

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Communication is an integral part of human life. It is key to building human interaction. Through communication, people can express individual messages and receive information to help them understand other thoughts or resolve misunderstandings. In the process of communication, people use language as a tool. As a tool of communication, language should be understandable to others.

Recently, language has undergone rapid development, especially in vocabulary. Many new words have emerged that some of them have never been heard or used before. These newly coined words are often created by teenagers when they become bored with common language and desire something new in their conversations. These new words are commonly referred to as slang.

Slang adds many new terms in vocabularies which is derived from old words with a new meaning (Fromkin et al., 2003, p. 473). It is non-standard language usually used by teenagers to share their ideas with friends or close friends, thereby strengthening intimacy. By using slang, teenagers can share comfortably their feeling with their friends. Sometimes, slang is understood only by certain social groups or communities.

Nowadays, slang can be found not only in daily conversation but also in song lyrics, conversations in movies or TV, and even written texts, such as magazines. Using slang in the entertainment field, it can attract more attention from

viewers. However, the existence of slang is never permanent and always changing. The process of forming slang can change its form or meaning and generate new words.

The process of creating new words is called the word formation process. Plag (2003, p. 13) defined the word formation process as the method by which new words are created. This process involves existing words and follows certain rules. Yule's theory states ten types of word formation processes: coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, acronym, back-formation, conversion, derivation, and multiple processes.

The researcher decided to analyse the slang words in song lyrics because the slang words are widely found in song lyrics. In analysing song lyrics, the researcher interested in song lyrics by Olivia Rodrigo because she is one of the most famous American singer-songwriters with 12.5 million subscribers on YouTube. She has released two albums, specifically SOUR (2021) and GUTS (2023). In SOUR album, she has 11 songs and in GUTS album, she has 12 songs. Besides that, she has also released several singles. Thus, the total of her songs are 187 songs.

This study selected 26 of Olivia Rodrigo's songs, including 12 songs from the "GUTS" album, 11 songs from the "SOUR" album, and three singles released in 2024 ("So American," "Obsessed," and "Stranger"). The song lyrics were chosen because they were released between 2021 and 2024. So, the novelty of slang emerged in this study.

Generally, Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics exhibit deep emotion about what young people feel. The themes of her lyrics explore about a teenager's life, such

friendship, love, and growth. Overall, when reading her lyrics, the reader will feel like reading through the pages of a teenager's diary. Moreover, Olivia Rodrigo is now 21 years old. Thus, when composing songs, she often uses common language among young people or teenagers. As Holmes (1992, p. 183) said, slang is a characteristic of youth speech which frequently appears in teenagers' conversations.

In order to avoid misunderstandings slang meanings, it is important for learners to understand morphology because “morphology is the study of words that deals their internal structure (morpheme), and how they are formed” (Aronoff and Fudeman, 2011, p. 2). By understanding how slang is formed through morphological analysis, learners can conclude their meanings more accurately. For example, slang is created through derivation like *fucker* (fuck + suffix -er). The slang can help learners to decipher similar derivations like "sucker" (suck + suffix -er) because the suffix -er often turns a verb into a noun, indicating a person who performs an action. The suffix -er helps learners to decode words. Thus, the meanings of *fucker* and *sucker* are a person who is involved in the action of *fuck* or *suck*. Therefore, this study is focused on analysing the word formation process of slang through morphological analysis by using Yule's (2010) theory as the grand theory.

1.2 Theoretical Framework

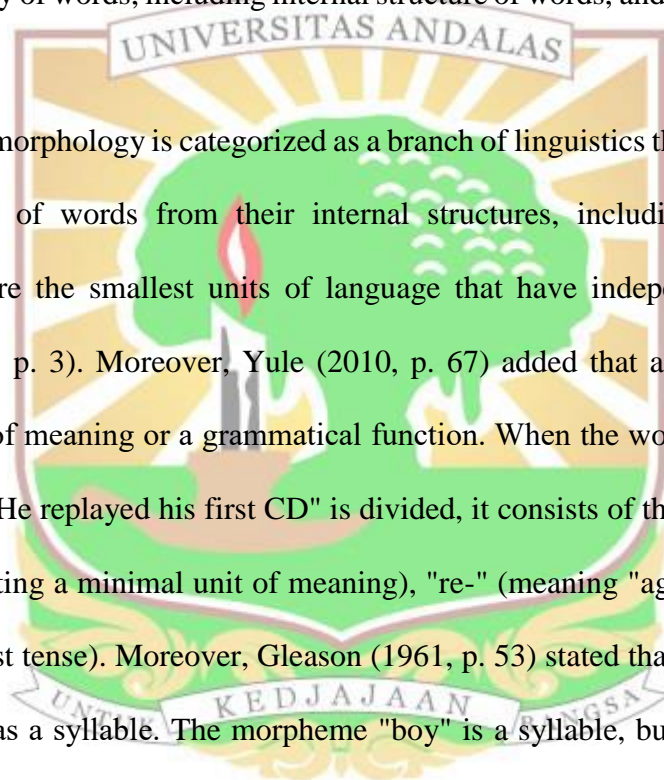
This research aimed to explain the process of word formation, especially slang in Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics. This research refers to the following theories:

1.2.1 Morphology and Morpheme

Etymologically, the term morphology derives from the Greek words "morphḗ," meaning "form," and "lógos," meaning "word, study, research." Literally, it means "the study of forms" which a term originally was used in biology (Yule, 2010, p. 67). To differentiate between morphology in linguistic studies and biological studies, Aronoff and Fudeman (2011, p. 2) said that morphology in biology is the study of the shape and structure of organisms, whereas in linguistics, it is about study of words, including internal structure of words, and process of word formation.

Thus, morphology is categorized as a branch of linguistics that studies about the formation of words from their internal structures, including morphemes. Morphemes are the smallest units of language that have independent meaning (Lieber, 2009, p. 3). Moreover, Yule (2010, p. 67) added that a morpheme is a smallest unit of meaning or a grammatical function. When the word "replayed" in the sentence "He replayed his first CD" is divided, it consists of three morphemes: "play" (indicating a minimal unit of meaning), "re-" (meaning "again"), and "-ed" (indicating past tense). Moreover, Gleason (1961, p. 53) stated that a morpheme is not the same as a syllable. The morpheme "boy" is a syllable, but the morpheme "connecticut" contains four syllables. The word "boys" consists of two morphemes ("boy" and "-s"), which together form a single syllable.

Yule (2010) categorized morphemes into two types, namely free and bound morphemes. A morpheme can be categorized as free morphemes if the morpheme is not tied to other morphemes and has own meaning. Furthermore, free morphemes can be divided into two categorize. The first one is lexical morphemes, that is,



morphemes that convey the content or message of the speaker, including ordinary nouns, adjectives, and verbs, such as *open, cat, dog, run, etc.* The second category is morphemes that consist mostly of function words in the language, such as conjunctions, prepositions, articles, and pronouns. These free morphemes are called functional morphemes and some examples are: *and, but, when, because, it, them, on, near, above, etc.*

All affixes in English are categorized as bound morphemes because they cannot stand alone as a word. Additionally, bound morphemes need to be attached to other morphemes to alter the meaning of a base word or contribute to its grammatical structure. Therefore, bound morphemes are classified into two categories, derivational and inflectional morphemes. Derivational morphemes are affixes that can be used to create new words from existing ones changing the meaning or part of speech of a word, for example, the suffix "-ly" in "quickly" transforms the adjective "quick" into an adverb.

On the other hand, inflectional morphemes do not change the core meaning of a word, such as pluralization, past tense, and comparative or possessive forms, for example, the plural marker "s" in "cats," the past tense marker "ed" in "talked," and the possessive marker "'s" in "Mary's." Based on examples, inflectional morphemes are only to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word.

1.2.2 Lexeme and Word

In linguistics, there are units bigger than morphemes. The units are lexemes and words. Lexemes are the basis of dictionary entries where dictionaries have a single entry for each lexeme (Lieber, 2009, p. 5). In a simple definition, lexemes

are vocabulary items listed in dictionaries. Meanwhile, a word is physical manifestation of a lexeme in spoken or written language (Katamba, 1993, p. 18). Thus, the forms *talk*, *talks*, *talked*, and *talking* contain four different words, but the forms are presented as a single lexeme of *talk*.

1.2.3 Root, Stem, Base

A root is the smallest, central, meaningful element of the word (Plag, 2003, p. 193). In simpler term, a root represents the basic form of a word which all the affixes have been removed. Similarly, a stem is fundamental part of a word remaining after removing inflectional affixes. Sometimes the terms root and stem are used interchangeably. However, they have subtle differences. A root is a morpheme that carries the fundamental meaning of a word and cannot be further divided into smaller morphemes.

Table 1.1 The Examples of Root, Stem and Base

Words	Roots	Stems	Bases	Inflectional Affixes	Derivational Affixes
Teachers	Teach	Teacher	Teach	-s	-er
Touched	Touch	Touch	Touch	-ed	-
Disagreements	Agree	Disagreement	disagree	-s	Dis-, -ment

As see in table above, the words “teach, touch, agree” are categorized as roots because they cannot be divided into smaller meaningful units. Additionally, a root may not always be a complete and understandable word. Similar to a root, a stem may or may not constitute a fully understandable word but a stem can consist

solely of a root or a root combined with derivational morphemes. For instance, “teacher” and "disagreement" are stems because they function like regular words and can take plural markers like "s." However, they are not roots because they can be divided into smaller units. The word teacher can be divided into "teach" plus the derivational suffix "er" and the word “disagreement” can be divided into "agree" plus the derivational affixes "dis" and "ment."

Katamba (1993, p. 45) explained that a stem is the part of a word that exists before any extra parts (inflectional affixes). He also explains that any unit to which affixes can be added, regardless of its type, is called a base. Thus, a base is a word form that can be applied to any kind of affix. A root may be the same as a stem or a base. All roots are bases, but not all bases are roots because “bases can be larger than roots” (O’Grady et al, 1997, p. 116). For example, the word “disagreements” a base of the word is “disagree” because the word can serve as a base for the suffix "-ment" which is added to form noun "disagreement." it cannot be referred to as a root because the word “disagree” has derivational affixes “dis”, whereas the root can be obtained if all the affixes have been removed.

1.2.4 Word Formation Process

A word is made up of smaller units known as morphemes. If morphemes combine to other morphemes, they can form larger units. The process of forming new words from these morphemes is called as word formation. As Yule (2010, p. 53) said, word formation is process to create new words by altering morphemes through various processes. This process examines how words or terms are generated by combining morpheme units into larger structures, resulting in complex

forms and meanings. Therefore, word formation falls under morphology, which studies how new words are created in a language and how the forms of words change based on their usage in sentences (Rochele, 2010, p. 2). Yule (2010) categorizes these processes of word formation into ten types:

1) Coinage

Coinage is a method of word formation that is not frequently employed in English (Yule, 2010, p. 53). However, people, especially in the media, often attempt to create more innovative and appealing names for their products. This phenomenon is particularly in industries that require eye-catching name for goods (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996, p. 160).

One of the most typical sources of coinage is invented trade names for a company's products, which eventually become general terms. These trademark names, adopted by the public, become everyday words in the language. For example, 'Kodak' is commonly used to refer to cameras; 'Kleenex' is used to mean tissues in American English; 'Indomie' is used for instant noodles in Indonesia; and many more.

Coinage can also originate from using someone's name or a place name. According to Yule (2010, p. 54), new words that come from the name of a person or a place are called eponyms. Some eponyms are terms derived from the names of those who first invented or discovered certain things, such as diesel (from the German inventor of the diesel engine), watt (from the Scottish inventor James Watt), zeppelin (from the German inventor Ferdinand von Zeppelin), and sandwich (named after a person who made a meal with fillings between two slices of bread).

2) Borrowing

The language can be categorized as borrowing if the language incorporates a word or morpheme from another language into its own vocabulary (Fromkin et al., 2011, p. 505). Thus, borrowing means adopting foreign words to be own words, for example, in English, the word ‘yogurt’ is borrowed from Turkish. Another example is in Japanese, the word ‘suupaa or suupaamaaketto’ (supermarket) is borrowed from English. Throughout its history, English has taken words from other languages such as Arabic, Japanese, French, Dutch, Italian, German, Persian, and others (Yule, 2010, p. 54). As Hatch and Brown (1995, p. 170) said every language borrows from others.

3) Compounding

Carstairs-McCarthy (2002:59) stated that compounding is a process formed words by combining roots, and the smaller group of phrasal words which have the internal structure of phrases but act as single words. According to Yule (2010, p. 55) compounding involves joining two separate words to create one form. Based on two statements, compounding is a process combining two or more roots to create a new word. Roots are the basic units of a word that have meaning. When roots are combined, they create compound words that often have a new meaning.

Compounding is the process of merging two or more existing words to form a new word (Plag, 2003, p. 133). Some combinations of several words create a more understandable meaning that relates to the meanings of the individual words, such as "moonlight," "bedroom," "post office," etc. This combination is called headed compounds or endocentric compounds. According to Carstairs-McCarthy (2002, p.

65), endocentric compounds are a type of compound that have an internal center. On the other hand, the internal center functions as the head of the compound or the main part of speech for the whole compound. Unlike endocentric compounds, headless or exocentric compounds are a type of compound where there is no internal center. So, the meaning of exocentric compounds is not related to the meanings of the individual words, such as "bookworm". The word refers to someone who is very interested in reading and spends a lot of time reading books. Thus, the bookworm is not the kind of worm.

Furthermore, in the spelling of compound words, Fromkin, Blair, and Collins (1999, p. 81) categorize the spelling of compound words into three types: open compound, hyphenated compound, and idiosyncratic compound.

a. Open compound

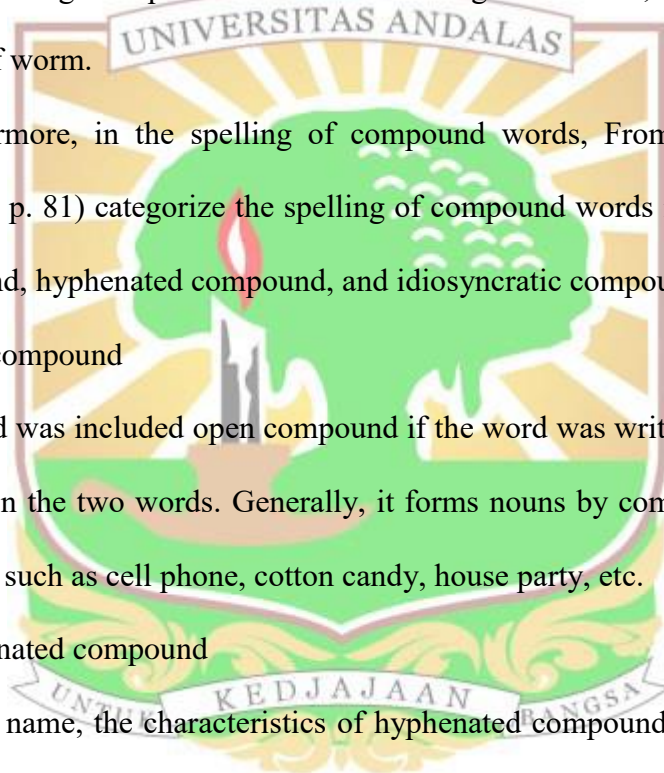
A word was included open compound if the word was written with a space between the two words. Generally, it forms nouns by combining multiple words, such as cell phone, cotton candy, house party, etc.

b. Hyphenated compound

As the name, the characteristics of hyphenated compound is marked by a hyphen (-). The symbol is used to join two words together, such as cigarette-case, mind-blowing, check-in, etc.

c. Idiosyncratic compound

The last type of compound is idiosyncratic compound. It is a compound which does not have a space or connector between two words. For examples are chickpea, bookworm, rainbow, pickpocket, etc.



4) Blending

According to Yule (2010, p. 55), blending is a process of combination two distinct forms to create a single new term. Fromkin et al. (2011, p. 503) added that the blending process is quite similar to compounding process which they are created by combining two words, but in blending, the parts of the words that are combined are deleted. By removing the parts of blend words, it makes the result of blending process shorter than compound words. Generally, blending occurs by taking one word from the beginning and attaching it to the end of another word. According to Katamba (2005, p. 128), blends are hybrid words created in an unusual way by merging parts of word forms from two different lexemes. For example, "smog" is a blend of "smoke" and "fog," "brunch" is derived from "breakfast" and "lunch," and "infotainment" is a combination of "information" and "entertainment."

5) Clipping

Clipping is the process of shortening a word with multiple syllables usually beginning in casual speech (Yule, 2010, p. 56). Furthermore, clipping refers to the method of reducing lexeme (simple or complex) but still retaining its original meaning and form class (Bauer, 1983, p. 233). Thus, clipping is a form of word formation where a longer word is abbreviated by removing some of its parts, typically reducing it to a single morpheme. This process shortens words while retaining their meaning with recognizable forms, and is commonly used in informal contexts. Allan (1986, p. 239) identifies three types of clipping:

- a. Foreclipping

A word can be categorized as foreclipping if it involves removing the first part of the original word. Examples include "net" from "internet" and "phone" from "telephone."

b. Backclipping

Backclipping occurs when words remove the end part of the original word. Examples include "ad" from "advertisement" and "exam" from "examination."

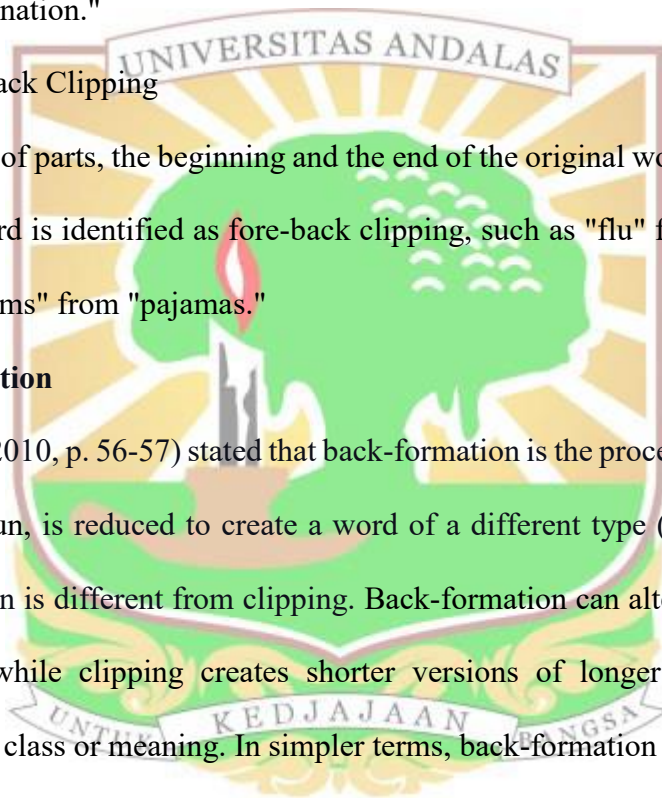
c. Fore-back Clipping

If both of parts, the beginning and the end of the original word are removed, the word is identified as fore-back clipping, such as "flu" from "influenza" and "jams" from "pajamas."

6) Backformation

Yule (2010, p. 56-57) stated that back-formation is the process when a word, typically a noun, is reduced to create a word of a different type (usually a verb). Back-formation is different from clipping. Back-formation can alter a word's class or meaning, while clipping creates shorter versions of longer words without changing their class or meaning. In simpler terms, back-formation is the process of forming a new word by removing an affix from an existing word. This process often changes the word's class or meaning, such as transforming the noun "television" into the verb "televise." Other examples include creating the verb "donate" from the noun "donation," and the verb "emote" from the noun "emotion."

7) Conversion



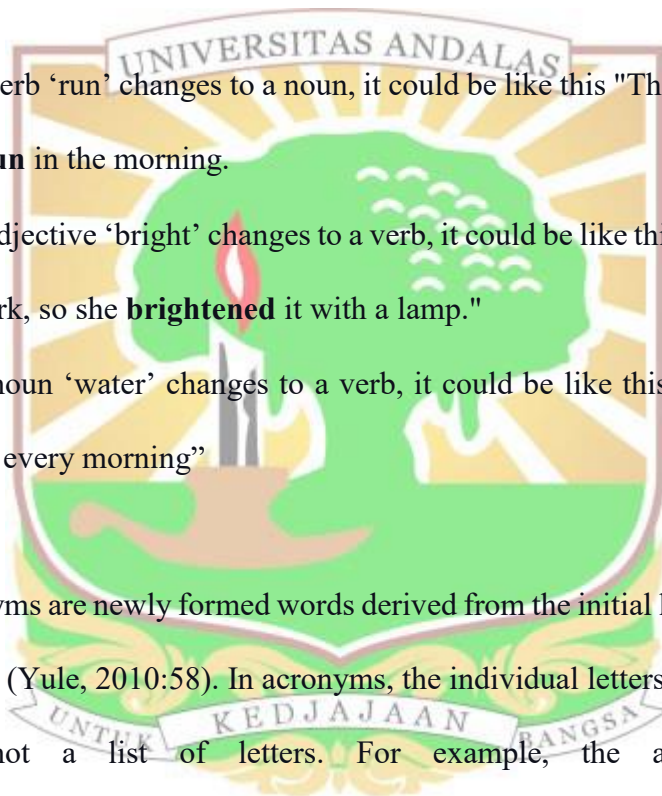
Conversion is a process of changing in function of a word without reducing its form, for example, when a noun is employed as a verb (Yule, 2010, p. 57). Hatch & Brown (1995, p. 179) explained that conversion is a process which enables to create additional lexical items out of those that already exist. Usually, the process occurs in changing a noun to a verb. Yet, this does not preclude possible forms from verb to noun, adjective to verb, etc.

For examples:

- If the verb 'run' changes to a noun, it could be like this "The boy usually go for a **run** in the morning."
- If the adjective 'bright' changes to a verb, it could be like this "The bedroom was dark, so she **brightened** it with a lamp."
- If the noun 'water' changes to a verb, it could be like this "I **watered** my garden every morning"

8) Acronym

Acronyms are newly formed words derived from the initial letters of a group of other words (Yule, 2010:58). In acronyms, the individual letters are pronounced as words, not a list of letters. For example, the acronym AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is pronounced as [eidz]. Another term similar to acronyms is known as initialisms. Initialisms share the same definition as acronyms in that they are composed first letters of a phrase, but they are pronounced as a sequence of individual letters (Lieber, 2009, p. 53). Thus, the difference between initialisms and acronyms placed in pronounced of the letters in



which initialisms pronounced the letters one by one. For instance, FBI (Federal Bureau Investigation) is pronounced as [ɛf bi ɑɪ].

9) Derivation

The derivation is a process of creating new words by attaching affixes to a word. It is the most common type to form a word. This process stands out as the most common method in creating new words (Yule, 2010, p. 58). When a word is added an affix can change in the word's category. For example, the word agreement has a suffix -ment that changes the word category from the verb into the noun. However, not all processes of derivation change the word category, such as in the word unlucky. The prefix un- does not change the word category, but changes the meaning.

10) Multiple Processes

In the word formation process, a word may be established by more than one-word formation process. Yule (2010, p. 60) stated that it is possible for a single word to be formed through more than one process in the creation of a particular word, known as multiple processes. For instance, the word 'snowballed' is considered a compound word because the word was formed by combining 'snow' and 'ball'. The combination of the two words makes a noun. Through conversion, the word turned into a verb. In the case of the word 'waspish,' it is considered an acronym derived from WASP (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant), where the capital letters have been lost, and a suffix (-ish) has been added through the derivation process.

1.2.5 Slang

Swan (2005: 53) stated slang as a form of language used within specific groups or contexts to convey their sense or feeling. Additionally, Spolsky (1998, p. 35) defined slang as a unique form of language used to intimate conversations among groups. Essentially, slang represents a deviation from standard language and is often used by young people or teenagers to share their ideas within their community and strengthen intimacy. It is a social phenomenon influenced by trends and used by individuals within particular groups to distinguish themselves from others (Yule, 2010, p. 260). In society, various groups exist, each with its own distinct style of language for sharing ideas or communicating. Slang serves as one of these styles, particularly popular among teenagers who are seeking identity.

Slang adds many new terms to the vocabularies, giving old words with new meaning (Fromkin, et. al., 2003, p. 473). Nevertheless, the presence of slang will never be permanent. It often changes to become new slang by the succeeding generation, which seems to have an expiration date. As Mattiello (2008, p. 31) stated, slang is a transient, informal language characterized by novelty. Claire (1998, p. 15) added that people use slang to feel more comfortable in social situations with their friends. Consequently, the popularity of slang is increasing because people feel more comfortable using it during conversations.

Slang is known as casual language that is often used in speech and rarely in writing. It is typically used within small social circles (Throne, 2007, p. 5). Furthermore, according to Anderson & Trudgill (1990, p. 143), slang is often seen as a bad language usage rather than a necessary change of language. Despite slang

mostly using in speech and containing impolite words, slang still become popular in young community society.

Slang is often distinguished from jargon, as they serve different purposes. Jargon consists of specialized vocabulary used by specific social groups, often defined by professional status (e.g., legal jargon), whereas slang is more typically used by individuals outside established higher-status groups (Yule 2010, p. 259). Thus, a jargon involves a special vocabulary used by certain groups and using standard vocabulary meanwhile slang is a special vocabulary which outside standard language.

Based on the statements above, Spolsky (1998, p. 35) states some characteristics of slang:

1. Slang is similar to jargon but slang doesn't follow formal rules. It's often new and temporary, and it's used to claim solidarity.
2. Slang regularly breaks social norms by using taboo expressions.
3. Slang used by specific groups for specific reasons, like making a device for familiarizing a conversation.
4. the form of slang comes from new words with new meaning or old words with new meaning.

In slang, the aspect of creativity plays a significant role. The point of slang word is often to be startling or surprising, and even amusing (Andersson and Trudgill, 1990, p. 78). When creating slang, the creators engage imagination in there, as seen in the word "chicken" which in slang refers to a "coward" rather than the standard meaning of an "animal." Additionally, some slang words are also

created based on categories like fruits, colors, numbers, vegetables, names, and so on.

1.3 Review of Previous Studies

The word formation process is a process of how to create new words. In this section, the researcher will review five previous studies related to the word formation process to support this research.

The first related study is a thesis entitled “*Word Formation Analysis of English Slang Language on Deadpool Movie*” written by Novianti (2017). In this study, the researcher utilizes the theory of word formation from George Yule (2010). The focus of this research is to classify types of word formation and to explain the process of how word formation on slang words occurs in the Deadpool movie using qualitative methods.

The results of this study indicate that 32 slang words are found in the Deadpool movie. In the analysis of the data, the study employed a structural morphology process comprising four steps: morpheme analysis, word Formation, morphophonological processes, and dictionary usage. This research identified five types of word formation processes in the movie: blending, compounding, clipping, initialism, and multiple processes. Among the five-word formation processes, the most frequent word formation process was compounding.

The strength of this research is that the researcher explains in detail the process of word formation of slang in the Deadpool Movie. However, a weakness of this study is that some slang terms lack clear definitions of their meanings; the study merely provides sources such as "Butterface is listed in The New Partridge

Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English, also in Urban Dictionary," without further explanation. Overall, this research serves as a valuable reference for understanding the process of word formation in slang,

The second related study is an article entitled "*An Analysis of Word Formation Processes of Slang Words In "The Beginning" Album by Black Eyed Peas*" written by Oktavia, Yulmiati, and Theresia (2017). In this study, the researchers use the theory of O'Grady and Archibald (2016) and Yule (2006) to identify the types of word formation processes in the sixth album of Black Eyed Peas, especially focusing on slang words and analyzing them based on the types of word formation processes. The focus of this research is to investigate slang words in the sixth album of Black Eyed Peas and also to explain how slang words are formed in the album.

The researchers employ descriptive qualitative research to analyze the data and describe the analysis of the word formation process of slang words found in the sixth album of Black Eyed Peas. In the results of this study, the researcher found 7 types of word formation processes. The most frequent type is clipping.

The strength of this research is the researchers explain in detail the process of word formation each word. The weakness of this study is that this study does not provide excerpts from the song lyrics where the slang words appear, which makes the evidence for the slang words unclear. From the whole of this research, this research assists the present research to know how slang words are formed based on the types of word formation process.

The third related study is an article entitled “*An Analysis of Word Formation Process of English Slang Used in Camp Rock Movie Script*” written by Sopiah and Yulianisha (2023). This study employed Yule’s theory (2014) to examine how slang words are formed in the script of the movie Camp Rock and find out the most dominant types of word formation process in the Camp Rock film script.

In this study, the researchers utilized a qualitative descriptive method to collect and analyze data descriptively. The findings revealed 21 slang words, that consist of 5 types of word formation, namely clipping, derivation, compounding, acronym, and blending. The most dominant type is clipping with 12 words (57%).

The strength of this research is the article presents a clear explanation equipped with data and excerpts of dialogue in the movie script. The weakness of this research is that the article does not explain all the word formation processes found in the data collection of the word formation table, even though the researchers have exposed them, which is 21 different data, but only 13 data are explained. Overall, this study makes it easier for the present researcher to know the process of slang word formation.

The fourth related study is an article entitled “*An Analysis of Word Formation Process Used by Food Vloggers*” written by Octavia and Zaim (2022). In this study, the researchers employed dictionaries and various word formation process theories to categorize and identify words based on types of word formation process.

This study aims to analyze and determine the types and most dominant types of word formation processes used in food-related content by food vloggers. The

data were gathered from six videos of food vloggers, they are Luke Martin on his channel “Luke Martin”, Trevor James on his channel “The Food Ranger”, Mark Wiens on his channel “Mark Wiens”, Mina Oh on her channel “Miss Mina”, Mike Chen on his channel “Strictly Dumpling”, and Sonny Side in his channel “Best Ever Food Review Show”. This study utilized a descriptive method to analyze the data. The findings revealed 196 words related to food and identified 7 out of 11 types of word formation processes: borrowing, compounding, clipping, conversion, derivation, inflection, and multiple processes. In addition, the finding revealed the borrowing process as the dominant type with 60 data (31%).

The strength of this study is that the researcher gave a detailed explanation of the word formation process and also explained each data found by separating each word into the smallest unit (morpheme). However, the weakness of this study is that this study does not provide excerpts from six videos of the food vloggers. Thus, the evidence for the presence of data found in the videos is not clear. Overall, this research can be used as a reference for the researcher in the present study to know how the process of word formation, especially in the internal structure of words (morphemes).

The last related study is “*Word Formation Process in Adele’s “30” Song Album: A Comprehensive Morphological Analysis*” written by Aprilia, Neisya, and Sonia (2023). The objective of this study is to examine comprehensively the morphological process of word formation in the song album “30” by Adele. The researchers utilized the word formation theory proposed by Yule (2017) and employed a descriptive qualitative method because the data were in the form of

words, phrases, and sentences. According to the results of the study, there are 6 types out of 14 types of word formation process, namely compounding, clipping, backformation, acronyms, derivation, and prefixes and suffixes. Among 44 data on the word formation process, the most dominant type of word formation process is prefixes and suffixes with 33 data.

The strength of this study is that study uses a table to explain the process of word formation, so it makes readers understand easily. However, the weakness of this study is the researcher does not provide excerpts from the song where the words appear. Overall, this study was used as a reference to analyze words by using morphological analysis of the word formation process.

From the five previous studies described above, it is evident that studies differ from each other, including differences in subjects and methodologies. The subject of this study is slang in song lyrics. As known as, language develops rapidly, especially in terms of vocabulary. Usually, new vocabulary refers to slang. Thus, the researcher selected data from the slang in 26 song lyrics by Olivia Rodrigo, These song lyrics were released between 2021 and 2024. So, the novelty of the data appears in this study, especially the slang vocabulary. In addition, researcher used tree diagram to describe the word formation process in compounding and derivation.

1.4 Research Questions

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher proposed two research questions, they are:

1. What are process of word formation of slang in Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics?
2. What is the frequency of occurrence of word formation process of slang in Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics?

1.5 Objectives

From the research questions of the study, the objective of the research are:

1. To explain the process of word formation of slang in Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics.
2. To find the frequency of occurrence of word formation of slang in Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics.

1.6 Scope of the Research

The scope of this study is the morphological analysis that is focused on the word formation process of slang in song lyrics. In identifying the types of word formation processes, this study used George Yule's (2010) theory. There are ten types of word formation processes, including coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes. Additionally, the researcher limited the source of data. Only took 26 song lyrics, namely 12 songs from the "GUTS" album, 11 songs from the "SOUR" album, and three singles released in 2024 ("So American," "Obsessed," and "Stranger").

