

Word formation of slang used in selected songs of SZA's sos album

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Abstract - This research concerns word formation processes of slang in selected songs of SZA's SOS Album which are "SOS," "Snooze," and "Low." This research aims to: 1) analyze the types of word formation of slang words based on Yule's theory utilized in selected songs 2) analyze their meaning, and 3) analyze which songs, word-formation processes, and slang words dominate and are used most frequently. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. This research also uses observation as a method of data collection and distributional methods to analyze the data. The theory uses in this research is Yule's theory (2006) of the word formation process. This research concludes that there are 149 times Slang words that appear in selected songs of SZA's album SOS, with "SOS" appearing 41 times, "Low" 73 times, and "Snooze" 35 times. The types of word formation processes found are blending 95 times or 63.8%, clipping 30 times or 20.1%, compounding 13 times or 8.7%, coinage 9 times or 6%, and acronyms and derivation each 1 time or 0.7%. It also concludes that "I'm" is the most frequently used slang word, appearing 38 times.

Keywords: word-formation, slang, sza, sos

1. Introduction

Communication is building, maintaining, and adjusting a system using shared signals that follow the rules (Forsdale, 1981). According to Pane & Marpaung (2022, p. 295), communication is defined as the nonverbal as well as verbal exchange of feelings, ideas, views, and attitudes. Communication is used to notify a person or group of individuals about information, directives, difficulties, and other things conveyed in a person's ideas and feelings (Jayanthi et al., 2022, p. 95). Megginson then defined communication in Sharma (2017, p. 259), saying that it conveys the meanings, concepts, and understanding of one individual or group to another. Language choices impact communication mainly when it is used in society because it shows how you are, so you must carefully learn how to use and communicate with it in society (Jayanthi et al., 2022, p. 95). Studying language in light of circumstances or social problems is sociolinguistics (Pane & Marpaung, 2022, p. 295).

Sociolinguistics is divided into two branches: sociology, which focuses on social issues, and linguistics, which focuses on language (Hidayah & Ramadhan, 2020, p. 1). Sociolinguistics is inextricably linked to society because language is used by society (Teguh, 2017). Sociolinguistics examines how language and society interact while considering various factors, including language, culture, social mores, and the context in which the language is used (Hudson, 1996, p. 4). Sociolinguistics is the study of variation in languages, and its goal is to find out what variation in languages indicates about the nature of language and the 'knowledge' of speakers (Wardhaugh, 2006, p. 12). One of the language varieties that is used is

slang. People communicate with language, but nowadays, they love to use slang words to communicate in society, especially teenagers.

Slang is known as spoken language because slang vocabulary is constantly changing and temporal and is typically utilized by young groups (Chaer & Leonie, 2010, p. 67). Slang is a relatively informal vocabulary that is typically used in conversation by persons who are comfortable with one another (Swan, 2005, p. 526). Slang is utilized to make the language more accessible and straightforward in everyday situations and is the result of new words being created (Fromkin et al., 2003). Slang can also be a code for a group to communicate with or distinguish them from another group. Slang is an unusual word or expression that conveys something new in a new manner, sometimes impolite and inappropriate. Slang occurs through processes called slang word formation processes.

Word-formation processes are the form of slang and common words. Word formation processes produce new terms and find new uses for old ones (Haspo & Rosa, 2018, p. 524). For example, in everyday conversation, the term *CMIIW* is frequently used in chat. It is produced by the word-processing term, which is shortened from *correct me if I'm wrong*. According to Yule (2022, p. 61), there are eleven processes of slang word formation. Those processes are etymology, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation (prefixes, suffixes, and infixes), and multiple processes (Yule, 2022, p. 61).

1.1 Etymology

Etymology is the study of a word's origins and history and the different ways new words can be introduced into a language, and it sometimes takes a long time before they become the words we use today (Yule, 2022, p. 62). For example, the term "salary." The term salary is derived from the Latin *salarium*, which is often known as "salt money" (Yule, 2022, p. 62). In the past, salt was highly valued, known as "white gold," and was used to pay laborers. It has been used until now as a form of payment for workers.

1.2 Coinage

Coinage refers to creating brand-new words that become standard terms and daily words in the language, such as invented trade names for commercial products (Yule, 2022, p. 67). In the usual coinage process, brand names are typically adopted as common terms (Carlos et al., 2019, p. 22). For example, *aspirin*, *zipper*, *Tylenol*, and *Google*. Google is the common term for search, like "Can you google it?"

1.3 Borrowing

Borrowing produces new words by borrowing from another language (Carlos et al., 2019, p. 21). Borrowing displaces words from another language (Yule, 2022, p. 63). It implies that some English terms are derived from other languages and become common English words (Nurhaidah, 2019). For example, the English term "lilac," comes from Persian (Yule, 2022, p. 63). The word "lilac" is used daily which refers to a color or a pretty flower.

1.4 Compounding

Compounding is the process of combining two words to create a single form (Yule, 2022, p. 64). Compounding is also the process of combining two or more words to produce a more complex word (Carlos et al., 2019). Compounding creates new words comprising two elements, the first of which is a root, a word, or a phrase, and the second of which is either a root or a word (Plag, 2018). For example, the term "*blackberry*" combines the words black and berry. Another example is the word "*skateboard*," combining the words skate and board.

1.5 Blending

Blending is the process of combining two words to form a new term. Usually, in order to do this, one word's beginning and another word's ending are combined (Yule, 2022, p. 64). According to Mattiello (2008), the term "blending" is created by joining the tail of two words or by joining two heads. The words modulator and demodulator, for example, are combined to form the word modem. Another example is the word *vlog*, is combining the words video and blog.

1.6 Clipping

Clipping is the process of forming slang words by shortening words (Siringoringo & Marpaung, 2022). Clipping occurs frequently in informal speech when a term with more than one syllable is shortened to a shorter form (Yule, 2022). Clipping is simply cutting off some parts of an existing word. A word might be clipped at the beginning or the end (Siringoringo

& Marpaung, 2022). For example, the term “advertisement,” which is clipped into “ad,” or the term “examination,” which is mainly clipped into “exam.”

1.7 Backformation

Backformation is the process of changing a word from one type to another, usually from a noun to a verb (Yule, 2022). According to Bauer (1988, p. 238), backformation creates shorter words by deleting the real or imagined affixes from longer words. Backformation is the process that creates a new phrase from a non-existing base that is recreated analogically (Mattiello, 2008). For example, the word *confess* (v.) comes from confessor (n.), and the word *emote* (v.) comes from emotion (n.).

1.8 Conversion

Conversion refers to a shift in a word's function, such as when a noun begins to serve as a verb (without any reduction) (Yule, 2022, p. 66). Additionally, Yule said that conversion is referred to as a "category change" and a "functional shift" (Yule, 2022, p. 66). For example, noun words *bridge*, *bottle*, and *vacation* are used as verbs like *My sister bottled the milkshake yesterday*, or vice versa; verb words are becoming nouns like *run*, *look*, and *guess*. For example, *my brother made a run for me to learn to bike*.

1.9 Acronyms

Acronyms are new words formed from the first letters of a collection of already existing words; they are spoken by pronouncing each letter independently (Yule, 2022). Acronyms take the first initial of the word and become a short term. Both capital and lowercase characters may be used to spell acronyms (Plag, 2018). For example, LOMY is an acronym for the “love of my life,” and TGIF is for “Thank God it’s Friday.”

1.10 Derivation

The derivation is carried out by a large number of little "bits" of the English language, commonly known as affixes, which are not typically mentioned separately in dictionaries (Yule, 2022). Affixes can be formed as prefixes, suffixes, or infixes. Prefixes are affixes that must be added to the beginning of terms (Yule, 2022). For example, the prefix *un-* in the slang word “*uncool*” means unpleasant or unrelaxed (Mattiello, 2008). Suffixes are affixes that need to be added to the end of a word (Yule, 2022). For example, the word “*pissed*,” which is slang for angry and agitated, has the suffix “-ed.” Infixes are affixes incorporated inside another word and occasionally employed by emotionally aroused people in fortuitous or aggravating circumstances (Yule, 2022). For example, the exclamation “*Jesus-fucking-Christ*” uses the infix “-fucking-.”

1.11 Multiple processes

Multiple processes occur when a word is created from more than one word-formation process (Yule, 2022). So, in the 11-word-formation process above, some slang words consist of two or more word-formation processes. For example, the term “*waspish*” consists of two word-formation processes. The word “*Waspish*” is derived from the acronym WASP, which stands for white Anglo-Saxon Protestant, and has lost its capital letters while gaining the suffix (-ish), so it becomes *waspish*.

Slang words can be discovered in literary works, like in song lyrics, to convey the message quickly, rhythmically, and aesthetically. Slang words are frequently used in song lyrics, especially in SZA's songs on her album *SOS*. SZA, with her real name Solána Imani Rowe, is an orthodox Muslim singer-songwriter from the United States (Nyanchama, 2022). SZA released her new album *SOS* on December 9, 2022, consisting of 23 songs. So, in this research, the researcher will analyze the slang words found in selected songs on SZA's album *SOS*, which are “*SOS*,” “*Low*,” and “*Snooze*.” The reason is that the SZA songs contain many slang words, and sometimes the listeners cannot understand the meaning of the slang words in the song, making them not get the message of the lyrics. So, based on the explanation above, this research aims to analyze: 1) the types of word formation of slang words based on Yule's theory utilized in selected songs from SZA's album *SOS*, which are “*SOS*,” “*Low*,” and “*Snooze*,” 2) analyze their meaning, and 3) analyze which songs, word-formation processes, and slang words that dominate and appear most commonly.

Although this research is the first to analyze the word-formation of slang in selected songs in SZA's album SOS, it has similarities with previous research in theories, methods, or theoretical frameworks. Putri & Zakrimal (2019), with the title *An Analysis of Slang Words in R&B's Song Lyrics: A Sociolinguistics Approach*, use Yule's theory to analyze various kinds of slang terms and the most often used slang language in Mariah Carey's song lyrics. As a result, the researchers only found four types of slang words according to Yule's theory: blending, clipping, derivation, and acronym. The researchers also found that, in Mariah Carey's song lyrics, clipping is the most dominant slang.

Silalahi and Handayani (2019), with the title *Slang Words in Rihanna's Song Lyrics: Sociolinguistic Approach*, analyze word formation in the lyrics of a Rihanna song to determine the social uses of slang words. The researchers conduct their research using the qualitative approach, collect data through observation, then analyze it using the pragmatic identity method and the dividing key-factor methodology. As a result, from the 37 data points found in Rihanna's song, there are five types of word formation in the slang word: one data point for prefixes and suffixes, one data point for coinage, three data points for acronyms, ten data points for blending, and nineteen data points for clipping.

Wulannintyas et al (2021), with the title *The Study of Slang by Nicki Minaj in Pink Friday Album*, analyze the types of slang according to Chapman (2007) in the Pink Friday Album's lyrics by Nicki Minaj and the types of slang word formations by Mattiello (2008). The researchers use the descriptive qualitative method as their research method. As a result, they found three words of primary slang and five words of secondary slang in Nicki Minaj's Pink Friday album. For the word formations, they found five types: two compoundings, one acronym and initialism, one blending, three clipping, and 1-word manufacture and fanciful formation.

In the realm of linguistic and discourse studies, several researchers have conducted significant analyses across various genres and contexts. These studies reveal how language operates on multiple levels, from song lyrics to political slogans, figurative language, and even online comments. Through these diverse explorations, deeper insights into communication and meaning emerge.

Dewi (2023) goes into the cohesive elements within the song lyrics of focusing on both lexical and grammatical cohesion. Through written discourse analysis, this study uncovers how cohesion shapes the overall meaning and structure of the lyrics. The article by Somawati et al (2024) presents a fascinating linguistic exploration of how numerical phrases are morphologically transformed into verbs in the Javanese language. The research fills a significant gap in the understanding of Javanese morphology by focusing on this lesser-known linguistic phenomenon. The authors' use of the Natural Semantic Metalanguage (NSM) theory provides a solid theoretical foundation for analysing the verbs formed by adding the prefix "N-" to numerical phrases such as *telung dina* ("three days"), *pitung dina* ("seven days"), and *patang puluh dina* ("forty days").

The paper offers a thorough analysis of the underlying morphological processes that enable this transformation. The authors effectively argue that such transformations are not mere linguistic curiosities but carry significant semantic and syntactic implications in the Javanese language. The examples and data presented are rich and compelling, clearly illustrating how numerical concepts can assume verb forms through this specific morphological structure. The study also provides insight into the cultural and linguistic importance of these transformations in everyday communication.

While the article is highly informative, it could benefit from more detailed examples in the discussion of syntactic roles and a deeper exploration of the pragmatic uses of the transformed verbs in everyday contexts. Additionally, a comparative analysis with other Austronesian languages could further strengthen the conclusions by showing whether similar transformations occur in related languages.

Overall, the article is a significant contribution to the field of linguistics, especially in the study of Javanese, offering valuable insights for scholars interested in morphological transformations, Austronesian languages, and the cognitive aspects of language structure.

Wajdi and Asrumi (2024), on the other hand, perform a critical discourse analysis of the political slogan, employed during, especially Indonesia's 2024 general election. Their analysis reveals the hidden power dynamics and ideologies embedded in the slogan, highlighting its implications for political communication.

Meanwhile, Teja et al (2022) analyse the use of figurative language in selected songs. Their study identifies various stylistics devices, uncovering how metaphors, similes, and figurative expressions enhance the emotional depth and meaning of the lyrics. In a similar vein, Antari (2022) examines the interpersonal meaning conveyed in the lyrics and video. Her analysis explores how the language and visuals synergize to communicate messages about societal and personal struggles.

Likewise, Silaban et al (2024) investigates netizens' comments through a microstructure analysis. Their research focuses on the linguistic features within these comments, shedding light on how users express opinions, emotions, and reactions in an online context.

II. METHOD

This research uses the descriptive-qualitative method because the data is taken from the selected songs in SZA's album SOS, which are "SOS," "Low," and "Snooze." According to Creswell (1994; Wajdi, 2018) when conducting qualitative research, the researcher is concerned with the meaning, process, and understanding revealed by words or pictures. This study also uses observation as a method of data collection. According to Sudaryanto (1993), the observation method is a technique for gathering data by examining language use. The first step in collecting the data is for the researcher to listen to the selected songs from SZA's album SOS on Spotify. Second, the researcher closely read the song lyrics on Spotify. Third, the researcher identifies the slang words used in the selected songs. Fourth, the researcher classifies what type of word formation processing matches the slang and finds its meaning.

The researcher uses distributional methods to analyze the data. According to Sudaryanto (1993), the distributional method analyzes data in which the language defines the critical elements of the data. The data analysis process starts with the researcher categorizing the slang words found in the selected songs from SZA's album SOS based on the word formation processes described in Yule's theory. Second, the researcher must find the most dominant types of slang and the most dominant word formation processes. Fourth, the researcher concludes the findings of this research.

III. Results and Discussion

The research result shows that in the selected songs in SZA's album SOS, which are "SOS," "Low," and "Snooze," there are 149 slang words that appear in those songs. There are also six types of word formation in the selected songs on SZA's album SOS: clipping, blending, compounding, coinage, acronym, and derivation. Blending is the word formation method that is dominant in the songs with 95 times appearing in those songs, followed by clipping 30 times, compounding 13 times, coinage nine times, derivation two times, and acronyms one time. "I'm" is the slang word that appears the most in "SOS", "Low", and "Snooze" – it appears 38 times in total. The following table shows the results:

Table 1 Analysis of Slang Words in SZA's song "SOS"

Num	Types of Word Formation	of Slang Word	Meaning of Slang Word	Line of Slang	of Token
1.	Clipping	lil'	is shortened from the original word 'little,' which means the small or lower degree.	3	1

2.		'Case	is shortened from the original word 'in case,' which means in preparation if something happens.	9 & 42	2
3.		pressin'	is shortened from the original word 'pressing,' which means put much pressure.	21	1
Total					4
4.	Blending	ain't	The combination of two words, am/is/are + not.	8, 17, 18, 31, 41	5
5.		that's	The combination of two words, that + is.	4 & 17	2
6.		What's	The combination of two words, what + is.	38, 40, 44	3
7.		Can't	The combination of two words, can + not.	3, 15, 19	3
8.		I'm	The combination of two words, I + am.	11, 12, 16, 18, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34	12
9.		It's	The combination of two words, it + is.	24	1
Total					26
10.	Compounding	Ex-nigga	is the combination of two words, ex + nigga, which means someone who was nigga	13	1
11.		Punk-ass	is the combination of two words, punk + ass, which means pointing to a person or thing that is gross, ugly, and smells terrible.	14	1
12.		fuck-shit	It is the combination of two words fuck + shit, which means messed up	26	1
13.		mini-me	Combining two words, mini + me means the tiny version of yourself.	15	1
14.		bullshit	The combination of two words, bull + shit, which means nonsense	25	1
Total					5
15.	Coinage	nigga	A slang that black people use to address each other, and besides	13, 21, 22	3

			them, you cannot use it carelessly.		
16.		Brady	It refers to Tom Brandy, a former quarterback for the US football team, who was also off the bench in his career.	20	1
17.		Della Reese	It refers to Della Reese, an actress, gospel performer, and jazz singer from the United States who is also so classic.	22	1
Total					5
18.	Acronyms	KD	It stands for Kevin Durant by taking the first letter of each word. He is an NBA player from the United States who presses other black people in basketball.	21	1
Total					1
Total Data					41

Table 2 Analysis of Slang Words in SZA's song "Low"

Nu m	Types of Word Formation	Slang Word	Meaning of Slang Word	Line of Slang	Tok en
1.	Clipping	'em	Shortened from the original word 'them.'	1	1
2.		gon'	Shortened from the original word 'gonna (going + to).'	19	1
3.		'cause	Shortened from the original word, 'because' means reason.	20	1
4.		poppin'	Shortened from the original word 'popping,' which means begin.	4, 23, 41	3
5.		choosin'	Shortened from the original word 'choosing,' which means picking out something.	5, 24, 42	3
6.		screamin'	Shortened from the original word 'screaming,' which means yelling or shouting.	7, 26, 44	3
7.		feelin'	Shortened from the original word 'feeling,' which means your emotion.	12	1
8.		thinkin'	Shortened from the original word 'thinking,' which means believe.	32	1

9.		makin'	Shortened from the original word 'making,' which means creating something	14, 35	2
10.		fuckin'	Shortened from the original word 'fucking'	14, 35	2
11.		cryin'	Shortened from the original word 'crying,' which means tears fall or sobbing.	15	1
12.		committin'	Shortened from the original word 'committing,' which means doing something bad.	18	1
13.		movin'	Shortened from the original word 'moving.'	16	1
14.		callin'	Shortened from the original word 'calling.'	16	1
15		playin'	Shortened from the original word 'playing.'	52	1
Total					23
16.	Blending	outta	The combination of two words, out + of.	2	1
17.		outchea	The combination of two words, out + here.	5, 24, 42	3
18.		Wanna	The combination of two words, wants + to.	9, 28, 30, 46, 48,	5
19.		tryna	The combination of two words, trying + to.	51	1
20.		I'll	The combination of two words, I + will.	52	1
21.		pussy's	The combination of the two words, pussy + is.	12	1
22.		ain't	The combination of two words, am/is/are + not.	14, 35	2
23.		It's	The combination of two words, it + is.	32	1
24.		I'm	The combination of two words, I + am.	2, 2, 8, 14, 16, 19, 21, 27, 29, 32, 45, 47	12
25.		can't	The combination of two words can + not.	20	1
26.		wasn't	The combination of two words, was + not.	50	1

27.		Replacement's	The combination of two words replacement + is	11	1
28.		Don't	The combination of two words do + not	6, 11, 13, 22, 25, 32, 34, 36, 39, 43	10
Total					40
29.	Compounding	Timezones	The combination of two words, time + zones, means a particular time zone to be in.	34	1
30.		first-class	The combination of two words, first + class, means something very pricey and high-quality.	34	1
31.		lowski	The combination of two words, low + ski, means when you love a girl or a guy but want to keep it for yourself or tell your closest friend.	8, 27, 29, 45, 47	5
Total					7
32.	Coinage	old dogs	It means a person who is an expert in a given field.	13	1
33.		lit	It is a term to express something cool, exciting, or something you would want to experience.	33	1
Total					2
34.	Derivation (Suffix -ie)	groupie	means a group of captain or person who gets into level fanaticism because they love a famous group, singer, or celebrity and always follow them through their schedules.	33	1
Total					1
Total Data					73

Table 3 Analysis of Slang Words in SZA's song "Snooze"

No.	Types of Word Formation	Slang Word	Meaning of Slang Word	Line of Song	Token
1.	Clipping	juggin'	is shortened from the original word 'jugging,' which means flocking.	5	1
2.		'bout	Shortened from the original word 'about,' which means regarding.	7	1

3.		sayin'	Shortened from the original word 'saying,' which means talking.	26	1
Total					3
4.	Blending	I'll	The combination of two words, I + will.	1 & 19	2
5.		I'd	The combination of two words, I + would.	3	1
6.		I'm	The combination of two words, I + am.	4, 10, 14, 21, 21, 26, 27, 31, 36, 38, 41, 43, 44, 48	14
7.		ain't	The combination of two words, am/is/are + not.	7, 22, 25	3
8.		don't	The combination of two words, do + not.	8	1
9.		can't	The combination of two words, can + not.	10, 14, 15, 27, 31, 44, 48	7
10.		Let's	The combination of two words, let + us.	20	1
Total					29
11.	Compounding	droptop	The combination of two words, drop + top, refers to a convertible car.	18	1
Total					1
12.	Coinage	Scarface	It refers to a movie called "Scarface."	18	1
13.		Bitch	is an offensive term used to describe women pejoratively.	3	1
Total					2
Total Data					35

In conclusion, from the data above, there are five types of word formations of slang in selected songs from SZA's album *SOS*, which are "SOS," "Low," and "Snooze," which are clipping, blending, compounding, coinage, acronyms, and derivation. The results are shown in the table below.

Table 4 Word Formations of slang in selected songs from SZA's album *SOS*

Song	Clipping	Blending	Compounding	Coinage	Acronyms	Derivation (Suffix -ie)
SOS	4	26	5	5	1	
Low	23	40	7	3		1

Snooze	3	29	1	2		
Total	30	95	13	9	1	1

The most dominant process is blending, which appears 95 times. The blending words that appear in those songs are *I'm* (38 times), *can't* (11 times), *don't* (11 times), *ain't* (10 times), *wanna* (5 times), *outchea* (3 times), *what's* (3 times), *I'll* (3 times), *that's* (2 times), *it's* (2 times), *outta* (1 time), *tryna* (1 time), *pussy's* (1 time), *wasn't* (1 time), *replacement's* (1 time), *I'd* (1 time), and *let's* (1 time). The second most common process is clipping. Clipping appears 30 times, with *poppin'* (3 times), *choosin'* (3 times), *screamin'* (3 times), *'case* (2 times), *makin'* (2 times), *fuckin'* (2 times), *lil'* (1 time), *pressin'* (1 time), *'em* (1 time), *gon'* (1 time), *'cause* (1 time), *feelin'* (1 time), *thinkin'* (1 time), *cryin'* (1 time), *committin'* (1 time), *movin'* (1 time), *callin'* (1 time), *playin'* (1 time), *juggin'* (1 time), *'bout* (1 time), and *sayin'* (1 time). the third most common word-formation process is compounding. It appears 13 times, with *lowski* (5 times), *ex-nigga* (1 time), *punk-ass* (1 time), *fuck-shit* (1 time), *mini-me* (1 time), *bullshit* (1 time), *timezones* (1 time), *first-class* (1 time), and *droptop* (1 time). The following most common process is coinage, which appears ten times. There is *nigga* (3 times), *Brady* 1 (time), *Della Reese* (1 time), *old dogs* (1 time), *lit* (1 time), *Scarface* (1 time), and *bitch* (1 time). The last standard process is acronyms and derivation with suffixes *-ie* that appear each one time. Acronyms appear with the slang word “KD,” and derivations with suffixes *-ie*, appear with the slang word “groupie.” It also concluded that “I’m” is the slang word that is used the most in “SOS”, “Low”, and “Snooze” –it appears 38 times in total.

From the data above, it can also be concluded that the most common slang word that appears in selected songs from SZA's album SOS, which are “SOS,” “Low,” and “Snooze,” is “I’m.” It appears 38 times. The results are shown in the table below:

Table 5 The Most Dominant Slang Word in selected songs from SZA's album SOS

	SOS	Low	Snooze
Total of Slang Word “I’m”	12	12	14
Total	38 times		

IV. CONCLUSION

There are 149 times Slang words appear in selected songs from SZA's album SOS, with “SOS” appearing 41 times, “Low” 73 times, and “Snooze” 35 times, and the types of word-formation processes, according to Yule’s theory that is found in those songs are clipping, blending, compounding, coinage, acronyms, and derivation. The most dominant process is blending, which appears 95 times or 63.8%, clipping appears 30 times or 20.1%, compounding appears 13 times or 8.7%, coinage appears 9 times or 6%, and acronyms and derivation with suffixes *-ie* that appear each one time or 0.7%. It also concluded that “I’m” is the slang word that is used the most in “SOS”, “Low”, and “Snooze” – it appears 38 times in total.

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