#### **CHAPTER II**

## LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter the writer will explain about related and relevant theories that are applied in this research.

## 2.1 Language Variation

Everyone speaks at least one language, and probably most people in the world speak more than one. Even Americans, most of whom speak only English, usually know more than one dialect. Certainly no one talks exactly the same way at all times. Language in society is not expressed in the same ways, because language is varied. Nababan (1993) said there must be simple or even complex different in expressing language. While a set of linguistic form which distinguish the way of speaking is called variety. Varieties of language can divided into two types, the individual and the societal language varieties.

The individual language variety is commonly referred to a speech. Depend on sociolinguistics, idiolect sometimes can be termed as variety. Thus, every idiolect or speech is a realization of the abstract language associated to a society. For example, Indonesians speak abstract Indonesian language, Americans or Australians speak abstract English language. But, every Indonesian, American, and Australian actually speak a concrete idiolect, no one can be said to speak exactly the same language. Former president Abdurachman Wahid has outspokenly idiolect styled like *gitu aja kok repot* (why bothered with such trivial things).

A societal language variety refers to a variety of a language thus is shared by every individual as members of a speech community. A speech community is a community whose members share at least a single variety and the norms for its appropriate use. The variety is popularly known as dialect, but may be also named as sociolect. There are some branch of social variations or sociolect such as slang, colloquial, jargon and argot.

Slang denote an informal, nonstandard, nontechnical vocabulary composed chiefly of novel-sounding synonyms (and near synonyms) for standard word or phrases: it is often associated with young people, or undignified persons and group. For examples : "*CU*" it's mean see you, and "*Cabe-cabean*" or "*terong-terongan*" it's mean student prostitution.

Colloquial is the use of informal words. Colloquial expressions are being part of a society, are influenced by the way people speak in that society. For example : "What's up" it's mean how do you do .

Jargon is like a type of short language between members of a particular group of people. Jargon is the technical language of a profession which often is difficult or impossible for outsiders to understand. For example : "*CYA*" it's mean see you around, "*BP*" it's mean Medical shorthand for blood pressure.

Argot is special language which is used by people who have same activities or profession. Including for thieves and other criminals, to prevent outsiders from understanding their conversations. For example : *"Kece"* it's mean *keren cakep*(cool), *"barang"* it's mean target.

A sociolect often develops following several factors found in the society, such as culture, immigration people, politic, and technology. Based on the factors there are at least two major societal language varieties, namely regional varieties and temporal varieties.

Regional varieties of a language have been referred to as dialects. A dialect is a regional or social variety of a language distinguished by pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary (Wardhaugh,2006). Some of the distinctly different local languages are: Acehnese, Batak, Sundanese, Javanese, Maduranese, Sasak, Tetum of Timor, Dayak, Minahasa, Toraja, Buginese, Halmahera, Ambonese, and several Irianese languages. These languages are also spoken in different dialects.

Temporal varieties is a variant of language that is a function of time. Varieties of a language that are based on different periods of time of its uses are named chronological language varieties or chronolect. The chronological change of language results from social contacts, cultural transformation, political situation, and technological invention. According to James Sneddon (2003) Indonesian (Malay) chronological variety has been historically divided into five major periods, namely the old Malay period (1st century until 13th century), the classical Malay period (13th century until 16th century), the cperiod before 20th century, the period before the national independence, and the (modern) post independence period. Each period is associated with the influence of other languages, such as Sanskrit, Dutch, Arabic, Portuguesse, and English. For example in old Malay variety Indonesian people said "*sapulu*", but in Modern Indonesian variety Indonesian people said "*sepuluh*".

Languange variation occurs in the society caused by some social factor and context. It happens because of the context where the language is used and the specific circumstancy around the language (Wardhaugh,2006). Language variation also can be influence by some factor such as age, gender, and education.

In sociolinguistic, the language variation influenced by age is called as age-grading. Wardhaugh (2002) suggest that phenomena of age. Grading become an evidence of the relationship between language society. In speech community, every each group has their own language variety. It is caused by their social environment where they live and their involvement in certain membership of age-group. For example, when teenagers talk with others in the same group, they use some certain words which indicate their group. Similar to adults, when they start to work, they tend to use more standard form language as a demand from society.

People from different age-groups do not speak in exactly the same way as each other in any community. There are some feature which are used only by teenagers and others are used only by adult or elderly. For exaample, some British teenagers in 1980 used *wecked* for good, however this usage seems to have stopped as they grown other (Holmes, 2008). The current slang is only used by young people and sounds odd in the mouth of older persons since slang words signal membership of particular group.

Language and gender itself is an area of study within sociolinguistics, applied linguistics, and related fields that investigates varieties of speech associated with a particular gender, or social norms for such gendered language use. For example women has response frequently when they have a conversation, and men has response less than women when they have a conversation.

Language is an important component of education. School instruction is delivered through the use of language. It is crucial for children to be able to understand the language of schools. Unfortunately, the language of home and the language of school do not always match, and then various teaching methods and literacy practices need to be employed to assure that all children receive equal access to education. Educating the general public about the importance of language maintenance and the advantages of bilingualism can prevent discrimination in educational settings, help reach the needs of bilingual students, and slow down language loss in our society.

# 2.2 Slang

Slang consists of words that are non-standard in a given language and is generally spoken to show inclusion in a certain social group. The usage of slang often implies a certain familiarity between those who use it together, and may show certain attitudes on the part of the speaker.Words that are not a part of standard vocabulary or language and are used informally are called slang. According to Spolsky (1998:36) slang is a feature of the speech of the young and powerness. Slang is a kind of jargon marked by its rejection of formal rules. It is comparative freshness and its common ephemerality and its marked use to claim solidarity.Slang is part of casual informal style of language use, it is often perceived, as " Low or Vulgar" form of language and it is seemed to be out of place in formal styles of language. Slang words is an informal language, nonstandard, nontechnical vocabulary for standard word or phrases. It is often associated with young people or teenagers which is used in spoken.

Slang allows a person to become creative in the use of language. Some people use slang in order to communicate with each other informally. Similarly, people using slang are able to identify other members of their subculture easily. Allan and Burridge (2006) who state the slang words are identify activities, events, and objects that have become a routine for everyone who involved. Beside that, slang words has an important function in creating rapport in the work or recreational environment.

Slang began to form in 16th or 17th century. As time went on, slang no longer referred to language spoken by disreputable people, but certainly it meant something cruder than formally educated speech. John Ayto (2008) who state the first to which the term "slang" was applied, in the mid-eighteen century, was the special vocabulary used by any set of persons of a low and disreputable character. In the earlier centuries it was referred to as thieves' cant or patter of earlier centuries.

Italian researcher Winona Bullard writes that different dialects and pronunciations in the Middle Ages represented the first meaning of the term "slang". It was represented by certain writers such as Chauser, William Caxton and William of Malmesbury. English Criminal Cant is considered to be the starting point of slang. It was a new kind of speech used by criminals in saloons and gambling houses. It was at first believed that English criminal cant originated in Romania or had occurred in France. She also argues that some popular plays of Richard Brome (1635), poems and songs by Copland (1925) already contained some slang words.

Nowadays slang is not associated with criminals. Slang was influenced bydifferent cultures and the innovations of technology, which has left the society a variety of slang. Moreover, slang tends to originate in subcultures within a society. Slang words show the attitudes of the group or sub-culture that uses them.

Each decade has had slang words appear during that time. Here are five common slang words and expressions from each recent decade:

From the 1950s: boo boo - mistake or injury; cool - slow down;
 garbage - nonsense; hot - sexy or attractive; neck - hug or kiss;
 hood - juvenile delinquent.

- From the 1960s: crib or pad where you live; bread money;
  far out amazing; hassle annoy; spacey odd, eccentric; vibes
  feelings; chill take it easy.
- From the 1970s: bogus unfair; gross disgusting; horn telephone; no brainer easy problem; zip nothing.
- From the 1980s: go postal go crazy; melt down total collapse; wannabe someone who wants to be something; wicked excellent or very cool
- From the 1990s: bling glitter; loot money; po-po police; senior moment - memory loss.

From the 2000s: buzz - shave your head; cougar - older woman dating younger man; holla - call on the phone; peep - person; tat – tattoo.

Many slang are used in the end of a sentence. Usually, the particles of slang words do not change the sentence meaning directly. However they can have other effects like as emphasizing a sentence, and sugesting hesitancy. Slang words can be used to reinforce the social link between speaker and listener.

Slang is predominantly used in everyday conversation, social community, among popular media to a certain extent, in teen publications or pop culture magazines. Today slang words are an establish part of linguistic environment. An environment also has an important role to develop the language. Slang words is also a creativity language among the young and avant garde. These group are constantly create new terminology with artistic expression of their lives and the life around them.

# 2.3 Word Formation Process

According to the Dictionary of applied Linguistics, word formation is the creation of a new word (Richard et. All, 1990:321). In this research, the writer uses the theories of word formation combined from O'Grady and Guzman (1996), Allan (1986), and Hatch and Brown (1995) to analyze the data. Here are the word formation processes:

# 1. Compounding

According to O'Grady and Guzman (1996), one type of morphological processin language is termed compounding. It is defined as combination of some lexical categories such as adjectives, nouns, verbs, or prepositions in purpose of constructing a larger unit of word. The same idea also is stated by Allan (1986:225), compounds are lexemes composed from two or more free forms, for examples:

- 1. facebook derived from Noun + Noun (Face+Book)
- 2. anticlimax derived from Adjective + Noun (Anti+Climax)
- 3. Come-on derived from verb + preposition (Come+On)
- 4. Swear word derived from verb + noun (Allan,1986) (Swear+Word)

O'Grady and Guzman (1996) also divide types of compound into

two:

- A. Endocentric, compound that identifies the general class which the meaning of the entire word belongs. (In most cases) e.g : dog food is a type of food ; a cave man is a type of man
- B. Exocentric, the meaning of compound does not follow from the meaning of its partsin this way (In a smaller number of cases).e.g :

- greenbottle is not a type of bottle; rather, it is a fly of the genus lucilia

- redneck is not a type of neck but an ultra consevative, white working-class person

## 2. Prefix

Prefix (affix) is a word, or letter(s) placed at the beginning of another word (a base word) to adjust or qualify its usage or meaning. e.g :

de-: from, down, away reverse, opposite : decode, decrease
dis-: not, opposite, reverse, away : disagree, disappear
ex-: out of, away from, lacking, former : exhale, explosion
il- : not : illegal, illogical
im-: not, without : impossible, improper

<b>in-</b> :	not, without	: inaction, invisible	
mis-:	bad, wrong	: mislead, misplace	
non-:	not	: nonfiction, nonsense	
pre-:	before	: prefix, prehistory	
pro-:	for, forward, before	: proactive, program	
<b>re-</b> :	again, back	: react, reappear	
<b>un-</b> :	against, not, opposite	undo, unusual:	

# 3. Borrowing

It is all language-borrowed word from other language (Hatch and Brown, 1995). The forms of borrowed words are usually adapted to the phonology of the borrowing language. It is easy to see this in the mutation of English words borrowed by other languages, for examples:

Democracy, derived from Greek language demos and cratos.

*Billabong*, adapted from Australian aboriginal language, it is names from topographical features.

*Yogurt*, a kind of drink which is fermented from milk, it is from Turkish.

### 4. Blending

Blends are two words in which their non-morphemic components are mixed into one (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996). It is taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word (Hatch and Brown, 1995). Some examples of blending canbe seen below:

emoticon (emotion + icon)

pixel (picture + element)

email (electronic + mail)

### 5. Acronym

An acronym is a pronounceable word formed from the first letter or first few letters of each word in a phrase or title. Sometimes the newly-combined letters create a new word that takes the place in everyday language. e.g :

**RADAR** - Radio detecting and ranging

**LASER** - Light amplification by the stimulated emission of radiation.

**NATO** - The North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

**UNICEF** - The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

SCUBA - Self-contained underwater breathing apparatus.

**ASAP** – As Soon As Possible.

## FYI – For Your Information.

### 6. Coinage

Coinage is the word formation process in which a new word is created either deliberately or accidentally without using the other word formation processes and often from seemingly nothing. As neologism or coinage, we identify the word formation process of inventing entirely new words (neology). This is a very rare and uncommon method to create new words, but in the media, people try to outdo each other with more and better words to name their products. Often these trademark names are adopted by the masses and they become "everyday words of language" (Yule : 2006). E.g :

Aspirin	Escalator	Heroin	Band-aid
Factoid	Frisbee	Google	Kerosene
Kleenex	Laundromat	Linoleum	Muggle
Nylon	Psychedelic	Quark	Xerox
Zipper			

## 7. Clipping

Clipping is a word-formation process, but also the result of the process itself is called 'clipping'. In general it can be said, that "word formation is concerned with the process that expands the vocabulary of a language, i.e. create new lexemes" (Kortmann, 2005). E.g :

- 1. Adv : Advertisement
- 2. Doc : Doctor
- 3. Flu : Influenza
- 4. Lab : Laboratory
- 5. Phone : Telephone

# 2.4 Review of the Related Studies

In this part, the writer states the relevant studies which are possible in adding the readers view about slang words which is used by people. In this case, actually the writer ever finds out or listens about the same research. There are some previous researches that concern in this topic : they are Afifah Rahmawati (2012), Ani Wahyu Setyowati (2012), and and Muhammad Ismail (2014).

Afifah Rahmawati (2012) her study is entitle"Word Formation Process on Slang Words Used by Transexual". This research focus on study of slang words used by transexual characters in 5 Indonesian films. She used some kinds of word formation process from O' Grady and Guzman (1996), Katamba (1993), Hatch and Brown (1995), and Kridalaksana (2007). She classified some word formation such as : Compounding, Borrowing, Coinage, Blending, Clipping, Back Formation, Conversion, Inflection, Derivation, Cliticization, Reduplication, and Abbreviation.

Ani Wahyu Setyowati (2012) her study is entitle "An Analysis of Slang in Found in "Life As We Know It" Movie Script by Ian Deitchman and Kristin Rusk Robinson". This research to find out the types of slang word, to find out the functions of slang words and to explain the meaning of slang words in the film "Life As We Know It" by Ian Deitchman and Kristin Rusk Robinson. Based on the result, the writer find such as :

- The writer found 50 slang words or phrases in types of slang words, there are 34 conversational routines social function and 16 Vernacular spelling.
- 2. The writer found 50 slang word or phrases in function of slang, there are 40 slang as social function and 29 slang as identifyin function, and the slang word which has two function as social function and identifying function are 20 slang words.
- The writer also found 50 slang words or phrases in two types of meaning, there are 13 contextual meaning and 37 lexical meaning.

Muhammad Ismail (2014) his study is entitle "An Analysis of Slang Used by Alexander Eglek's Community in Surabaya". This research to find out what slang words are used by Alexander Eglek Community. To find out what forms of slang words are made by Alexander Eglek Community, such as compounding, blending, conversion, and clipping. To find out what are the reasons they have in making slang words.

In previous study also describes slang words, it's same with this thesis, but the object is different. This thesis studying about the English slang words used by teenagers in Surabaya. Moreover, the writer also focuses on the word formation process of English slang word used by teenagers in Surabaya.

