in the film *AADC* and the examples are:

1. Macho

The slang *macho*, which means *jantan* (masculine), is a borrowed word from English slang. The example can be seen in Maura's statement:

MAURA: "Padahal kurang apa, coba. Mana tambah keren lagi, dia. Tadi pagi tahu nggak, after shavenya... wow, wanginya macho banget. Jadi kenapa, Ta? (What is he lack of? He

becomes cooler. This morning, you know, his aftershave...
wow, the fragrance was so masculine. So what's wrong,
Ta?)

2. Gue

The slang *gue* is actually borrowed from Jakarta dialect, in which *gue* means *saya* (I). Together with the spreading of other new words, the use of *gue* becomes a common use in daily talks especially in casual situation. The example can be seen almost in every conversation in every scene in the film *AADC*, such as:

ALYA: “*Ta, gue perlu banget ngomong sama elo.*” (Ta, I really need to talk to you)

3. Elo

The slang *elo* or *lo* is also borrowed from Jakarta dialect, in which *elo* means *kamu* (you). Same like *gue*, the use of slang *elo* also becomes a common use in everyday communication among young people. The example also can be seen almost in every part of *AADC*, such as:

CINTA: “*Elo tuh sahabat terbaik gue di dunia, tau nggak sih? Gue sayang banget sama elo, Al...*” (You are my best friend in this world, you know. I love you so much, Al...)

4. Superstar

The slang *superstar* is borrowed from English word that means a star or a person who is considered great in his / her ability such as singing, sport, acting, and so on. The example can be seen in Cinta's statement:

CINTA: “*Reseh! Lagaknya udah kayak superstar.*” (He acts like a famous person)

5. Nyolot

The slang *nyolot*, which has the meaning *sengit* (emotional / angry), is borrowed from Javanese, which describes the situation when somebody is in very emotional condition. For example:

CINTA: “*Pokoknya enggak, titik! Baru sebentar deket dia rasanya gue mau nyolot melulu*” (Definitely no, that's it! I'm only with him for a while, and I feel so emotional.)

6. Intelek

The slang *intelek* is borrowed from English that means intellect. This loan word undergoes the change in spelling when it is borrowed in Indonesian.

The example can be seen in Cinta's statement:

CINTA: *"Eh. Gitu deh Al... sebel banget... baru tau ada orang aneh kayak gitu di sekolah kita. Udah mukanya nyebelin, bukunya aneh. Dari sampulnya aja udah ketahuan antik. Pasti biar kelihatan intelek aja."* (Well, so irritable... I already knew that there is someone like that in our school. In spite of his terrible face, his book is so strange. By its cover we can know that it's antique. Just want to be seen intellect)

7. Preman

The slang *preman* is borrowed from English slang that means a calling for someone –or more- who like(s) doing bad or crime things such as robbing, stealing, and so on. The example can be seen in:

MAURA: *"Heh, Karmen. Mentang-mentang elo jago olah raga, sok preman, bukan berarti gue takut sama elo, tau nggak."*
(Hey, Karmen. Don't think just because you're good in sport, act like a bandit, it doesn't mean that I'm afraid of you!)

8. Gank

The slang *gank*, which means *gerombolan* (group), is actually borrowed from American English slang that means group of teenagers who have the similarities in social status, school, or hometown and they generally do some negative action such as fighting. The example is:

MAURA: *"Gank kita kacau gara-gara Cinta lagi nggak bener."* (Our group is miserable because Cinta. There's something wrong with her)

9. Nongkrong

The slang *nongkrong* is borrowed from Javanese, which means *menganggur* (idle, stick around without doing anything). The example can be seen through the conversation between Borne and Cinta:

BORNE: “Langsung nonton aja, ya? Studio II mainnya kan jam tiga, jadi habis itu masih banyak waktu buat nongkrong. (We go to the cinema, ok? The play is on 3 o’clock so we still have time to sit around)

10. Norak

The slang *norak*, which means *terlalu berlebih-lebihan* (too over), is borrowed from Javanese, in which *norak* is *heran* or *takjub* (amaze / wonder). The example can be seen in Cinta’s statement:

CINTA: “Ah norak. Pulang aja, ah!” (hooh, you’re too over. I’ll go home, then!)

11. Kayak

The slang *kayak*, which means *seperti* (like / as), is borrowed from Jakarta dialect. The example can be seen in Rangga’s statement:

RANGGA: “Salah satu dari kita pasti lebih punya otak atau lebih punya hati. Kayaknya kamu nggak punya dua-duanya.”
(One of us must be more in having mind or heart. I think you have none of them)

12. Playboy

The slang *playboy* is actually borrowed from American English slang, which means a rich man who likes to play around with many girls. This slang has no change in spelling when it is borrowed in Indonesian. The example can be seen in Karmen’s statement:

KARMEN: “Udah jelas waktu itu lo suruh Milly catet kalau Rangga itu tipe cowok yang harus dijauhin. Inget nggak waktu tahun lalu si Maura tergila-gila sama si playboy Danny itu?” (It’s clear when you asked Milly to note that Rangga is a kind of man whom we keep ourselves far from. Do you

remember last year when Maura got crazy to Danny the playboy?)

13. Babe

The slang *babe* is borrowed from Betawinese language, which means *bapak* (father). The example can be seen when Mamet talks to Milly:

MAMET: “*Hei-hei-hei!!! Hati-hati, Mil!!! Ini mobil kesayangan babe gue!!* (Hay hay hay!!! Be careful, Mil!!! It’s the most my dad’s favorite car!!)

14. Eksis

The slang *eksis*, which means *ada* (exist), is actually borrowed from English. This word has change in spelling when by replacing [x] with [k] and omitting [t] in the end of the word. The example can be seen in Cinta’s statement:

CINTA: “*Gue pikir ini agak keterlaluan. Dan terus terang gue tersinggung. Berarti yang namanya Rangga ini nggak anggap mading kita eksis.*” (I think it’s a little bit excessive. And honestly I’m offended. It means he who named Rangga doesn’t consider the existence of our wall magazine)

15. Tesis

The slang *tesis*, which means *karya tulis* (thesis), is actually borrowed from English. It has a change in spelling by omitting the [h] in the middle of the word. The example is:

RANGGA: “*Tahun sembilan enam dia nulis tesis tentang kebusukan bisnis orang-orang pemerintahan. Sama juga nyari mati.*” (In 1996 he wrote a thesis about the business badness of government. It’s same with suicide)

16. Klub

The slang *klub*, which means *tempat hiburan* (night club), is actually borrowed from English with the meaning a community of sports, arts, entertainments or studies. This word has a change in spelling when it is

borrowed in Indonesian such as replacing [k] with [c] as the initial. The example can be seen in Maura's speech:

MAURA: "... sore tadi lo bilang mau ke dokter. Gue telpon ke rumah, bokap elu bilang ke klub." (This evening you said that you wanted to go to the doctor. I called you at home, and your father said that you went to the café)

17. Empet

The slang *empet* which means *bosan* (bored) is actually borrowed from Javanese language that means *ditahan* (hold). The example can be seen in Milly's statement:

MILLY: "Emang sih. Kalau gue perhatiin Rangga emang unik. Sekali lihat emang bikin empet, tapi lama-lama kelihatan cakep banget." (Certainly, I think Rangga is a unique boy. When we see him once maybe he looks annoyed, but increasingly he looks handsome)

18. Sengak

The slang *sengak*, which means *menjengkelkan* (irritating), is actually borrowed from Javanese language that means *pengap* (stuffy). The example can be seen in the conversation between Cinta and her friends:

CINTA: "Catet, Mil. Cowok yang namanya Rangga itu sejenis makhluk yang... yang sombong banget, belagu nggak karuan, sengak banget!! Pokoknya masuk ke kategori 'nyebelin' dan harus dijauhin." (Write it down, Mil. The boy named Rangga is a kind of man who... who is so egoistical, so conceited, so peevish!! However he is in the category of "spiteful" and we have to keep ourselves far from him)

19. Akting

The slang *akting* is actually borrowed from English, which means *bersandiwara* (acting). This word has a change in spelling by changing [c] into [k] in the middle of the word. The example can be seen in Maura speech:

MAURA: “*Akhir-akhir ini elo bukan cuman pinter ngarang puisi, akting juga jago lo ya...*” (Lately, you’re not only smart in making poetry, but also in acting...)

20. Kondang

The slang *kondang*, which means *terkenal* (famous / popular), is borrowed from Javanese. There is no change in spelling when it is borrowing in Indonesian. The example can be seen in Cinta’s letter to Rangga:

CINTA: “*Rangga. Terbukti tanpa artikel tentang elo mading tetap akan terbit! Buat gue, elo angkuh tanpa konsep! Soalnya profil sastrawan besar aja bisa dipublikasi untuk umum, sementara elo kayaknya belum kondang-kondang amat udah belagu! Gue curiga puisi lo plagiat, makanya takut diwawancara.*” (Rangga. It is proven that without your article, wall magazine will keep published! For me, you are arrogant without any concept because even a famous poet’s profile still can be published, while you, unknown person, are so conceited! I’m suspicious that your poetry was plagiat for afraid being interviewed)

21. Tune-in

The slang *tune-in* is actually borrowed from English term which means *mendengarkan* (to listen to). The example can be seen in radio announcer’s speech:

ANNOUNCER: “*Kalian masih tune in terus di 102.3 FM yang siap nemanin kamu sepanjang malam ini.*” (You still keep tuning in 102.3 FM that is ready to accompany you along this night.)

22. Sirik

The slang *sirik*, which has the meaning of *iri* or *dengki* (envy), is borrowed from Javanese to describe someone’s feeling of envy or jealousy of what other people can or have but he / she cannot or do not. For example, in Alya’s sentence towards Cinta:

ALYA: “*Kalau sekarang nggak ada tulisan tentang dia, entar anak-anak pikir lo sirik.*” (If there is no article about him, others will think that you are envious of him)

4.2.3. Blending

Blending is a process of combining two separate forms to produce a single new term. Typically, blending is accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of other word.

1. Curhat

The slang *curhat*, which means sharing the problems, is a result from two combining words, *curahan* and *hati*. Then these words are joined into a single word, *curhat* (sharing the problem). The example can be seen in Milly’s sentence:

MILLY: “*Di buku curhat ya?*” (In sharing book, right?)

4.2.4. Clipping

The element of reduction, which is noticeable in blending, is even more apparent in the process described as Clipping.

1. Makasih

The slang *makasih*, which means thank you, is reduced to the shorter form. This slang is derived from the term, *terima kasih* (thank you). For example:

ALYA: “*Makasih, Ta...*” (Thank you, Ta)

2. Entar

The slang *entar*, which means later or to wait a moment, is reduced to a shorter form. This word is derived from the word *sebentar* (a moment). As we can see the example:

CINTA: “*mmm..., entar sore gue telpon, ya?*” (I’ll call you this evening).

3. Emang

The slang *emang*, which means certainly, is he short form from the word *memang* (certainly). The example can be seen from the statement of Cinta:

CINTA: “Tapi yang bikin gue penasaran itu, kenapa dia selama ini –kalau emang bisa nulis – nggak mau ngirim satupun karyanya ke mading.” (But I’m curious why he, if he can write, doesn’t want to send any of his writings to our wall magazine).

4. Udah

The slang *udah*, which means has / have done, is actually derived from the word *sudah*. For example:

RANGGA: “Saya minta maaf ya, kemarin udah buat kamu marah.”
(I’m sorry from making you upset yesterday.)

5. Aja

The slang *aja*, which means only or just, is actually the short form of *saja*. The example can be found in daily talk especially for young people, as we can see in the film *AADC*:

MAURA: “Apapun yang dilakukan Rangga dan membuat elo jadi gini, lupain aja. Kita ada disini buat ngebelain elo” (Just forget whatever that Rangga has done and made you to become like this. We are here to support you)

4.2.5. Acronym

The acronyms process is forming the new words from the initial letters of a set of other words. These new words can remain essentially ‘alphabetisms’

1. GR

The slang *GR* is formed from the capital letters namely Gede Rasa (sense of self-proudness). The example can be seen in Cinta’s statement:

CINTA: “Ah norak, ge-er banget. Pulang aja, ah!” (hooh, you’re too over, too proud of yourself. I’ll go home, then!)

4.2.6. Derivation

Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of a small ‘bits’, which are called affixes, of the English language, which are not usually given separate listing in dictionaries.

1. Samperin

The slang *samperin*, which means *menghampiri* (come over / get close to), undergoes the process of derivation. *Samperin* is derived from the word *samper* (to come) and suffix *-in*. The example can be seen in Karmen's statement:

KARMEN: “*Jadi gimana nih? Kita samperin rame-rame?* (So how do you think, we come over him together?)

4.2.7. Multiple Processes

1. BT

The slang *bt*, which means bad mood or bad tempered, undergoes more than one process. Firstly, this word undergoes the process of borrowing from English in which *bt* (bad tripping) is the term that is used by the users of the drugs when they cannot enjoy consuming the drugs. Therefore, *bt* also means *bad tempered*. After undergoing the process of borrowing, *bt* also undergoes the process of blending in which there are two combining words joined into a single word. For example:

CINTA: “*Mendingan elo liat-liat otomotif, soalnya gue lagi nyari materi buat mading. Ntar lo bete lagi...*” (You better see automotive, then, because I'm looking for the material for wall magazine. I don't want you to have a bad mood)

2. di-share

The slang *di-share* which means *being shared*, undergoes two processes of word formation, in which *di-share* undergoes the process of borrowing from English, *share*, and the other is the process of derivation, that is, by adding the prefix *di-*, in which prefix *di-* in Indonesian results passive sentence. The example can be seen in Cinta's statement:

CINTA: “*Tapi lo dibawa-bawa jadi sasaran, kan? Udah jelas lo sering jadi korban kayak gitu. Makanya kalo ada masalah jangan disimpen sendiri. Di-share. Bener nggak?*” (But you also became the object, didn't you? It's clearly seen that you often become a victim like that. Therefore, if you

have problem please don't keep it yourself. Share it. Is it right?).

3. *nge-date*

The slang *nge-date*, which means *dating*, undergoes two processes of word-formation. Firstly, it undergoes the process of borrowing from English (*date*). Then, it undergoes the process of derivation by adding the prefix *nge-*. The example can be seen in Karmen's statement:

KARMEN: "*Kecapean kali nge-date sama Borne*". (Perhaps she gets tired because of dating with Borne)

4. *Ngaco*

The slang *ngaco*, which means *sembarangan* or doing / saying something disorderly, undergoes the processes of coinage, in which *ngaco* is derived from *mengacau*, and clipping, in which *mengacau* is shortened into *ngaco*. The example can be seen in Maura's statement:

MAURA: "*Cinta lagi ngaco nih! Itu aja.*" (There's something wrong with Cinta. That's it!)

5. *Abis*

The slang *abis*, which means *sangat* (very, extremely), is the compilation of the new uses of the old use in which *habis* means empty. The example is in Cinta's statement:

CINTA: "*Percuma... Rangga pasti udah benci abis sama gue. Soalnya gue udah nyakitin dia.*" (It's useless... Rangga surely hates me so much because I've hurt him).

Table II

| Word-formation Processes | Slangs | The Slangs Meaning | Total number of slangs in each word-formation process | Total number in percentage m/nx100% |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| Coinage | Bokap Nyokap Reseh Cuek Gaul Timpe Jadian Basi Melulu Ganjen Tulalit Enggak Belagu Belagak Pelet Becus Sreg | Father Mother Resentful Indifferent Trendy To tear down Becoming a dating couple Late, old fashioned Keep on doing something Coquettish Unconnected No/ not Overconfident Pretending, fake To put curse on To be able to Steady | 17 | 32% |
| Borrowing | Macho Gue Elo / lo Superstar Intelek Empet Preman Sirik Gank Playboy Babe Eksis Tesis Klub Sengak Kondang Tune-in | Masculine I You Famous artist Intellect Bored, tired, sick of something Bad guy Envy, jealousy Gang Boy who likes many girls Father Exist Thesis Club Irritating / stuffy Famous / popular To listening to | 22 | 42% |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---|---|-----|
| | Aking Nyolot Nongkrong Kayak Norak | Acting Emotional / angry Idle, stick around Like, as Overact / amazed | | |
| Blending | Curhat | To share the problem | 1 | 2% |
| Clipping | Makasih Entar Udah Emang Aja | Thank you To wait a moment / later Has / have done Certainly Only, just | 5 | 10% |
| Acronym | GR | Presumption | 1 | 2% |
| Derivation | Samperin | To come over | 1 | 2% |
| Multiple Processes | BT Di-share Nge-date Abis Ngaco | Bad mood Being shared Dating Very, extremely Disorder / disorganized | 5 | 10% |

4.3. The Most Frequent Word-Formation Process

Based on the findings, there are 52 slangs that is used in the film “*Ada Apa Dengan Cinta*”. Besides that, there are only 7 processes of word-formation that undergo on those slangs. In the process of coinage, there are 17 slangs or 32% of the total slangs. There are 22 slangs or 42% of total slangs, which is use the process of borrowing. In the process of blending, there is 1 slang or 2% of total slangs. In the process of acronym, there is also only 1 slang or 2% of total slangs. Same as blending and acronym, the process of derivation has 1 slang or 2% of total slangs. In the process of clipping, there are 5 slangs or 10% of the total

slangs. At last, there are also 5 slangs or 10% of total slangs that undergo the multiple processes.

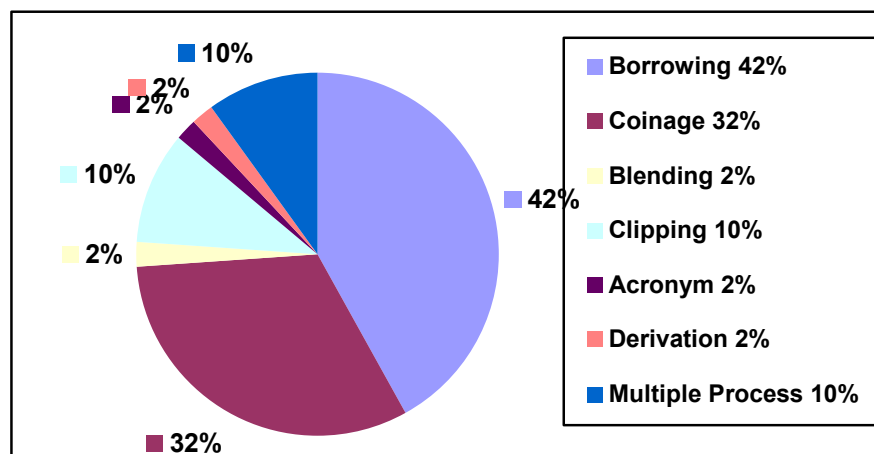


Table III.
The percentage of word-formation processes

The most frequent word-formation process among those seven processes is the process of borrowing, which is used by 42% of total slangs. After that there are the process of coinage that is used by 32% of total slangs, both processes of clipping and multiple processes, which are used by 10% of total slangs, and the last three processes of blending, acronym and derivation in which each of them is used by 2% of total slangs.

The biggest percentage among those seven word-formation processes is 42%, namely the process of borrowing. There are 22 slangs that undergo the process of borrowing. Even it shows that the process of borrowing takes a dominant part in forming slangs used in the film *AADC*; still there are some slangs which undergo other word-formation processes such as coinage, blending, clipping, acronym, derivation and multiple processes.