

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter aims to discuss the review of related literature and the theories of the research. It describes about Sociolinguistics, Slang, Morphology, Word-Formation Processes, and *Diary of a Wimpy Kid*.

A. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a very broad field and it can be used to describe many different ways of studying language.⁹ Sociolinguistics is study about how individual speakers use language. It is about how people use language differently in different towns or regions. It is about how a nation decides what languages will be recognized in courts or education. So, it can be said sociolinguistics is about how people use language in different place and different situation.

The term sociolinguistics is used generally for the study of the relationship between language and society.¹⁰ This is a broad area of investigation that developed through the interaction of linguistics with a number of other academic disciplines. It has strong connections with anthropology through the study of language and culture, and with sociology through the investigation of the role language plays in the organization of

⁹ Miriam Meyerhoff, *Introducing Sociolinguistics*, (New York: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, 2011), 1.

¹⁰ Yule, *The Study*, 205.

social groups and institutions. It is about how people use language in society, so that is why sociolinguistics has relationship between language and society.

Sociolinguistics also seeks to describe the linguistic and functional characteristics. Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change, and change one another within a speech community.¹¹ Sociolinguistics is the study of language in use, language in society. The field of sociolinguistics is a big tent, it can encompass work done in discourse analysis, studies interaction, sociology, anthropology, cultural studies, etc. The main focus in sociolinguistics falls on language use within a speech community. Sociolinguistics is generally characterized by close attention to the actual speech of representative sections of a community, rather than the somewhat static and idealized patterns one finds in formal writing.¹²

Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication.¹³ Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society, in other word in sociolinguistics we study language and society in order to find out as much as we can about what kind of language is used in society with different places, institutions and people.

¹¹ Joshua A. Fishman, *Sociolinguistics*, (USA: Newbury House Publishers, 1972), 4.

¹² Meyerhoff, *Introducing*, 1.

¹³ Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, (United Kingdom: Blackwell Publisher Ltd, 2010), 12.

B. Slang

Slang is a very informal kind of vocabulary, used mostly in speech by people who know each other well.¹⁴ Slang is language selected for its striking informality and is consciously used in preference to proper speech. Almost everyone uses slang on some occasions, but it is not easy to define the word. Slang has been defined as "One of those things that everybody can recognize and nobody can define".¹⁵ Slang is words and phrases used in casual speech often invented and spread by groups. The use of slang or colloquial language is introduces many new words into the language by recombining old words into new meanings. Slang words and phrases are often invented in keeping with new ideas and customs.

Whereas jargon is specialized vocabulary used by those inside established social groups, often defined by professional status (e.g. legal jargon), slang is more typically used among those who are outside established higher-status groups. Slang, or 'colloquial speech', describes words or phrases that are used instead of more everyday terms among younger speakers and other groups with special interests.¹⁶ It can be used by those inside a group who share ideas and attitudes as a way of distinguishing themselves from others. As a marker of group identity during a limited stage of life such as early adolescence, slang expressions can 'grow old' rather quickly. Older forms for 'really good' such as *groovy*, *hip* and *super* were replaced by *awesome*, *rad*

¹⁴ Swan, *Practical*, 526.

¹⁵ Victoria Fromkin, David Blair, and Peter Collins, *An Introduction to Language*, (Australia: Harcourt Australia Pty Ltd, 1999), 421.

¹⁶ Yule, *The Study*, 211.

and *wicked* which gave way to *dope*, *kickass* and *phat*. A *hunk* ('physically attractive man') became a *hottie* and instead of something being *the pits* ('really bad'), the next generation thought it was a *bummer* or said, *That sucks!*. The difference in slang use between groups divided into older and younger speakers shows that age is another important factor involved in social variation.

C. Types of Slang

According to Mihalicek and Wilson in their book "*Language File: Materials for an Introduction to Language and Linguistics*", slang like jargon has to do more with stylistic choices in vocabulary than with systematic lexical differences between varieties. Unlike jargon, words that are considered "slang" are often less formal than other equivalent words. There are two basic types of slang:¹⁷

1. Common Slang

The nearly neutral everyday language that most people consider just a little too informal for letters of application and the like is known as common slang. Common slang is very familiar in everyday activity. This kind of slang is often used by people in their everyday activity like when they have conversation with another person. So, the meaning of the common slang is known by every person, not just some people in a group because it is often used by every person. That is why it is called common slang. The examples

¹⁷ Vedrana Mihalicek and Christin Wilson, *Language File: Materials for an Introduction to Language and Linguistics*, (Columbus: The Ohio State University Press, 2011), 412.

of common slang include words like fridge for refrigerator or TV for television. And also wanna for want to and gonna for going to.

2. In-group Slang

In-group slang is the more specialized slang of a particular group at a particular time. In-group slang, like technical language, can be used to keep insiders together and to exclude outsiders. Learning the appropriate in-group slang can thus be a key to entrance into a particular group. So, in-group slang is mostly used by people in a group in order to keep their conversation. And the meaning of the slang word they said is just known by the people in their group.

Some slang is very short-lived like *Twenty-three skidoo*, but some lasts long enough to become accepted in even the stuffiest circles. *Fan* appeared as a slangy shortening of *fanatic* in the late sixteenth century and today we have *fan letters*, *fan magazines* and *fan (web)sites* for all kinds of things from baseball stars to rock group. Similarly, the fact that slang often injects a bit of color into otherwise ordinary language means that as the color fades, so to speak, new expressions will be needed.

Besides, in the thesis of Ratna Perwita Sari (2010) with the title "*An Analysis of Slang Language Types in Rush Hour 2 Movie*", According to Patridge in his book "*Slang: Today and Yesterday*", the different kinds of slang are numerous, and I propose to treat of only the twenty four most important:

after all, there are limits. There are the types of slang according to Patridge as cited by Sari:¹⁸

1. Cockney Slang

Cockney slang is a form of English slang which originated in the East End of London and has been popularized by film, music and literature. The slang of the former, except for a different in accent, is exactly that of the speakers of Standard English, they employ one of the specific slangs such as the commercial or the military. But the slang of the latter is what is usually and what will be called cockney slang.

There are two kinds of cockney slang. First, used by educated middle class people and they are who came from origin regional. The second, used by the semi literate and quite illiterate people, recognized as Cockney London of Street, also English spoken by London people. The most common examples of cockney slang are *eye in a sling*, means crushed or defeated, *see the breeze and taste the sun* (with which compare feel the shrimps) or as an expression of summer enjoyment at escaping from London to an open common, and *old gay* that is general term of affection describing a wife.

2. Public House Slang

The definition of public house slang is considered as public house group words and phrases make up for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by nature the subject. It is the main, genial, cheery, materialistic

¹⁸ Sari, *An Analysis of Slang*, 24-35.

but not gross nor cynical. The examples are *favorite vice* means strong drink taken habitually, *liquor* means drunk, and *straight drinking* means drinking while standing in the bar.

3. Workmen's Slang

Linking up with the public house is workmen's slang. This type also very closed to tradesman slang, yet all in all, it is better to consider them apart. The characteristic of the users of workmen's slang don't mention the real something but they call it with another name that already use and understood among them. Not only the workmen's but also the laborers using slang. In fact the town laborers and town operative are much fluent with their slang than the farmer laborers. Usually this slang used by people's activity in their working and also related with money. The examples of workmen's slang are like *brass* means money, *hammered* means married, and *want an apron* means to be out of work.

4. Tradesmen's Slang

In tradesmen's slang as in workmen's slang, some words those are now related from their origin slang and using by the workmen's too. Of the slang term employed by the various trades, some are the common property all or nearly all. But, in tradesmen's slang consider four as typical: tailors, butchers, chemists, and builders. The examples of tradesmen's slang are *house of parliament* means a meeting of tailor's assistants and apprentices in the shop, *syrup* means money, and *cod* means a drunkard.

5. The Slang of Commerce

The slang of commerce refers to slang used in trade. This slang usually used when a member of committee has to make an agreement or engagement with their client in trade. Commerce here also can be interpreted as business transaction. They are usually doing business in the stock exchange in the money market. The examples of slang in commerce are *short for contract note* means "the note which the stock broker sends to his client setting forth the business done for him and *take the rate* means to borrow the stock; likewise give the rate is to lend stock.

6. Slang in Public School and University

In these type students becomes the main source, because they are fresh, full of spirit to move forward for their future. In public school as in board schools and private, it happened about more than two centuries, for every school has its special words known to no other school. The examples of public school slang are *bonse* means head, for example "*Look out, or I'll fetch you a whack across the bonse*". *Bung* means a lie, example "*Everything he said is a bung.*"

Slang language in the university different from the slang used in public schools. They tend to leave and replace their old school slang and change it with the slang in the university. They grow into adults and cannot hold back choose to do new things or ways of thinking in and created their own rules of university. Now they are accustomed to speak bluntly in their conversation with friends in university. The examples of slang word that are

used in university are *damn* means damage, *leccer* means a lecture, and *screwed up* means to be vanquished.

7. Society Slang

Every social group uses some type of slang, and by association, those words and grammar become property of that group, something that defines them in a certain way. In the modern world, slang has become so much a defining trait of so many groups that it is impossible to ignore the impact on western society. Unfortunately, much of the impact has had by underscoring social and class separations. Slang is part of communication in one form or the other.

According to Partridge, in society and in all close corporations, groups, and sections of society, jargon tends to develop in proportion to the degree of its own exclusiveness. Society slang is concerned the spirit of universe, the world life, it also hovers, joyously or jauntily over objects and the practices of the slangster's own calling, with the difference jargon treats that solemnity and respect tha avocation it serves, but slang seldom retains respect toward it, treats that avocation with the detached amusement that, viewed from a far, every human activity seems to invite. So, it means that society slang is commonly used in daily speaking and connected to the society. The example of society slang are *showy* means over-dressed, *vogue* means fashion or mode, and *thou* means a thousand pounds sterling.

8. Slang in Art

Slang in art has always along with the society. The words and phrases of art are quickly adopted by the society, which however knows only a few words of artistic slang. The society likes it because it was a fun thing for them. However, actually slang in art is more difficult to guess in present day. The examples of slang in art are *frame* means picture, *sculpt* means to work in sculpture, and *put the value on* means to sign a picture.

9. Slang in Theatre

Slang in theatre is related with slang in art because theatre is one art term. The exact origin of slang is not known, although given the nature of language as a living, changing entity, it is probably as old as language itself. Theatre slang begins to develop in nineteenth centuries and expand its influence on ordinary and informal spoken English. Appears the new artist who use slang in his piece later and the story their made become the performance in a theatre: such as Anderson and Trudgill identify Aristophanes, the fourth-century B.C. Greek playwright, as the first writer to use slang. The Roman writers Plautus, Horace, Juvenal, and Petronius also employed slang for stylistic purposes. Shakespeare also used slang in his plays. The examples are *acting lady* means an incapable actress. From the poor acting of the great majority of society women and girls that go on stage and *paper house* means theatre that at a given performance has an audience consisting mainly of those who have come with "paper" complimentary ticket.

10. Slang in Church

Slang not only appears from people in the street or in their daily conversation, but also can be found from a holy place such as, church. It come up that slang has long since penetrated in the forum, and now we can meet it in the senate, even the pulpit itself is no longer free from instruction. On the contrary, and in justice to the clergy, it must be said that the principal disseminators of pure English throughout the country are the minister of our established church. The examples of slang in church are *Holly Joe* means shallow, circular crowned that worn by clergymen, and the clergymen who use the word. Then *Candle shop* means A Broad Church term for either a Roman Catholic chapel.

D. Morphology

Morphology is the study of the structure of words, the component of the grammar that includes the rules of word formation.¹⁹ Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words.²⁰ Morphemes are the minimal meaningful units which may constitute words or parts of words. The morpheme arrangements which are treated under the morphology of a language include all combinations that form words or parts of words.

Morphology is the component of mental grammar that deals with types of words and how words are formed out of smaller meaningful pieces and other

¹⁹ Fromkin, Blair, and Collins, *An Introduction.*, 530.

²⁰ Eugene A. Nida, *Morphology (The Descriptive Analysis of Words)*, (USA: University of Michigan Press, 1949), 1.

words.²¹ Morphology as a subfield of linguistics studies the internal structure of words. It tries to describe which meaningful pieces of language can be combined to form words and what the consequences of such combinations are on the meaning or the grammatical function of the resulting word. Morphology is the analysis of the structure of words.

Morphology is the study of word structure, and words are at the interface between phonology, syntax, and semantics.²² Words have phonological properties, they articulate together to form phrases and sentences, their form often reflects their syntactic function, and their parts are often composed of meaningful smaller pieces. So, the morphology has connection or relationship with phonology, syntax, and semantics. Morphology is the study about how the words are formed.

E. Word-Formation Processes

Word Formation Processes are the linguistic processes of creating new word or terms. The processes might be from the old words to the new uses without change the meaning or it may create completely new words. According to Yule, there are some ways of creating new words, those are etymology, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, inflection, and multiple processes.²³

²¹ Mihalicek and Wilson, *Language*, 148.

²² Andrew Spencer and Arnold M. Zwicky, *The Handbook of Morphology*, (Blackwell Reference Online, 2001), 1.

²³ Yule, *The Study*, 52-59.

1. Etymology

The etymology of a word refers to its origin and historical development, its earliest known use, its transmission from one language to another, and its changes in form and meaning. Etymology is the origin and history of a word, a term which, like many of our technical words, comes to us through Latin, but has its origins in Greek ('etymon 'original form' + logia 'study of').

According to The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, the definition of the word disaster is "an occurrence causing widespread destruction and distress; a catastrophe" or "a grave misfortune." But the etymology of the word disaster takes us back to a time when people commonly blamed great misfortunes on the influence of the stars. Disaster first appeared in English in the late 16th century, just in time for Shakespeare to use the word in the play King Lear. It arrived by way of the Old Italian word *disastro*, which meant "unfavorable to one's stars."²⁴

2. Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new words, which are usually, invented in the names of company's product that become general terms (usually without capital letters) for any version of that product. In this case, the typical process of coinage usually adopts the brand names as common words.

²⁴ www.grammar.about.com/od/words/a/Etymologywords.htm, accessed on 12 November, 2014.

The older examples are *aspirin* that means headache medicine, *nylon* that means cloth, and *vaseline* that means lotion. Then more recent examples are *kleenex* that means tissue, and *honda* that means motorcycle. It may be that there is an obscure technical origin for some of these invented terms, but after their first coinage, they tend to become everyday words in the language.

3. 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. Some examples of borrowings from foreign languages are *croissant* borrow from French, *dope* borrow from Dutch, *lilac* borrow from Persian, *piano* borrow from Italian, *pretzel* borrow from German, *sofa* borrow from Arabic, *tycoon* borrow from Japanese, *yogurt* borrow from Turkish, and *zebra* borrow from Bantu.

Other languages, of course, borrow terms from English, as in the Japanese use of *suupaa* or *suupaamaaketto* ('supermarket') and *taipuraitaa* ('typewriter'), Hungarians talking about *sport*, *klub* and *futbal*, or the French discussing problems of *le stress*, over a glass of *le whisky*, during *le weekend*.

4. Compounding

Compounding is the process of combining or joining of two separate words to produce a single form. It is very common in languages such as German and English, but much less common in languages such as French

and Spanish. In German, *Lehn* and *Wort* are combined to produce *Lehnwort*. Common English compounds are *bookcase*, *doorknob*, *fingerprint*, *sunburn*, *textbook*, *wallpaper*, *wastebasket* and *waterbed*. All these examples are nouns, but we can also create compound adjectives (*good-looking*, *low-paid*) and compounds of adjective (*fast*) plus noun (*food*) as in *a fast-food restaurant* or *a full-time job*.

5. 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. In some parts of the USA, there's a product that is used like *gasoline*, but is made from *alcohol*, so the 'blended' word for referring to this product is *gasohol* (gasoline + alcohol). To talk about the combined effects of *smoke* and *fog*, we can use the word *smog*. In places where they have a lot of this stuff, they can jokingly make a distinction between *smog* (smoke + fog), *smaze* (smoke + haze) and *smurk* (smoke + murk). Some other commonly used examples of blending are *bit* (binary/digit), *brunch* (breakfast/lunch), *motel* (motor/hotel), and *telecast* (television/broadcast).

6. Clipping

Clipping refers to the shortening of the polysyllabic word into a shorter form which usually consists of one syllable only. This is usually beginning in casual speech. The term *gasoline* is still used, but most people talk about *gas*, using the clipped form (*gas*). Other common examples are

ad (advertisement), *bra* (brassiere), *cab* (cabriolet), *condo* (condominium), *fan* (fanatic), *flu* (influenza), *perm* (permanent wave), and *pub* (public house). English speakers also like to clip each other's names, as in *Al*, *Ed*, *Liz*, *Mike*, *Ron*, *Sam*, *Sue* and *Tom*. There must be something about educational environments that encourages clipping because so many words get reduced, as in *chem*, *exam*, *gym*, *lab*, *math*, *phys-ed*, *poly-sci*, *prof* and *typo*.

7. Backformation

Backformation 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. Example of backformation is the process whereby the noun *television* first came into use and then the verb *televise* was created from it. Other examples of words created by this process are: *donate* (from 'donation'), *emote* (from 'emotion'), *enthuse* (from 'enthusiasm'), *liaise* (from 'liaison') and *babysit* (from 'babysitter').

8. Conversion

Conversion is a change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction). Other labels for this very common process are 'category change' and 'functional shift'. The examples when noun through conversion as a verb are when the number of nouns such as *bottle*, *butter*, *chair* and *vacation* have come to be used,

through conversion, as verbs; *We bottled the home-brew last night; Have you buttered the toast?; Someone has to chair the meeting; They're vacationing in Florida.*

9. Acronyms

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 ASAP (As Soon As Possible) and PIN (Personal Identification Number). Meanwhile, some examples of taking initial letters are NBA (National Basketball Association) and ATM (Automatic Teller Machine). Some words also pronounced as new word such as Radar (radio detecting and ranging).

10. Derivation

Derivation is the process of forming a new word on the basis of an existing word. These small bits are generally described as affixes. Some familiar examples are the elements *un-*, *mis-*, *pre-*, *-ful*, *-less*, *-ish*, *-ism* and *-ness*. which appear in words like *unhappy* (happy), *prejudice* (judge), *careless* (care), and *sadness* (sad).

11. Inflection

Inflection is the creation of different grammatical forms of words. Inflection uses the same sorts of pieces, such as stems and affixes, that derivation does, but the important difference is the linguistic entity that inflection creates forms of words, rather than entirely new words. Typically, in contrast to derivational affixes, inflectional affixes such as *-s*

do not change the lexical category of the word, for example cat and cats, both cat and cats are nouns. Similarly, both wind and winding are considered verbs. Here is the inflectional affixes of English:²⁵

Function	Affix(es)	Attaches to	Example
Present	-s	Verbs	She waits there at noon.
Past tense	-ed	Verbs	She waited there yesterday.
Progressive	-ing	Verbs	She is waiting there now.
Past participle	-en, -ed	Verbs	Jack has eaten the cookies. Jack has tasted the cookies.
Plural	-s	Nouns	The chairs are in the room.
Possessive	-s', -s'	Nouns	The chair's leg is broken. The chairs' legs are broken.
Comparative	-er	Adjectives, Adverbs	Jill is taller than Joe. Joe runs faster than Jill.
Superlative	-est	Adjectives, Adverbs	Ted is the tallest in his class. Michael runs fastest of all.

12. Multiple Processes

Multiple processes happen when some new words made through more than one word formation process. For example, the term *deli* seems to have become a common American English expression via a process of first borrowing *delicatessen* (from German) and then clipping that borrowed form. If someone says that *problems with the project have*

²⁵ Mihalicek and Wilson, *Language*, 152.

snowballed, the final word can be analyzed as an example of compounding in which *snow* and *ball* were combined to form the noun *snowball*, which was then turned into a verb through conversion.

F. Diary of a Wimpy Kid

"Diary of a Wimpy Kid" is a novel written by author Jeff Kinney. It published in 2007 by Amulet Books in New York, an imprint of ABRAMS. It has 217 pages with red color of the cover. This novel has been turned into a movie with the same title *"Diary of a Wimpy Kid"* in 2010 and translated into Indonesian language by Ferry Halim, an imprint of PT Serambi Ilmu Semesta in 2009. This novel tells about a story of a young boy, Greg Heffley in a year of his new middle school. Greg Heffley who is generally dissatisfied with his lot in life, he is stuck between a spoiled younger brother and an older brother who regularly victimizes him with pranks, he is surrounded by "morons" at school his socially oblivious "best friend" Rowley, he is not popular, his parents are clueless, and his passion for violent video games is frustrated at every turn. This novel has an interesting story and gives some moral values for the readers. This novel is suitable for any ages, from children to adults and will never make them get bored.