CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

In this chapter, the writer describes two main discussions. The first discussion is data description and the second discussion is data analysis.

1. Data Description

In the data description, the writer tabulates the selected data. The data was taken from comments on a video trailer Beauty and The Beast movie that was posted on January 30th 2017 at Beauty and The Beast movie fan page.

a. Table slang words and phrases

There is one table which consist of slang words and slang phrases. It is also completed with the comments of Beauty and The Beast trailer video at Beauty and The Beast movie fan page on Facebook.

Table 4.1 Slang words and slang phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No (1)</th>
<th>The comments (2)</th>
<th>Slang words / slang phrases (3)</th>
<th>The meaning (4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Still think the CG looks kinda bad.</td>
<td>CG</td>
<td>Computer graphics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kinda</td>
<td>Kinda</td>
<td>Kind of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>I go see them with u</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>It’s just OMG</td>
<td>OMG</td>
<td>Oh my God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>I’m the beast LOL</td>
<td>LOL</td>
<td>Laughing out loud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Btw, why it is all the princess story speak in British English</td>
<td>Btw</td>
<td>By the way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Bc he was cursed for being conceited</td>
<td>Bc</td>
<td>Because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>’Tbh, I was sceptical</td>
<td>Tbh</td>
<td>To be honest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>We gotta see this</td>
<td>Gotta</td>
<td>Got to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Sorry hun, I’m dragging you to this one for a date night with me</td>
<td>Hun</td>
<td>Honey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Wanna do Fri march 18 after work?</td>
<td>Wanna</td>
<td>Want to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Cuz I just started watching</td>
<td>Cuz</td>
<td>Because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Omgosh I can’t wait</td>
<td>Omgosh</td>
<td>Oh my Gosh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Ouh the chlis</td>
<td>Chils</td>
<td>Kids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Oh my dog, I can’t wait</td>
<td>Oh my dog</td>
<td>Oh my God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Nope, Emma Watson is bad actress</td>
<td>Nope</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>A whole was just blah for me</td>
<td>Blah</td>
<td>Nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>It puts a different twist</td>
<td>Twist</td>
<td>Girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Emma Watson blew me away</td>
<td>Blew me away</td>
<td>Amaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Dude! Thank you! Finally someone agrees with me</td>
<td>Dude</td>
<td>Man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FYI: Joy prepare kidnapping you</td>
<td>FYI: For your information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>We will see how the film turns out tho.</td>
<td>Tho: Though</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>I don’t like the beast, and the fact Ariana Grande is singing the main song has just put the icing on top of the cake</td>
<td>Icing on top of the cake: Better or worst</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>They usually make 3 diff trailers</td>
<td>Diff: Different</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Y’all haven’t adjusted it</td>
<td>Y’all: You and all</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>She will lick your doughnut, ROFL</td>
<td>ROFL: Rolling on floor laughing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>I will bawling my eyes out</td>
<td>Bawling my eyes out: Cry loudly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Acts just like her get a grip!</td>
<td>Get a grip: To control emotion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>The song of Beauty and The Beast ugh. One of my fav</td>
<td>Fav: Favourite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Wth! We didn’t watch this movie</td>
<td>Wth: What the hell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>IMO, get beast right</td>
<td>IMO: In my opinion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>I can’t watch any of these trailers without feeling the presence of my sister/bff</td>
<td>Bff: Best friend forever</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are 12 slang words and 23 slang phrases. The most dominant slang is slang phrases. The slang words are *chils, nope, blah, twist, dude, hun, cuz, bc, tho, diff, fav,* and *yrs.* The slang phrases are *kinda, gotta, wanna, y'all, CG, U, OMG, LOL, btw, tbh, FYI, ROFL, wth, IMO, bff, CGI, oh my dog, omGosh, blew me away, icing on top of the cake, bawling my eyes out, get a grip and give me chills.*

b. Table of slang types

The second table is the list of slang types. According to Allan and Burridge (2006), slang type is divided into five.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slang Type</th>
<th>Number of Slang Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh and Creative (5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chils</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nope</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dude</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flippant (6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oh my dog</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blew me away</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icing on top of the cake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bawling my eyes out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get a grip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Give me chills</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imitative (4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gotta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y’all</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym (13)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Btw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tbh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FYI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROFL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clipping (7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OmGosh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tho</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fav</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yrs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most dominant type is acronym. There are 5 fresh and creative, those are *chils, nope, blah, twist, and dude*. There are 6 flippant, those are *oh my dog, blew me away, icing on top of the cake, bawling my eyes out, get a grip, and give me chills*. There are 4 imitative, those are *kinda, gotta, wanna, and y’all*. There are 13 acronym, those are *CG, U, OMG, LOL, btw, bc, tbh, FYI, ROFL, wth, IMO, bff,* and *CGI*. There are 7 clipping, those are *hun, omGosh, cuz, tho, diff, fav,* and *yrs.*
c. Table of slang word formation processes

The third table is the list of slang word formation processes that divided into ten processes. The word formation processes are based on Yule’s category (2008).

Table 4.3 Slang word formation processes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Formation Processes</th>
<th>Borrowing (0)</th>
<th>Blending (4)</th>
<th>Clipping (7)</th>
<th>Multiple Process (0)</th>
<th>Affixes (0)</th>
<th>Coinage (0)</th>
<th>Compounding (0)</th>
<th>Back Formation (0)</th>
<th>Conversion (0)</th>
<th>Acronym (13)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kinda</td>
<td>Hun</td>
<td>Om</td>
<td>Gosh</td>
<td>Tho</td>
<td>Diff</td>
<td>Fav</td>
<td>Yrs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gotta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanna</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y’all</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most dominant word formation process is acronym. There are 4 blending, those are *kinda, gotta, wanna,* and *y’all.* There are 7 clipping, those are *hun, omGosh, cuz, tho, diff, fav,* and *yrs.* There are 13 acronym, those are *CG, U, OMG, LOL btw, bc, tbh, fyi, FOFL, wth, IMO, bff,* and *CGI.* There is no word formation process for borrowing, multiple process, coinage, compounding, and back formation. There are 11
slang words and phrases which are not created through word formation processes based on Yule’s theory. Those slang words and phrases are *chils, oh my dog, nope, blah, twist, blew me away, dude, icing on top of the cake, bawling my eyes out, get a grip,* and *give me chills.*

2. Data Analysis

In the data analysis, the writer analyzed more detail about the slang words and phrases which found on comments of Beauty and the Beast trailer video. There are three kinds of analysis; the literal and figurative meaning of the slang words and phrases, the types of slang words and phrases based on Allan and Burridge’s theory (2006), and the word formation processes of slang words and phrases based on Yule’s theory (2008).

1. Still think the CG looks kinda bad.
   
   a. The slang:
      
      The slang is *CG*. On the comment, slang was used to say computer graphics.
   
   b. The meaning
      
      Literal meaning : *CG* is abbreviation for *Computer Graphics*.
      
      Figurative meaning : *CG* does not have figurative meaning.

   c. Slang types:
      
      The slang type of *CG* is acronym. *CG* is made by the initials from Computer Graphics.
d. Slang word formation processes:

The word formation process of CG is acronym. CG is formed by taking the initials letters of Computer Graphics.

2. Still think the CG looks kinda bad.

a. The slang:

The slang is Kinda. On the comment, slang was used to tell that the computer graphics looked kind of bad.

b. The meaning

Literal meaning : There is no word kinda in English dictionary.

Figurative meaning : Kinda is short form of "kind of". It used to explain or describe something, but it can’t be exact.

c. Slang types:

The slang type of kinda is imitative. Kinda is combined by two different words, kind and of.

d. Slang word formation processes:

The word formation process of kinda is blending. Kinda is created by combining two words, kind + of and it produces a new single term.

3. I go see them with u

a. The slang:

The slang is U. On the comments, slang was used to tell that the Facebook users talked to someone and told that he/she would watch Beauty and The Beast movie with him/her.
b. The meaning

Literal meaning: *U* is short form of you. It is used as the subject or as object of a verb or preposition.

Figurative meaning: *U* does not have figurative meaning.

c. Slang types

The slang type of *U* is acronym. *U* is made by the initial from you.

d. Slang word formation processes

The word formation process of *U* is acronym. *U* is formed by taking the initials letters of you, but it changed from Y to U.

4. It’s just OMG, I’m just exited

a. The slang:

The slang is *OMG*. On the comment, slang was used to express that the Facebook user surprised with Beauty and The Beast movie.

b. The meaning

Literal meaning: *OMG* is abbreviation for oh my God. It used to express how surprised, angry, and shock someone is.

Figurative meaning: *OMG* does not have figurative meaning.

c. Slang types:

The slang type of *OMG* is acronym. *OMG* is made by the initials from Oh My God.

d. Slang word formation processes:
The word formation process of \textit{OMG} is acronym. \textit{OMG} is formed by taking the initials letters of oh my God.

5. I’m the beast LOL
   a. The slang:
      The slang is \textit{LOL}. On the comment, slang was used to express that he/she thought it was funny because the Facebook users said that he/she was the beast.
   b. The meaning
      Literal meaning : \textit{LOL} is abbreviation for laughing out loud. It is used to show that someone thinks something is very funny.
      Figurative meaning : \textit{LOL} does not have figurative meaning.
   c. Slang types:
      The slang type of \textit{LOL} is acronym. \textit{LOL} is made by the initials from laughing out loud.
   d. Slang word formation processes:
      The word formation process of \textit{LOL} is acronym. \textit{LOL} is formed by taking the initials letters of laughing out loud.

6. Btw, why it is all the princess story speak in British English.
   a. The slang:
      The slang is \textit{btw}. On the comment, slang was used to introduce a statement, the Facebook user asked why all the princess story speak in British English.
   b. The meaning
Literal meaning: *Btw* is abbreviation for by the way. It is used for introducing a statement or subject that may not be directly related to the subject being discussed.

Figurative meaning: *Btw* does not have figurative meaning.

c. Slang types:

The slang type of *btw* is acronym. *Btw* is made by the initials from by the way.

d. Slang word formation processes:

The word formation process of *btw* is acronym. *Btw* is formed by taking the initials letters of by the way.

7. Bc he was cursed for being conceited

a. The slang:

The slang is *bc*. On the comment, slang was used to tell the Facebook user’s opinion about the reason why the Beast was cursed.

b. The meaning

Literal meaning: *Bc* is abbreviation for because. It is conjunction for the reason why something happens.

Figurative meaning: *Bc* does not have figurative meaning.

c. Slang types:

The slang type of *bc* is acronym. *Bc* is made by the initials from because.

d. Slang word formation processes:

The word formation process of *bc* is acronym. *Bc* is formed by taking the initials letter of because.
8. Tbh, I was skeptical

   a. The slang:

      The slang is *tbh*. On the comment, slang was used to indicate that the Facebook user told the truth about his/her own opinion.

   b. The meaning

      Literal meaning  : *Tbh* is abbreviation for to be honest. It is used to indicate that someone tells the truth about his/her own opinion or feeling.

      Figurative meaning : *Tbh* does not have figurative meaning.

   c. Slang types:

      The slang type of *tbh* is acronym. *Tbh* is made by the initials from to be honest.

   d. Slang word formation processes:

      The word formation process of *tbh* is acronym. *Tbh* is formed by taking the initials letters of to be honest.

9. We gotta see this

   a. The slang:

      The slang is *gotta*. On the comment, slang was used to tell that the Facebook user had to watch Beauty and The Beast movie.

   b. The meaning

      Literal meaning  : There is no word *gotta* in English dictionary.

      Figurative meaning : Short form of got to. It means have to.
c. Slang types:

The slang type of *gotta* is imitative. *Gotta* is combined by two different words, got and to.

d. Slang word formation processes:

The word formation process of *gotta* is blending. *Gotta* is created by combining two words, got + to and it produces a new single term.

10. Sorry hun, I’m dragging to this one for a date night with me!

a. The slang:

The slang is *hun*. On the comment, slang was used to call the Facebook user’s boyfriend or girlfriend.

b. The meaning

Literal meaning: Short form of honey. It means a loved one.

Figurative meaning: *Hun* does not have figurative meaning.

c. Slang types:

The slang type of *hun* is clipping. *Hun* is made by deleting some parts of honey, *honey*: hun.

d. Slang word formation processes:

The word formation process of *hun* is clipping. *Hun* is the reduction of the word honey. Honey has more than one syllable and it is reduced into a shorter form and has only one syllable.
11. Wanna do Fri march 18 after work?

a. The slang:

   The slang is *wanna*. On the comment, slang was used to ask someone.

b. The meaning

   **Literal meaning** : There is no word *wanna* in English dictionary.

   **Figurative meaning** : Short form of want to. It is used when someone wants to do something.

c. Slang types:

   The slang type of *wanna* is imitative. *Wanna* is combined by two different words, want and to.

d. Slang word formation processes:

   The word formation process of *wanna* is blending. *Wanna* is created by combining two words, want + to and it produces a new single term.

12. Omgosh I can’t wait

a. The slang :

   The slang is *omGosh*. On the comment, slang was used to express that the Facebook user surprised about Beauty and The Beast movie.

b. The meaning

   **Literal meaning** : Short form of oh my Gosh. It is an expression of surprise. Gosh is a euphemism for God.

   **Figurative meaning** : *OmGosh* does not have figurative meaning.

c. Slang types:
The slang type of *omGosh* is clipping. *OmGosh* is made by deleting some parts of oh my Gosh, oh my Gosh: omGosh.

d. Slang word formation processes:

The word formation process of *omGosh* is clipping. *OmGosh* is the reduction of the words oh my Gosh. Oh my Gosh has more than one syllable and it is reduced into a shorter form and has only two syllable.

13. Ouh the chlis

a. The slang

The slang is *chils*. On the comment, slang was used to call kids.

b. The meaning

Literally meaning: There is no word *chils* in English dictionary.

Figurative meaning: *Chils* means kids. It means young person.

c. Slang types:

The slang type of *chils* is fresh and creative. *Chils* comes from new vocabulary.

d. Slang word formation processes:

*Chils* is not created through word formation processes based on Yule’s theory.

14. Cuz I just sarted watching once upon a time

a. The slang

The slang is *cuz*. On the comment, slang was used to say informal way of say because
b. The meaning

Literal meaning : Short form of because. It is also informal way of say because.

Figurative meaning : *Cuz* does not have figurative meaning.

c. Slang types:

The slang type of *cuz* is clipping. *Cuz* is made by deleting some parts of because, because: *cuz*

d. Slang word formation processes:

The word formation process of *cuz* is clipping. *Cuz* is the reduction of the word because. Because has more than one syllable and it is reduced into a shorter form and has only one syllable.

15. Oh my dog, I can’t wait

a. The slang:

The slang is *oh my dog*. On the comment, slag was used to express the the Facebook user surprised.

b. The meaning

Literal meaning : The word *my* means belonging to me. The word *dog* means animal kept by people for hunting.

Figurative meaning : *Oh my dog* is just like oh my God. It is an expression of surprise.
c. Slang types:

The slang type of *oh my dog* is flippant. *Oh my dog* is made by more than two words and the words composed not correlated with denotative meaning.

d. Slang word formation processes:

*Oh my dog* is not created through word formation processes based on Yule’s theory.

16. Nope, Emma Watson is bad actress

a. The slang

The slang is *nope*. On the comment, slang was used to say that the Facebook user thought Emma Watson was not good actress.

b. The meaning

Literal meaning : There is no word *nope* in English dictionary.

Figurative meaning : *Nope* means no. It is used to give negative answer.

c. Slang types:

The slang type of *nope* is fresh and creative. *Nope* comes from new vocabulary.

d. Slang word formation processes:

*Nope* is not created through word formation processes based on Yule’s theory.

17. A whole was just blah for me

a. The slang:

The slang is *blah*. On the comment, the slang word was used to tell that the Facebook user thought Beauty and The Beast movie is nothing or boring.
b. The meaning

Literal meaning : There is no word *blah* in English dictionary.

Figurative meaning : *Blah* means nothing. It is defined as a boring person or thing.

c. Slang types:

The slang type of *blah* is fresh and creative. *Blah* comes from new vocabulary.

d. Slang word formation processes:

*Blah* is not created through word formation processes based on Yule’s theory.

18. It puts a different twist

a. The slang:

The slang is *twist*. On the comment, slang was used to say a different girl.

b. The meaning

Literal meaning : *Twist* means a thing with a spiral shape.

Figurative meaning : *Twist* means girl. It is a female person.

c. Slang types:

The slang type of *twist* is fresh and creative. *Twist* is an up to date words.

d. Slang word formation processes:

*Twist* is not created through word formation processes based on Yule’s theory.

19. Emma Watson blew me away

a. The slang:

The slang is *blew me away*. On the comment, slang was used to say that Emma Watson amazed the Facebook user.
b. The meaning

Literal meaning: The word *blew* means move creating an air current. The word *away* means at a distance from a particular place, person, or thing.

Figurative meaning: *Blew me away* means affect someone intensely in mind or emotion. It also can be amaze.

c. Slang types:

The slang type of *blew me away* is flippant. *Blew me away* is made by more than two words and the words composed not correlated with denotative meaning.

d. Slang word formation processes:

*Blew me away* is not created through word formation processes based on Yule’s theory.

20. Dude! Thank you! Finally someone agree with me!

a. The slang

The slang is *dude*. On the comment, slang was used to thank with a man.

b. The meaning

Literal meaning: There is no word *dude* in English dictionary.

Figurative meaning: Dude means a man. It is a male person.

c. Slang types:

The slang type of *dude* is fresh and creative. *Dude* comes from new vocabulary.
d. Slang word formation processes:

*Dude* is not created through word formation processes based on Yule’s theory.

21. FYI Joy prepare for a kidnapping

a. The slang

The slang is *fyi*. On the comment, slang was used to tell about something

b. The meaning

Literal meaning: *Fyi* is abbreviation for *your information*. It is used when someone tells someone about something.

Figurative meaning: *FYI* does not have figurative meaning.

c. Slang types:

The slang type of *fyi* is acronym. *Fyi* is made by the initials from *for your information*.

d. Slang word formation processes:

The word formation process of *fyi* is acronym. *Fyi* is formed by taking the initials letters of *for your information*.

22. We will see how the film turns out tho

a. The slang

The slang is *tho*. On the comment, the slang was used to say an informal way of say *though*.

b. The meaning

Literal meaning: *Tho* means *though*. It is informal spelling of *though*.

Figurative meaning: *Tho* does not have figurative meaning.
c. Slang types:

The slang type of *tho* is clipping. *Tho* is made by deleting some parts of though, *though*: tho.

d. Slang word formation processes:

The word formation process of *tho* is clipping. *Tho* is the reduction of the word though. Though is reduced into a shorter form.

23. I don’t like the beast, and the fact Ariana Grande is singing the main song has just put the icing on top of the cake

a. The slang:

The slang is *icing on top of the cake*. On the comment, slang was used to say that the fact Ariana Grande was singing the main song made Beauty and The Beast even worse.

b. The meaning

Literal meaning : The word *icing* means decorate something with ice. The word *top* means the highest position. The word *cake* means a sweet food.

Figurative meaning : *Icing on top of the cake* means make something even better or worst.

c. Slang types:

The slang type of *icing on top of the cake* is flippant. *Icing on top of the cake* is made by more than two words and the words composed not correlated with denotative meaning.
d. Slang word formation processes:

*Iceing on top of the cake* is not created through word formation processes based on Yule’s theory.

24. They usually make 3 diff trailers

a. The slang:

The slang is *diff*. On the comment, slang was used to say that they usually make three different trailers

b. The meaning

Literal meaning : Short form of *different*. It means not the same as another or each other.

Figurative meaning : *Diff* does not have figurative meaning.

c. Slang types:

The slang type of *diff* is clipping. *Diff* is made by deleting some parts of *though*, *different*: *diff*.

d. Slang word formation processes:

The word formation process of *diff* is clipping. *Diff* is the reduction of the word *different*. *Different* has more than one syllable and it is reduced into a shorter form and has only one syllable.

25. Y’all haven’t adjusted it

a. The slang:

The slang is *y’all*. On the comment, slang was used to say you and all.
b. The meaning

   Literal meaning : Slang contraction of you and all. It is used as second-person pronoun.

   Figurative meaning : *Y’all* does not have figurative meaning.

c. Slang types:

   The slang type of *y’all* is imitative. *Y’all* is combined from two different words, you and all.

d. Slang word formation processes:

   The word formation process of *y’all* is blending. *Y’all* is created by combining two words, you + all and it produces a new single term.

26. She will lick your doughnut, ROFL

   a. The slang:

      The slang is *ROFL*. On the comment, slang was used to express that something is very funny and it made the Facebook user was laughing so hard.

   b. The meaning

      Literal meaning : *ROFL* is abbreviation for rolling on floor laughing. It is used to express that someone is laughing so hard that he/she is rolling on the floor.

      Figurative meaning : *ROFL* does not have figurative meaning.

   c. Slang types:

      The slang type of *ROFL* is acronym. *ROFL* is made by the initials from rolling on floor laughing.
d. Slang word formation processes:

The word formation process of ROFL is acronym. ROFL is formed by taking the initials letters of rolling on floor laughing.

27. I will bawling my eyes out

a. The slang:

The slang is bawling my eyes out. On the comment, slang was used to express that the Facebook user would cry loudly.

b. The meaning

Literal meaning: The word bawling means weep or cry noisily. The word eyes mean the two organs of sight. The word out means moving away from a particular place.

Figurative meaning: Bawling my eyes out means crying loudly. It used to express that someone cries loudly especially for a long time.

c. Slang types:

The slang type of bawling my eyes out is flippant. Bawling my eyes out is made by more than two words and the words composed not correlated with denotative meaning.

d. Slang word formation processes:

Bawling my eyes out is not created through word formation processes based on Yule’s theory.
28. Acts just like her get a grip!

a. The slang:

The slang is *get a grip*. On the comment, slang was used to express that Emma Watson acted like got his/her emotions under control.

b. The meaning

Literal meaning: The word *get* means receive something. The word *grip* means a travelling bag.

Figurative meaning: *Get a grip* means make effort to control emotion. It is used to express that someone gets his/her emotions under control.

c. Slang types:

The slang type of *get a grip* is flippant. *Get a grip* is made by more than two words and the words composed not correlated with denotative meaning.

d. Slang word formation processes:

*Get a grip* is not created through word formation processes based on Yule’s theory.

29. The song of Beauty and The Beast ugh. One of my fav

a. The slang:

The slang is *fav*. On the comment, slang used to say that the song of Beauty and The Beast was one of some favorite songs.
b. The meaning

Literal meaning: Short form of favorite. It means a person or a thing that liked by someone.

Figurative meaning: $Fav$ does not have figurative meaning.

c. Slang types:

The slang type of $fav$ is clipping. $Fav$ is made by deleting some parts of though, favorite: fav.

d. Slang word formation processes:

The word formation process of $fav$ is clipping. $Fav$ is the reduction of the word favorite. Favorite has more than one syllable and it is reduced into a shorter form and has only one syllable.

30. Wth! We didn’t watch this movie

a. The slang:

The slang is $wth$. On the comment, the slang was used to express that the Facebook user didn’t care about Beauty and The Beast movie and he/she didn’t watch the movie

b. The meaning

Literal meaning: $Wth$ is abbreviation for what the hell. It is used to express that someone doesn’t care about something. It is also used to express anger or disbelief.

Figurative meaning: $WTH$ does not have figurative meaning.
The slang type of **wth** is acronym. **Wth** is made by the initials from what the hell.

The word formation process of **wth** is acronym. **Wth** is formed by taking the initials letters of what the hell.

31. IMO, it is Beauty and The Beast

a. The slang:

The slang is **IMO**. On the comment, slang was used to tell the Facebook user’s opinion about Beauty and The Beast movie.

b. The meaning

Literal meaning: **IMO** is abbreviation in my opinion. It is used when someone wants to tell his/her opinion about something.

Figurative meaning: **IMO** does not have figurative meaning.

c. Slang types:

The slang type of **IMO** is acronym. **IMO** is made by the initials from in my opinion.

d. Slang word formation processes:

The word formation process of **IMO** is acronym. **IMO** is formed by taking the initials letters of in my opinion.
32. I can’t watch any of these trailers without feeling the presence of my sister/bff

a. The slang:

   The slang is **bff**. On the comment, the slang was used to say best friend forever

b. The meaning

   Literal meaning : **Bff** is abbreviation for best friend forever. It is describe a close friendship.

   Figurative meaning : **Bff** does not have figurative meaning.

c. Slang types:

   The slang type of **bff** is acronym. **Bff** is made by the initials from best friend forever.

d. Slang word formation processes:

   The word formation process of **bff** is acronym. **Bff** is formed by taking the initials letters of best friend forever.

33. I’m sorry but that CGI in the opening shot of the village is shockingly awful

a. The slang:

   The slang is **CGI**. On the comment, slang was used to say computer-generated interface

b. The meaning

   Literal meaning : **CGI** is abbreviation for computer-generated interface. It is special visual effects created using computer software.

   Figurative meaning : **CGI** does not have figurative meaning.
c. Slang types:

The slang type of CGI is acronym. CGI is made by the initials from computer-generated interface.

d. Slang word formation processes:

The word formation process of CGI is acronym. CGI is formed by taking the initials letters of computer-generated interface.

34. This trailer literally gave me chills

a. The slang:

The slang is gave me chills. On the comment, slang was used to say that the trailer of Beauty and The Beast movie gave powerful impact.

b. The meaning

Literal meaning : The word gave means allow someone to have something. The word chills means make someone cold.

Figurative meaning : Give me chills means give powerful impact. It can be used to describe a feeling of fear or a positive emotion.

c. Slang types:

The slang type of give me chills is flippant. Give me chills is made by more than two words and the words composed not correlated with denotative meaning.

d. Slang word formation processes:

Give me chills is not created through word formation processes based on Yule’s theory
35. I am 50 yrs old and not ashamed to say I had chills and tears in my eyes watching this

a. The slang:

   The slang is yrs. On the comment, slang was used to say years.

b. The meaning

   Literal meaning : Yrs is abbreviation for years. It means a very long time.

   Figurative meaning : Yrs does not have figurative meaning.

c. Slang types

   The slang type of yrs is clipping. Yrs is made by deleting some parts of years, years: yrs.

d. Slang word formation processes

   The word formation process of yrs is clipping. Yrs is the reduction of the word years. Years is reduced into a shorter form.

B. Discussion

   In the statements of problems, there are four problems that have to be answered in this study. The first is about the slang words and phrases that are found on comments of Beauty and The Beast trailer video. The second is about the literal and figurative meaning of slang words and phrases. The third is about the slang types based on Allan and Burridge’s theory (2006). The last is about slang word formation processes based on Yule’s theory (2008).

   The data was taken from comments of Beauty and The Beast trailer video at Beauty and The Beast movie fan page on Facebook. The writer analyzed 34 comments.
From all those comments, there are 35 comments which consist of slang words and phrases. The slang analysis is divided into four aspects: kinds of slang, meaning of slang, types of slang based on Allan and Burridge’s theory (2006), and word formation process based on Yule’s theory (2008).

1. The slang used on comments of Beauty and the Beast movie trailer video

The kinds of slang are divided into two, slang word and slang phrase. From 35 slang words and phrases the writer found, there are 12 slang words and 23 slang phrases. The slang words are chils, nope, blah, twist, dude, hun, cuz, bc, tho, diff, fav, and yrs. The slang phrases are kinda, gotta, wanna, y’all, CG, U, OMG, LOL, btw, tbh, FYI, ROFL, wth, IMO, bff, CGI, oh my dog, omGosh, blew me away, icing on top of the cake, bawling my eyes out, get a grip and give me chills. The most dominant slang is slang phrase.

On the comments, slangs were used to express surprise about Beauty and The Beast movie and to give opinion about the trailer of Beauty and The Beast movie. The slangs also were used to say that Emma Watson, the actress of Beauty and The Beast movie, amazed the Facebook users.

2. The literal meaning and figurative meaning of slang on comments of Beauty and the Beast movie trailer video

The writer found out that the 35 slang words and phrases on the comments have literal and figurative meaning. Literal meaning of a word is its original meaning. Literal meaning denotes that all words are in strict accordance with their original meanings. The
literal meaning can be found easily in Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary. For example, the literal meaning of  *icing on top of the cake*, the word *icing* means decorate something with ice, the word *top* means the highest position and the word *cake* means a sweet food.

Figurative meaning means a meaning that is not literal; the meaning used is not the meaning of the word or phrase itself, but a different meaning implied by it. Figurative meaning refers to the use of words and phrases in a different way from their literal meaning, including idioms, metaphors and slang. The figurative meaning of the slang can be found in Slang Dictionary or in the internet. For example, the figurative meaning of  *icing on top of the cake*, it means make something even better or worst.

3. The types of slang on comments of Beauty and the Beast movie trailer video

Slang types based on Allan and Burridge’s theory (2006) are divided into five: fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping. Fresh and creative means slang language has totally new vocabulary. Flippant means that slang language made by two words or more. Imitative means that slang word imitating the Standard English (SE) word; using SE word in different meaning or combining two different words. Acronym is the result of words from the first letters of each word in phrase or this type made by the initials from a group of words or syllables. Clipping is made by deleting of some parts of longer word become a shorter form in the same meaning. From all the slang types, there are 5 fresh and creative slangs, 7 flippant slangs, 4 imitative slangs, 13 acronym slangs, and 7 clipping slangs. Fresh and creative slangs are *chils, nope, blah, twist*, and *dude*. Flippant slangs are *oh my dog, blew me away, icing on top of the cake, bawling my eyes out, get a grip*, and *give me chills*. Imitative slangs are *kinda, gotta, wanna*, and
y’all. Acronym slangs are CG, U, OMG, LOL, BTW, bc, TBH, FYI, ROFL, WTH, IMO, bff, and CGI. Clipping slangs are hun, omGosh, cuz, tho, diff, fav, and yrs. The most dominant slang type is acronym. It is because most of Facebook users use short form of some words which called acronym slang type.

4. The word formation processes of slang on comments of Beauty and the Beast movie trailer video

In relation toward word formation process, according to Yule (2006), there are 9 word formation processes; borrowing, blending, clipping, multiple process, affixes, coinage, compounding, back formation, and acronym. Borrowing means the word is taken from words from other languages. Blending means the word is combined from two words to make a new word. Clipping means a word of more than one syllable is reduced to short form. Multiple process means some new words made through more than one word formation process. Affixes means the word combined by affixes to create a new word. Coinage means the word is totally new word, it is usually name of company’s product. Compounding means the process of combining two or more words together to form a new complex word. Back formation means the process of forming a word in the different part of speech. Acronym means word is formed by taking initial letters of the words. Conversion means process of changing in the function of a word.

From all the word formation process, there are 4 blending process, 7 clipping process, and 13 acronym process. The blending processes are kinda, gotta, wanna, and y’all. The clipping processes are hun, omGosh, cuz, tho, diff, fav, and yrs. The acronym processes are CG, U, OMG, LOL, BTW, bc, TBH, FYI, ROFL, WTH, IMO, bff, and CGI.
There are some words and phrases that are not include in word formation processes based on Yule’s theory because they are root words. Root word means the most basic of word. Those are *chils, oh my dog, nope, blah, twist, blew me away, dude, icing on top of the cake, bawling my eyes out, get a grip, and give me chills*. On the comments, there are some processes that are not found. Those are borrowing process, multiple process, affixes process, coinage process, compounding process, back formation process, and conversion process. The most dominant word formation process is acronym process. It is because the most of Facebook users use the initial letters of some word which called acronym process.