#### CHAPTER II

# **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

In conducting the research, the writer explains 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 Sociolinguistic

Language cannot be separated from the society. It is because they have relation each other. In linguistics the relation between language and society called sociolinguistics. Janet Holmes (1992:1) he said that sociolinguistics is the study of relationship between language and society. It is supported by Trudgill (1974) argument who said that sociolinguistics is the part of linguistics 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.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectation, and context, on the way language is used. According to Chaika,(Mukhtar Abadi 2010:2) "sociolinguistics is the study of ways people use language in social interaction" while Trudgill (1983:32) defines sociolinguistics as the part of linguistics which is concerned with language as social cultural phenomena.

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

### 2.2 Language Variety

Some facts about languages are that they are always changing over time, different between one another, and have a lot of varieties. The language variation exist because of the use of single language which is different within a single community, such as men do not speak like women, and older people do not speak like younger people. Trudgill in Mukhtar Abadi (1983:100) stated "Language, in other words, varies not only according to social characteristics of the speaker (such as his social class, ethnic group, age, and sex). The same speaker uses the different linguistics varieties in different situation and different purposes".

Varieties of language appear from different language when people speak with each other. Moreover, every people have characteristic in their language. people indicate their language as their speech style.

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*.

According to Hudson in Mukhtar Abadi (1980:24), variety of language is a set of linguistics item with similar social distribution. Ferguson defined language variation as any speech pattern that is sufficiently homogeneous to be analyzed by available techniques of synchronic description and which has a sufficiently large repertory of elements and their arrangement or process with broad enough semantic scope to function in all normal context of communication.

# 2.2.1 Dialect

Dialect is one variety of language. According to Trudgill in Mukhtar Abadi (1983:17). dialect is defined as the differences between kinds of language in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. "Dialect refers to all the differences between varieties of language, those in pronunciation, word usage, and syntax" (Chaika, 1982:132). On the level of vocabulary or word usage, for example, American English called the underground railway as "subway" while British English use the term "underground". And "corn" which means "maize" in the U.S., Cannada, and Australia, "wheat" in England, and "oats" in Scotland. Even though dialects of the same language are different, it still has common point of features.

### 2.2.2 Register

Different professional and different group may develop distinctive vocabularies. Ferguson in Wardhaugh, (2002:51) says that people participating in recurrent communication situations tend to develop similar vocabularies, similar features of intonation, and characteristic bits of syntax and phonology that they use in this situation.

Wardhaugh (2002:51) defines the term register as sets of language items related with discrete occupational or social group. By using register, people can express their identity at a specific time or place.

## 2.2.3 Jargon

Jargon is special or technical words used by a particular group or people. What "Jargon" then appears to mean is: it is technical, in-group language as seen by non-technical out-group members. One person's jargon seems to be another person's technical vocabulary.

Many jargon terms pass into standard language. Jargon, like slang, spreads from narrow group until it is used and understood by large segment of the population.

### 2.2.4 Style

People speak in different ways, formally or informally, according to the situation and the circumstances. Ceremonial occasions require very formal speech, public lectures somewhat less formal, casual conversation quite

informal, and conversation between friends may be extremely informal and casual. Speech varies with the situation; different situation require different style of speech.

### 2.2.5 Slang

Slang is nonstandard use of word in a language of a part social group. Slang terms are often particular to a certain subculture, such as: musicians, skate boarders and drugs users. Another theory of slang by Menchen (1936: 481) slang is expressions that do not belong to Standard English. For example: "what's up?" is an example of term for asking about people or greeting a person.

### 2.2.5.1 Definition of Slang

Slang is the new vocabularies that made by people in social community. it is a specific word, phrases, or utterances, which is commonly used by people in their community. Slang language refers to unconventional word, so it is not appropriate to be spoken in a formal situation, such us in the school, university, or in the office.

People speak differently in formal contexts and in formal contexts, especially when speaking informally, people often use slang: an informal but colorful words and expressions.

Slang is the non-standard language variety is seasonal, used by young people or a particular social group for internal communications that are not members of the group do not understand. According Chaer, language has a system and subsystem that is understood by all speakers of the language.(Mukhtar Abadi 2010: 61). While the idiom is a series of words whose meaning is not the same as the combined meanings of its constituent words. In this page slang language often used at this time, usually by young people.

Anderson and Trudgil in Muhammad Ismail (2014) wrote that actually, slang is not language or dialect, it can be said as a code that product by changing the existing language to the common one. Every language has a vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar, whereas slang has not. It just has vocabulary which is not profanity and ungrammatical. Dialect refers to the different language caused by geographical area, whereas slang is not restricted to one region or country (p.24).

Slang is a variety of language that has some characteristics and general used by young people, and argot is a variety of language that usually used by thief or pickpocket community, so argot is a secret language.

Slang has process forming a word. As the statement from Yule (2006: 52-59), there are some ways of creating new words, there are Coinage, Compounding, Clipping, Blending, Borrowing, Back formation, Acronyms, Multiple processes, Affixes (Prefix, Infix, Suffix).

#### A. Borrowing

Borrowing is one of the word formation processes to create new words by taking from other language. English has adopted a huge number of loan words from other languages. The following are some example of borrowings from foreign languages:

Arabic: alcohol, arsenal, almanac.

Latin: strata, data, focus.

Italy: pizza, spaghetti, corridor.

France: machine, technique, attaché.

Russian: rouble, tundra, sputnik.

Persian: coffee, tulip, caravan

## **B**.Blending

Blending is another way of combining two words in order to generate a new word. It is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the word. For example

Brunch: breakfast + lunch

Motel: motor + hotel

Smog: smoke + fog

Infotainment: information + entertainment

Gasohol: gasoline + alcohol

### **C**.Clipping

Clipping refers to the shortening of the polysyllabic word into a shorter form which usually consists of one syllable only. For examples:

Exam: examination

Math: mathematic

Lab: laboratory

Gym: gymnasium

Varsity: university

Flu: influenza

### **D**.Multiple Process

Multiple processes happen when some new words made through more than one word formation process. For example, it can be seen in the word "snowball" in the sentence "problem with the project have snowballed". The word "snowball led" can be noted as "compounding" whereby "snow" (N) and "ball" (N) have been combined to form "snowballed". The using of "have" (present perfect tense) can identify it.

### **E.** Affixes

Affixation is the process where free morphemes or roots are combined by the affixes to create new words. There are three kinds of affixes which can be attached to the word:

1) The affixes, which are put in front of the word, are called prefixes. For example: un-, mis-, pre-, which appear in the words like unhappy, misrepresent, prejudge.

2) The affixes, which are put in the end of the word, are called suffixes. For example: -ness, -ful, -less, -ism,-ish which appear in the words like sadness, joyful, careless, terrorism, and boyish.

3) The affixes which are put inside the word are called in fixes. For example: hallebloodylujah!

#### **F**.Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new words, which are usually, invented in the names of company's product. In this case, the typical process of coinage usually adopts the brand names as common words. The examples are:

Aspirin: headache medicine

Kleenex: tissue

Nylon: cloth

Honda: motorcycle

# **G**.Compounding

Compounding is the process of combining two or more words together to form a new complex word.

For example:

- 1. Noun + noun
  - a) Couch potato: lazy person (Man, you are such a couch potato!)
  - b) Bird class: easy class' (My classes are so hard this semester, except for literature –what a bird class that is!)
  - c) Jungle juice: juice mixed with alcohol (Don't drink that jungle juice, you'll be sick!)
- 2. Noun + noun derived from verb by suffix -er
  - a) Mountain climber: a person high induced by drugs.
  - b) Tree hugger: an environmentalist.
- 3. verb + noun

- a) Breakneck: rapid, dangerous' (It was such a breakneck situation that I was so frightened!)
- b) Take sides: to feel strongly about one side of the argument and act on that feeling (I don't want to take sides in this argument; you have to work it out yourselves!)
- 4. adjective + noun
  - a) Big time: to a superlative degree', bloody paper'red marked paper' (I got my test from teacher, it was completely bloody!),
  - b) Big mouth: person who talks too much' (My friend is such a big mouth! I told him my secret and he told everyone he knows.)
  - c) Low-key: quiet night of friend (I spent a low-key night with my friend. We played the cards.)
  - d) Old school: retro (He wears an old school jacket.)

### **H**.Back Formation

Back formation is the process of forming a word in the different part of speech. Typically, a word of one type (usually a Noun) is reduced to form another word of a different type (usually a verb). Back formation is the process by which new words are formed by the deletion of a supposed affix from already existing word for instance:

Edit: editor

Donate: donation

Emote: emotion

Babysit: babysitter

Enthuse: enthusiasm

#### I .Acronym

Acronym are formed by taking the initial sounds (or letters) of the words of phrase and uniting them into a combination. Some examples of taking the initial sounds are:

- a) ASAP (As Soon As Possible).
- b) PIN(Personal Identification Number).

Meanwhile, some examples of taking initial letters are:

- a) NBA (National Basketball Association).
- b) ATM (Automatic Teller Machine).

Some words also pronounced as new word such as:

a) RADAR (radio detecting and ranging)

Anderson and Trudgill in Mochtar Abadi (1983) in *Bad Language* mention the typical of slang, some of them are:

a. Slang is typical of informal situation

The formality of language is tied to the situation: in formal situation people expect formal language and in formal situation they expect informal language. Slang will be the last choice for anyone attempting to use language for formal, persuasive or business purposes since they will be considered as a rude people. More slang words will be found in the conversation between friends if compared with the conversation between employee and employee.

b. Slang is typical of spoken language

Since the situation in which we write are more formal than the situations in which we talk, as stated above that slang is typical of formal situation, automatically slang belong to typical of spoken language. The example is like when go and watch soccer, they will hear a lot of slang from the crowd but the next morning when people read about the match in the newspaper, there will be far less slang in the paper's coverage of the game.

c. Slang is found in words, not in grammar

Every language contains vocabulary and grammar. Since there is not grammar of slang, slang cannot be considered as language. That is way, when people talk about slang it is referred to words not grammar or pronunciation.

d. Slang is not swearing

Swearing is type of language use in which the expression refers to something that taboo in cultural and usually express strong emotions and attitudes. That is definitely different with slang. Even though slang terms may contain some taboo words, but it is used for fun and the important thing is that slang words used without emotion.

e. Slang is not register

Register is a specialized vocabulary owned by specific occupation and activity. Registers are different with slang, but may contain slang, as long as the specialized vocabulary is informal. In the medicine terms, for example, when a patient leaves a tissue sample of examination, the doctor may say that they are sending some *meat* to the laboratory. These words are learned and used in practice and none of those words are written in the books of medicine. Most of register associated with unofficial, or illegal activities may consist a lot of slang. Like the narcotic business, industries that involve very many people and lies on the fringes often find its way out of this register and into general slang vocabulary. Words such as *high, stoned, freaked out, turned on,* which related to the effects of drug abuse, shifted their way into slang words.

f. Slang is not cant, argot or jargon

For the first time, the term slang was used by British criminal to refer to their own special language. *Cant*, a private language of the underworld (criminal) which still used as a term for language of criminals. Thus, slang has moved a long way from its origin. *Argot* is a name for the language criminals which origin is French and has been used for several centuries with this meaning. *Jargon* refers to special or technical words used by particular group of people.

g. Slang is creative

Creativity took an important part in the invention of many slang words. The point of slang words is often to be starling, amusing or shocking. Slang expressions- for example, *the apple of one's eye* (one favorite), *square heads* (stupid person), for the first time they are used they are truly creative. Those words attract other people's attention but when it is used over and over again, its freshness is lost and it turns into rather ordinary lexical items. This then creates a need for few expression and new expression and new metaphors. Since slang is another way to express either something new or something old in a new way, there is constant desire to create new and dramatic expression. Slang words changed continually, it is very unusual for slang words to live on the language for thousand years. By those reasons, creativity is very important in the development of slang words.

h. Slang is short-lived

As stated before that is unusual for slang words to stay on the language for thousand years. Most of slang words are accepted into neutral style or else die out rather quickly. Many slang words, such as *phone, bike, bus, pub, etc,* have become standard or neutral language. There are also many slang words which have been lost.

Slang changes through time. What is slang for one person, generation or situation may not be slang for another. This change is directly connected with the creativity of slang. The enormous number of new slang words may trigger the replacement of the old ones. The writer hopefully give some benefit for all student, especially at English Department student. Also this research, the student are able to apply their knowledge and comprehend slang language in the appropriate daily conversation, especially in informal situation.

To determine the development of slang language, not only from the dictionary we know about slang language, but also slang language can learn from community and lyrics song. For the example, the writer chose lyric songs by Justin Bieber. Because in his lyrics there are many slang language can be found. We can learn about slang language from her lyrics, because there are many kind slang language for your knowledge.

### 2.3 Previous Study

This research is not the only one that analyzed in slang terms. There are some previous researches that concern in this topic, they are Afifah Rahmawati (2012) her study is entitle "Word Formation Processes on Slang Words Used by Transsexual" it is study Language as a universal thing that is used in communication has a lot of different varieties. Some of them are pidgin, creole, slang, dialect, etc. In this research, the writer focusses on slang to be analized, especially in its word formation processes. It is since a good research is a research that focusses in one specific problem.

The second previous study from Muktar Abadi (2010) his entitle "Analysis on the Use of Slang on Eminem's Lyrics". He student from UIN Maliki Ibrahim Malang. It is study theoretically, the study can learn more about language, especially concerning slang not only in lyrics but also in other forms.

The third previous study, with the title "An Analysis of Slang Used by Alexander Eglek's Community in Surabaya" her analysis focusing in forms and characteristic of slang language are used by Alexander Eglek's Community. He is student from UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The writer also use descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data.

In a previous study also describes the same slang with my thesis research, but the object and the theory is not the same as the previous study listed above. I just compare my thesis with another thesis that I have ever read as a comparison.