

# I-V TURNITINE.docx

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## <sup>15</sup>CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Problems

The role of language in this world is very important and very influential in human development, there are many languages used throughout the world, for example English which is one of the international languages or the language used in international communication. <sup>16</sup>Language is a very important means of spiritual connection in living together. As a term in linguistics, language is defined as a system of changing sound symbols, which are used by members of a society to work together, interact and identify themselves. The opinion of <sup>6</sup>this short paper about language was expressed by Canagarajah & De Costa (2016: 3)

As previously discussed, English is an international language and has been widely <sup>68</sup>used by many people in the world. The largest number of English users is in several large countries such as America and the birthplace of this language is Great Britain. According to Karimah Tauhid (2022: 353) <sup>17</sup>English is a universal language because it is used by most countries in the world as the main language. Apart from that, English is an international language that is important to master or learn. Some countries apply English as a <sup>17</sup>second language that must be mastered. after their country's mother tongue.

In language learning we know that it cannot be separated from linguistics and society, <sup>8</sup> Linguistics is the scientific and systematic study of human language. <sup>9</sup> Linguistics analyzes it as a system for connecting form, meaning, and context and time Vita Lossi et al (2023: 2) there is also a science that studies language by involving society (sociolinguistics). In her book, Maria Georgieva (2014: 4) argues that sociolinguistics <sup>2</sup> explores language in its relationship with society. That is, this is related to the language used for communication between different social groups in different social group situations and in sociolinguistics there is also slang or slang that follows the times or is seasonal. Slang is usually expressed in informal language, and is usually used in everyday language with close relatives, family, friends or certain groups. In this case the language used is also influenced. <sup>45</sup> Slang is a variety of informal language that is usually used to communicate more easily and instantly in social groups, this opinion was expressed by Wahyu Trimastuti (2017: 64) in his journal. There are several types of slang that writers can use, namely <sup>43</sup> fresh and creative, clipping, imitative, flippant and acronym. This sentence explains that slang is used by a group of people as their identity and often eliminates the rules of formal language because it is unique and free from formal language in general.

Novel is a literary work which can be fiction based on the author's work, his imagination or it can also be a true story based on the author's real experience. Currently, novels exist not only as a means of conveying messages, but also as a form of expression. Novels are not only a means of conveying messages, but also a form of expression for a character. Novels based on real stories of

characters or authors are intended to provide stimulation and learning for readers. Finally, it is not only the message that the author gives to readers, but also the stimulation and learning from the character or author in question that provides inspiration, Audry (2022: 34).

In this case, the researcher chooses the great Gatsby novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald, an old novel published April 10, 1925 which is now one of the most popular pieces of literature in the world and has become an inspiration for many writers in the world. The reason this analysis chose this novel is because it tells an interesting romantic adventure, set in the 90s. This story makes a unique impression on today's young generation, and while reading and watching the adaptation of this novel, this analysis found several English slang words that were interesting to research. Of course, this will be a challenge in itself to find and understand the elements of the word slang in the novel. Therefore, researchers are interested in making a research proposal with this title *"Exploration the Use of Slang Words in "The Great Gatsby" Novel Written by F. Scott Fitzgerald"*.

#### **B. Identification of the Problems**

There are two main types of research in the field of Education, namely: descriptive and experimental. The general questions that will be answered in descriptive research are: what, how, or why something happens Nasution (2021: 13). Based on the background presented in the research, the following two problems were identified:



1. The analyze of the use of slang word in the novel is not classified, identified and categorized based on type
2. There is no word clear data regarding to the type of slang word
3. Lack of understanding the meaning of functions used by the characters
4. The meaning of each slang words in the the great Gatsby novel by F. Scoot Fitzgerald is not clear yet
5. Readers still do not know the meaning of the slang word used in the novel The Great Gatsby

### **C. Limitation of the Problem**

Based on the problem identification above, Researcher will limit this research to only analyzing, categorized based on type and also what is the meaning of each slang word in The Great Gatsby Novel Written by F. Scott Fitzgerald”

### **D. Research Questions**

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the researcher can formulate the questions of research as a follow:

1. What kind of slang word that could be found and categorized in the great Gatsby novel?
2. What is the meaning of each slang word in the Great Gatsby novel?

### **E. Purpose of the Research**

The purpose of this research is to find out what kind of slang word is used and its meaning in “The Great Gatsby” Novel Written by F. Scott Fitzgerald”

### **F. Significances of the Research**

Based on the purpose of the research, the significances of the research can be stated as follow:

#### **1. For Reader**

This research could tell a reader about several slang word and each means which very useful for increasing the knowledge.

#### **2. For Researcher**

The benefits of this research for researchers can contribute adding new knowledge, informing theories, and new perspectives.

#### **3. For Institution**

Supports academic programs by providing insights into slang word studies and enriching literary and linguistic education.

### **G. Definition of the Key Terms**

#### **a. Definition of Slang word**

According to Habibiloyevna (2021: 83) Slang is a kind of use of words that are not standard in a language and sometimes the creation of new words derived from other languages. From this it can be concluded that slang is a word created by a group of people using their habits and using their own language and culture and is usually not a formal word.

**b. Definition of novel**

According to Tarigan (in Pradanti et al. 2022: 2), a novel is a story that has a long plot in a book which is an imaginative story in the lives of the characters in the story. The elements that build a novel consist of two conventional elements, namely intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements.

**c. The Great Gatsby Novel**

Argopuro (2025: 2) state that <sup>55</sup> The Great Gatsby novel F. Scott Fitzgerald's work is one of the works of American literature that remains relevant throughout time. Published in 1925, the novel depicts American life during the Jazz Age, a period marked by luxury, social change, and a clash between traditional moral values and modern materialism.

## 47 CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Review of the Related Theories

##### 1. Definition of Slang Words

According to research conducted by Guzel et al (2017: 75), slang word is a type of speech variety. Speech variety, or language variety, refers to any distinguishable form of speech used by a speaker or group of speakers. This means that slang is informal language used by speakers or social groups or certain associations for internal communication so that it is not easy to understand.

Immelia et al (2022: 1) adds that there are two types of language; formal and informal language. Slang is a type of informal language consisting of words or phrases used by the younger generation to show that they are members of a particular community. This means that it further strengthens the opinion above which explains that slang is an informal word that is usually used by certain associations or groups.

The formation of slang can vary depending on the environment, language style and a person's daily life, as well as several other factors that support the formation of a new language style. Slang is a characteristic of the oral and informal side of human interaction, and slang words are limited to their social status, culture and geographical distribution. Changes in human life over time have also greatly influenced the use of new and

innovative languages which can influence the linguistics of the language itself. Sufi et al (2021:1).

Slang words appear because there is a style or influence from the speaker's environment that gives rise to slang. Slang can appear in many languages anywhere in the world and the use of slang is one of the language variations in communicating Joko and Pradana (2023: 31).

From these definitions, the author realizes that each linguist has a different view regarding the meaning of slang. However, the author can assume that slang is informal language used by people at every level of life, so it tends to be concluded that slang is non-formal or casual language that is communicated in a language that quickly changes the vocabulary and slang that is created, used, by individuals, especially the younger generation in a particular association. And the formation of slang can be influenced by several factors in everyday life, for example there are socio-cultural factors, the environment and the language commonly used in life, which of course with the factors above will allow the creation of slang or new slang, slang words.

## 2. Kinds of Slang Words

Based on Nadiyah and Irwin (2024: 381) There are 5 types of slang, namely:

#### a. Fresh and Creative

Based on Nadiyah and Irwin (2024: 381) the characteristics of Fresh and Creative slang are that the slang has new vocabulary, here are some examples:

- a) *Fresh: American slang means something nice, attractive, or stylish*
- b) *Slay - Used to describe someone who does something extremely well or extraordinarily*
- c) *Big deal: American slang meaning something interesting is going to happen*

#### b. Imitative

Based on Nadiyah and Irwin (2024: 381) characteristics of imitative slang means words that come from copying English words in a different meaning, usually referring to words or phrases that imitate sounds or actions, for example:

- a) *Wanna : comes from the expression "want to"*
- b) *Gotta : comes from the expression "going to"*
- c) *Ain't : comes from the expression "am not"*

#### c. Flippant

Based on Nadiyah and Irwin (2024: 381), flippant is a type of slang used to refer to impolite behavior, often characterized by a lack of seriousness or consideration when speaking. As an example:

- a) *Holy shit*: is an expression of someone's surprise, combining the words "holy" and "shit" which create different meanings.
- b) *Ghosting*: used for people who cut off communication without any explanation
- c) *Spill the tea*: usually used to ask someone to spread certain gossip.

#### d. Clipping

Based on Nadiyah and Irwin (2024: 381), clipping is a slang characteristic where several words have been deleted but still have the same meaning as the original word, for example:

- a) *Phone*: shortened from word "telephone"
- b) *Photo*: shortened from word "photograph"
- c) *Flu*: shortened from word "influenza"

#### e. Acronym

Based on Nadiyah et al (2024: 381), characteristic of slang Acronyms are formed from the beginning of each word in a phrase or made from a group of words or syllables and pronounced as a new word, for example:

- a) *LOL*: an abbreviation of the word "laugh out loud"
- b) *ATM*: an abbreviation of the word "automated teller machine"
- c) *FYI*: an abbreviation of the word "for your information"

The researcher focuses only on three types, because after analysis, the author found that most of the slang in "The Great Gatsby" falls into the categories of fresh and creative slang, impudent slang, imitative

slang. This slang reflects the luxurious lifestyle, nonchalant attitude and spirit of the Jazz era.

### 3. Function of Slang words

The function of slang according to Patridge (in Martinus 2018:61):

- a) Used for joking: Slang can be used to create humor, add a playful tone, and make conversations lighter.
- b) Be different from other people: Slang allows individuals to express their individuality and differentiate themselves from the mainstream.
- c) For beauty: Although subjective, some people may find certain slang terms enjoyable or evocative.
- d) Attract attention: Using unique or unusual slang can make someone stand out and draw attention to themselves.
- e) Avoid clichés: Slang can offer fresh and original ways to express ideas, avoiding the use of redundant and predictable phrases.
- f) Shorten: Slang often provides a shorter and more efficient way to express ideas.
- g) To enrich the language: Slang adds vitality and color to the language, making it more dynamic and interesting.
- h) To condense and provide a concrete picture: Some slang expressions can clearly and concisely describe complex situations or emotions.
- i) Speaking and writing: Slang is an integral part of everyday conversation and writing, influencing the way we communicate.



- j) To facilitate social relations: Slang can foster a sense of belonging and connectedness in a group.
- k) For friendliness and intimacy: Slang can create a more relaxed and informal conversation atmosphere.
- l) To indicate group members: Slang can act as a marker of group identity, helping to differentiate members of a particular group from others.
- m) To show group differences: Slang can differentiate one group from another, giving rise to a sense of exclusivity.
- n) For confidentiality: Slang can be used to communicate in a way that is not easily understood by outsiders.

From this we can conclude that there are many functions of slang and its meaning can depend on who uses it and where it is used, because the use of slang in a group is commonplace and can vary according to where they live.

#### 4. Defintion of Novel

<sup>12</sup> One of the literary works that has many similarities with the facts that exist in the real world is the novel. According to Harun et al (2022: 467), the content of a novel can certainly be <sup>12</sup> inspired by the real world dreamed of by the author. The experiences and environment that occur around the author are a source of inspiration in writing the creative process of making a novel. The author processes social reality in a work of fiction. The novel is identified as a literary or fictional work that presents a story about an event and a setting that is arranged carefully and coherently. The content of the

novel has a beautiful and useful function so that the novel is not only artistic but also artistically finds human values.

## 5. Characteristics of Novel

According to Nuraeni et al (2024:331), novels have their own characteristics compared to other literary works, for example in terms of the number of words or sentences that exceed 35,000 words, novels have a larger space, are more detailed and detailed, the shortest time used to read a novel is at least 2 hours, and novels have a minimum of 100 pages.

According to Nuraeni et al (2024:331), there are two elements that build a novel, namely intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements such as the plot or plot of the story, characters or characterization, theme, setting, atmosphere of the story, and point of view of the story. While extrinsic elements are elements that come from outside the literary work that influence a literary work such as the author's biography, the author's psychology, the state of society around the author, and others, which help build the story.

## 6. <sup>26</sup> The Great Gatsby Novel Written by F. Scott Fitzgerald

According to Nurjanah (2021: 2), <sup>72</sup> The Great Gatsby is F. Scott Fitzgerald's most famous work published on April 10, 1925. This novel only became famous after Fitzgerald died. The Great Gatsby made Fitzgerald one of the best American novelists of all time. This novel is told by Nick Carraway who is the narrator. The main conflict in this novel is Gatsby's way of getting his wealth, pursuing love, and taking revenge.

The Great Gatsby novel tells the tragic romance story of Gatsby with Nick Carraway as the third person and narrator of the story. This novel presents a classic nuance of the 19th century and still shows the golden age of America which gives a luxurious impression like Americans at that time.

## 7. Synopsis of The Great Gatsby Novel

The Great Gatsby is set on Long Island, New York, in the summer of 1922, an era of luxury and decadence known as the Jazz Age. The story is narrated by Nick Carraway, a young Midwesterner who moves to West Egg, a newly wealthy area filled with the nouveau riche. Nick's neighbor is Jay Gatsby, a mysterious millionaire known for his lavish parties every weekend. Nick soon learns that Gatsby throws these parties in hopes of impressing Daisy Buchanan, Nick's cousin who lives across the bay in East Egg, a neighborhood of the old elite. Daisy is married to Tom Buchanan, a wealthy and powerful but abusive man who philanders.

Nick eventually brokers a reunion between Gatsby and Daisy after years of separation. Gatsby, who has built his fortune around reuniting with Daisy, tries hard to undo the past and convince Daisy to leave Tom. As time passes, Gatsby's mysterious past is revealed, including the questionable source of his wealth and his connections to the criminal underworld. Tensions rise as Gatsby confronts Tom, who reveals the truth about Gatsby's wealth and shatters Daisy's illusions about the past. Tragedy inevitably ensues when Daisy accidentally hits Myrtle Wilson, Tom's mistress, with Gatsby's car. Gatsby takes the blame to protect Daisy. However, Myrtle's

devastated and misunderstood husband, George Wilson, later seeks out and kills Gatsby before committing suicide.

In the end, Gatsby, who had pursued his dreams so tenaciously, dies alone and without many people to care for him. Nick, who witnessed Gatsby's ambition, love, and tragedy, reflects on the distorted American Dream and the moral failures of the society of his time. He realizes that Gatsby, despite his shortcomings, had a genuine vision and hope, even though he ultimately fell victim to his past and the cruelties of the rich.

## **B. Review of Related Findings**

Several studies have explored the analysis of slang words, providing valuable insight into an ever-evolving aspect of the language. The following are details of three relevant studies: Analysis of Slang Words on Twitter: Gender Perspective (Riau Islamic University Repository, 2022) by Siti Swita Chairiyah. This research investigates the use of slang words on Twitter, with a focus on potential gender variations. Chairiyah examines how men and women may differ in their use of slang. Although this research acknowledges the difficulty in defining slang with certainty, it explores how slang functions in online communication, particularly on platforms such as Twitter. Understanding gendered use of slang can open the door to exploring social dynamics and group identities in online communities.

The second study is entitled Analysis of English Slang Words Used by Cinta Laura on Instagram (Raden Intan Repository, 2022) by Mahera Ayu Al Hafidh. Hafidh's study specifically analyzes the use of English slang words by

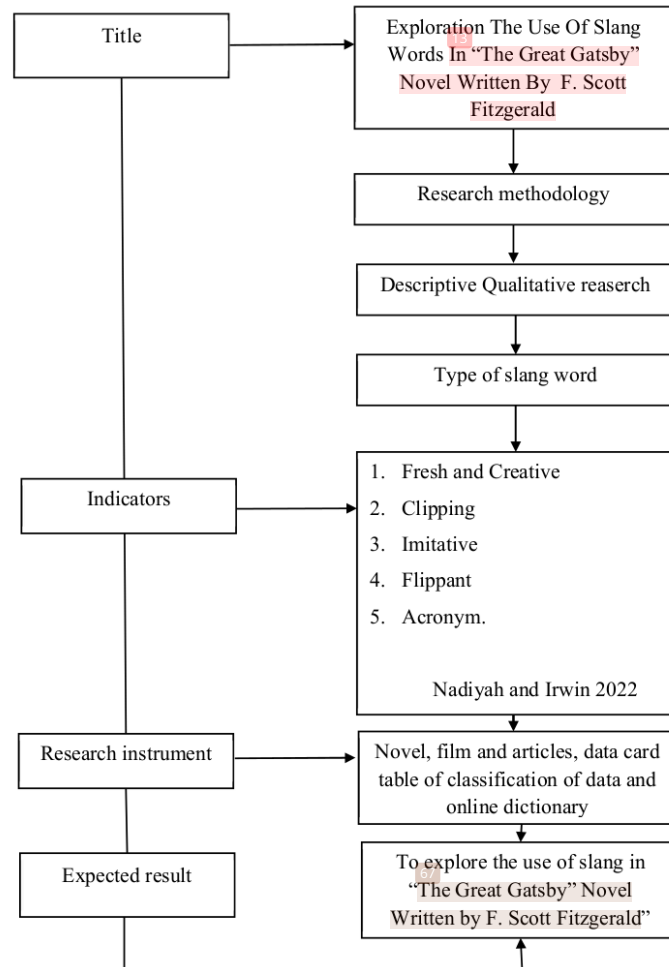
Indonesian celebrity Cinta Laura on her Instagram account. This research identifies the various slang terms used by Laura and explores the potential reasons behind her choices. This analysis can contribute to the understanding of how celebrities influence language trends, especially among their fans and followers. This may also highlight the growing influence of social media platforms in shaping the use of slang.

And the last one is entitled *An Analysis of Slang Terms In The "Deadpool" Movie* (Hafni Ayu Dewi Manurung and friends, 2020). This research aims to investigate the types of slang and find out the function of the slang used in the film "Deadpool". The research results show that there are 5 types of slang used in the film "Deadpool". They are fresh and creative, brash, imitative, acronymic and clipped. Imitative words dominate the types of slang words used in the Deadpool film. The function of slang that has the highest frequency found in this film is to embarrass.

All the studies mentioned, including the study "Exploring the Use of Slang Words in *The Great Gatsby* written by f. Scott Fitzgerald," has almost the same common thread, namely the analysis of slang in a particular context. Chairiyah's work examines slang on Twitter through a gender lens, while Al Hafidh focuses on the slang used by a celebrity on Instagram, exploring its potential impact on her followers. The study of the film "Deadpool" analyzes slang in certain films, categorizes its types, and explores its function. Likewise, this research investigates slang in the specific literary context of a novel entitled *The Great Gatsby*. Therefore, each study recognizes the importance of context

in understanding slang, realizing that its meaning and function may vary depending on the platform (Twitter, Instagram, film, novel), speaker or writer (everyday users, celebrities, fictional characters), and the intended audience. Although the specific slang terms and research questions may differ, all of this research contributes to a broader understanding of how slang functions in communication and its role in shaping social dynamics, identity, and even literary characterization.

### C. Conceptual Framework



Based on the conceptual framework above, the researcher explains that the title of this research is Exploration of the Use of Slang Words in the Novel "The Great Gatsby" by F. Scott Fitzgerald. This research uses a descriptive research design. The research was conducted using an instrument in the form of a questionnaire. The results of this research are to find out the slang words in the novel and find out their meaning.



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter the researcher explains several things related to this research. Namely research design, time and location, data sample, research procedures, research instruments, data collection technique, and data analysis technique.

#### A. Research Design

The researcher use descriptive as research design and qualitative as approach. As stated by Fiantika et al., (2022: 2), qualitative research is a type of research that does not use statistics in its findings and emphasizes how the researcher understand and then interpret data, interactions and subject behavior in certain situations according to it. Therefore, the researcher believes that the qualitative descriptive method is very suitable. Because, in this research the researcher will identify slang words and then interpret them.

Apart from that, Masyati et al., (2022: 3), also emphasize that descriptive qualitative research aims to describe, depict, explain, explain and answer in more detail the problems you want to research by studying individuals, groups or events as closely as possible. Where the research results are expressed in the form of words or statements that correspond to the actual situation. The researcher understands the meaning that in this research a quantitative approach is not suitable because it cannot answer the research questions. This shows that

a qualitative approach is more appropriate for capturing the meaning of slang words, which cannot be captured with quantitative data analysis.

#### **B. Location and Time**

This research will be carried out in several locations, including the Indragiri Hilir Regency Regional Library and the UNISI Tembilahan Library. This decision was taken by considering the research focus on theories aimed at interpreting data. Apart from that, the researcher's residence will also be used as a research location, because researchers can access various data sources from the internet such as Google Books, Google Scholar, and Adobe to read novels and books in digital format. This research was conducted on a novel entitled *Great Gatsby*. Held on January 20, 2025.

#### **C. Data Sample**

In this research, researcher use the *The Great Gatsby* novel as the research object. As explained by Abdussamad (2022: 79), it refers to a group of subjects or objects that are included in the research topic area and meet certain criteria regarding the individuals who are the focus of the research unit or analysis being studied. Therefore, it can be concluded that all aspects of the novel such as characters, themes, settings, plot, personality types, slang, descriptions of character backgrounds, important scenes, or leadership are a collection of samples that form the population.

According to Abdussamad (2022: 129), "the sample in research is a small portion of the population members selected through certain procedures to

represent the population in a representative manner." In this research, the researcher chose one element of the novel, namely slang words, then chose three types of slang words, namely (1) fresh and creative slang, (2) flippant slang, (3) imitative slang.

#### D. Research Procedure

In this research, the researcher believes that this part should not be taken lightly, so they must look for theories that discuss research procedures in order to obtain more optimal results. Based on Sukardi et al (2021: 204), the steps in the qualitative descriptive research process are as follows:

- a) Identify significant problems to be solved through qualitative descriptive methods
- b) Limit and formulate problems clearly
- c) Determine the objectives and benefits of research
- d) Conduct literature studies related to these problems
- e) Determine the framework of thinking and research questions
- f) Designing research methods to be used, including determining population, sample, sampling techniques, determining data collection instruments, data analysis and data interpretation.
- g) Collect, organize and analyze data using relevant qualitative research techniques
- h) Create research reports.

### E. Research Instrument

Apart from using scientific sources such as novel, film and articles sourced from journals, online dictionary, table of classification data, data card and the researcher themselves are one of the instruments used in research.

### F. Data Collection Techniques

Lestari (2022: 179) states that "The data collection technique used in research like this is by reading, marking and classifying data related to the research object." Therefore, researchers used the following steps:

- a) Reading comprehension involves recording directly from the novel to the data card without making any changes.
- b) Interpreting language use based on a stylistic approach.
- c) Explain the data obtained from the steps above.

### G. Data Analysis Techniques

<sup>20</sup> In this research the author uses analytical techniques, content analysis techniques according to the opinion of Lestari, et al (2022: 4), is a method in qualitative research that is used to systematically analyze text, images or other media <sup>75</sup> with the aim of exploring the meaning, patterns, themes or social structures contained therein. From the opinion above, the author believes that the use of content analysis techniques can be used to analyze image text or other media, in this case related to the research that the author made with several steps which the author has adapted to the opinion above, namely as follows:

- a) Reading and describing texts, where the author reads the novel and describes the slang he finds
- b) Categorize the words obtained, then categorize the slang obtained according to the type of slang used.
- c) Analyze and interpret the data, and in the final stage the author looks for deeper meanings from the slang that has been obtained, so that the data can be used to answer research questions.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA PRESENTATION AND RESEARCH FINDINGS

In this chapter, all the findings of the research on slang words found in *The Great Gatsby* the novel are presented and of course adjusted to the theory of Nadiyah (2024), namely fresh and creative, clipping, imitative, flippant and acronym. And in this part divided into two parts, namely the first part of the data presentation and the second part of the research results. The first part presents a descriptive analysis which includes the results of the analysis of *The Great Gatsby* novel, the second part presents the results of the research.

#### A. Data Presentation

In analyzing this data, researcher used techniques from Lestari (2022) including reading and explaining, where the author is required to read and describe the slang language obtained. then categorize the words obtained according to the type of slang used. the final stage the author seeks a deeper meaning from the slang language that has been obtained, so that the data can be used to answer research questions.

The slang words in the novel are of course classified based on the type and use in the dialogue in the novel, there are 80 slang words and are identified based on 5 types, namely: fresh and creative, clipping, imitative, flippant and Acronym. Here are the details.

Table VII. Data Presentations in *The Great Gatsby* Novel

No	Type of slang	Frequency
1	Fresh and creative	25
2	Clipping	18
3	Imitative	10
4	Flippant	27
5	Acronym	0
Total		80

From table above, various types of slang are found that are the focus of the researcher, including fresh and creative slang, namely 31.25%, clipping 22.50%, imitative 12.50%, flippant 33.75%, acronymy 0%, And from this calculation it can be seen that flippant slang is the most dominant type of slang and is followed by fresh and creative and clipping.

### a. Fresh and Creative

The characteristics of Fresh and Creative slang are the types whose slang has a new vocabulary, clever imagination, informal variations and can be current words or even old words that people don't know yet (nadiyah, 2022).

**Table VI.II. Fresh and creative**

No.	Source Data	Slang Words	Meaning
1.	<p><i>"Ed Legros and James B. ("Rot-Gut.") Ferret and the De Jongs and Ernest Lilly."</i></p> <p><b>Page 51, Line 20</b></p>	Rot-gut	<p>Refers to low quality alcoholic beverages, slang, "Rot-Gut" is used as a nickname for someone named James B. Parret ("James B. ("rot-gut") Parret") is a slang term referring to an alcoholic beverage that is of low quality, dangerous, or even unpleasant to drink. Its use as a nickname and to indicate the person's reputation is a common slang term used by the upper class at that time, precisely in the 1920s in the novel The Great Gatsby</p>



2.	<p><i>"I'm the <b><u>Sheik</u></b> of Arabi...."</i></p> <p><b>Page 65, Line 13</b></p>	Sheik	Means Leader or chieftain, Used in the lyrics of the song "I'm the Sheik of Araby."Although "sheik" (or "sheikh") is an Arabic word meaning leader or chieftain, the popularity of the song and its use in an exotic romantic context in the 1920s may have given it the feel of popular slang or cultural term of the time. It refers to the romanticized image of the mysterious and attractive Arab man.
3.	<p><i>"I liked that man — what was his name? — with the sort of <b><u>blue nose</u></b>."</i></p> <p><b>Page 89, Line 20</b></p>	Blue nose	Means a stiff person, in "blue nose" slang, Daisy is used to refer to a man, which historically refers to a very strict, moralistic, or puritanical person, especially when it comes to alcohol. In Gatsby's lavish parties, this slang is often used by upper-class women.
4.	<p><i>"Do you mind if I eat with some people over here?" he said.</i></p> <p><i>"A fellow's getting</i></p>	Funny stuff	Referring to something funny or inappropriate, in slang, the phrase "funny stuff" is used by Tom to refer to something someone says. The phrase informally refers

	<p><i>off some <u>funny stuff</u>.</i></p> <p><b>Page 89, Line 32</b></p>		<p>to things that are funny, odd, or inappropriate, and in this context is used for something that is funny but not serious.</p>
5.	<p><i>"It's a <u>swell</u> suite,"</i>  <i>whispered Jordan</i>  <i>respectfully,..."</i></p> <p><b>Page 107, Line 5</b></p>	Swell	<p>Means very good or great, in slang, the word "swell" is used by Jordan and this word was very popular in the 1920s meaning "very good" "great" or "fantastic" and this is one of the classic examples of slang from that era.</p>
6.	<p><i>"You make it ten</i>  <i>times worse by</i>  <i><u>crabbing</u> about it."</i></p> <p><b>Page 107, Line 12</b></p>	Crabbing	<p>Means complaining or grumbling. In the slang "crabbing" used by Tom, the word uttered by Tom means complaining or grumbling about something in accordance with Tom's state of being upset because of Gatsby's actions in the novel.</p>
7.	<p><i>"He's a <u>bootlegger</u>,"</i>  <i>said the young</i>  <i>ladies..."</i></p> <p><b>Page 50, Line 4</b></p>	Bootlegger	<p>Means a person who makes, transports and sells alcohol, in slang, the word "Bootlegger" is used by young women to refer to Gatsby as someone who sells, transports, and buys alcoholic beverages illegally.</p>

8.	<p><sup>18</sup> just as Tom came back, preceding four <u>gin rickeys</u> that clicked full of ice.</p> <p>Page 99, Line 14</p>	Gin rickeys	Means cocktail made from gin, orange juice and soda water, <sup>20</sup> in slang, the term "Gin rickeys" is used to refer to the drink that Tom brought. "Gin rickeys" is the name of a cocktail made of gin, lime juice, and soda water, where the consumption of this cocktail is often done secretly and is used as slang as a code.
9.	<p><sup>1</sup> "I found out what your <u>'drug-stores'</u> were."</p> <p>Page 113, Line 19</p>	Drug-store	Means illegal alcohol sales, in slang, "Drug-store" although literally means "drug store" but in this context refers to Gatsby's business (illegal alcohol sales) which is Gatsby's side business.
10.	<p>"He came to us <u>dead broke</u>."</p> <p>Page 113, Line 29</p>	Dead broke	Means bankrupt, in slang, "Dead broke" means "very broke" or "very poor" and this word also emphasizes a very extreme situation.
11.	<p><sup>1</sup> — "she ran out there an' the one comin' from N'york <u>knock right into her</u>..."</p>	Knock right into her	Means harsh direct impact, in slang, "Knock right into her" although "knock right" is not pure slang, the addition of "right" makes it slang in the context of a car accident, which

	<b>Page 118, Line 26</b>		means emphasizing the direct impact of the accident very strongly.
12.	<p><i>I saw the <u>wad</u> of <u>muscle</u> back of his shoulder tighten under his coat.</i></p> <p><b>Page 119, Line 10</b></p>	Wad of muscle	Means large or taut muscles, In the slang "Wad of muscle" the word "wad" usually refers to a lump of something, and its use here is to informally describe or describe a toned muscle mass and emphasize its size.
13.	<p><i>that made it look as if I was some kind of cheap <u>sharper</u></i></p> <p><b>Page 129, Line 24</b></p>	Sharper	Mean a clever con artist, in "Sharper" slang, the term sharper in this era refers to a person who is an expert at cheating or lie, especially in business or card games.
14.	<p><i>"They're a <u>rotten</u> crowd."</i></p> <p><b>Page 131, Line 19</b></p>	Rotten crowd	Means an immoral person, in this slang, "Rotten crowd" is used by the author to refer to people who are immoral, evil, or worthless.
15.	<p><i>I cannot come down now as <u>I am tied up</u> in some very important business and cannot get</i></p>	Tied up	Means very busy person, in this slang, "Tied Up" is a phrase that means to be so busy or unavailable that we cannot attend an event because of other commitments or business. Used by Meyer Wolfshiem.

	<p><i>mixed up in this thing now.</i></p> <p><b>Page 141, Line 20</b></p>		
16.	<p><i>I hardly know where I am when I hear about a thing like this and am completely <b>knocked down and out.</b></i></p> <p><b>Page 141, Line 24</b></p>	Knocked down and out	Means a very shocked or helpless person, in slang this “Knocked down and out” meaning shocked, hit or emotionally helpless, is used by Mayer Wolfshiem
17.	<p><i>They got a circular from New York <u>giving 'em the numbers</u> just five minutes before.</i></p> <p><b>Page 142, Line 12</b></p>	Giving 'em the numbers	Means giving secret information or codes, in this slang “Giving 'em the numbers” in this context the whole slang word refers to giving information or secret codes (serial numbers) to authorities.
18.	<p><i>He was so <u>hard up</u> he had to keep on</i></p>	Hard up	Means a poor or in dire need of money, in this slang, “Hard up”, this phrase is slang

	<p>wearing his uniform because he couldn't buy some regular clothes.</p> <p><b>Page 146., Line 5</b></p>		<p>meaning in dire need of money, in financial trouble, or poor.</p>
19.	<p>. First time I saw him was when he come into <u>Winebrenner's</u> <u>poolroom</u> at Forty- third Street and asked for a job.</p> <p><b>Page 146, Line 7</b></p>	Pool room	<p>Means a place of entertainment, In this slang, "poolroom" although now has become a common term, but at that time "poolroom" was often used to refer to a place of entertainment that might have negative connotations such as a gambling place or a drinking place. Used by Meyer Wolfshiem</p>
20.	<p>"I raised him up out of nothing, right out of the gutter..."</p> <p><b>Page 146, Line 14</b></p>	Gutter	<p>Referring to extreme poverty, in this slang, "Gutter" in this context refers to conditions of extreme poverty, social degradation, or a very bad street life.</p>
21.	<p>"We were so <u>thick</u> like that in everything."</p>	Thick	<p>Means a very close or intimate, in slang, "thick" means very close or intimate. It is often used to describe a strong bond of</p>

	<b>Page 146, Line 19</b>		friendship or partnership, where people support each other and spend time together.
22.	<p><i>“What if I did tell him? That <u>fellow</u> <u>had it coming to him</u>...”</i></p> <p><b>Page 153, Line 6</b></p>	Had it come to him	Means a victim, in this slang, “Had it come to him” is used by tom to mean that someone deserved what happened to him, usually something bad, as a result of his actions. This phrase shows an attitude of no remorse and a belief that the victim is responsible for his fate.
23.	<p><i>I think he'd <u>tanked up</u> a good deal at luncheon,</i></p> <p><b>Page 20, Line 13</b></p>	Tanked up	Means a drinking a lot of alcohol or getting drunk, in this slang, “Tanked up” is an informal term meaning “to drink a lot of alcohol” or “to be drunk.” While it may not be considered “hard” slang, the informal use and reference to being drunk make it closer to the strong slang of the time.
24.	<p><i>I was on my way to get <u>roaring drunk</u> from sheer embarrassment when Jordan Baker came out</i></p>	Roaring drunk	Means a desire to get very drunk, in this slang, “roaring drunk” is used by the narrator to describe his desire to get very drunk because of shame. The words “roaring drunk” are used here as an informal and dramatic enhancer to describe the level of

	<b>Page 34, Line 31</b>		drunkenness. The use of “roaring drunk” with adjectives like “badly drunk” is a form of slang that emphasizes the situation in an informal way.
25.	<b><u>“Highballs?”</u></b> asked <i>the head waiter.</i>  <b>Page 58, Line 1</b>	High balls?	Means a question to order a drink in this slang, "High balls?" is used by a waiter as a question to order a drink. A "highball" is a slang term for a mixed drink consisting of a strong drink (usually whiskey or brandy) and a larger non-alcoholic drink (such as soda water or ginger ale), served over ice in a tall glass.

Fresh and creative slang is a dynamic linguistic device that enriches literary texts by introducing linguistic innovations, cultural nuances, and original characters. In a dataset of 80 forms of slang analyzed from novels, its use plays a significant role in creating atmosphere, reflecting social identities, and strengthening narrative expression. For example, the use of original and creative slang such as “Sheik” (in the context of a popular song) or “Rot-gut” transforms a simple description of a character or phenomenon into a vivid and sometimes unexpected picture, allowing the reader to more accurately understand the informal atmosphere.



Similarly, expressions such as “hell note” or “waking up” demonstrate a new way of thinking or unique expression, combining standard language with the spontaneity of everyday conversation.

In addition to reproducing spoken language, fresh and creative slang often addresses the emotional and psychological states of characters in new and imaginative ways. Phrases like “roaring drunk” or “dead broke” convey strong feelings, such as being completely drunk or completely broke, through unusual but highly descriptive word combinations. These figurative expressions offer insight into the inner world of characters, conveying emotions such as anger, annoyance, and disbelief in new ways. The original and creative use of slang to express such deep feelings suggests that the author deliberately chose this linguistic method to heighten emotional resonance and invite readers to better understand the unique nuances of the characters and situations.

Finally, many of the original and creative slang forms in the dataset offer nuances that suggest personal identity, subculture, and innovative perspectives. Phrases such as the inventive use of the term “drugstore” to refer to an illegal business combine individual privilege with social context. These uses of slang do not simply beautify the language; they also create a sense of realism and genuine social privilege. In conclusion, these 80 original and creative slang forms not only enrich the dialogue and narrative, but also serve as a bridge between standard language and

inventive cultural expressions, allowing social concepts and emotions to seem more concrete and engaging to the reader.

**b. Clipping**

Clipping is a characteristic of slang where some words have been deleted but still have the same meaning as the original word. The deletion of some words in slang expressions is a form of using imagination and an effort to reach a certain point in communication (nadiyah, 2022).

**Table VI.III. Clipping**

No.	Source Data	Slang Words	Meaning
1.	<p>“<u>‘Gratulate me.</u>”</p> <p><i>she muttered.</i></p> <p><b>Page 63, line 23</b></p>	‘Gratulate me	<p>“‘Gratulate me” is a clear example of a shortening of the phrase, "congratulate me" In English, shortening involves removing one or more syllables from a word to form a shorter, more informal version.</p>

			<p>In this case, the prefix "con" has been removed, thus becoming "gratulate." The use of an apostrophe (') at the beginning of a word indicates the absence of a letter and an informal or casual pronunciation. This phenomenon is common in everyday speech or slang, where efficiency and speed of delivery are more important than grammatical formality.</p>
2.	<p><i>"I suppose the automobiles——"</i></p> <p><b><u>Yeah.</u></b></p> <p><b>Page 86, line 18</b></p>	Yeah	<p>" Yeah " <sup>73</sup> is an example of a very common word, an informal abbreviation for "yes." In everyday English, "yeah" is used more often than "yes" in informal conversations.</p> <p>The use of "yes" indicates a more relaxed, friendly, or informal attitude than the more formal or polite "yes." It is often used to indicate agreement, confirmation, or understanding without requiring excessive emphasis. Despite its simplicity, its popularity reflects the speaker's desire to communicate</p>

			more effectively and naturally in informal interactions.
3.	<p><i>"Be <u>ver</u>' nice," said Mr. Sloane,</i></p> <p><b>Page 87, line 7</b></p>	Ver'	<p>"Ver" is the informal form of "very." The use of an apostrophe (') indicates the omission of one letter, reflecting a fast and relaxed pronunciation. It functions as an amplifier, providing a more relaxed feel to everyday conversations. For example, "It's very good" is the same as "It's very good", but in a more informal and colloquial style. This reflects spoken language fluency.</p>
4.	<p><i><u>"Wha"?</u></i></p> <p><b>Page 90, line 13</b></p>	Wha'	<p>"Wha" is an informal, shortened form of the word "What?" This is an example of how, in quick, informal conversation, the endings of words can be dropped for better pronunciation.</p> <p>The use of the apostrophe (') in "Wha'?" clearly shows that the letter "t" has been dropped. This expression is often used to indicate confusion, misunderstanding, or a request for repetition, but in a more casual and</p>

			friendly tone than "What?" It reflects a relaxed and spontaneous style of speech.
5.	<p><i>"We heard you yelling, so I said to <u>Doc</u> Civet here:</i></p> <p><b>Page 90, line 20</b></p>	Doc	<p>"Doc" is a very common abbreviation for the word "Doctor." It begins with the ending of the word (apheresis). Its use creates a more casual and familiar impression. Rather than the formality of "Doctor," calling someone "Doc" indicates a closer or more informal relationship, often used by patients who interact frequently, friends, or even in military contexts. It is a convenient way to refer to a doctor without having to say the entire word.</p>
6.	<p><i>"<u>Nope</u>." After a pause he added</i></p> <p><b>Page 95, line 10</b></p>	Nope	<p>"Nope" is a very common and informal form of the word "no." This is another example of shortening to create a quicker and more relaxed response. "Nope" often has a more casual, less formal, or more assertive or "blunt" tone than the more direct "nope." It is very common in everyday speech and is often used to indicate agreement or disagreement informally.</p>

7.	<p><b><u>Instantly</u></b> killed," repeated Tom, staring.</p> <p><b>Page 118, line 19</b></p>	Ins'antly	<p>"Ins'antly" is a shortened form or informal pronunciation of the word "instantly." Here, the truncation occurs in the middle of the word (syncope) by dropping the letters "t" and "a" (or simply "t" followed by a vowel change), indicated by an apostrophe. This shortening reflects the way "instantly" is often spoken quickly in conversation, where several sounds can be absorbed or combined. This creates a more relaxed impression and phonetic representation of spontaneous spoken language.</p>
8.	<p>said Michaelis "one <b><u>comin'</u></b>, one goin', see?"</p> <p><b>Page 118, line 22</b></p>	Comin'	<p>"Comin'" is a shortened form or informal pronunciation of the word "coming." This is an example of truncation that occurs at the end of a word (apocope), where the "g" in the suffix "-ing" is dropped and replaced with an apostrophe. This phenomenon is very common in colloquial or slang dialects, especially in the United States, for verbs that end in "-ing." This makes for a faster, more</p>

			relaxed pronunciation, reflecting looser articulation.
9.	<p><i>said Michaelis "one comin', one <u>goin'</u> see?"</i></p> <p><b>Page 118, line 26</b></p>	Goin'	<p>Like "comin'," "goin'" is a shortened or informal pronunciation of "going." It is also an example of apocope, with the "g" dropped from the "-ing" ending. Its use indicates a very casual and informal style of speech, common in dialogue and writing, that attempts to imitate spontaneous spoken language and ignores the rules of formal grammar.</p>
10.	<p><i>" she ran out there an' the one comin' from <u>N'york</u> knock right into her..."</i></p> <p><b>Page 118, line 26</b></p>	N'york	<p>"N'york" is an interesting example of phonetic truncation, or an informal pronunciation of "New York." It not only omits parts of the word, but also changes the pronunciation of certain sounds to make it faster and more dialectal. The "e" and "w" in "New" are dropped or quickly merged in "York," resulting in a more condensed sound. Its use often serves to indicate familiarity with the city or to indicate a particular conversational identity</p>

11.	<p><i>"No, but the car passed me down the road, going <u>faster'n</u> forty..."</i></p> <p><b>Page 119, line 1</b></p>	Faster'n	<p>"Faster'n" is a shortened or informal pronunciation of the phrase "faster than." Here, the "than" is condensed into an 'n', and attached directly to the previous word. This is an example where the entire word is dropped or reduced to a single sound that is absorbed into another word, reflecting the speed of speech and verbal efficiency. It gives the impression of a very natural and informal dialogue.</p>
12.	<p><i>They got a circular from New York giving <u>'em</u> the numbers just five minutes before.</i></p> <p><b>Page 142, line 12</b></p>	'em	<p>"Em" is a very common and old truncated form of the word "they." The use of an apostrophe at the beginning indicates that the 'th' has been dropped (apheresis). "Em" is almost exclusively found in spoken or written language that imitates spoken dialogue. It is a very efficient and casual way to refer to a group of people or things without having to say the whole word "they", making it part of slang.</p>



13.	<p><i>"most of these <u>fellas</u> will cheat you every time..."</i></p> <p><b>Page 25, line 26</b></p>	Fellas	<p>"Fellas" is a shortened or truncated form of the word "fellows". The 'ws' ending is often dropped in informal speech. This is a very common and casual form of speech, often used among groups of men to indicate introduction or friendship. It is more casual and less formal than "gentlemen" or "fellows", and often carries a mildly friendly connotation.</p>
14.	<p><i><u>I got</u> to write down a list so I won't forget all the things I got to do."</i></p> <p><b>Page 30, line 21</b></p>	Got to	<p>"Got to" is an informal contraction of the phrase "had to" or "had to," which means "must" or "must." While not a one-word contraction, it is a very common contraction in which the "have" or "have to" is dropped entirely and "got" becomes the compact unit of meaning. In everyday speech, "got to" (often pronounced "got to") is more common than its formal form, which casually indicates a need or obligation.</p>
15.	<p><i>"Did we <u>run outa gas?</u>"</i></p>	Run uota gas	<p>In this phrase, "Run uota gas" is an informal contraction or abbreviation of "out of gas," and "gas" is a common contraction or</p>

	<b>Page 45, line 25</b>		abbreviation of "petrol." This combination is very common in everyday speech to describe a vehicle that has run out of gas. Both contractions indicate the speaker's preference for efficiency and speed in casual communication, reflecting the way people naturally speak.
16.	<i>"Wonder 'ff' tell me where there's a <u>gas'line station</u>?"</i>  <b>Page 46, line 3</b>	Gas'line station	This phrase contains an element of clipping ("gas" for "gasoline") as an informal term for "gasoline station." Similar to "gas" in the previous point, this shortening is used to refer to fuel or a gas station more concisely. The use of an apostrophe indicates the intentional omission of letters to create a casual, colloquial feel.
17.	<i>A <u>caddy</u> retracted his statement,</i>  <b>Page 48, line 11</b>	Caddy	"Caddy" is a shortened form of the word "caddie," which refers to the person who carries a player's golf clubs around the course. This abbreviation is very common and has been accepted as a variant of the original word. This illustrates how the term "cut" can become established in the informal

			vocabulary, indicating a certain familiarity with golf-related terms.
18.	<p><i>“What you want, <u>fella</u>?”</i></p> <p><b>Page 117, line 12</b></p>	Fella	<p>"Fella" is an informal or shortened form of the word "fellow." It is a very common abbreviation in spoken English, especially in the United States, to refer to a man or boy.</p> <p>The use of "fella" has a more relaxed, familiar, and casual feel than "fellow," which can sometimes sound more formal or old-fashioned. "Fella" is often used as a friendly greeting, for example, "How are you, Fella?" or to refer to someone casually, such as "He's a good fella" It indicates a certain level of familiarity or familiarity in the conversation.</p>

Slang clipping are dynamic linguistic devices that enrich literary texts by bringing efficiency to language and authenticity to dialogue. In many novels, their use **plays an important role in** creating **the** atmosphere **of** everyday conversation, reflecting **social** identities, and enriching character expression. For example, the use of slang abbreviations such as "yeah" (from "yes") or "doc" (from "doctor") transforms formal

responses into more direct and intimate interactions, allowing the reader to more accurately sense the dynamics of spoken conversation. Similarly, short forms such as "goin'" (from "going") or "caddy" (from "caddie") illustrate a relaxed and natural speech pattern, connecting formal language with the spontaneous speech we often hear.

In addition to simply reproducing spoken language, slang clipping often involve depictions of unique speech styles and characters. Phrases such as "fella" (from "fellow") or "nope" (from "no") summarize simple responses and greetings, reflecting the character's direct or casual attitude, which is sometimes difficult to express in full words. These linguistic expressions reveal the character's inner world, conveying their quick wit or desire for effective communication. The use of slang fragments to express this depth of speech style suggests that the author deliberately chooses this form of language to enhance the realism of the dialogue and allow the reader to better understand the character's speech habits.

Finally, many short slang forms in the text offer nuances that reflect the social context and pace of life. Expressions such as "N'york" (from "New York") for a place or "run outa gas" (from "out of gas") for a situation combine specific references with concise formulations. The use of these slangs not only beautifies the language; they also create a lively and dynamic atmosphere, reflecting the rhythm of everyday

conversation. In conclusion, short slangs not only enrich the dialogue and narrative, but also serve as a bridge between standard language and simplified cultural expressions, allowing the reader to better understand the texture and rhythm of spoken language in concrete terms.

### c. Imitative

Characteristics of slang <sup>d</sup>Imitative of slang means a word that comes from copying a word in English in a different sense, usually referring to words or phrases that imitate a sound or action, or <sup>d</sup>combining two different words to produce a new word (nadiyah, 2022).

**Table VI.VI. Imitative**

No.	Source Data	Slang Words	Meaning
1.	<p><i>"Here, <u>deares'</u>."</i></p> <p><i>She groped around in a waste-basket_</i></p> <p><b>Page 63, line 27</b></p>	Deares'	"Deares'" is a slang dialect variant, or informal pronunciation, of the word "dearest." Dropping the final "t" and using an apostrophe indicates a very casual, informal way of speaking, or perhaps a particular accent that omits the final consonant. This is a way for

			writers to imitate a more casual, affectionate way of speaking, such as when someone says the word "dearest" softly or quickly in a friendly conversation. It adds a warm, personal touch to the dialogue.
2.	<p><i>"The <u>bles-sed pre-cious</u>! Did mother get powder on your old yellowy hair?"</i></p> <p><b>Page 98, line 23</b></p>	Bles-sed pre-cious	<p>"Bles-sed Pre-cious" is a deliberately exaggerated or exaggerated spelling, meant to imitate a particular sound or tone. In this context, the space or hyphen between syllables ("Bles-sed," "Pre-cious") indicates a slow, exaggerated, or accented pronunciation. It is often used to indicate excessive affection, feigned joy, or even irony. The goal is for the reader to "hear" the intonation and emotion the character is trying to convey, as if the character is worshipping or admiring something/someone in a very dramatic way.</p>

3.	<p><sup>71</sup>  <u>"Yea-ea-ea!"</u> and  <i>finally by a burst of  jazz as the dancing  began.</i></p> <p><b>Page 108, line 15</b></p>	Yea-ea-ea	<p>"Yea-ea-ea!" is a slang form that imitates "Yes!" or "Yay!" The repetition of the vowels ("e" and "a") explicitly imitates the sound of sustained, enthusiastic, joyful, or jubilant cheering. It is a visual representation of what cheering might sound like in real life. Its function is to convey a strong emotional intensity of joy or support, as if the character were clapping heartily.</p>
4.	<p><i>_and when he told  me 141 he was at  <u>Oggsford</u> I knew I  could use him good.</i></p> <p><b>Page 146, line 16</b></p>	Oggsford	<p>"Oggsford" is a mispronunciation or dialectalization of the word "Oxford." It is phonetic slang that imitates speech that may be less cultured, accented, or unclear. In <i>the Great Gatsby</i>, it is used specifically by characters such as Wolfsheim, who does not come from a formal English academic background. The use of this spelling helps the author convey characterization through language, depicting the speaker as</p>

			someone who may not be a perfect native English speaker or who has a regional accent.
5.	<p><i>For a moment I thought he was going to suggest a <u>"gonnegtion."</u></i></p> <p><b>Page 147, line 6</b></p>	Gonnection	<p>"Gonnegtion" is a slang or dialectal pronunciation of the word "connection." Similar to "Oggsford," this spelling is meant to mimic the dialect-influenced, less formal, or even accented way of speaking that is often associated with certain environments (such as criminal or undereducated backgrounds).</p> <p>Replacing the "c" with a "g" and the "t" with a "g" suggests a more relaxed or assertive articulation. This helps to create character and mood, giving the reader a clearer idea of how the character sounds when speaking.</p>
6.	<p><i>He told me I <u>et</u> like a hog once, and I beat him for it."</i></p>	Et	<p>"Et" is a non-standard or dialectal past tense of the verb "eat." The use of this spelling intentionally imitates less formal, rural, or accented language. It</p>



	<p><b>Page 148, line 11</b></p>		<p>is a way for writers to show that the character uttering the word is not using standard or cultured language. "Et" lends authenticity to the dialogue, making the character seem more "real" and true to their social or geographical background, unlike a more formal narrator.</p>
7.	<p><i>I ejaculated an unrestrained</i></p> <p><b><u>"Huh!"</u></b></p> <p><b>Page 144, line 23</b></p>	Huh!	<p>"Huh!" is a form of mimicry slang that imitates an unintentional sound or expression. It is an example of onomatopoeia, meaning that a word imitates the sound it makes. In a conversational context, "Huh!" is used to express sudden disbelief, surprise, or disgust. This non-verbal response is very common in verbal interactions, and writers use it to capture a highly emotional moment without the need for lengthy explanations. This short sound can convey a range of emotions depending on the desired intonation</p>

8.	<p><i>"We're getting <u>sickantired</u> of it. When I say he's in Chicago,-</i></p> <p><b>Page 145, line 24</b></p>	Sickantired	<p>"Sickantired" is a compound, accentuated, or exaggerated form of the common expression "sick and tired." This usage imitates a rapid, prolonged pronunciation, or strong emphasis, to indicate extreme boredom or irritation. By combining the words "sick," "and," and "tired" into one word spoken without a pause, the speaker emphasizes that their level of boredom is far beyond normal tiredness. It is an expressive way of indicating that they are "sick and tired" to the point of exhaustion.</p>
9.	<p><i>"At first I <u>din'notice</u> we'd stopped."</i></p> <p><b>Page 45, line 32</b></p>	Din' notice	<p>"Din' notice" is an example of dialect slang or an informal pronunciation of the expression "don't notice." The omission of the "t" in "don't" and the "o" in "notice" marked with an apostrophe reflect a relaxed, rapid manner of speaking. This imitates a speech pattern that may be common in</p>

			certain circles or accents, where words tend to be shortened for communicative efficiency, rather than out of grammatical ignorance.
10.	-and <u>if we'd of</u> raised the blinds we'd of seen daylight."	If we'd of	"If we'd of" is an example of slang or colloquial pronunciation of the grammatically correct phrase "if we had" (as in "if we had known" or "if we had gone"). The use of "of" instead of "had" or "had" after the contraction ('d) is a common grammatical error in everyday speech or in some dialects. Writers imitate this speech pattern to give a sense of authenticity to the characters who speak it, suggesting that they are not necessarily expressing themselves with perfect grammar, but in a more natural, "rough" style, appropriate to their social or educational background.

Page 58, line 19

Imitative slang is a unique linguistic device that enriches literary texts by mimicking the nuances of sound and structure of real speech. More than just words, imitative slang is an auditory reflection that brings narrative and characters to life. In novels, its use plays a vital role in creating authentic atmosphere and conveying emotional depth. For example, imitative slang such as "Oggsford" (from "Oxford") is not a simple mispronunciation; it is a phonetic citation of a character's accent or context, allowing the reader to "hear" their voice more realistically. Similarly, phrases such as "Yea-ea-ea!" imitate a prolonged cheer, injecting energy and enthusiasm directly onto the page, connecting the written text to the auditory experience.

In addition to simply imitating sounds, mock slang often reflects expressions and feelings. An exclamation such as "Huh!" is an onomatopoeia of disbelief or surprise, conveying an unconscious reaction that goes beyond the scope of formal words. A phrase such as "Bles-sed Pre-cious," with its deliberately loose spelling, conveys an exaggerated pronunciation, perhaps to convey affection or false irony, so that the reader feels a subtle emotion. The use of mock slang to convey this depth of expression suggests that the author deliberately chooses this form of language to enhance the realism of the dialogue and allow for a better understanding of the emotions and personalities of the characters.

Finally, the many forms of pseudo-slang in the text offer nuances that reveal dialect, social identity, and even the psychology of the characters. Speech forms such as “gonnegtion” (from “connection”) or the atypical past tense “et” (from “ate”) not only mark accents but also establish the characters’ social backgrounds; they may come from less educated backgrounds or particular subcultures. These uses of slang are more than mere decoration; they build vocal identities that make the characters more alive and complex. In conclusion, pseudo-slang not only enriches the narrative with authenticity but also serves as a bridge between the written and the heard, allowing the reader to “hear” and experience the characters’ worlds in a more profound way.

**d. Flippant**

Flippant slang characteristics are a type of slang used to refer to an impolite attitude, often characterized by a lack of seriousness or consideration when speaking. Slang with these characteristics can be used in ordinary situations, describing actions that are rude, thoughtless, or careless (nadiyah, 2022).

**Table VI.V. Flippant**

No.	Source Data	Slang Words	Meaning
1.	<p><i><u>"Like hell he is! He wears a pink suit."</u></i></p> <p><b>Page 103, line 12</b></p>	Like hell he is!	<p>The slang expression "<u>Like hell he is!</u>" is a very strong and informal expression used to express extreme disbelief or rejection of an aggressive statement. It's important to find the right moment here, without being afraid of being too abrupt.</p> <p>When someone uses "hell!", they're really saying, "That's not true at all!" and "That's a big lie!" The word "hell" acts as a very powerful intensifier here, transforming a simple rejection into an outburst of disapproval.</p>
2.	<p><i><u>_They meet all kinds of crazyfish."</u></i></p> <p><b>Page 88, line 2</b></p>	Crazy fish	<p>The slang expression "crazy fish" is used to belittle or insult someone, describing them as strange, unusual, or even absurd. The addition of the word "crazy" here reinforces the impression of an unusual or deviant quality.</p>

			<p>When Tom Buchanan uses this expression, he is not only calling the person strange, but also showing a dismissive or condescending attitude towards them. The word "fish" itself, in this context, already has a negative connotation, indicating someone who can be considered trivial, easily manipulated, or unimportant. The association with "crazy" conjures up an image of someone whose behavior is very strange and not worthy of respect in the eyes of the listener. It is a rude and sarcastic way of expressing disapproval or contempt.</p>
3.	<p><i>"I just got <b>wised up</b> to something funny the last two days,"</i></p> <p><b>Page 104, line 26</b></p>	Wised up	<p>"Wised up" is a colloquial expression that means to become aware of something that was not known, often a hidden fact, a trick, or an unpleasant truth. The expression implies a sudden clarification or understanding of a situation.</p>

			<p>When someone says "I've just come to a realization," it means that they have just received information that has changed their perspective or allowed them to understand the intricacies of a situation. The use of this expression can have a casual quality, suggesting a bit of arrogance or brilliance, as if the speaker is proud to have "learned" a truth that others may not have known. It is a common way of saying that they have become wiser or more discerning than they were before.</p>
4.	<p><i>That's one of his little <u>stunts</u>.</i></p> <p><b>Page 113, line 22</b></p>	Stunts	<p>In slang, a "stunts" refers to a showy, clever, or daring act or trick, often with unethical or reckless connotations. It is not simply a common act, but rather an act intended to attract attention or achieve a certain goal through unconventional or underhanded means.</p>



			Used to describe Gatsby's illegal "stunts," "stunt" emphasizes the daring, risky, and perhaps slightly immoral nature of Gatsby's activities. The term has an ambiguous tone, as it can imply that the act is considered some sort of "game" or "show" rather than a serious, legitimate matter. It suggests a disregard for rules or etiquette, emphasizing cleverness in outsmarting the system.
5.	<p><i>"That drug-store business was just <u>small change</u>."</i></p> <p><b>Page 114, line 3</b></p>	Small change	In slang, "small change" means something insignificant, trivial, or small change, especially when compared to something bigger and more important. When Tom Buchanan uses this phrase about Gatsby's liquor business, he is not simply calling it a small business. Instead, he is using it in a derogatory and insulting tone. Tom wants to imply that Gatsby's business is insignificant, frivolous, or just "small

			change" in his superior view. This is Tom's subtle way of showing his disgust and disdain.
6.	<p><i><b>"Hell of a note,</b></i> <i>isn't it? Get my</i> <i>wire?"</i></p> <p><b>Page 142, line 8</b></p>	Hell of a note	"Hell of a note" is informal slang that expresses significant disappointment, shock, or trouble. It is used when receiving bad news or facing an unpleasant situation, indicating anxiety or shock. "Hell" serves as an intensifier, rather than a literal reference to hell; it emphasizes seriousness or discomfort. Saying "Hell of a note!" is like saying "This is a real problem!" or "How terrible/amazing!" It is a strong emotional expression that reflects deep frustration or shock.
7.	<p><i>You never can tell in</i> <i>these <b><u>hick</u></b>"</i></p> <p><b>Page 142, line 13</b></p>	Hick towns	"Hick towns" is slang for small rural towns that are considered outdated, unfashionable, or unsophisticated. "Small town" itself is pejorative, implying uneducated residents who do not keep up with urban trends. The use

			<p>of "Hick towns" carries a dismissive and frivolous tone; it is not simply a geographical description, but a negative assessment suggesting stupidity, backwardness, or inferiority. The phrase reflects a stereotype of the rural, often used by those who consider themselves more cultured or modern.</p>
8.	<p><b><u>"Go on!"</u></b> He started.</p> <p><b>Page 149, line 26</b></p>	Go on!	<p>The slang expression "Go on!" is an informal exclamation used to express disbelief, surprise, or mild mockery at a statement. It is a quick and direct way to respond to a statement that seems unusual, absurd, or difficult to believe. Imagine someone tells you something extraordinary or outrageous. Instead of saying "No way!" or "Are you kidding me?", they might interrupt with "Go on!" This is like daring the speaker to continue, while implicitly expressing doubt or surprise.</p>

9.	<p><i>I don't give a <u>damn</u> about you now</i></p> <p><b>Page 152, line 2</b></p>	Damn	<p>In this context, "Damn" is a slang term that is flippant. It is used to emphasize or reinforce a strong expression of indifference, annoyance, or disappointment.</p> <p>When someone says "I <sup>27</sup>don't give a <sup>64</sup>damn," they don't just mean "I don't care," but rather "I don't care at all" or "I don't care a bit." The use of "damn" here indicates a very strong, often condescending or insulting attitude toward the subject being discussed. It is a rude and informal way to express deep indifference.</p>
10.	<p><i><u>"Crazy as hell. I don't know what's the matter with you."</u></i></p> <p><b>Page 152, line 26</b></p>	Crazy as hell	<p>"Crazy as hell" is a very expressive slang expression, and often considered flippant. It is used to emphasize the "craziness" or craziness of something to an extreme degree.</p>

			<p>The "as hell" part is a very common intensifier in British slang. It is used to emphasize the intensity of the preceding adjective, as in "very, very..." or "completely...". So, "crazy as hell" means "very crazy," "completely crazy," or "really crazy." The "casual" tone is probably due to the fact that the expression is often used in casual conversation with a touch of humor or to minimize the seriousness of a "crazy" situation while still showing high intensity.</p>
11.	<p><i>"when I went to give up that flat and saw that <b>damn box</b> of dog biscuits sitting there on the sideboard,..."</i></p> <p><b>Page 153, line 13</b></p>	Damn box	<p>In the phrase "damn box " serves as a slang intensifier that also has a flippant/pejorative nuance.</p> <p>Here, "damn" is used to emphasize the speaker's annoyance, frustration, or irritation with the "box" (the dog biscuit box). This is not an expletive in the sense of wishing for destruction, but</p>

			rather an informal and slightly rude expression of anger or annoyance. The use of "damn" with an inanimate object like this shows how annoyed the speaker is, as if the object itself is causing the problem or anger.
12.	<i>girls were putting their heads on men's shoulders in a <u>puppyish</u></i>  <b>Page 41, line 26</b>	Puppyish	<p>The word "puppyish" uses the suffix "-ish" to indicate a quality of being childish, cutesy, and perhaps a bit contrived or exaggerated in the context of adult social interactions. It can be seen as a casual way of expressing an observation.</p> <p>In an adult context, especially in social interactions, calling someone a "puppyish" can be seen as somewhat dismissive or flippant. It may imply that their behavior is a bit naive, overly enthusiastic, or too childish for the situation, but it is not necessarily</p>

			malicious. Rather, it is a casual and slightly critical observation.
13.	<p><i>"She looked around after a moment and told me the girl was <u>"common but pretty,"</u></i></p> <p><b>Page 90, line 3</b></p>	Common but pretty	<p>This phrase, and in particular the use of the word " Common but pretty," is an example of casual slang that conveys a condescending judgment about someone's social status or background, even if they are physically attractive. Its use is casual because it casually, even thoughtlessly, belittles someone's worth based on their social background. It seems to imply that physical beauty cannot fully compensate for perceived "deficiencies" in the social hierarchy. The phrase is a shallow and dismissive viewpoint that shows a disregard for the dignity of the individual, with social background being the primary determinant of a person's worth in the eyes of its user.</p>

14.	<p><i>"We were at a particularly <u>tipsy</u> table..."</i></p> <p><b>Page 90, line 6</b></p>	tipsy	<p>The word " tipsy " is a euphemism—a softening of the word—to describe someone who is "slightly tipsy" or "slightly under the influence of alcohol." It has a boring quality because it effectively minimizes the degree of drunkenness, making it seem more lighthearted, humorous, or socially acceptable than more direct terms like "high" or "drunk." In a party or social setting, the use of the word "drunk" is often intended to make drinking seem less serious or awkward, as if it were just a mild and enjoyable side effect.</p>
15.	<p><i>"You must be <u>crazy</u>!" exclaimed Tom automatically</i></p> <p><b>Page 110, line 27</b></p>	Crazy	<p>When Tom uses the exclamation "That's crazy!" to express disbelief or anger, often with a dismissive tone, the expression is extremely inconsequential. Rather than engaging in rational discussion or providing a reasonable explanation, Tom impulsively labels the idea or person as</p>



			<p>“crazy.” It’s a short, direct, and rude way of dismissing or insulting something, indicating that he doesn’t want to take the statement seriously, and that he doesn’t think it’s worth further discussion or debate.</p>
16.	<p><i>“But all the rest of that’s a <u>God damned</u> lie...”</i></p> <p><b>Page 111, line 18</b></p>	God damned	<p>Although literally " God damned " is a serious swear word with strong religious connotations, in many informal contexts it can be used in a frivolous tone or as a less serious exclamation. It serves as a strong slang word to express extreme frustration, annoyance, or urgency, without actually praying for it to stop. This frivolous use detracts from the sacred meaning of the original expression, turning it into a casual, but still rude and impolite, expression of anger or disapproval.</p>
17.	<p><i>A pale well-dressed <u>negro</u> stepped near.</i></p>	Negro	<p>The use of the word “Negro” in casual conversation during <i>The Great</i></p>

	Page 118, line 30		<i>Gatsby</i> —and especially in our own time—often carries a pejorative and disrespectful connotation. While it may have been common usage during a particular historical period, its use by some characters in the novel may reflect a disregard for racial sensitivities, or even a form of insult or contempt for someone because of their race. In retrospect, this disrespectful use is clearly pejorative and racist, showing a disregard for the implications of the word.
18.	<p><i>"You're worth the whole <u>damn bunch</u> put together."</i></p> <p>Page 131, line 20</p>	Damn bunch	In the phrase "Damn bunch," the use of "damn" functions as an intensifier to indicate a casual or contemptuous attitude. Similar to "God damned," "damn" is used here to heighten annoyance, disappointment, or disapproval of a group of people ("a bunch") without the need for a more detailed or polite explanation. It is a

			rude and informal way of saying that the group is annoying, useless, or unworthy of respect, indicating disregard for the impression being made.
19.	<i>_but he was a <b><u>tough</u></b> <b><u>one</u></b>.</i>  <b>Page 153, line 7</b>	Tough one	Describing someone as " Tough one " can have a flippant tone, especially when used by someone who feels superior or is not particularly affected by their difficulties. It can imply that others view the " Tough one " person as an annoying "enemy" or "opponent," but in a somewhat casual or less serious manner, as if the difficulties they face are not particularly important to them. This casual attitude has the effect of minimizing the difficulties others are experiencing, giving the impression that their problems are not so serious.
20.	<i>"He's so <b><u>dumb</u></b> he doesn't know he's alive."</i>	Dumb	When the word " Dumb " is used in a mocking or derogatory tone, it is clear that it is meant to be derogatory. Calling

	Page 22, line 7		someone "Dumb" in this way is a rude way of belittling their intelligence or dismissing them as unimportant, without considering the implications or feelings that may arise. It is a common form of teasing that is meant to belittle someone's intelligence or abilities, thereby showing disrespect.
21.	<i>"It's a <u>bitch</u>," said Tom decisively.</i>  Page 23, line 16	Bitch	The word "bitch" is a very strong insult and is often considered offensive. However, in the informal context of babies, it can be used casually. Depending on the intonation and the relationship between the speakers, "bitch" is sometimes used to express anger, or even to express bravado among friends. This casual use is meant to soften the harshness of the insult, turning it into more of an emotional attack than a serious, hurtful one.
22.	<i>"<u>Can't stand</u> them."</i>	Can't stand	The expression "can't stand" means to hate or strongly dislike something or

	Page 27, line 30		someone. Although the expression literally expresses strong dislike, its use can be casual if it is said lightly or without the seriousness commensurate with the level of dislike expressed. For example, someone might say "I can't stand traffic jams!" in a casual tone, expressing mild annoyance rather than deep hatred. This lessens the emotional weight of the statement, making it seem more like a trivial complaint than a major problem.
23.	<p><b><u>"Crazy about him!"</u></b></p> <p><i>cried Myrtle incredulously.</i></p> <p>Page 29, line 5</p>	Crazy about him	<p>The phrase "Crazy about him!" is used informally to express extreme infatuation or attraction to someone. While expressive, this phrase can be a bit frivolous. Sometimes, "Crazy" here does not mean actual infatuation, but rather an expression of excessive and perhaps slightly childish enthusiasm. Its use can soften deep emotions, turning them into lighter, more easily</p>

			spoken statements, as if love or obsession were just a fun and uncomplicated thing.
24.	<p><i>"Want to go with me, <u>old sport</u>? Just near the shore along the Sound."</i></p> <p><b>Page 39, line 16</b></p>	Old sport	Gatsby's iconic phrase, "old sport," is lexical slang that serves as a casual greeting and often has a flippant or even slightly condescending tone, depending on the context. Although Gatsby uses it to create an impression of culture and familiarity, to some listeners, especially those who are older or of higher status, the greeting can come across as a bit presumptuous or too casual. It suggests a lack of respect for the formalities of the relationship, or Gatsby's attempt to project a confident, detached self-image. This flippant tone can sometimes make it sound a bit fake or forced.
25.	<i>"two <u>bucks</u> and a girl..."</i>	Bucks	The term "bucks," a racially charged term that was highly offensive to black men at the time, is of course pejorative

	<b>Page 57, line 7</b>		and flippant in that it conveys a profound lack of respect. Its use reflects a blatant disregard for human dignity and dehumanization. The word “bucks” reduces an individual to a mere “male animal,” indicating a callous disregard and indifference to the suffering or identity of the person being addressed. It is the darkest form of slang, loaded with prejudice and contempt.
26.	<p><i>“Let the <u>bastards</u> come in here if they want you, Rosy...”</i></p> <p><b>Page 58, line 17</b></p>	Bastard	<p>The word "bastard" is a swear word. Although it literally means "son of a bitch," in casual conversation it is often used as a general insult to express anger, frustration, or contempt. It can be used casually when uttered without any real emotional intensity, or as a casual way to express annoyance, as in the phrase "Oh, that bastard!" which can mean "That annoying person!" This reduces the seriousness of the insult to</p>

			a rude, but not particularly profound, expression of displeasure.
27.	<p><i>"The poor <u>son-of-a-bitch</u>," he said.</i></p> <p><b>Page 149, line 29</b></p>	Son of a bitch	<p>The phrase "son of a bitch" is a very strong, rude, and offensive flippant/pejorative slang. Although it literally means "female dog," in a human context, it functions as an insult loaded with contempt and anger.</p> <p>The phrase is usually used to describe someone as being extremely unpleasant, despicable, evil, or despicable. When uttered, "son of a bitch" effectively expresses deep anger, disappointment, or disgust towards the person being spoken to. It is a direct and informal way to express disapproval or hatred.</p>

Flippant slang is a powerful linguistic element that enhances literary texts by bringing a touch of indifference, disdain, or disrespect to otherwise serious situations. This slang reflects a character's arrogance



or their attempt to downplay something. In novels, its use plays a significant role in setting the tone, revealing a character's personality, and even triggering conflict. For example, casual slang phrases like "damn box" or "crazy fish" are not simply expressions of anger; they are spontaneous expressions of annoyance, uttered casually, allowing the reader to directly feel the character's impatience or disdain. Likewise, phrases like "can't stand" or "crazy about him!" express a hatred or obsession with frivolity, combining strong emotion with a pretentious appearance.

Although less serious, casual slang often functions as a psychological shield or weapon. An exclamation such as "like hell he is!" is an aggressive and dismissive denial, indicating that Tom not only does not believe but also underestimates his interlocutor. Phrases such as "wised up" sometimes have a pretentious connotation, indicating that the speaker feels smarter because he has "discovered" the truth. The use of casual slang to convey these profound attitudes suggests that the author deliberately chooses this type of language to emphasize his arrogance, carelessness, and even hidden feelings. Finally, many forms of casual slang in the text offer nuances that suggest social hierarchies and power relationships. Gatsby's use of the term "old sport" or the racist and derogatory term "bucks" not only demonstrates a style of speech but also conveys a disdain for others or social norms. This slang is more than just

decoration; it reveals the worldview of characters who may consider themselves superior or too important to care. In conclusion, casual slang not only enriches the dialogue and narrative but also serves as a bridge between verbal expression and internal attitudes, allowing the reader to understand and internalize social and psychological dynamics that are often not explicitly stated. of insecurity, so that the reader better understands their psychological complexity.

**e. Aronymy**

Based on Nadiyah et al (2024), characteristic of slang Acronyms are formed from the beginning of each word in a phrase or made from a group of words or syllables and pronounced as a new word. Acronym slang is an effective form of abbreviation, formed by the first letters of a series of words that are then read as one word (e.g., NASA) or as initials (e.g., POV). Although very common in modern communication, especially in the era of social and digital media, the study of this novel revealed a complete absence of this type of acronym slang (0%). This absence could be due to the time when the novel was written, which may predate the widespread use of acronyms in everyday language. Furthermore, the author's style or the social background of the characters may have prevented the use of this form of slang. However, the absence of acronyms highlights the evolution of slang and writing styles that are

specific to each period, highlighting the changing linguistic dynamics over time and their relevance in a literary context.

## **B. Research Findings**

Analysis of the various types of slang in this text showed a clear pattern in its use. The distribution of slang types was very diverse, with flippant slang types dominating (33.75%), followed by fresh and creative slang types (31.25%), clipping slang (22.50%), imitative slang (12.50%), and acronyms were not found at all (0%). This distribution indicated that the text relied heavily on slang to reflect attitudes and creativity in spoken language, while acronyms did not play a significant role.

### **1. Flippant (33,75% - 25 instances)**

Flippant slang is the most common type, indicating its function in creating a tone of indifference or condescension in the story. For example, an expression such as "damn bunch" not only conveys annoyance, but also conveys a casual yet condescending attitude, which adds to the reader's insight into the character. The high frequency of flippant slang indicates that the text places more emphasis on expressing informal attitudes and social dynamics.

### **2. Fresh and creative (31,25% - 25 instances)**

As the second most common category, fresh and creative slang aims to bring linguistic innovation and originality to expressions. They often produce distinctive images or express feelings in original ways. For example, "crazy fish" is not just a description, but a new, derogatory way to label someone. This frequent use indicates that the writer wants to add energy and uniqueness to the conversation.

3. Clipping (22,50% - 18 instances)

Clipping, the third most common form of slang, emphasizes efficiency and familiarity in language. The use of abbreviations such as "yeah" (from "yes") or "doc" (from "doctor") results in a fast and smooth flow of conversation. Its prevalence suggests that texts attempt to imitate everyday spoken language, making dialogue feel more alive and relatable to the reader.

4. Imitative (12,50% - 10 instances)

Imitative slang serves to imitate a particular sound, accent, or way of speaking, such as "Oggsford" (from "Oxford") or "Yea-ea-ea!". They add depth to the realism of sound and feeling, creating an authentic sense of how characters communicate. While not often used, they are essential to creating dynamic characters and atmosphere.

5. Acronym (0% - 0 instances)

There are no slang acronyms found in this text. This suggests that common modern slang forms are not relevant to the period or style of the novel.

Overall, these findings highlight the text's heavy reliance on flippant, fresh, and creative slang (~65% combined) to emphasize attitude, creativity, and social dynamics. Clipping provides oral realism, while imitative language adds authentic nuances. The lack of acronyms suggests a specific timeframe for slang usage.

## 42 CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter will discuss the conclusions that have been obtained in this analysis and also include a few suggestions that may be useful for readers.

#### A. Conclusion

After analyzing the research results, the researcher concluded from this study. In this subsection, the researcher examined the slang terms used in *The Great Gatsby* novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald. In line with the types of slang discussed in the theoretical framework and research results, the researcher identified five types of slang used by the characters in the novel, namely: fresh and creative types, clipping types, imitative types, flippant types, and acronym types.

Based on the percentage calculation, flippant types appeared 27 times or a percentage of 33.75%. The fresh and creative types appeared 25 times or a percentage of 31.25%. The clipping type appeared 18 times or a percentage of 22.50%. imitative types appeared 10 times or a percentage of 12.50%. Finally, the acronym type did not appear or 0 times or 0%.

The emergence of flippant slang dominates the use of slang by the characters in *The Great Gatsby*, indicating a tendency to use language that expresses indifference or contempt. In contrast, acronyms are the least common type of slang, if any, in the novel. This may be because these types of slang are more difficult to use in the context and time period of the novel. Furthermore, the

<sup>20</sup> reasons for the use of slang in *The Great Gatsby* are heavily influenced by word choice, character background, and setting, which contribute to creating a real social and psychological nuance.

## **B. Suggestions**

In this study, the researcher recommends that those interested in analyzing slang words join groups where slang is commonly used in conversations to enhance their understanding.

1. For English students at Indagiri Islamic University Those who wish to explore slang in future research can analyze its use in movies, songs, cassettes, diaries, novels, and other media.
2. For teachers, since slang has become a part of language, educators can incorporate it into lessons, as not all slang is inappropriate. Using slang in teaching may also engage students, as they often enjoy learning new things.
3. For readers, understanding new cultures, especially language, is beneficial. However, it is important to use polite language in conversations. Learning slang can help readers expand their language knowledge.
4. Other researchers <sup>44</sup> This study can be an initial reference for researchers interested in the study of slang or sociocultural linguistics. This study is recommended to expand the scope of media (e.g., social media, podcasts, or web series), compare the use of slang across genres or demographic groups, and analyze its impact on social identity and intergenerational communication.

5. Institute is expected to support and facilitate further research on the dynamics of informal language, such as slang. This can be done by providing resources, forming language study groups, or developing curricula that incorporate sociolinguistic aspects. Support for such research will enrich linguistic knowledge and prepare students to understand the complexities of real-world communication.



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