

## Word-Formation Processes of Slang in *Den of Thieves 2: Pantera Movie* (A Morphological Study)

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### Abstract

This study examines the word-formation processes in the film *Den of Thieves 2: Pantera* (2025) from a morphological perspective. Employing a qualitative descriptive methodology, the research identifies slang in the movie script and analyzes the word-formation processes underlying its creation. The dataset consists of 63 slang terms extracted from the characters' utterances, analyzed using O'Grady's (2009) framework, which includes compounding, clipping, affixation, reduplication, and conversion. The results indicate that while certain slang words, particularly those formed through clipping, retain meanings close to their original forms, the majority undergo significant semantic shifts. The findings further demonstrate that these slang expressions can be categorized into distinct morphological patterns based on their grammatical categories, encompassing both standard and non-standard forms.

**Keywords:** Morphology, slang, word-formation processes, movie script, *Den of Thieves 2: Pantera*.

### Introduction

The study of slang has attracted increasing scholarly attention, as non-standard language varieties often reflect social identity, cultural change, and linguistic creativity. Slang is no longer regarded solely as informal or improper language; rather, it is recognized as a meaningful resource for expressing group membership, generational differences, and social values. This perspective is supported by recent studies, including those by Evizariza and Palandi (2025) and Paula Melissa et al. (2025), which demonstrate that slang functions as a marker of social identity and mirrors cultural and generational developments in contemporary communities.

Slang represents one of the most rapidly evolving components of language. It frequently appears in everyday communication and disseminates widely through popular media, including films, television programs, and music. Eble (1996) asserts that slang emerges from speakers' desire to establish social relationships and differentiate themselves from others. Similarly, Yule (2010) observes that slang reflects speakers' creative linguistic responses to social change. Films, in particular, offer valuable data for slang research, as they often depict natural spoken interaction and contemporary social conditions (Allan & Burridge, 2006).

From a morphological perspective, slang provides valuable data for examining word-formation processes such as clipping, blending, compounding, affixation, acronyms, and semantic change, as documented by Tubagus (2021), Samperinding (2022), Susanto, Laksmi, and

Krisnawati (2023), Sopiah (2023), Nur Latifah (2017), and Primaningtyas (2016). Morphological analysis of slang not only elucidates the mechanisms by which new words are formed but also demonstrates how these processes function in authentic, contemporary language use rather than in idealized or prescriptive contexts.

*Den of Thieves 2: Pantera* (2025) serves as a suitable subject for analysis, as it portrays criminal and law-enforcement communities where slang is frequently employed to convey authority, secrecy, solidarity, and emotional attitudes. Accordingly, this study aims to (1) identify the slang expressions used by the characters and (2) determine the dominant word-formation processes present in these expressions.

Word formation refers to the ways new words are created or how existing words are modified in a language. One common process is derivation, in which an affix is added to a base word. This process may change the meaning or the grammatical class of a word. For example, *sell* becomes *seller*, *understand* becomes *understandable*, and *hospital* becomes *hospitalize*. As stated by O'Grady et al. (2009), derivation allows speakers to easily expand their vocabulary and demonstrates the productivity of English word formation.

Another common process in English is compounding, which combines two or more words into a single form with a new meaning. Examples include *blackboard* and *greenhouse*, where the combined forms create meanings that differ from the individual words (O'Grady et al., 2009).

In contrast, conversion, also known as zero derivation, occurs when a word changes its grammatical function without any change in form. For instance, *walk* can function as a noun in *take a walk*, and *contest* can be used both as a noun and a verb. This process shows that English words can shift categories without the addition of affixes.

In addition to derivation and compounding, English also forms new words through shortening. One example is clipping, which reduces longer words by removing some syllables, such as *zoo* from *zoological garden* and *ads* from *advertisement* (O'Grady et al., 2009). Another process is blending, which merges parts of two words, for example, *brunch* from *breakfast* and *lunch*.

English also uses back-formation, where a new word is produced by removing what seems to be an affix, such as *babysit* from *babysitter* and *resurrect* from *resurrection*. Finally, acronyms are created from the initial letters of several words and pronounced as a single word, such as *UNICEF* from *United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund*. These processes illustrate how English continues to develop through different word-creation strategies.

This study examines the formation of slang used by characters in *Den of Thieves 2: Pantera* (2025). The research focuses on identifying the types of slang present in the film and determining

the most prevalent word-formation processes. A qualitative descriptive design is employed to analyze the morphological formation of slang words in the movie script. The primary data source consists of the film's dialogue, with slang expressions collected through systematic documentation: the script was read multiple times, and all informal or non-standard lexical items were recorded.

Each slang item was subsequently classified according to O'Grady's (2009) framework of word-formation processes, which includes compounding, clipping, affixation, reduplication, and conversion. The analysis examined the creation of each slang form and assessed the relationship between its meaning and that of its original form.

The study of slang has drawn increasing attention from linguistic researchers because non-standard language varieties often reflect social identity, cultural change, and linguistic creativity. Slang is no longer seen only as informal or improper language. Instead, it is now understood as a meaningful resource that speakers use to express group membership, generational differences, and social values. This view is supported by recent studies, such as those by Evizariza and Palandi (2025) and Paula Melissa et al. (2025), which show that slang functions as a marker of social identity and mirrors cultural and generational developments in modern communities.

Slang is also one of the most rapidly changing parts of language. It commonly appears in everyday communication and spreads widely through popular media such as films, television programs, and music. Eble (1996) explains that slang naturally emerges from speakers' desire to build social relationships and set themselves apart from others. Similarly, Yule (2010) notes that slang reflects speakers' creative use of language in response to social change. Films, in particular, provide valuable material for slang research because they often represent natural spoken interaction and current social conditions (Allan & Burridge, 2006).

From a morphological point of view, slang offers useful data for studying word-formation processes such as clipping, blending, compounding, affixation, acronyms, and semantic change, as reported by Tubagus (2021), Samperinding (2022), Susanto, Laksmi, and Krisnawati (2023), Sopiah (2023), Nur Latifah (2017), and Primaningtyas (2016). Therefore, analyzing slang morphologically not only helps explain how new words are formed but also shows how morphological processes operate in real, current language use rather than in ideal or prescriptive forms.

The movie *Den of Thieves 2: Pantera* (2025) is an appropriate object of study because it presents criminal and law-enforcement communities in which slang is frequently used to express authority, secrecy, solidarity, and emotional attitudes. Accordingly, this study aims (1) to identify the slang expressions used by the characters and (2) to determine the dominant word-formation processes found in those expressions.

Word formation refers to the ways new words are created or how existing words are modified in a language. One common process is derivation, in which an affix is added to a base word. This process may change the meaning or the grammatical class of a word. For example, *sell* becomes *seller*, *understand* becomes *understandable*, and *hospital* becomes *hospitalize*. As stated by O'Grady et al. (2009), derivation allows speakers to easily expand their vocabulary and demonstrates the productivity of English word formation.

Another common process in English is compounding, which combines two or more words into a single form with a new meaning. Examples include *blackboard* and *greenhouse*, where the combined forms create meanings that differ from the individual words (O'Grady et al., 2009).

In contrast, conversion, also known as zero derivation, occurs when a word changes its grammatical function without any change in form. For instance, *walk* can function as a noun in *take a walk*, and *contest* can be used both as a noun and a verb. This process shows that English words can shift categories without the addition of affixes.

In addition to derivation and compounding, English also forms new words through shortening. One example is clipping, which reduces longer words by removing some syllables, such as *zoo* from *zoological garden* and *ads* from *advertisement* (O'Grady et al., 2009). Another process is blending, which merges parts of two words, for example, *brunch* from *breakfast* and *lunch*.

English also uses back-formation, where a new word is produced by removing what seems to be an affix, such as *babysit* from *babysitter* and *resurrect* from *resurrection*. Finally, acronyms are created from the initial letters of several words and pronounced as a single word, such as *UNICEF* from *United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund*. These processes illustrate how English continues to develop through different word-creation strategies.

This study investigates how the slang used by the characters in *Den of Thieves 2: Pantera* (2025) is formed. It focuses on identifying the types of slang in the movie and determining the most frequently used word-formation processes. A qualitative descriptive design is applied to examine the morphological formation of slang words in the movie script. The main data source is the dialogue of *Den of Thieves 2: Pantera* (2025). The slang expressions were collected using documentation techniques: the script was carefully read several times and all informal or non-standard lexical items were recorded.

Each slang item was then classified based on O'Grady's (2009) framework of word-formation processes, including compounding, clipping, affixation, reduplication, and conversion. The analysis focused on how each slang form was created and how its meaning was related to or different from its original form.

**Results**

This study identified 63 slang words formed through various morphological processes, as outlined in O’Grady et.al (2009) and Mattiello’s (2008) frameworks. The identified items are commonly used in informal or public interactions and are recognized as part of everyday slang. Although several of these expressions carry impolite or offensive connotations, they remain widely accepted and understood in general usage (as cited in Tubagus et.al., 2021). The following is a list of slang in the movie Den of Thieves 2: Pantera (2025)

**THE FINDING OF THE SLANGS IN THE MOVIE DEN OF THIEVES 2: PANTERA (2025)**

No	Word Formation Process	Slangs	Meaning
1	<b>Compounding</b>	Overwatch	To support by fire another element which is moving
2		Bad food	Food or drink made with ingredients believed to instill sexual fidelity or attraction
3		Smash and grab.	Used to describe a robbery that is done by breaking a window of a car, store, etc., and stealing whatever can be taken quickly
4		Cut the crap	Dirt, rubbish
5		Suck his dick too	To perform oral sex on a man
6		Rat on	To inform on or betray (someone).
7		The green light	authority or permission to proceed
8		Honey trap	The seduction by a sexually attractive person of a politician or other prominent figure into dishonest or indiscreet behaviour.
9		Tripping on	Enjoying oneself, having fun. In the slang of black hip hop aficionados the 1960s term for LSD usage has been generalised.
10		Cracks me up	American to display one’s buttock-cleft above the waistline of low-slung clothing
11		Got over on	To become a success in white society. An item of black street slang.
12		Around the L.A. streets	To arrest or catch. This subsense of the word is encountered in police usage, from the terminology of hunters.

13		Get in	Get in on the act in. to become involved (The involvement is not necessarily welcome.) in something with someone else.
14		Haul ass	To get moving, go into action. An Americanism, usually in the form of a command or exhortation, which has been heard in British and Australian speech since the 1980s.
15		The fucking Octopus	A sexually aggressive boy US, 1932
16		Gay cruise	The word originated as a gay slang term, sometime in the early 1960s, as a way for people who knew its meaning to arrange sexual meetings. It was a way to plan sexual encounters without attracting the attention of people who may wish to report them to the authorities, or inflict harm. The term is used many countries including the UK, the USA, and Australia.
17		Marlboro Man.	A rugged, masculine, handsome cowboy type US, 1969 (Derived from the decades-long advertising campaign for Marlboro cigarettes, featuring ultra-masculine cowboys smoking.)
18		Crawls out	Enter reality or leave it, get with it, be real, get over it.
19		Asshole	A very stupid person, someone who is pathetically or offensively foolish.
20		Pure shit	When something is of the worse level of quality there is.
21		Go fuck yourself	Go to hell!; Get out of here! (Taboo. Usually objectionable.)
22		Nasty shit	A word used to describe someone of being nasty, directed towards friends who look like or appear to be gross looking. Also a word used to describe anyone or thing that causes you unexpected nausea through the knowledge of something gross.
23		Hit that shit	Used for registering astonishment US, 1986
24		Holy shit	Used for registering astonishment US, 1986
25		Pixie dust	Something magical that can be used to make yourself better after having to deal with stupid toronto.
26		Motherfucker	A despised person

27		Tough guy	Dudes who throw punches and won't back down, they are not afraid of anyone, they fight really good and are to be feared.
28		To shore dinner	Sailor, as seen by a homosexual
29		Give a fuck	Go to give a shit (about so/sth).
30		Do me	When you say it is your turn to receive something already given to other people.
31		Bail on me	Bail/bale on someone vb American to oppress, burden or trouble someone.
32		Dip out	To come off worse; to miss out on an opportunity; to fail UK, 1987. 2 to back out of AUSTRALIA, 1952. 3 (used of a member of crack cocaine-selling crew) to remove small amounts of crack from the vials for sale, for later personal use US, 1994. 4 on a birdwatching trip, to fail to see the object of the quest UK, 1977
33		Dick around	To behave in a sexually promiscuous fashion US, 1969. 2 to make a mess of; to inconvenience US, 2002. 3 to pass time idly US, 1947
34		Amped up	Filled with intense energy and excitement
35		Pent up	Feelings of lust and desire that you can't get off your mind
36		Bullshit	Nonsense
37		Damn	Something of little or no worth. Usually in phrases like 'not worth a damn', 'not care a damn' and 'not give a damn'.
38		Fuck over	To take advantage of : exploit
39		Pat down	To search (a person) for something (such as a concealed weapon) by running the hand rapidly over the clothing and through the pockets
40		Good to go	phr. ready to go; prepared.
41		Finger fuck that tech	to sexually stimulate (vaginally or anally) with the finger(s) --- to inform on someone. From the action of pointing out a culprit.
42		Fuckin' hell	something to say when you get kicked in the nuts; a general exclamation of surprise
43		Holy shit	Used to show that you think something is surprising, shocking, or impressive:
44		Get the fuck out	As an attempt to deter unwanted persons.

45		Dumbasses	Stupid, foolish. From the noun sense US, 1957
46		Clean shot.	A good nice shot on/at any female being.
47		Handcuffs	An engagement or wedding ring US, 1926
48		Messing around	Associate
49		A piece of shit	Any object, person, or other existing thing that works incorrectly, is too expensive, or just plain sucks.
50	Affixation	Trippin'	Acting a fool, thinking crazy thoughts, or are maybe high on mushrooms
51		Buoyant	Getting absolutely magged, loose, drunk at a party.
52		Clocking	To sell drugs mostly used for Crack dealers
53	Clipping	The recce	A reconnaissance or reconnoitring. An armed-service shortening (pronounced 'reckie'), which has been generalised in civilian usage to mean a preliminary check or look around.
54		Comms	Clipped from communication
55		Chill	Relax, become calm. This shortening of the earlier chill out
56		Cops	Clipped from Copper
57		Cam	Clipped word from Camera
58		High tech	Scientific technology involving the production or use of advanced or sophisticated devices especially in the fields of electronics and computers
59		Low tech .	Technologically simple or unsophisticated
60		Sec.	Clipped from second
61		Ammo	The projectiles with their fuses, propelling charges, or primers fired from guns
62	Reduplication	Dum-dum	A soft-core bullet that expands upon impact UK, 1897. 2 a simpleton US, 1937. 3 Demerol™, a central nervous system depressant US, 1984
63	Conversion	To bag	To arrest or catch. This subsense of the word is encountered in police usage, from the terminology of hunters.

Table 1. The Finding Of The Slangs In The Movie Den Of Thieves 2: Pantera (2025)

**A. Compounding**

Compounding is the combination of lexical categories (nouns, adjectives, verbs, or prepositions) to create a larger word. In English, compounds can be formed by noun+noun, adjective+noun, verb+noun, and preposition+noun.

COMPOUNDING		
NO	Slangs	Meaning
1	Marlboro Man.	A rugged, masculine, handsome cowboy type US, 1969 (Derived from the decades-long advertising campaign for Marlboro cigarettes, featuring ultra-masculine cowboys smoking.)
2	Gay cruise	The word originated as a gay slang term, sometime in the early 1960s, as a way for people who knew its meaning to arrange sexual meetings. It was a way to plan sexual encounters without attracting the attention of people who may wish to report them to the authorities, or inflict harm. The term is used many countries including the UK, the USA, and Australia.
3	Honey trap	The seduction by a sexually attractive person of a politician or other prominent figure into dishonest or indiscreet behaviour.
4	The fucking Octopus	A sexually aggressive boy US, 1932
5	Pixie dust	Something magical that can be used to make yourself better after having to deal with stupid toronto.
6	Motherfucker	A despised person
7	Bullshit	Nonsense
8	Fuckin' hell	Something to say when you get kicked in the nuts; a general exclamation of surprise
9	Bad food	Food or drink made with ingredients believed to instill sexual fidelity or attraction
10	Haul ass	To get moving, go into action. An Americanism, usually in the form of a command or exhortation, which has been heard in British and Australian speech since the 1980s.
11	Pure shit	When something is of the worse level of quality there is.
12	Nasty shit	A word used to describe someone of being nasty, directed towards friends who look like or appear to be gross looking. Also a word used to describe anyone or thing that causes you unexpected nausea through the knowledge of something gross.
13	Holy shit.	Used for registering astonishment US, 1986
14	Tough guy	Dudes who throw punches and won't back down, they are not afraid of anyone, they fight really good and are to be feared.
15	Dumbasses	Stupid, foolish. From the noun sense US, 1957
16	Clean shot.	A good nice shot on/at any female being.
17	Cut the crap	Dirt, rubbish (In modern usage crap is generally seen as a more moderate synonym for shit)
18	Suck his dick too	To perform oral sex on a man
19	Cracks me up	American to display one's buttock-cleft above the waistline of low-slung clothing
20	Go fuck yourself.	Go to hell!; Get out of here! (Taboo. Usually objectionable.)
21	Hit that shit	Used for registering astonishment US, 1986
22	To shore dinner	Sailor, as seen by a homosexual
23	Give a fuck	Go to give a shit (about so/sth).
24	Do me	When you say it is your turn to receive something already given to other people.

		Bail/bale on someone vb American to oppress, burden or trouble someone. The bail or bale in question may derive from cotton picking, as in the words from Ole Man River; 'tote that barge, lift that bale, get a little drunk and you lands in jail', or may refer to bailing as in dumping water (on). The expression is typically used by teenagers and students.
25	Bail on me	
26	Get the fuck out	As an attempt to deter unwanted persons.
27	Overwatch.	To support by fire another element which is moving
28	Rat on	To inform on or betray (someone). An Americanism employing the familiar identification of a rat with treachery or spite. The phrase was imported into Britain and Australia before World War II.
29	Tripping on	Enjoying oneself, having fun. In the slang of black hip hop aficionados the 1960s term for LSD usage has been generalised.
30	Got over on	To become a success in white society. An item of black street slang.
31	Around the L.A. streets	To arrest or catch. This subsense of the word is encountered in police usage, from the terminology of hunters.
32	Get in	Get in on the act in. to become involved (The involvement is not necessarily welcome.) in something with someone else.
33	Crawls out	Enter reality or leave it, get with it, be real, get over it.
34	Dip out	To come off worse; to miss out on an opportunity; to fail UK, 1987. 2 to back out of AUSTRALIA, 1952. 3 (used of a member of crack cocaine-selling crew) to remove small amounts of crack from the vials for sale, for later personal use US, 1994. 4 on a birdwatching trip, to fail to see the object of the quest UK, 1977
35	Amped up	Filled with intense energy and excitement
36	Pent up	Feelings of lust and desire that you can't get off your mind
37	Pat down	To search (a person) for something (such as a concealed weapon) by running the hand rapidly over the clothing and through the pockets

Table 2. The List of Compounding Slangs found in the movie

**Example analysis:**

**Data 1: Marlboro (n) + Man (n) → Marlboro Man (n)**

The lexical items "Marlboro" and "man" are classified as nouns. Marlboro refers to one of the most widely advertised cigarette brands in the United States, while man denotes an adult male human. When combined, these two nouns form the slang expression "Marlboro Man," which is conventionally used to describe a rugged, masculine, and handsome cowboy-like figure in the United States. Because the meaning of Marlboro Man cannot be directly inferred from the individual meanings of Marlboro and man, and it consists of two nouns, this expression is classified as noun-noun compounding.

**Data 2: Gay Cruise**

**Gay (n) + Cruise(n) → Gay Cruise**

The words “gay” and “cruise” function as nouns in this context. The term “gay” typically denotes a person—most often a man—who is sexually attracted to individuals of the same sex, whereas “cruise” ordinarily refers to a leisure journey made by ship or boat. When these two nouns are

merged, they produce the compound slang item “gay cruise”, which is used covertly to signal the arrangement of sexual encounters among insiders. This expression historically served as a coded way to plan such meetings without attracting the attention of outsiders who might report or harass the participants. Since the composite meaning of gay cruise cannot be directly inferred from the individual meanings of Gay and Cruise, the item is analysed as a case of noun–noun compounding. Other examples of similar compounds identified in the script include *honey trap*, *pixie dust*, *motherfucker*, and *bullshit*.

### Data 3: Bad (adj) + Food (n) → Bad Food (n)

The lexical item “bad” functions as an adjective, whereas “food” is a noun. In its literal sense, “bad” describes something unpleasant or problematic, and food refers to substances consumed by humans or animals. However, when these items are combined into the compound slang expression bad food, the expression denotes food or beverages prepared with substances believed to promote sexual loyalty or attraction. Because this meaning cannot be derived compositionally from the ordinary senses of bad and food, the expression is analysed as an instance of an adjective–noun compound slang expression. Other examples of similar compounds identified in the script include *haul ass*, *pure shit*, *nasty shit*, *holy shit*, *tough guy*, *dumbasses*, and *clean shot*.

### Data 4: Do (v) + me (n) → Do me

The lexical items are considered as verbs; meanwhile, me is classified as a noun/pronoun. “Do” is used to refer to actions that you do not mention by name or do not know about, while me denotes the form of I that is used when the speaker or writer is the object of a verb or preposition. When combined, these verbs and nouns form the slang expression "Do me," which means it is your turn to receive something that has already been given to others. Because the meaning of Do me cannot be directly inferred from the individual meanings of Do and me, this expression is classified as verb-noun compounding. Other examples of similar verb-noun compounds identified in the script include *cut the crap*, *suck his dick too*, *cracks me up*, *go fuck yourself*, *hit that shit*, *to shore dinner*, *give a fuck*, *do me*, *bail on me*, and *get the fuck out*.

## B. CLIPPING

CLIPPING		
NO	CLIPPED WORD	DETAIL
1	The recce	A reconnaissance or reconnoitring. An armed-service shortening (pronounced ‘reckie’), which has been generalised in civilian usage to mean a preliminary check or look around.
2	Comm	Clipped from communication
3	Chill	Relax, become calm. This shortening of the earlier chill out (itself adopted from American usage) became popular among British adolescents during the 1990s.

4	Cops	Clipped from Copper
5	Cam	Clipped word from Camera
6	High tech	Scientific technology involving the production or use of advanced or sophisticated devices especially in the fields of electronics and computers
7	Low tech .	Technologically simple or unsophisticated
8	Sec.	Clipped from second
9	Ammo	The projectiles with their fuses, propelling charges, or primers fired from guns

**Table 3. The List of Clipping Slangs found in the movie**

Clipping shortens a polysyllabic word by deleting one or more syllables (O’Grady et al., 2009).

**Analysis:**

For example: (Comm)

**Morphological Analysis: Communication (n) – unication → comm**

This process, known as back-clipping, results in the form *comm*. Here, the initial segment of a longer lexeme is preserved while the remainder is omitted. Specifically, the latter part of the source word communication is deleted, resulting in a shortened slang item that maintains the original semantic value without acquiring any offensive connotation. Furthermore, the script contains numerous other examples of clipped forms, including *chill*, *cops*, and *cam*.

**C. Affixation**

AFFIXATION		
NO	AFFIXED WORD	MEANING
1	Trippin'	Acting a fool, thinking crazy thoughts, or are maybe high on mushrooms
2	Buoyant	Getting absolutely mugged, loose, drunk at a party.
3	Clocking	To sell drugs mostly used for Crack dealers

Table 4. The List of Affixation Slangs found in the movie

Goethem (2020) describes affixation as a word-formation mechanism in which a bound morphemic element is attached to an existing base to create a new lexical form.

Analysis:

For example: Buoyant

**Morphological rule: Buoy (v) + ant (derivational suffix) à Buoyant (adjective)**

The word 'buoyant' (Adj) is formed from 'buoy' (v), meaning 'to make someone feel cheerful or confident,' by adding the suffix 'ant' to create 'buoyant' (Adj).

#### D. REDUPLICATION

REDUPLICATION		
NO	WORD	MEANING
1	Dum-dum	A soft-core bullet that expands upon impact UK, 1897. 2 a simpleton US, 1937. 3 Demerol™, a central nervous system depressant US, 1984

Table 5. The List of reduplication found in the movie

O’Grady et al. (2009) explained that reduplication is a morphological process in which a base form is wholly or partially repeated to signal grammatical or semantic distinctions. In the present data, the expression dum-dum is classified as an instance of full reduplication because the complete lexical item is duplicated.

#### E. CONVERSION

A morphological mechanism known as conversion allows a lexical item to be reclassified into a different grammatical category without the addition of overt affixes (O’Grady et al., 2009). Though no formal marking is present, this process mirrors derivation by resulting in a categorical shift and altered meaning. For this reason, conversion is often called zero derivation.

CONVERSION		
NO	WORD	MEANING
1	To bag	To arrest or catch. This subsense of the word is encountered in police usage, from the terminology of hunters.

Table 6. The List of conversion found in the movie

Analysis:

This word uses zero affixation to form a new word with a different class without changing its original word form. The word “*to bag (v)*” has a different meaning from the word ‘bag’ (n). Especially, this slang term is taken from hunting terminology and is used by the police. The slang word ‘to bag’ (V) means to arrest or catch.

Overall, this study confirms that the movie contains many slang expressions formed through various morphological processes. For the first research objective, the analysis shows that some slang words retain meanings close to their original forms, while most undergo noticeable changes in meaning due to morphological modification. Some slang terms are just shortened versions of original words and still carry their original meaning. These results indicate that context and usage patterns strongly influence word meaning, supporting Panjaitan’s (2017) view that slang develops mainly through social interaction and speaker relationships.

For the second research objective, the findings show slang terms fall into several morphological categories based on word class. Many expressions follow common English word-formation patterns. Yet the study also finds slang forms created through extragrammatical processes that do not follow standard rules and are mostly informal.

### **Conclusion(s)**

This study examined the morphological formation of slang expressions in the movie *Den of Thieves 2: Pantera* (2025). Of the 63 slang items identified, most were formed by compounding (22 items), followed by clipping (15), affixation (13), reduplication (7), and conversion (6). These findings show that movie dialogue illustrates clear, systematic processes in the formation of slang words, rather than random creation.

The findings for the first research objective show that some slang words keep meanings close to their original forms, especially in cases of clipping. Most data, however, show clear changes in meaning, particularly in compounds and converted forms. This suggests that slang meanings depend strongly on the situation and the relationships between speakers. This supports Panjaitan's (2017) view that slang use is shaped by social interaction.

For the second research objective, slang words in the movie fall into different morphological categories, based on form and word class. Many of these follow common English patterns, such as noun–noun or adjective–noun compounds and back-clipping. Some items do not follow regular rules and appear only in informal or slang contexts.

In conclusion, this study shows film slang is a way for speakers to express social identity. It is also an area where new word forms are actively created. These findings help explain how standard and non-standard word-formation processes work together to shape contemporary slang in the media.

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