

The Analysis of Slang Words Found in Webtoon Entitled *American Road Trip*

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Abstract. Slang words are a unique language found in society. Formal language is used between teachers and students in the teaching and learning process in the classroom. The objectives of this research are to identify the types of slang words and their formal language found in the Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip* and describe the application of the formal language from slang words found in this Webtoon in teaching vocabulary. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The researcher found the total of slang words are 370 data. The most slang words used in this Webtoon are imitative type which is contains 38,4% from 142 words. The researcher found 31,6% from 117 words for fresh and creative type, 10,8% from 40 words for clipping type, 10% from 37 words for flippant type and 9,2% from 34 words for acronym type.

Keywords: slang words, webtoon, formal language, teaching vocabulary.

1. Introduction

Slang words are a distinct language used in society, particularly among youth. Slang terms are terminology that is often used among persons in intimate social groupings. Slang refers to relatively casual phrases and expressions that are popular in spoken language. In general, slang is widely used and may be found in every language. They are utilized in everyday communication, as direct touch between communication partners, and in discourse. Slang terms may be found in a variety of contexts, including social media, films, music, short stories, and even comics such as Webtoon. Slang is frequently used in comics in the form of written speech spoken by characters. Webtoon is a prominent online comic platform that offers fans a wide range of online comics from various writers and genres. In this research, the researchers identify the types of slang words and their formal language found in Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip*. The researchers then describe the application of the formal language from slang words found in Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip* in teaching vocabulary. The author of Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip* are Patrick Flores-Scott and the illustrator of this Webtoon is Little

Corvus. This Webtoon project also has colors by MJ. Erickson, produced and adapted by Quincy Cho and edited by David Lee and Sarah Wang.

This research was done under the theories of slang words, formal language, webtoon and teaching vocabulary. Related to the theories of slang words, Fromkin and Rodman (2003:264) as cited in (Siringoringo & Marpaung, 2021) [1], state that slang is a type of informal language that develops as a consequence of the rapid development of new words and is used as a creative expression by individuals to make the words more efficient and easier to pronounce. This indicates that slang is used in an informal setting, and individuals typically use slang to communicate with their friends or society, but it is impolite to speak to elderly people in this language. Slang is occasionally developed spontaneously by people, generally to convey how they are feeling, or new terms that have been established to communicate certain meanings. Slang language is crucial to utilize in the community because it allows us to have a better knowledge of a culture. We can learn a lot about a culture by learning slang and avoiding misconceptions.

According to Allan and Burridge (2006:69), as mentioned in Saputri (2021) [2], slang is a very colloquial and modern variety of language that is stylistically inferior to conventional formal and even polite casual speech. It frequently employs metaphor and/or ellipsis, as well as verbal play in which contemporary language is used in a specific meaning and denotation; otherwise, the vocabulary and, on occasion, grammar are original or newly invented. Regarding the types of slang terms, based on Allan and Burridge's theory (2006) as cited in (Manurung et al., 2020) [3], divide them into five categories as explained in this below:

1. Fresh and creative
This category shows that the slang word uses a different lexicon to express something in a casual context. Many terminology that are already popular in our subconscious may be slang words that we are unfamiliar with. According to Allan and Burridge (2006), slang phrases have existed since the 18th century, which explains why they are familiar to us. For example, the word *daddy* is derived from the noun father, which refers to the child's male parents and is now evolving into *daddy*, but in slang, this word refers to the dominant male in a group as a boss or top man, and it can also refer to an affectionate or familiar term of address to a boyfriend or male romantic partner, particularly if he is older.
2. Flippant.
This category shows that the slang is composed of two or more phrases, and the term written does not correspond to the denotative meaning. The meaning is *break a leg*, which means good luck. It is theatrical superstition that sees the prospect of good fortune as a tempting extinction.
3. Imitative.
It implies that the slang word is taken from a Standard English word and used in a new sense or by combining two separate meanings. The example is *gonna*. This is a slang term formed from the phrase words going to.
4. Acronym.
It is created by combining the first letter of each word in a phrase or by taking initials from a set of words or syllables and pronouncing them as a single word. For example, LOL is an online expression for Laughing Out Loud, FYI stands for For Your Information, BRUNCH is for Breakfast and Lunch, and IMO stands for In My Opinion.
5. Clipping
This type of slang word is created by removing certain elements of a lengthier word, resulting in a shorter variant with the same meaning. The word till, which comes from

"until," is one example, commonly used terms can be shortened. Furthermore, clipping type is inappropriate in formal speech.

According to Allan and Burridge's theory (2006) in (Manurung et al., 2020) [3], there are seven functions of slang terms as follows:

- 1) To address, refers to using slang words to maintain a close contact between speakers. Examples: *bro, sis, guys*, etc.
- 2) To humiliate, refers to the speakers sometimes criticize someone or something they despise. Examples: *gross, douche*, etc.
- 3) To initiate relax conversation, the speakers with close relationships often employ specific terms to facilitate a calm discourse and increase comfort levels. Examples: *gotta, gonna, wanna, gimme*, etc.
- 4) To form intimate atmosphere, slang may help create an intimate atmosphere between strangers, reducing social distance and increasing comfort. Examples: *whassup* and *watcha sayin'*.
- 5) To express impression, slang is commonly used by speakers to communicate their impressions, whether positive or negative, to convey a clear message. Examples: *wow and sick*.
- 6) To reveal anger, speakers with close relationships tend to utilize slang phrases to express rage rather than conventional ones. Examples: *shit, dang, what the hell, damn*, etc.
- 7) To show intimacy, when conversing with outsiders, speakers typically employ formal language. However, when conversing with friends, they prefer to utilize slang to convey friendship and closeness. Examples: *sweetie, buddy, whassup, nope, cuz*, etc.

Related to the theories of formal language, Richards et al. (1997) as cited in (Muslimawati 2019) [4], state that formal speech or formal language is the language that is widely employed in contexts when speakers are highly attentive about their word choice, sentence structure, and pronunciation. Formal language can be found in schools, forums, and seminars. When speaking in an educational setting, such as a forum, the language will be more respectful, regulated, and standardized. It suggests that formal language is temporarily dependent on the circumstances. The context in which someone talks has considerable effects on their use of words. The situation has a significant impact on how students utilize formal language in class. The use of formal language would be appropriate in a formal setting.

Formal English vocabulary is the most important aspect to be acquired by foreign language learners (Puimege & Peters, 2019) [5]. Formal language is categorized by some special consideration to rules (Labov, 1972) as cited in (Muslimawati, 2019) [4]. Certain rules mean there are limitations to producing language. The limitation appears in a certain situation. It is used to make a communication event appropriate to the social situation. In consequence, the formal situation causes someone to communicate in the formal language. Govindaraj (2021) [6] defined formal language as combined symbols that were categorized by rules of construction. The rules were developed to structure the grammatical language to construct formal language. Lightbown & Spada (1999) as cited in (Muslimawati, 2019) [4] state that formal setting is most shown according to the structure-based method of teaching. Hence, classroom context is the situation when the students should use formal language in interaction. Six factors influence students to use formal language. Those are; (1) adjusting language to the situation, (2) avoiding short utterances, (3) respect to the lecturer, (4) politeness, (5) academic reasons, and (6) scientific reasons. Levels of formality of language are varied depending on the situation where and when the interaction happened. Varieties of language that are highly related values emphasize status differences, rituals, and formality related to religion, education, and

government. Based on Straker (1980) and supported by (Muslimawati, 2022) [7], the educational environment is one of the situations in which people to highly concerned about their language. The positions when people are generally conscious about choosing the right words, structuring a good sentence, and pronouncing well are defined as formal speech or language (Richard et al., 1997) as cited in (Muslimawati, 2022) [7].

Webtoon is one of the most popular digital comics, with more than 100 million downloads. Webtoon is a digital comic platform from South Korea launched by LINE Corporation together with NAVER Corporation (Raulan & Fatimah, 2018) [8]. Webtoon was launched in July 2014. Sitinjak et al. (2022) [9] state that Webtoon is a digital comic reading application that is part of the line social media product. Webtoons are a type of digital comic originating in South Korea that are usually meant to be read on a smartphone. According to Lyou and Lee (2014:567), as mentioned in (Jang & Song, 2017) [10], Webtoon is an application that delivers diverse drawn stories, often known as comics, in a variety of genres that originate in Korea. The Webtoon is one of the indicative genres of Korean pop culture representing Korean internet culture, consumed transnationally with the spread of global digital networks. The designation Webtoon is the combination of the words "web" and "cartoon." There are several comic genres available for reading on Webtoon. There are several stories available in each category. Some Webtoon stories are made more fascinating by adding background music and moving graphics to emphasize the atmosphere and emotions of the story. According to Putri (2018) [11], Webtoon in Korea is an exceptional case. Webtoon has characteristics that cannot be found in other webcomics. This application naturally appeals to the younger generation mainly because each one presents a variety of genres along with stunning image illustrations. However, Webtoons and print comics have differences in general, Webtoons are places where new and old media come together to produce different effects, stories, and genres and become a platform to spread works.

According to Finochiaro (2011:9), as mentioned in Suardi and Sakti (2019) [12], teaching vocabulary is vital in language acquisition since mastery of vocabulary will help students learn all language abilities, including speaking, listening, writing, and reading. The vocabulary will let students experience life and improve their notion that English can be used to communicate the same ideas or feelings as their original language. However, teaching language to students is not a simple process. The teacher still has difficulty teaching vocabulary. Teaching vocabulary is an important part of learning because languages are made up of words. Zimmerman (2006:60), as mentioned in (Suardi & Sakti, 2019) [12], indicates that vocabulary is one of the most crucial things to master while learning a foreign language because it is difficult to talk without a diversity of terms. These comments emphasize the necessity of teaching vocabulary in a foreign language. In teaching English, vocabulary was viewed as a key part in acquiring certain abilities. According to Maharani (2021) [13], vocabulary is the key to changing students language while learning a foreign language, especially English. Teaching vocabulary is one of the most debated aspects of teaching English as a foreign language. Teachers would encounter obstacles during the teaching and learning process. They struggle with how to instruct students in order to get satisfactory results. Teachers should be worried since teaching vocabulary is new and distinct from the students' home language. They must also consider the differences between teaching English to young learners and adults. The teacher should plan and research relevant approaches to use with the students. A skilled teacher should be prepared with a variety of current teaching strategies. Teachers must be innovative and capable of mastering the content in order for students to understand and get interested. Teachers need to understand their students' personalities. In order to achieve the goal of language education, they must also create effective procedures and appropriate materials.

According to Indah and Wibowo (2021) [14], readers may use the Webtoon application not only for enjoyment and amusement, but also as an effective and exciting learning medium. Webtoon supports multiple languages for comics, one of which is English. The availability of an English-language webtoon provides a chance for students of English as a foreign language to enhance their English abilities, including vocabulary (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021) [15]. Webtoon is a popular application among the public. Webtoons are attractive due to their bright style, and the animation is very basic. Webtoons, which literally means "website," are comics that are published on websites and designed for computer or smartphone displays. According to Safitri et al. (2023) [16], various elements contribute to webtoon applications' ability to enhance student vocabulary accomplishment. For first of all, it is because the researcher delivers fresh media that is more engaging than books or other printed materials. Webtoon applications, as the media utilized in this study, might stimulate them. Webtoon is an online comic application that is simple to use, portable, and can be read whenever there is an internet connection. Second, this application covers a wide range of comic genres, including drama, romance, fantasy, comedy, thriller, action, horror, slice of life, heartwarming, sports, sci-fi, informative, and historical. Every genre has a wide range of stories. Students can read more to learn about the term. Reading a variety of books might help students recall words more easily.

2. Method

In conducting research, the researcher needs research design. According to Johnson & Christensen (2014) [17], research design is the set of procedures and methods used in collecting and analyzing problems in research. In other words, research design is the way used to collect the data, analyze the data, and make a conclusion from the data that has been collected to give valid and reliable data. There are two common types of research design: quantitative and qualitative. According to Sugiyono (2014) [18], descriptive research is a type of conclusive research that has the primary goal of describing something as it is according to the characteristics of the object. While Endraswara (2004:16) [19] states that the research is analyzed as descriptive, it is described by words or figures if necessary and it does not describe the numerical analysis. Based on Creswell (2012:626) [20], qualitative research is an inquiry approach which useful for exploring and understanding a central phenomenon, the inquirer asks participants broad, general questions, collects the detailed views of participants in the forms of words or images, and analyzes the formation for description and themes. This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research. Therefore, the key instrument of this study is the researcher herself who analyzes all the data used in this study based on the researcher's point of view related to the applied theory.

According to Arikunto (2013:172) [21], data is the outcome of observation and consists of the things that the researcher analyzes as well as the information or material that was used in this study and was obtained from the data source. In this research, the data is the form of slang words found in Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip*. The source of main data of this research is taken from the Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip* by Patrick Flores-Scott and Little Corvus from episode 1 until episode 50. The technique of collecting data in this research used the documentary method. Arikunto (2002) [22] states that in the documentary method, the researcher observes a non-living thing instead of a living thing. The variable that has been defined to reach the research objectives can be found by analyzing the notes, transcript, magazine, book, newspaper, agenda, etc. The researcher intends to find slang words in the transcript of the Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip*.

3. Findings

The researcher found that all types of slang words are used in Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip*. There are 5 types of slang words, that are fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping. The types and percentages of slang words from the data can be seen below:

Table 1. Types of slang words found in Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip*

| No. | Types of Slang Words | Data | Percentage (%) |
|-----|----------------------|------|----------------|
| 1. | Fresh and Creative | 117 | 31,6% |
| 2. | Flippant | 37 | 10% |
| 3. | Imitative | 142 | 38,4% |
| 4. | Acronym | 34 | 9,2% |
| 5. | Clipping | 40 | 10,8% |
| | Total | 370 | 100% |

The researcher found that the total of slang words in the Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip* is 370 data. The most slang words used in this Webtoon are the imitative type which contains 38,4% of 142 words. Then, the researcher found 31,6% of 117 words for the fresh and creative type, 10,8% of 40 words for the clipping type, 10% of 37 words for the flippant type, and 9,2% of 34 words for the acronym type.

4. Discussion

1. Types of Slang Words and Their Formal Language Found in Webtoon Entitled *American Road Trip*

The analysis of the types of slang words in this research was carried out by considering the situation and condition of the use of slang words and the function of the slang words towards the Webtoon's characters. The researcher also searched the formal language from slang words found in Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip*.

a. Fresh and Creative

Fresh and creative type indicates that the slang word has a different vocabulary to describe something in a casual setting.

1) (39/72/E8/FCT)

Xochitl: "*I gotta jet. Got practice with a new band!*"

The utterance above is spoken by the character Xochitl in this webtoon, who is talking to someone who is very familiar with her and where they already know each other. She explained the circumstances in which she had to immediately leave for music practice with her new band. The term *jet* has the meaning to leave quickly or when we have to go someplace abruptly. This term includes the fresh and creative type of slang words because this term comes from a fresh and creative mind that the high speed an airline jet must obtain to take off into the air. In addition, this term has the purpose of initiating a relaxed conversation where the speaker who has a close relationship with another tends to use certain vocabulary to make the conversation run more relaxed so that they can feel more comfortable and to show intimacy where the speaker shows solidarity of their social relationship. The formal language for this term is *left immediately, go rapidly, leave quickly*.

2) (55/120/E15/FCT)

Wendy: “*She’s on my case 24/7.*”

The utterance above is expressed by the character Wendy in this webtoon, where she is texting with her peers. She explained that she was being guarded by her mother at all times. She uses the term *24/7* that way to say "all the time". People may use *24/7*, pronouncing it as "twenty-four seven" in verbal conversation or messages and online (often when exaggerating time). This term is included in fresh and creative type of slang words because this term is a very creative mind the 24 refers to 24 hours a day and the 7 refers to the seven days a week. This slang word has the function of initiating a relaxed conversation where the speaker who has a close relationship with another tends to use certain vocabulary to make the conversation run more relaxed so that they can feel more comfortable and to show intimacy where the speaker shows solidarity of their social relationship. Besides, the formal language for this slang word is *all the time, the entire time, eternally, constantly*.

3) (73/206/E22/FCT)

Teodoro: “*When did I become such a **dope**.*”

This utterance is part of Teodoro's monologue to tell the storyline for the readers, according to his point of view, where he is the main character in this webtoon. He thinks that he can be an amazing person and he is proud of himself. The term *dope* means something is very good or excellent. This term is included in fresh and creative type of slang words because it is a new simple word that feels popular and trendier. This slang word has a function to express an impression where the speaker often uses slang to reflect their impression whether it is a good or a bad impression about something to give a clear image about the certain feeling that they want to express. The formal language for this slang word is *amazing, marvelous, incredible, miraculous*.

4) (83/323/E42/FCT)

Teodoro: “***Nope**. But we’re not people.*”

This utterance was spoken by the character Teodoro when he was talking with his peers. He expressed disapproval of the interlocutor's words. This term *nope* means no. This term includes fresh and creative types of slang words because this term is a popular way to say "no" to somebody, most often used verbally but also typed or texted or utilized in casual situations. This slang word has the function of showing intimacy where the speaker usually uses formal language with strangers during the conversation but prefers to use slang with friends to indicate intimacy or solidarity in their social relationship and to form an intimate atmosphere where the speaker's way to alleviate the relationship among the strangers so that they can reduce social distance and more comfortable. The formal language of this slang word is *of course no, most certainly not*.

5) (87/333/E45/FCT)

Teodoro: “*Yes, Wendy, and compounding that, I am **bananas**!*”

The utterance above is spoken by the character Teodoro towards his close friend. This shows that he is joking lightly towards his interlocutor by saying that he is a lunatic by himself. This utterance is a form of expression that he is joking with the interlocutor. The term *bananas* mean crazy or silly. This term belongs to fresh and creative types of slang words because this term comes creatively to mind from one of the names of fruits and how crazy monkeys are when see bananas. It has the function of initiating relaxed conversation where the speakers who have close relationships with other tends to use certain vocabulary to make the conversation run more relaxed so that they can feel more comfortable and to form an intimate atmosphere where the speaker's way to alleviate the relationship among

the strangers so that they can reduce social distance and more comfortable. The formal language for this term is *insane, ridiculous, outrageous, and irresponsible*.

b. Flippant

Flippant type indicates that the slang is formed by two or more terms in which the term written does not refer to the denotative meaning.

1) (42/77/E8/FCT)

Teodoro: “*Time to **hit those books!***”

This utterance is expressed by the character Teodoro who is sending messages via cell phone with his close friends who are already very familiar. He pointed out a situation where he had to learn immediately. This term has the meaning to study, especially with particular intensity. This term can be misunderstood with the meaning of hitting the books. High school and college students often use this phrase, when telling others that they have to complete some required reading or study for a test. This slang word belongs to the flippant type because it indicates that this slang word is formed by two terms, which are hit and the books. This term has a function to show intimacy, where the speakers usually use formal language with strangers during the conversation but prefer to use slang with friends to indicate intimacy or solidarity in their social relationship. The formal language for this term is *time to learn something, study time*.

2) (67/168/E19/FT)

Teodoro: “*Aw, hell no. She’s a **pain in the ass.***”

This utterance is expressed by the character Teodoro who feels annoyed towards his interlocutor where the interlocutor is his biological older sister. He stated a situation where he felt very upset towards his interlocutor. This term has the meaning of something, someone, or a situation that causes discomfort or frustration. This slang word belongs to the flippant type because it indicates that this slang word is formed by two or more terms, that are pain + in + the ass. This term has a function to humiliate where the speakers tend to express unpleasant or dislike feelings of the speakers towards someone. The formal language for this term is *irritating, aggravating, mischievous, and obnoxious*.

3) (71/204/E22/FT)

Teodoro: “*I’ve been waiting. So, so long. Then I **screw it all up** with a creepy, clingy hug!*”

This utterance is stated by the character Teodoro’s monologue as the main character as well as the main point of view in the storyline of this webtoon. He points out a condition where he feels awry and feels awkward. This term has the meaning of ruin through bungling or stupidity. This term includes flippant type because this slang word is formed by two or more terms, that are screw + it + all + up. It has a function to humiliate where the speakers tend to express unpleasant or dislike feelings of the speakers towards someone or something. The formal language for this term is *failing, mistake, and ruin*.

4) (81/267/E33/FT)

Xochitl: “*When stuff is good, enjoy the hell out of it. But don’t ever say it **dumb-ass.***”

This utterance is spoken by the character Xochitl where the interlocutor is his close person and they already know each other well. He explained a situation where he did not want to be reproached. This term has the meaning of a stupid person. This term includes flippant type because this slang word is formed by two terms, that are dumb + ass. It has a function to humiliate where the speakers tend to express unpleasant or dislike feelings of the speakers towards someone or something. The formal language for this term is *stupid, and unintelligent*.

5) (24/329/E43/FT)

Teodoro: “*She **worked her ass off** to make those songs...*”

This utterance was spoken by the character Teodoro to his sister, who they already knew each other. This shows where Teodoro is trying to convince the other person that try to work hard. This term has the meaning to work, or cause to work, excessively or to the point of exhaustion. This slang word belongs to the flippant type because it indicates that this slang word is formed by two or more terms, which are work + someone + ass + off. It has the function of initiating a relaxed conversation where the speakers who have close relationships with other tends to use certain vocabulary to make the conversation run more relaxed so that they can feel more comfortable. Then the formal language for this term is *work diligently, work harder*.

c. Imitative

Imitative type means that the slang word is derived from Standard English words and uses Standard English words in different meanings or combines two different words.

1) (3/18/E2/IT)

Teodoro: “*If you come here, I’m gonna come here.*”

This utterance is spoken by the character Teodoro where the interlocutor is his close friend and they already know each other well. This term means "going to", it is used to express a future action. This term includes imitative type because this slang word is formed by combining two different words, that are going + to. It has the function of initiating relaxed conversation where the speakers who have close relationships with each other tend to use certain vocabulary to make the conversation run more relaxed so that they can feel more comfortable, to show intimacy where the speakers usually use formal language with strangers during conversation but prefer to use slang with friends to indicate intimacy or solidarity of their social relationship and to form intimate atmosphere where speaker’s way to alleviate the relationship among the strangers so that they can reduce social distance and more comfortable. The formal language for this term is *going to*.

2) (32/52/E6/IT)

Wendy: “*Wah, wah, right back atcha.*”

This utterance is revealed by the character Wendy who sends messages via cell phone with friends who are considered very familiar with her. This term means "at you". This term includes imitative type because this slang word is formed by combining two different words, that are at + you. It has the function of initiating relaxed conversation where the speakers who have close relationships with other tends to use certain vocabulary to make the conversation run more relaxed so that they can feel more comfortable, to show intimacy where the speakers usually use formal language with strangers during conversation but prefer to use slang with friends to indicate intimacy or solidarity of their social relationship and to form intimate atmosphere where speaker’s way to alleviate the relationship among the strangers so that they can reduce social distance and more comfortable. The formal language for this term is *at you*.

3) (51/113/E13/IT)

Teodoro: “*There. Whattya think?*”

This utterance is spoken by the character Teodoro where the interlocutor is his biological elder brother and they are already very familiar. This term means "what do you" which is used when someone asks others about their thoughts, opinions, or desires of something. This term includes imitative type because this slang word is formed by combining two or more different words, that are what + do + you. This slang word has the function of initiating relaxed conversation where the speakers who have close relationships with other tends to use certain vocabulary to make the conversation run more relaxed so that they can feel more comfortable, to show intimacy where the speakers usually use formal

language with strangers during conversation but prefer to use slang with friends to indicate intimacy or solidarity of their social relationship and to form intimate atmosphere where speaker's way to alleviate the relationship among the strangers so that they can reduce social distance and more comfortable. The formal language for this term is *what do you?*

4) (58/126/E15/IT)

Meg: "Yeah! **Gimme one sec.**"

This utterance is expressed by the character Meg when she is texting with someone she already knows intimately. The term **gimme** means "give me" which is used when someone wants something. It is often used by kids in a whiny tone. The term is used by adults it is usually meant to be cute or funny. This term includes imitative type because this slang word is formed by combining two different words, that are want + to. It has the function of initiating a relaxed conversation where the speakers who have a close relationship with other tend to use certain vocabulary to make the conversation run more relaxed so that they can feel more comfortable, to show intimacy where the speakers usually use formal language with strangers during conversation but prefer to use slang with friends to indicate intimacy or solidarity of their social relationship and to form intimate atmosphere where speaker's way to alleviate the relationship among the strangers so that they can reduce social distance and more comfortable. The formal language for this term is *given to me.*

5) (38/311/E41/IT)

Manny: "But there's stuff I **wanna** make right."

This utterance is spoken by the character Manny, where the interlocutor is a younger person, namely his biological younger brother. This term means "want to" which is used when someone wants something or does something. It is often used by kids in a whiny tone. The term is popularly used in verbal communication and written out in texts, online messages, emails, etc. This term includes imitative type because this slang word is formed by combining two different words, that are want + to. This slang word has the function of initiating a relaxed conversation where the speakers who have a close relationship with other tends to use certain vocabulary to make the conversation run more relaxed so that they can feel more comfortable and to show intimacy where the speakers usually use formal language with strangers during the conversation but prefer to use slang with friends to indicate intimacy or solidarity of their social relationship. The formal language for this term is *want to.*

d. Acronym

Acronym type is constructed by the result of the word formed by the first letter of each word in a phrase or made by initials from a group of words or syllables and pronounced as a new word.

1) (10/11/E2/AT)

Teodoro: "Uh...I'm also here to check out **U-Dub** ..."

This utterance is expressed by the character Teodoro, whose interlocutor is his friend and they already know each other. This term has the meaning of the University of Washington. This slang word includes acronym type because it is constructed by the result of the word formed by the first letter in the name of the University of Washington. The letter 'U' means University and 'W' means Washington, is called a "double u" and then pronounced simply as "Dub" and became **U-Dub**. It has a function to address means that the speaker uses this slang word to address the named place. The formal language for this slang word is *University of Washington.*

2) (25/43/E5/AT)

Ta'amu: "**T.G.I.F.**, am I right, T?"

This utterance is spoken by the character Mr. Ta'amu, which is a form of greeting to someone younger. This term has the meaning "Thank Goodness It's Friday". This term is an expression of gratitude that the weekend has finally come or ending of the week. This slang word includes acronym type because it is constructed by the result of the word formed by the first letter of each word in a phrase or made by initials from a group of words or syllables and pronounced as a new word. It has the function of forming an intimate atmosphere where the speaker's way to alleviate the relationship among the strangers so that they can reduce social distance and more comfortable and show intimacy where the speakers usually use formal language with strangers during conversation but prefer to use slang with friends to indicate intimacy or solidarity of their social relationship. The formal language for this slang word is *a nice weekend, it is a relief that tomorrow is a weekend.*

3) (29/48/E6/AT)

Teodoro: "**DK**... *year is still young.*"

This utterance is expressed by the character Teodoro when he is texting with his peers and it can be said that they are very familiar. This term has the meaning "don't know." Most often, people respond with DK when they do not know the answer to a question you just asked them. This term is used to express confused or uncertain people. This acronym many used in messages sent by friends, family, or even co-workers. This term includes acronym type because it is constructed by the result of the word formed by the first letter of each word in a phrase or made by initials from a group of words or syllables and pronounced as a new word. It has the function of initiating a relaxed conversation where the speakers who have close relationships with other tends to use certain vocabulary to make the conversation run more relaxed so that they can feel more comfortable, to show intimacy where the speakers usually use formal language with strangers during conversation but prefer to use slang with friends to indicate intimacy or solidarity of their social relationship and to form intimate atmosphere where speaker's way to alleviate the relationship among the strangers so that they can reduce social distance and more comfortable. The formal language is *I have no idea, I have not the foggiest, I have not a clue, I am clueless, I have no clue, your guess is as good as mine.*

4) (30/49/E6/AT)

Teodoro: "**LOL** *you crack me up.*"

This utterance is expressed by the character Teodoro who is sending messages with his close friends and they already know each other well. This term **LOL** stands for "Laughing Out Loud". It is one of the most popular acronyms for reacting to something funny when texting or messaging online. **LOL** is similar to expressing "hahaha" and communicates that the sender is laughing out loud, or at least laughing in their mind. This term includes acronym type because it is constructed by the result of the word formed by the first letter of each word in a phrase or made by initials from a group of words or syllables and pronounced as a new word. It has the function of initiating a relaxed conversation where the speakers who have close relationships with other tends to use certain vocabulary to make the conversation run more relaxed so that they can feel more comfortable, to show intimacy where the speakers usually use formal language with strangers during conversation but prefer to use slang with friends to indicate intimacy or solidarity of their social relationship and to form intimate atmosphere where speaker's way to alleviate the relationship among the strangers so that they can reduce social distance and more comfortable. The formal language is *amusing or humorous.*

5) (63/150/E18/AT)

Teodoro: "*Hey, Xo. I'm gonna come by for dinner for a few hours. C U.*"

This utterance is expressed by the character Teodoro where he sending messages via cellphone with someone older but they already know each other, namely his biological older sister. The term *CU* has the meaning for "see you". This term is most used in chat or text messages, sent by someone who will meet soon. This term includes acronym type because it is constructed by the result of the word formed by the first letter of each word in a phrase or made by initials from a group of words or syllables and pronounced as a new word. It has the function of initiating relaxed conversation where the speakers who have close relationships with other tends to use certain vocabulary to make the conversation run more relaxed so that they can feel more comfortable, to show intimacy where the speakers usually use formal language with strangers during conversation but prefer to use slang with friends to indicate intimacy or solidarity of their social relationship and to form intimate atmosphere where speaker's way to alleviate the relationship among the strangers so that they can reduce social distance and more comfortable. The formal language is *goodbye, farewell, take care, until we meet again, until next time.*

e. **Clipping**

Clipping type means that a slang word is made by deleting some parts of a longer word to become a shorter form with the same meaning.

1) (15/21/E3/CT)

Caleb: "*Got 'em!*"

This utterance is spoken by the character Caleb when he talks to himself in a situation playing a game. This term is a short or slang way of saying "them". This term is included in clipping type because this term is made by deleting some parts of longer words to become a shorter form in the same meaning, where from "them", "th" is eliminated and becomes "em". It has the function of initiating a relaxed conversation where the speakers who have a close relationship with each other tend to use certain vocabulary to make the conversation run more relaxed so that they can feel more comfortable and to form an intimate atmosphere where the speaker's way to alleviate the relationship among the strangers so that they can reduce social distance and more comfortable. The formal language for this slang word is *them*.

2) (27/46/E6/CT)

Teodoro: "*What's ur favorite class?*"

This utterance is expressed by the character Teodoro sending messages via cell phone with someone who is his close friend and they already know each other well. This term is a short or slang way of saying "your". This term includes clipping type because this term is made by deleting some parts of longer words to become a shorter form in the same meaning, where from "your", "yo" is eliminated and becomes "ur". It has the function of initiating a relaxed conversation where the speakers who have close relationships with other tends to use certain vocabulary to make the conversation run more relaxed so that they can feel more comfortable and to form an intimate atmosphere where the speaker's way to alleviate the relationship among the strangers so that they can reduce social distance and more comfortable. The formal language for this slang word is *your*.

3) (28/47/E6/CT)

Wendy: "*And kind of love my history teacher. Your fave?*"

This utterance is revealed by the character Wendy when she is texting messages with her close friends. This term is a short or slang way of saying "favorite". People use this abbreviation when discussing their favorite foods, movies, bands, books, or other items. This term includes clipping type because this term is made by deleting some parts of longer words to become a shorter form in the same meaning, where "favorite" becomes "fave". It has the

function of initiating a relaxed conversation where the speakers who have a close relationship with each other tend to use certain vocabulary to make the conversation run more relaxed so that they can feel more comfortable and to form an intimate atmosphere where the speaker's way to alleviate the relationship among the strangers so that they can reduce social distance and more comfortable. The formal language for this slang word is *preferred, treasured, or chosen*.

4) (5/322/E42/CT)

Teodoro: "*We should celebrate this, Wendy. Cuz suddenly we're, like, two people who designed something.*"

This utterance is spoken by the character Teodoro where the interlocutor is his peer who is very familiar with him and already knows each other well. This term is a short or slang way of saying "because". This term includes clipping type because this term is made by deleting some parts of longer words to become a shorter form in the same meaning, where "because" becomes "cuz". This slang word has the function of initiating relaxed conversation where the speakers who have close relationships with other tends to use certain vocabulary to make the conversation run more relaxed so that they can feel more comfortable, to show intimacy where the speakers usually use formal language with strangers during conversation but prefer to use slang with friends to indicate intimacy or solidarity of their social relationship and to form intimate atmosphere where speaker's way to alleviate the relationship among the strangers so that they can reduce social distance and more comfortable. The formal language for this slang word is *due to, owing to, as a result, in light of, for the reason that, on account of*.

5) (70/344/E46/CT)

Xochitl: "*I'm not leaving Manny 'til he's good.*"

This utterance is expressed by the character Xochitl, where the interlocutor is someone younger, namely his biological younger brother. This term is a short or slang way of saying "until". This term includes clipping type because this term is made by deleting some parts of the longer word to become a shorter form in the same meaning, where from "until", "un" is eliminated and becomes "til". This slang word has the function of initiating a relaxed conversation where the speakers who have close relationships with other tends to use certain vocabulary to make the conversation run more relaxed so that they can feel more comfortable, to show intimacy where the speakers usually use formal language with strangers during conversation but prefer to use slang with friends to indicate intimacy or solidarity of their social relationship and to form intimate atmosphere where speaker's way to alleviate the relationship among the strangers so that they can reduce social distance and more comfortable. The formal language for this slang word is *before, in advance of, and continuously*.

2. The Application of Formal Language from Slang Words Found in Webtoon Entitled *American Road Trip* in Teaching Vocabulary

The researcher used Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip* as the media in teaching student's vocabulary. Then the researcher finds the material on the syllabus for Senior High School at eleventh grade. Therefore, the researcher makes a lesson plan to apply the formal language from slang words found in Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip* in teaching vocabulary.

| LESSON PLAN | |
|--|--|
| School Level | : Senior high school |
| Subject | : English |
| Class | : XI |
| Topic | : Formal language of slang words/ Vocabulary related to slang word and formal language |
| Time Allocation | : 2 x 45 minutes |
| A. Standard of Competence | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perceiving and practicing the teachings of their own religion. 2. Living and practicing honest, disciplined, polite, caring behavior (mutual cooperation, tolerance, peace), responsible, responsive and proactive in interacting effectively according to the development of children in the environment, family, school, society and the surrounding natural environment, nation, state, regional area and international area. 3. Understanding, applying and analyzing factual, conceptual, procedural and metacognitive knowledge based on curiosity about science, technology, art, culture and humanities with human, national, state and civilization insights related to the causes of phenomena and events and carry out procedural knowledge in certain fields of study according to their talents and interests to solve problems. 4. Processing, reasoning and presenting in the realm of concrete and abstract realms related to the development of what is learned in school independently, acting effective and creative and able to use methods according to scientific rules. | |
| B. Basic Competences | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding the difference social function between slang words and formal language. 2. Understanding the meaning of slang words that found in Webtoon entitled <i>American Road Trip</i>. 3. Understanding the formal language from slang words that found in Webtoon entitled <i>American Road Trip</i>. | |
| C. Indicators | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding the difference social function between slang words and formal language. 2. Identifying the meaning of slang words. 3. Understanding the formal language of slang words. | |
| D. Learning Objectives | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students are able to understand the difference social function between slang words and formal language. 2. Students are able to understand the meaning of slang words. 3. Students are able to understand the formal language from slang words. | |
| E. Teaching Material | |
| <p>Slang words are a unique language found in society, especially among teenagers. Slang is very informal words and expressions that are common in spoken language. In general, the use of slang is very popular and appears at any time and in all languages. They are used in everyday</p> | |

communication, direct contact between communication partners and in dialogue. Slang words are often found in various social media, films, songs, short stories and even comics.

Formal language refers to the language that we commonly used in situations when the speakers are very careful about choice of words, sentence structure and pronunciation. When talking in the educational environment such as forum, the language will be more polite, structured, normative and polite. It means that formal language briefly depends on the situation. Context when someone speaks significantly influence the use of language. The use of formal language is appropriate in the formal situation.

F. Teaching Method

1. Approach: Scientific
2. Teaching Methods: Discussion
3. Strategy: Assignment and discussing

G. Media and Instrument

1. Media: Power Point, Webtoon application or website
2. Instrument: LCD, Laptop, Handphone/Gadget and Internet

H. Teaching Procedure

1. Pre activity
 - Teacher and students pray together.
 - Teacher checks the attendance of students.
 - Teacher introduces the material.
 - Teacher gives ice breaking to make students enjoy the learning process.
2. Main activity
 - a. Observing
 - Teacher explains the definition of slang word and formal language.
 - Teacher introduces and used Webtoon application as teaching and learning medium.
 - Teacher instructs students reading Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip*.
 - Teacher and students read Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip*.
 - b. Questioning
 - Teacher asks students about the slang words that they found in Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip*.
 - Teacher asks students the meaning of slang words that they found in Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip*.
 - Teacher asks students about the difference social function between slang words and formal language.
 - Teacher makes students in class into several groups.
 - Teacher guides student to find the differences social function between slang words and formal language, the meaning of slang words and the formal language from slang words that found in Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip*.
 - c. Exploring
 - The teacher instructs students in groups to find slang words, identify the meaning of slang words that they found in Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip* and identify the formal language from slang words that they found in Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip*.
 - d. Communicating

- After students in each group finish, teachers encourage all the group to share slang words that they found in Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip*.
 - Each group goes in front of class to read slang words that they found in Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip*, the meaning of slang words that they found in Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip* and the formal language from slang words that they found in Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip*.
 - Teacher and students discuss together the correct answer.
- e. Closing
- Teacher gives a conclusion of the material and assignment to the students.
 - Teacher provides reinforcement and closing of learning activities.

I. Assessment

1. Matching the formal language from the slang words below.

| Slang Words | Formal Language |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Wanna | a. Goodbye |
| 2. 24/7 | b. Until |
| 3. Whattya | c. I have no clue |
| 4. Nope | d. Want to |
| 5. Hit the books | e. Excellent |
| 6. C U | f. What do you |
| 7. Till | g. Every time |
| 8. Dope | h. Study |
| 9. DK | i. Have to |
| 10. Hafta | j. Definitely no |

2. Finding the formal language which is appropriate for the following slang words below.
- Buddy* in formal language is.....
 - Lemme* in formal language is.....
 - Gotta* in formal language is.....
 - Urs* in formal language is.....
 - Gotta jet* in formal language is.....
 - Piss off* in formal language is.....
 - Work ass off* in formal language is.....
 - Woulda* in formal language is.....
 - Gimme* in formal language is.....
 - Dunno* in formal language is.....
3. Make a sentence from the formal language that found in the assessment 2.

Keywords

- (1, D), (2, G), (3, F), (4, J), (5, H), (6, A), (7, B), (8, E), (9, C), (10, I).
- Finding the formal language which is appropriate for the following slang words below.
 - Buddy* in formal language is friends/companions/associates/colleagues/ allies/partners.
 - Lemme* in formal language is let me.
 - Gotta* in formal language is have got to.
 - Urs* in formal language is yours.
 - Gotta jet* in formal language is have to go immediately.

- f. *Piss off* in formal language is bothersome/troublesome/disruptive/irritating/inconvenient.
- g. *Work ass off* in formal language is work diligently/work harder/work very hard/hard-working.
- h. *Woulda* in formal language is would have.
- i. *Gimme* in formal language is give me.
- j. *Dunno* in formal language is I have no idea/I have not the foggiest/I have no a clue/I am clueless.

J. Scoring Guideline

$$Final\ Score = \frac{acquisition\ score}{max\ score} \times 100$$

5. Conclusion

After analyzing, the researcher found five types of slang words found in Webtoon *American Road Trip*. There are 370 data of slang words found in Webtoon *American Road Trip*. Then the researcher found that all types of slang words are used in this Webtoon. The most slang words used in this Webtoon are the imitative type which contains 38,4% of 142 words. Then, the researcher found 31,6% of 117 words for the fresh and creative type, 10,8% of 40 words for the clipping type, 10% of 37 words for the flippant type, and 9,2% of 34 words for the acronym type. The result of this research can be applied in teaching vocabulary to students in Senior High School in eleventh grade. The researcher makes a lesson plan of formal language from slang words found in Webtoon entitled *American Road Trip* to apply in teaching vocabulary.

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