

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

This chapter presents review of related literature of this study. There are sociolinguistic, slang words, types of slang words, functions of slang words, and previous study.

#### **A. Sociolinguistic**

Humans require communication media in order to interact with one another. Language is an essential for communication media. The fascinating thing about language is that it can be used to interact, share opinions, and help people understand each other. Due to the fact, that language and society must be studied concurrently or, side by side in the field of sociolinguistic.

Sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics that studies only the properties of languages and languages that require reference to social, including contextual, factors in order to be explained. Sociolinguistics is a study of the relationship between language and society; it investigates how people use language in various social contexts and how people signal aspects of their social identity (Meyerhoff, 2018).

Sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society in order to gain a better understanding of language structure and how language functions in communication. The goal of linguistic sociology is to discover how social structures can be understood through the study of language. For example, consider how certain linguistic characteristics can be used to characterize specific social settings (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2021).

#### **B. Slang**

Slang is seasonal variation of language spoken in informal situations by certain social groups. Slang can be used to express feelings and make conversations more intimate. Slang is a strange kind of vagabond language, always on the outskirts of proper speech but always straying or forcing its way into the most respectable company (Partridge, 2015). Slang is used to convey

social cues and to denote informal situations. Slang is typically used to add humor (Finegan & Rickford, 2004).

Slang is an informal language used by young people or within a specific social group for internal communication that the other group does not understand. Slang, according to Hartam and Strok, is a type of speech distinguished by newly coined and rapidly changing vocabulary, used by the young or by social and professional groups for 'in group' communication, and thus tending to prevent understanding by the rest of the speech community (Alwasilah, 1985).

The speaker employs slang to achieve social dynamics with the people to whom he or she is speaking; slang defines social spaces; and attitude toward slang aids in the identification and construction of social groups and identity. It means that when you use slang, you expose your ideas, feelings, and attitude as how you want people to perceive you and how you want people to perceive you, inferring what you mean. Slang can be a playful and joking way of rebelling against standard language to distinguish between parents and children (in-crowd versus out-crowd), but the children do not always have malicious intentions when they use slang. Slang is not slang until it is recognized as such. It means that the addressee must understand the speaker's intent and recognize that what they are hearing is slang (Androutsopoulos, 2000).

## **1. Characteristic of Slang Words**

Slang is classified into five categories: fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping (Burrige & Allan, 2006).

### **a. Fresh and Creative**

This characteristic has a meaning that slang words have developed new vocabularies to describe something in an informal context.

Example: the word "mom" is used to address a woman, particularly the elder one.

### **b. Flippant**

Slang word is made up of two or more words that have no relation to the denotative meaning.

Example: break a leg signifies good fortune for an actor.

### **c. Imitative**

Imitative is a characteristic of slang word that imitates or is derived from a Standard English word; using Standard English words in different contexts or combining two different words.

The example is “gonna”. This is a slang term derived from the phrase words "going to." The slang term "gonna" is widely used by almost everyone on the world.

### **d. Acronym**

The meaning of acronym is derived from the first letter of each word in a phrase or from using initials from a group of words or syllables and pronouncing them as a new word. NATO, for example, is an acronym for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

### **e. Clipping**

It means that a slang word is formed by removing a portion of a longer word, resulting in a shorter form with the same meaning. Till for example, refers to until.

## **2. Kinds of Slang Words**

There are many different kinds of slang that are commonly used in society. Eric Partridge cited by (Hanggoro, 2011) mentioned 10 kinds of slang:

### **a. Cockney Slang**

The cockney slang term refers to working-class people in London, particularly in east London. It is frequently used in reference to the cockney accent. Cockney slang is the most vibrant in England because of its distinct accent. There are two types of cockney slang.

First, there is cockney slang spoken by educated and middle-class people. The example is you'll get yourself dislike it means a remonstrance to someone who is behaving very badly. Second, cockney, which is used by semi-literate and illiterate people, is known as cockney London of the street. The example is sky a copper it means to make a disturbance.

#### **b. Public House Slang**

This personality type is genial, cheerful, and materialistic, but not gross or cynical. Because of the nature of the subject, public house slang words and phrases compensate for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary, so people can't avoid using this slang.

The examples of public house slang are:

- Straight drinking it means drinking while standing in the bar
- Favorite vice it means strong drink taken habitually
- Shed a tear it means to make water.

#### **c. Workmen's Slang**

This slang is associated with common house slang. It is closely related to merchant slang and is also influenced by people's workplace activities. The majority of user worker's slang refers to both city workers and farm laborers.

The examples of workmen's slang are:

- Screwed up it means without money, therefore unable to move about at will
- Want an apron means to be out of work

#### **d. Tradesmen Slang**

Some words related to slang origin and its users are workers in tradesmen slang as well as worker slang, but the difference is tradesmen slang considers four to be typical: tailor, butcher, chemist, and builder.

The examples of tradesmen slang are:

- Operation it means a patch, especially on the trousers-seat
- Curly it means Troublesome
- Syrup it means Money

#### **e. Slang in Art**

Slang in art is still society relevant. Although there are only a few words known as artistic slang, words or expressions of slang in art are quickly adopted by society. Slang in art first appears in the seventeenth century, according to (Partridge, 2015) when slang was introduced to the stage for the first time in Richard Brome's comedy A Fovial Ship's crew. Furthermore, this slang is much more difficult to understand than other slang terms.

The examples of this slang are:

- Sculpt it means to work in sculpture
- Put the value on it means to sign a picture
- Frame it means a picture

#### **f. Slang of Commerce**

This slang is used in commerce, and the words are closely related to commerce. According to Profesor Collison, this slang refers to a business transaction of various exchanges that the average person will have heard of, such as the formation of trusts and rings concerning a commodity. It is commonly used by businessmen, particularly in the stock exchange.

The examples of this slang are:

- Take the rate means to borrow the stock; like wise give the rate is to lend stock
- Go on the dole means to receive unemployment benefit.

#### **g. Society Slang**

There is much slang in the colloquial speech of society, most of the words soon disappear but a considerable number of them make good their place in ordinary speech. Generally, slang is concerned with the

spirit of the universe, the world and life. Moreover, slang in society shows a joyously or jauntily over the object and the practices of the slangster's calling.

Society slang is a common word that comes from society and may even have a rude meaning, but it is commonly used in daily conversation with a unique vocabulary that changes with the era and trend.

The examples of society slang are:

- Turn down One's cup means to die
- Up-to-death means modernity
- Vogue means fashion

#### **h. Slang in Commerce**

This type of slang is frequently used in commerce; because so much of modern commerce is based on publicity, a company needs a catchy phrase or rhyme that can impress the public.

#### **i. Slang in Public School and University**

The slang used in universities differs significantly from that used in public schools; when boys leave school and go to university, they must abandon their old slang and mold themselves to the slang of the university. Growing boys and high-spirited young men despise restraint of all kinds, preferring to make their way through life in their own slang phraseology to all the set forms and syntactical rules of almatmater.

The examples of this slang are:

- Bung it means a lie
- What's the mat? It means what is the matter?

#### **j. Slang in Theatre**

The theater began to exert a powerful influence on ordinary and interest spoken English in the nineteenth century, and theatrical slang gradually gained a status in the first part.

The examples of this slang are:

- Paper house it means a theatre that at a given performance has an audience consisting mainly of those who have come with “paper” complimentary ticket
- Acting lady it means an incapable actress. From the poor acting of the great majority of society women and girls that go on stage.

### **3. The Functions of Slang Words**

There are several reasons why people use slang, including the fact that it is a popular language and follows current trends. According to (Partridge, 2015) there are fifteen functions of slang:

a. Sheer high spirits

By the young in heart as well as the young in years; just for the sake of having fun; to have fun, waggishness.

b. As an exercise in wit and ingenuity or humour

The motivation is usually self-promotion or snobbishness emulation or responsiveness, delight in virtuosity.

c. To be unique, to be different.

d. To be picturesque

In this case either positively or negatively as in the desire to avoid insipidity.

e. Starling, to be unmistakably arresting

f. To avoid clichés, or to be brief and concise

Motivated by frustration with existing terms

g. To enrich the language

This is uncommon except among the well-educated. The most notable exception is Cockneys; it is literary rather than spontaneous.

h. To lend a sense of solidity

Concreteness to the abstract; earthiness to the idealistic; immediacy and appropriateness to the distant

- i. - To soften the blow of, or to emphasize the significance of, a refusal, rejection, or recantation
  - To minimize the solemnity, perhaps also to this perse, pomposity, a conversation's decreasing seriousness (all of these work of writing).
  - To soften the tragedy, to lighten or prettify the inevitability of that or madness, or to magnify the ugliness or pity of profound tragedy
- j. To speak or write to an inferior audience, or to entertain a superior audience
  - Simply to be on a colloquial level with either one's audience or one's subject matter.
- k. To facilitate social interaction
  - Not to be confused with or merged with the preceding.
- l. To elicit deep or long-lasting friendliness or intimacy, or to elicit feelings of closeness (same remark).
- m. To demonstrate membership in a specific school, trade, profession, artistic or intellectual group
- n. To demonstrate or demonstrate that someone is not in the swim.
- o. To be secret-not understood by those around one

### **C. Previous Study**

This chapter discusses definitions and theories relevant to this research study. In this paper, the writer draws on several previous studies related to the topic, which are described in the following paragraph.

The first review related to this study is *AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS USED IN SOCIAL MEDIA*. That study has been researched by (Trimastuti, 2017). The qualitative method was used in this study, and the writer chose descriptive techniques to analyze the data. Following the completion of the data analysis, the writer concludes that the essence of communication is the transmission of meaning from one individual to another.

The second review related to this study is *SLANG WORDS USED BY MILLENNIAL GENERATION IN INSTAGRAM*. That study has been researched by (Rezeki & Sagala, 2019). This study used descriptive qualitative research to collect data from the Instagram conversations of 30 millennial generations. Data was gathered through observation, interviews, and documentation. The data revealed that the millennial generation used slang words in their communication on Instagram, with 31 slang words found in their captions. These words included five types of slang: fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping. The millennial generation used slang on Instagram for a variety of reasons, including addressing, initiating a relaxed conversation, humiliating, expressing impressions, and displaying intimacy.

The writer presents an analysis of the use of slang words by Park Jaehyung in this study. This research has similarities with two previous studies, about slang words. What distinguishes this research is the object of research. The object in this study is clearer and only focuses on one object, Park Jaehyung.