

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAME WORK**

#### **2.1 Sociolinguistics**

The meaning of sociolinguistics according to (Holmes, 2000) is a term that refers to the study of the relationship between language and society, and how language is used in multilingual speech communities (p. 05). The relation of slang and sociolinguistic in the use of informal words and that are not considered standard in language but may be considered more acceptable when used socially. For understanding the phenomenon of slang words in social media, it needs to know the focuses of sociolinguistic. According to (Holmes, 2000), Sociolinguistics brings together linguists and sociologist to investigate matters of joint concern but they are not the only researchers involved in studies of language in society (p. 20). The focuses of Sociolinguistics such as investigating the relationship of language and society, focus on language use, social context such as topic, people interacted, and social background.

Sociolinguistics covers a very broad area of research. It also provides a better understanding of the nature of the relationship between language and society. Richard Nordquist (2016) says “*Sociolinguistic is language variety in a general term for any distinctive form of a language or linguistic expression. Linguists*

*commonly use language variety (or simply variety) as a cover term for any of the overlapping subcategories of a language, including dialect, idiolect, register, and social dialect*". This theory examined the relationships between social class, family and the reproduction of meaning systems. These systems are the big part supporter for creating a new trend of language.

Simple opinion of the language relationship also compared by Trudgill (1980) represented that sociolinguistics is that part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It investigates the field of language and society and has close connections with the social sciences, especially social psychology, anthropology, human geography and sociology (p. 13). This opinion means that sociolinguistics and sociolinguistics experts have responsibility to increase a better understanding knowledge and maintain relationship between people and language because sociolinguistics is the approach of language phenomenon socially.

Sociolinguists approach language as an open system interacting with a variety of factors in a group or community. Therefore, people language is influenced by the social norms and cultural patterns in a community or group. Community or group considers factors such as the social background of both the addresser and the addressee; age, gender, social class, ethnic background and the context and manner of the communication. In view of this, an attempt is made to throw light on the study of these factors as below:

1. Social class; one of the important factors in the interpretation of the literary discourse. It is notable that people are acutely aware of the differences in speech patterns that mark their social class and are often able to adjust their style to the interlocutor.
2. Age; the effect of age in sociolinguistic patterns is very evident when comparing the speech of adults with that of children. At least three stages- childhood, adolescence and adulthood are supposed to give significant results.
3. Education; one of the important factors in the sociolinguistic interpretation of the literary discourse. The level of education influences the language of the speaker. The language one uses often reflects one's social identity and education.
4. Gender; plays a pivotal role in the study of linguistic expressions used by the interlocutors. In other words, the patterns of language use of men are different from those of women in terms of quantity of speech and the intonation patterns.

## **2.2 Slang**

After reading some materials and references from any source, the researcher took a conclusion about slang. Partridge (1979) stated that slang language comes from Norway, '*Slenja-ord*', which means the language of insult or as unofficial

language varieties, and not raw seasonal nature (p. 02). The researcher took some meaning of slang words from another expert, as following:

a. According to Fromkin, Rodman (1998)

“Slang is something that nearly everyone uses and recognize, but nobody can define precisely. Slang is universal. It is found in all languages and all time periods. It varies from region to region, and from past to present. In other words, slang is something that everybody can recognize but nobody can define”.

b. According to Hartman and Stork (1993)

“A variety of speech characterized by newly coined and rapidly changed vocabulary, used by the young or social and professional groups for ‘in group’ communication and prevent understanding by the rest of the speech community”.

c. According to John Camden Hotten (2000)

“Slang represented that evanescent, vulgar language, ever changing with fashion and taste, spoken by person in every grade of life, doesn’t matter rich or poor, honest and dishonest. Slang is the language of street humor, of fast, high and low life, and it becomes as old as speech and the congregating together of people in cities”.

Regarding experts definitions, Adams (2009) said that the speaker uses slang in order to achieve social dynamics with people to whom he/she is speaking and

slang outlines social spaces, and attitudes towards slang helps identify and construct social groups and identity (p. 57). Slang describes words or phrases that used instead of more everyday terms among younger speakers and other groups with special interests. It is often used to identify with one's peers and, although it may be common among young people, it is used by people of all ages and social groups. The use of slang begins when we first learn English.

Additional opinion, Adams (2009) also stated that slang is not slang until someone recognizes it to be slang (p. 62). It means that he addressee must be able to recognize the speaker's intent and to determine that what are hearing is slang. That is it did not have to be understood by other community. The words of slang always change and temporal. In related with Holmes, stated that people in a society may speak some varieties of language in accordance to different social climates they meet. People should understand well about situation around. It is important in choosing appropriate language that will be used, formal style or non-formal one. The use of slang language can be affected by some social factors such as age, gender, status, etc. Slang is another area of vocabulary which reflected a person's age.

However, those are the sociolinguistics tool that can help us take command of any conversation or understand any publication. Today, slang words are very popular in social media. But, how do we use slang effectively and intelligently? Firstly, we must be extremely cautious when we use any slang, though it is accepted by all users of social media. Therefore, slang words must be known and understood,

but only used carefully. Due to globalization, there is no sharp divide between slang expressions in most English-speaking countries. Slang words variation has many types that can be discussed.

Based on the statements of some the experts above, it can be concluded that slang is informal word that having by a certain group or community. The meaning of slang just can be understood by that group and the other group may be difficult to know the meaning of it. Slang is more used by almost people when they speak to other. Slang easier help people to convey their information to other people.

### **2.2.1 Types of Slang**

This research used assumes from other source that the first time of appearing of slang in 16<sup>th</sup> century in British. It was created a new kind of speech used by criminals that mostly in saloons and gabling houses. It only used by a particular groups such us criminals, thieves, gabling, etc. in the 17<sup>th</sup> century slang is fill of figurative language. In this century the differences of American Culture had begun to influence the English-speaking population and slang started to expand. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century slang was thought as incorrect usage of English and was considered forbidden. Then, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century slang was grown up. The first slang dictionary has produced in this century.

Slang can be divided into some types. They are Internet Slang, Cockney Slang, Public House Slang, Workmen Slang, Tradesmen slang, Commerce Slang, Publicity Slang, Medical Slang, The Church, Public School and Universities, Society Slang,

Art Slang, the Theatre, Circus Live, Soldiers, Yiddish, and Cant. Every social community and group use some types of slang, and by association, slang words become property of the community and group, something that defines them in certain way

Nowadays, slang use not only in criminal but also use by ordinary people. Many ordinary people used it because it is more simple and easier to convey desire. The other hand, Slang is part of spoken language that has already used in daily life.

1. Internet Slang: Internet slang (shorthand-speak, net-speak, or chat-speak) refers to various types of slang used by different people on the internet. In other opinion, according to Partridge (1979) about society slang that refers to slang in society and in all close corporations, groups, and sections, society slang tends to develop in proportion to the degree of its own exclusiveness (p. 214). In here, internet and society slang are commonly used in daily speaking or texting and socially connected.
2. 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.
3. Public House Slang: Public house slang As the part of types of slang, public house group words and phrases make up smallness of the recorded vocabulary by nature the subject. The definition of public slang is considered as public house group. It is the main, genial, cheery, and materialistic.

4. Workmen slang: workmen slang is same as public house slang, this type also very closed to tradesman slang. Usually this slang used by people's activity in their working and also related with money.
5. Tradesmen slang: trades men slang is some words those are now related from their origin slang and using by the workmen's too. The tradesmen slang term considers four as typical: tailors, butchers, chemist, and builders.
6. Commerce slang: commerce slang is usually used when a member of committee has to make an agreement or engagement with their client in trade.
7. Publicity slang: publicity slang is about slang word and phrase that comes into the public and every group knows about it. The words and phrases are legal and knowing because the slang is accustomed to speak in their conversation with each other.
8. Medical Slang: medical slang is about terms, word or phrases about hospital slang. The words and phrases are legal and knowing because the slang is accustomed to speak in their conversation between doctors and nurses in hospital. Medical slang also can be interpreted to the medical patient.
9. The Church slang: the church slang is coming up has long since penetrated in the forum and how we can meet in the holy place. It must be principal disseminators of pure English throughout the country are the minister of church.



10. Public School slang: Public School and University slang is about students become main source because they are fresh, full of spirit to move forward for their future. This type slang is almost possible to generalize, for every school has its special words known to no other school.
11. Society slang: in society and in all close corporations, groups, and sections of society, jargon tends to develop in proportion the degree of its own exclusiveness.
12. Art, Theatre, Circus Slang: slang in art, theatre, and circus always along with society. The words and phrases of art are quickly adopted by the society, which however knows only a few words of artistic slang.
13. Soldiers/ Yiddish slang: soldier military uses many unique items and concepts that civilians are not exposed to. Some are self- explanatory and others are completely cryptic.

Further, explaining more about internet slang that have relation with abbreviated slang words phenomenon. Shortening (abbreviation) is the most productive way of word-building in internet especially social media. These slang words are whole phrases and words. Of course, there are abbreviations of special Internet terms. As the explained before, according to Merriem Webster (1991) Abbreviation is a shortened form of a written word or phrase used in place of the whole word or phrase (p. 19). The abbreviation is often equated with acronym but actually, the acronym is part of the abbreviation. In other words, abbreviation is used to refer to a shortened form of a word or phrase and become initial letters.

Part of abbreviation is acronym. Both abbreviation and acronym are used to refer to a shortened form, but an acronym is a shortened form of a phrase and made up from existing words. According to Merriam Webster, an acronym is a word formed from the initial letter or letters of each of the successive parts or major parts of a compound term. This component may be individual letters or parts of words. In English and most other languages, such acronym historically had limited use, but they became much more common in the 20th century.

Abbreviations are a type of word formation in the process, and they are viewed as a sub-type of blending. The online practice or the user of social media is to refer to shorthand, initial or abbreviations as acronyms. The users of social media think that shorthand terms are in fact called acronyms, but this is incorrect. There are hundreds of abbreviations and their research is a hard task because of multiple definitions. According to Kroeger (2005) stated that in order to analyze the structure of a word or sentence, we need to identify the smaller parts from which it is formed and the patterns that determine how these parts should be arranged (p. 07). In addition, the analysis of the structure is sometimes subjective because of the changing material and endless field for research.

Here, there are slang abbreviated slang words that the researcher has identified the meaning from as following:

NO.	SLANG	STANDS FOR
1	W/	With
2	W/O	Without
3	L8R	Later
4	GR8	Great
5	CYA!	See you!
6	DAFUQ	What the f*ck!
7	GOTTA	Got to do
8	B4N	Bye for now
9	THO	Though
10	WUT?	What
12	NOOB/ NEWBIE	New Member
13	W00T!	Hooray!
14	2F4U	Too fast for you
15	SRSLY?	Seriously?
NO.	SLANG	STANDS FOR
17	AF!	As f*ck!
18	KEWLKEWL!	Cool... Okay!
19	DM	Direct message
20	U'R	You are
21	TBT	Throwback Thursday
22	CUZ	Because/ Because of
23	ASAP	As soon as possible
24	BFFL	Best friends for life
25	BRB	Be right back
26	WYSIWYG	What you see is what you get
27	DBEYH	Don't believe everything you hear
28	ASDFGHJKL	I am bored

29	IDGAF	I don't give a f*ck
30	AYKMWT	Are you kidding me with this?
31	No Biggie	Not a big deal
32	Maui Wowie	Marijuana
NO.	SLANG	STANDS FOR
33	FYI	For your information
34	ORLY?	Oh, really?
35	ROFL	Roll on the floor laughing
38	TMI	Too much information
39	IMHO	In my humble opinion
40	TTYL	Talk to you later

**Table 2.1**

### **2.2.2 Characteristics of Abbreviated Slang**

After the researcher found some materials or references from books and internet that have a relation to slang language, the assumption can be concluded that slang appears in the sixteenth century in Britain. At that time, slang did not extend as widely through society then as it does today, but those early slang collection, have more glossaries, concentrate purely on the villain's vocabulary (bad words). First time appeared, slang used by a group or company that only that group that know the meaning of slang that they used. Nowadays, slang is used by all of people in the world freely.

The phenomenon of slang words are not according to the age if they are teenager, adult, company or other. Any writer used slang freely to created movie, drama, and song lyric. The characteristics of slang words such as below:

1. Register Characteristics:

- (1) Not part of the standard language.
- (2) Informal, not likely to be used in formal contexts.
- (3) Typically oral, rather than written.
- (4) Can be taboo.

2. Group Characteristics

- (1) Associated with certain social groups that are not part of establishment.
- (2) Favored by young.
- (3) Society
- (4) Typically used as a marker of an 'in group'.
- (5) Typically marks a subculture, an elaborated set of behaviors

3. Formal characteristic

- (1) Often short, punchy words (e.g. smack, dope, screw).
- (2) Certain sounds favored, language-specifically.
- (3) Can involve creative respellings.
- (4) Reduplication often favored (bling-bling, now simplified to bling).
- (5) Language game formation often favored

4. Other Characteristics

- (1) Often a novel creation.
- (2) Often conventionalized only in a group.

- (3) Very subject to change in form, degree of conventionality (e.g ; *swell*, *swag*).
- (4) Novelty highly prized; hence slang word rather transient.
- (5) Often designed to be offensive to out of group members or establishment.
- (6) Can be regional (e.g. Cockney Rhyming slang)

### **2.3 The Previous Study**

After explained about sociolinguistics and slang, this part discusses about the previous study. Here, researcher proves the originality of the study and shows the relation between this research to another researches and international journals. There are some international journals and previous researches taken during this research. These journals and researches helped the researcher to do research in a better understanding.

In her first journal, Kolowich (2014) in *Slangs and Gender: A Sociolinguistic Perspective*. She analyzed about slang words and gender with sociolinguistics approach. How slang words and gender influence the way teenager speak their language identity and also their gender identity in their group or community. She explained that English is effectively two languages: formal and informal. On the formal side, we don't know the person. In addition, she shows that sociolinguistics covers a very broad area of research. It also provides a better understanding of the nature of the relationship between language and society.

The second journal, Egistiliani, R, Wahya (2015) *P Language Wordplay by teenagers on Twitter in 2011-2013; A Sociolinguistics Study*. They explained how one of slang's type which is internet slang influence teenager in the way using social media such as Twitter. She called the changing of language phenomenon as an evolution of language that can be happened to the users of internet. The result of this international journal is wordplay patterns in teenagers' writing in social media especially Twitter.

Slang has also conducted in a thesis by Suwarsih (2012) with title *Slang word used in 'Brooklyn Finest' Movie by Antoine Fuqua; A Sociolinguistics Analysis*. She has conducted slang word in Brooklyn Finest movie. She found slang word by using word formation. They are six slang words formed by affixation process, two slang words by compounding process, thirty one slang words by abbreviation process, three slang words by reduplication process, forty two slang words by existing word, eight slang words by borrowing process, two slangs word by invention process, and one slang words by Eponyms process. In this movie the writer found 95 words as slang word. This research helped the researcher to analyzed abbreviation process of abbreviated slang words.

The other research of slang words had been conducted by Sri Wahyuni (2008) with title *An Interpretation of slang language in Ocean Eleven movie*. She found that there are number of type slang language used in the Ocean's Eleven' Movie. In this research, the researcher has been finding slang language in this movie. She concluded that slang language in the movie can be classified into the society slang,

workmen's slang, and public house slang. The research problem is type of slang language are utilized in the Ocean's Eleven movie and interpret the slang language into the Standard English whereas in this study tries to determine the kinds of slang.

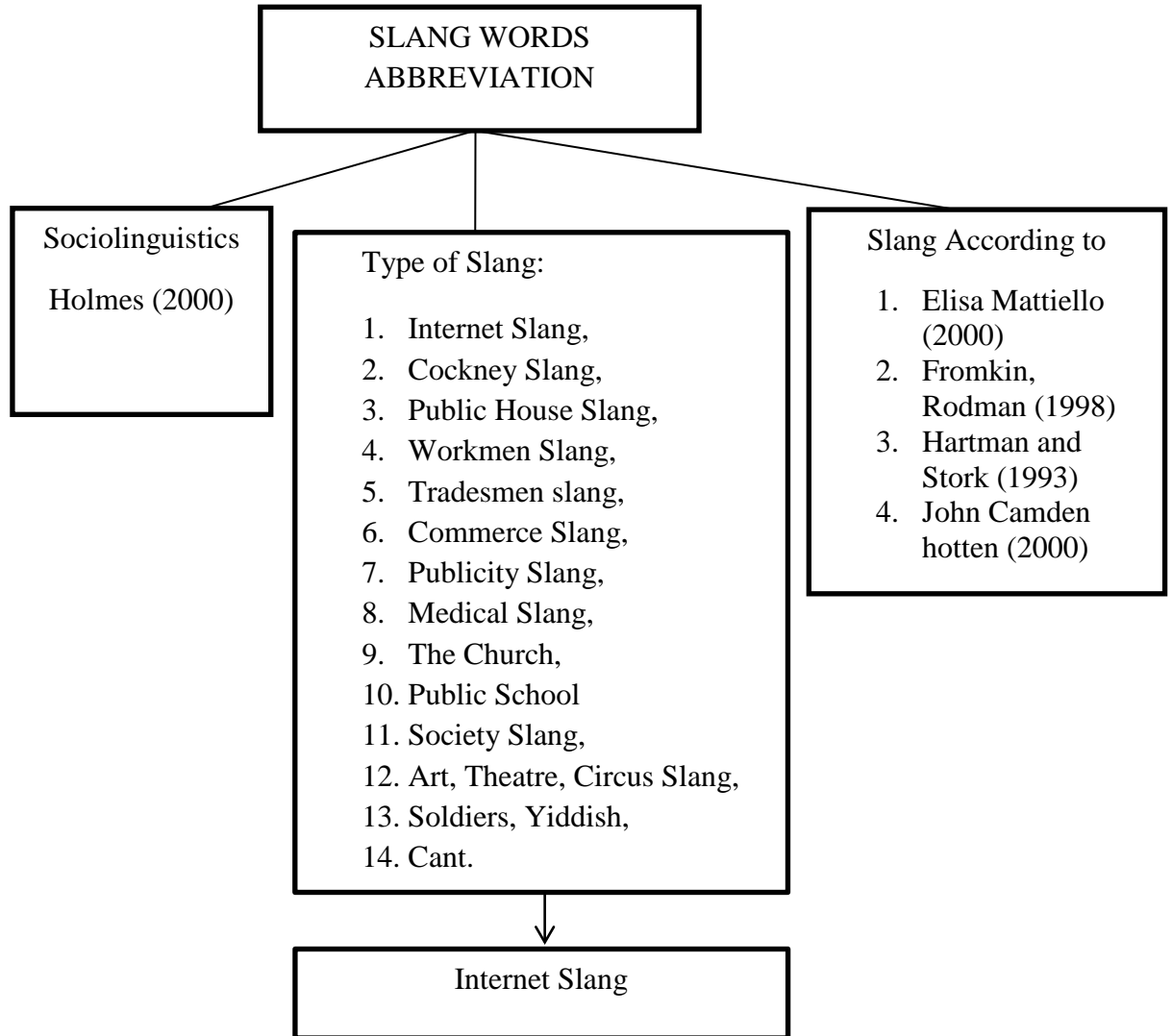
Based on two previous researches and two previous journals above, the researcher found some similarities and differences. There are four similarities. The first similarity is the previous researches and this research used slang words as the main object of the research. The second similarity, the previous researches and this research used sociolinguistics as approach. The third similarity is the previous researches and this research used qualitative method to do the research. And the last similarity, the previous researches and this research decided that the type of slang words is internet slang and society slang.

Otherwise, the difference is the previous researches above used movie as the media to take the data but this research used social media Instagram as the media. Nevertheless, the researcher found some similarities and difference but those are the key that the researcher interested to use both of these previous researches as guide.



## 2.4 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework of this research is based from the result of describing that shows the relation of Abbreviated slang in American caption.



### **Figure 2.1 Theoretical Frame work**

As seen in figure 1.4 above, this research firstly find language source that comes from American account on Instagram. The forms of American captions are shortened words and phrases. Then, the researcher analyzed slang words based on internet slang. After that, researcher used Sociolinguistic approaches that related to slang words according to some linguists, then the researcher found that there are three parts of slang words construction, such as quantity and combination. The researcher used this theoretical framework due to the researcher focused for analyzing the use of slang words.