#### CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In conducting the research, the writer explain the theory that coherent with the research problem. The writer uses the theory to be easily understanding about the problem in this analysis.

#### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

### 2.1.1 Sociolinguistics

Language cannot be separated from the society. It is because they have relation each other. In linguistic the relation between language and society called sociolinguistic. According Janet Holmes (1992:1) he said that sociolinguistic is the study of relationship between language and society. It supported by Trudgill (1974) argument who said that sociolinguistic is the part of linguistic which is connected with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It is showed that language is not only the social phenomenon but also based on cultural phenomenon.

According to Wardaugh, Sociolingustics investigates the relationship between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language function. It means that sociolinguistic people will learn about the way social structure influence how people talk and how language varieties and pattern of use correlate with social attributes such as class, sex and age.

Based on the some proposed concept of sociolinguistic, it can be conclude that sociolinguistic is the study of linguistic field that investigates the effect of the aspect in society, such as cultural norms, expectation and situation (context)

# 2.1.1.1 Language Variation

Some fact about language are that they are always changing over time, different between one another, and have a lot varieties. language variation exist because of the use single language which is different within a single community, such as men do not speak like woman, and older people do not speak like younger people each other The principle types of language variation manifested in pronunciation (accent), grammar, and vocabulary are the regional variation (regional dialect) and the social variation (social dialect, sociolect, jargon, slang and argot).

According to Trudgill in Mukhtar Abadi (1983:100) stated ''language, in other words varies not only according to social characteristic of the speaker (such in social class, ethnic group, age and sex). The same speaker uses the different linguistic varieties in different situation and different purposes''.

Language variety can occur within communication depend on the aspect of speaker, as the statement from Fishman in Muhammad Ismail (2014) says that from the aspect of speaker, language variety is divided in five parts: *Dialect, register*, *jargon, style, and slang* 

#### 2.1.1.1.1 Dialect

Dialect is language varieties that are linguistically and generally and also politically linked to a standardization language variety the term dialect has generally been used to refer to a subordinate variety of language.

### 2.1.1.1.2 Register

According to wardhaugh (2006:52) defines register as a set of language items associated with discrete occupational or social group, it is made by an individual or a group to fulfill the variety of language function that add up to communication. The language of sport commentator, airline pilot, and soldier are the example of register.

# 2.1.1.1.3 Jargon

Allan and Burridge (2006:56) define jargon as the language weird to particular context like a trade, professional or other group. One person's jargon seems to be another person technical vocabulary. Many jargon term pass into standard language, jargon like slang, spread from narrow group until it is used by other group.

# 2.1.1.1.4 Style

People speak in different ways, formally or informally, according to the situation and the circumstance. Ceremonial occasion require very formal speech, public lectures, somewhat less formal and conversation friends may be extremely informal and casual. Speech varies in the situation different situation require different style of speech.

### 2.1.1.1.5 Slang

The other language variation is called slang. According to Allan and Burridg (2006:69), slang is language of a highly colloquial and contemporary type. Slang is nonstandard use of word in a language of part social group. Slang term are often particular to a certain subculture.

### 1. Definition of slang

Slang is new vocabulary that made by people in social community. It is a specific word, phrase, or utterance, which is commonly used by people in their communication. Every people speak differently in formal context and informal context, especially when speaking informally. People often use slang; an informal but colorful word and expression.

According to Chaer, language has a system and subsystem that is understood by all speaker of the language. while the idiom is a series of word whose meaning of its constituent word. In this page slang language often used at this time, usually by young people.

### 2. Definition of slang word

Slang word is the use of informal word that are not considered standard in the speaker dialect or language. Slang is often to be found in areas of the lexicon that refer to thing considered taboo. Most of slang word in England were derived from criminal lingo. Slang word founded in informal situation. that used with friend. Slang word give expression have come and gone ever the year.

According to Keraf (1994:108-109), slang word is a kind of a pure of high conversation word. Slang is word that are nonstandard and informal which is arranged in exclusively, sometimes slang is a result of accidental mistake, or sometimes in the form of destructions of a common a word to fill in other field meaning.

Slang word are in fact not only contained in the educated classes, but at all the level of society. Each level or group of people can create a special term, or use word that are common with specific notions, which only apply to their group.

### 3) Slang Words Theory

According to Chapman (1988), there are two types or forms of slang, the primary slang and secondary slang.

### A. Primary Slang

Primary slang is the pristine speech of subculture members; it is so natural to its speakers that it seems they might be mute without it. Of course, they would not be, since we know that slang is by definition always an alternative idiom, to be chosen rather than required. Much of teenage talk and the speech of urban street gangs would be examples of primary slang. Primary slang can be detected by contrast, their oral

language is often rich, complex, and powerful, and they live by using it effectively.

Chapman (1988) calls the specialized social vocabulary of subculture primary slang. The primary slang of groups is often appropriated into general slang. It strikes members of the mainstream as novels which are rich in imaginative things. It suggests a way of life with greater fun and excitement than the well-regulated lives of most.

Adopting the vocabulary is a way of sharing vicariously in the daring while remaining apart from what is unsafe or objectionable about the way of life in the subculture. From the sixteen samples of lyrics, fifteen lyrics that consist of eight slang words and phrases are identified as primary slang.

They are Yo, fuckin bitch, ain't, 'sposed, hoes, back, 'bout, dis, stole, I-L-Y, fuck ya, Crib, cryin' up a storm, hit, sleepin, tryna, and baby.

The slang words and phrases are identified as primary slang because this kind of slang is used to express anger, as a general expression used by English people on their daily communication, or it is an alternative pronunciation used by a rapper or hip hop singer to shorten, alter, or change the sound of a word. It is not related to someone's attitude or something secret.

### **B.** Secondary slang

Secondary slang is chosen not so much to fix one group to express one's attitudes and resourcefulness by pretending momentarily, in a little stick of guerrilla theatre to be the member of street gang or criminal or gambler or a drug user or a professional football player, and hence to express someone's contempt, superiority, cleverness by borrowing someone's verbal dress. It is also a matter of stylistic choice rather than true identification.

It is the word *bankroll*. The word *bankroll* in data 10 is commonly used to name money. This slang word is used to express something secretly in which just restricted people who understand the meaning of those words. It is the reason why the slang word 'bankroll" is classified as a secondary slang. Eventually, the users of slang are not only limited to underworld people but spread out through certain groups of people in the society.

Most slang words are metaphoric and cannot be directly found through their literary meaning, for example, "what is the hell?" it is quite far from our imaginary of a place for punishment by god but here the aim of saying that expression is to show something which is surprising which means "what is this?.

### 4) Type of slang words formation

Based on Yule (1986), there are twelve type of slang word formation, which of each part has its own definition:

#### A. Coinage

Coinage is the process of word formation in English ( that the invention of totally term). Older example are aspirin, nylon, Vaselin etc. new word based on the name of person is called eponym.

### B. Borrowing

Borrowing is the talking over of words from other language. Though its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of word from other language. Other language, borrow terms from English, as in the Japanese use of suupua ( supermarket ). A special type of borrowing is describe as Joan translation or calqued.

### C. Compounding

Compounding is a joining of two words to produce a single form.

This combining process, tehnically known as compounding is very common as language such as German and English. For example bookcase, fingerprint.

### D. Blending

Blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term. Blending is typically accomplished by talking only the beginning of one new word and joining it to the end of the other words. For example is blending are *brunch* (break/fast/lunch)

## E. Clipping

The element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. The term gasoline is still used but most people talk about gas using the clipped form. Other common example are ad ( advertisement ), fan ( fanatic), bus , plane.

#### F. Backformation

A very specialized type of reducing process is known as backformation typically, a word of one type( usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type( usually a verb ). For example is the noun ( television ), and the verb( televise).

#### G. Conversation

A change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used a verb ( without any reduction ), is generally known as conversion. A number of nouns, such as *paper* in sentence he's papering my bedroom walls.

### H. Acronym

Acronym are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These acronym often consist of capital letters, as in *NATO*, *NASA*, *UNESCO* but can lose their capitals to become everyday terms such as laser.

#### I. Derivation

Derivation is a large number of small 'bits' of the English language which is not usually given separating listing in dictionaries. These small 'bits' are generally describe as affixes. Some familiar example are the elements *un-*, *mis-*, *pre-*, *ful-*, *less-* which appear in words like *unhappy*, *misrepresent*, *prejudge* and *joyful*.

### J. Prefixes and suffixes

Some affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word (un-), these are called **prefixes**. Other affixes have to be added to the end of the word (-ish) and are called **suffixes**. For example is *mislead* has a prefix, *disrespectful* has both prefix and a suffix.

### K. Infixes

There is a third type of affix, not normally used in English, but found in some other language. It is possible to see the general principle at work in certain expression. for example *Hallebloodylujah*, absogoddamlutel

# L. Multiple Process

It is possible for a word undergo more than one process. This is called multiple process, for example to the sentences problems with the project have *snowballed*, the word snowballed can be noted as an example 'compunding', whereby *snow* and *ball* have been combined to form the noun *snowball* 

# 5) lyrics

The definition lyric according Wikipedia (2011), Lyrics (in singular form lyric) are a set of words that make up a song. According to Oxford pocket Dictionary (2000:257), "Lyrics is a word of a song".

From the definition of lyric above we can conclude that lyric is a song written for musical accompaniment by lyre. A lyric is Stanzanic. Now, in general lyric refers to the words of song designates a short poem which is used to express the writer's feeling and emotion.

### 6) Song

According The free dictionary (2011), "Song is a piece of music, usually employing a verbal text, composed for the voice, example one intended for performance by a soloist". According Wikipedia (2011), In music, a song is a composition for voice or voices, performed by singing. A song may be accompanied by musical instruments, or it may be unaccompanied, as in the case of a cappella songs. The lyrics (words) of songs are typically of a poetic,

### 2.2) Previous Study

The first previous study is Sarah Mutiafatma Noviar (2011) Sastra Um" Slang words formation process in avril lavigne song ". this thesis focusing process word formation slang in avril lavigne's. one other hand, the process of word-formation that are used in the lyrics are clipping there is 134 slang (55.83%), blending there is 104 slang word (43.33%), borrowing there is 1 slang word (0.42%), and multiple process there is 1 slang word (0.42%). The most common word formation process that appear in Avril Lavigne's song is clipping. Clipping occurs when a word or more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form. In this research, the clipping word that mostly appears in the lyrics is word "cause" or "cuz", for example a lyrics "cause you're fucking crazy rock'n'roll . the term "cause" or "cuz" is considered as a clipped word because originally it comes from word "because" which is reduced to a shorter from "cuz" or "cause" instead of "because"

The second previous study is Ni made lisa candra dewi (2014) in her research entitled "Meaning and Word Formation of Slang word in Gangster Squad movie script discusses about types of slang. She explain that there are two types of slang occur; primary and secondary slang. from seven types of meaning, the are only four types found in slang used in the movie script. This is compounding which exists in nine slang (60%), the clipping type is four slang (26%), the conversion types is one slang (7%), and the derivation type is one slang (7%). The slang that exist in the dialogue above is pig-sticker which is formed by compounding.

This is compounded by two different words, they are "pig" and "sticker" but it is noting to do with pig as animal. This slang refer to object, it is a cop. This slang formed to describe a particular person or job that is being talked about among them

The third of previous study from Lestary (2006) in her research entitled "The analysis of English slang in Dictionary, Internet and Magazine. which discussed four problem, they are; the process of creating slang, the type of slang and the meaning of slang and the reason of using slang, the writer found the slang was created unlimited sources; there are two type of slang, the primary and secondary slang. The user of slang introduced many new word into the language by recombining old word into new meaning and the reason why people used slang is individual uniqueness. The weakness of this study is hard to define the reason of people using slang if we can find the data a from magazine, internet, or newspaper. It will be more suitable if we can find the data directly

conversation. For this reason slang vocabulary is particularly rich in certain dominant, such us violence, crime and drug. And then finally slang can grow out more familiarly with the thing describe.

From this previous study is all explain about slang but different context, different object and different problem to analyze. I just compare my thesis without another thesis that I have ever read the previous study.

