CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL

FRAMEWORK

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is derived from the word's "socio" and "linguistics". Socio is same as a social word that is related to the society. Linguistics is science that studies and speaks the language especially the elements of language. Therefore, it can be said that sociolinguistics is the science of language and social Clark & Yallop, (2006) . In general, the term sociolinguistics is used to learn the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics has a strong connection with anthropology through the study of language and culture, and with sociolinguistics through of the role, which language is considered in the organizations of social groups. It also has a link to social psychology, particularly how in -group and out-are identified Mustafa, (2010).

Gumperz in Wardhaugh, said that states that sociolinguistics tries to find a link between social structure and linguistics structure and to study the changes that occur. Every social structure displays systematic patterns of behavior among individuals studies the social uses of language and the social evaluation of language variations. According to Stockwell (2003), there are three a sociolinguistics toolkit: All language events consists of a piece of language in a social context. Every different social context determines the nature of that social event. Givens these three

points, highlights the overall the problem of related to the social organization of language, not only including just using of language, but also attitudes, behavioral to language.

According to (Clark & Yallop, 2006) states that sociolinguistics will concern with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication Furthermore, language has an important role in society in the way they are communication among each other. Languages also becomes a tool of communication. Without language, it will be difficult to understand what the people want to share. That is why language becomes an important thing; it is because people cannot interact with each other without using language.

Based on the limitations of sociolinguistics can it is concluded that sociolinguistic includes three things, namely language, society, and the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics discusses or studying languages in relation to speakers, language as members of the community. How the language is used to communicate between members of the community one with the other to exchange opinions and interact between individuals with each other.

2.2. Slang

According to Umam & Purnianda (2016), Slang is an informal vocabulary used mostly in a speech by people who know each other well. It is non-formal or casual spoken language created and used by people in a certain community. Slang words may change in meaning, have varied meanings at any one time, and usually

originate from social groups. They are used instead of everyday terms among younger speaker and other groups with special interests. For these groups, slang is a private code that embodies their particular values and behavior and reinforces their exclusivity. It can be used by insiders who share ideas and attitudes as a way of distinguishing themselves from others.

According to Thorne, (2007) slang is language deliberately selected for its striking informality and is consciously used in preference to 'proper' speech (or, more rarely, writing). It usually originates in small social groups. For these groups, it is a pprivate code that embodies their particular values and behavior and reinforces their exclusivity. Slang derives much of its power from the reality that it is clandestine, prohibited or common disapproved. So, what happens once it is given, even in some matter gather and promoted by 'mainstream' society? Not long ago the Oxford English Dictionary characterized slang as 'low and poor'; in the late 1970s, the trial a sociolinguist Michael Halliday used the phrase 'anti-language' in the study of the oration of criminals and marginals.

Slang is something that everybody can recognize but nobody can define. The literal meaning of slang according to the Oxford dictionary is a category of language consisting of words and phrases that are regarded as very informal, are more common in speech than writing, and are typically limited to a particular context or group of people. Finnegan said that slang is particularly context among teenagers and college students in general. Akmajian also added that slang has some noticeable features, first slang is part of casual informal styles of language use, second slang is like fashions in clothing and popular music, changes quite quickly, third specific

areas of slang are often associated with a particular social group, and later one can speak of teenage slang, underworld (criminal) slang, the slang of the drug culture and consequently arranged.

2.3. Word Formation

In linguistics, word formation is the creation of a new word. Word formation is sometimes contrasted with semantic change, which is a change in a single word's meaning. The boundary between word formation and semantic change can be difficult to define: a new use of an old word can be seen as a new word derived from an old one and identical to it in form. Word formation can also be contrasted with the formation of idiomatic expressions, although words can be formed from multi- word phrases. Yule (2010) states that people can quickly understand a new word in their language and its modification in a different form. This can happen because there are so many regularities in word formation processes in our language. According to Yule, there are some words formations:

2.3.1 Etymology

The study of the origin and history of a word is known as its etymology, 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). And is not to be confused with entomology, also from Greek (entomon, insect) When look closely at the etymologies of less technical words, we soon discover that there are many different ways in which new words can enter the language. We should keep in mind that these processes have been at work in the language for some and a lot of words

in daily use today were, at one time, considered barbaric misuses of the language. As know some of the new words can cause similar outcries as they come into use today. Rather that act as if the language is being debased, we might prefer to view the constant evolution of new words and new uses of old words as a reassuring sign of vitality and creativeness in the way a language is shaped by the needs of its users. For example: "Tasteless innovation" of a word like Handbook, or the horror expressed by a London newspaper in 1909 over the use of the newly coined word *aviation.*

2.3.2 Coinage

One of the least common processes of word formation in English is coinage. That is the invention of totally new terms. A word may be produced by handwriting or by a computer that is called word manufacture or coinage. This phenomenon can be found generally in industrial field that needs a latest and eye-catching name for goods O‟Grady and Guzman. It is supported Azkiyah 2012), define coinage as a process when a new word is needed but there are no appropriate borrowed word and native word to express it.

For example, brand names (the first name product) sometimes become so widely used that they are accepted as generic terms and generalized to another product name: Kleenex for „facial tissue‟, Xerox for „photocopy‟, Honda for „motorcycle‟, Indomie for „instant noodle‟. Coinage is also derived from taking the name of individual, for example: - Scientific terms, such as watt, ohm, Celsius (the inventors or discoverers) - Boycott, originally came from the name

of Captain Charles Boycott, he was agent for Lord Earner's Estates in County Mayo, Ireland wherein 1879 the estate was boycotted by the peasantry and Boycott forced to leave Ireland.

2.3.3 Borrowing

Yule states one of the most common sources of new words in English is the process simply labeled borrowing that is the taking over of words from another language. Throughout its history. The English language has adopted a vast number of loan words from another language. It is all language-borrowed word from other language Wijaya, (2014)The forms of borrowed words are usually adapted to the phonology of the borrowing language.

For example, alcohol (Arab), boss (Dutch) etc. Others example of borrowed are words are Democracy derived from the Greek language "demos and cratos", Billabong adopted from Australian aboriginal language, it is named from topographical features and the last is Yogurt, a kind of drink which is fermented from milk. Yogurt adopted from Turkish.

2.3.4   Compounding

Compound words are formed by combining two or more words into one unit with a perceptible meaning Poedjosoedarmo, Louisa and Reyes, (2014). Compounding is a joining of two or more separate words to produce a single form. This combining process, technically known as compounding, is very common in languages such as bookcase, fingerprint, waterfall, long-haired and

wallpaper. Compounds may be written as one word (closed form), as a hyphenated word (hyphenated form), or as two words (open form) (Yule, 2006).

According to O"Grady and Guzman, (1996), one type of morphological process in language is termed compounding. There are 3 kinds of compound namely compound nouns, compound verbs, and compound adjectives. It is defined as a combination of some lexical categories such as adjectives, nouns, verbs, or preposition in the purpose of constructing a larger unit of word. The same idea also is stated, compounds are lexemes composed of two or more free form.

For example:

Facebook	derived from noun + noun	face + book
Anticlimax	from an adjective + noun	anti + climax
Come-on	derived from verb + preposition	come + on

After that O"grady and Guzman: also divide types of compounding into two. The first is Endocentric, the compound that identifies the general class which meaning of the entire word belongs. Example dog food is a type of food, a cave man is a type of man. The second is exocentric, the meaning of compound does not follow from the meaning of its part in this way (in a smaller numbers of cases). Example greenbottle is not typed of bottle but it is a fly of the genus Lucilia, redneck is not a type of neck but an ultra-conservative white working-class person. Based on the explanation above we know if the compound word at least of two bases, both are words, and at any rate, root morphemes.

2.3.5 Blending

This combining of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called blending. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. Blending is the fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of one word with the last part of another, as in gasohol, from gasoline and alcohol.

For example:

Brunch Breakfast + Lunch
Motel Motor + Hotel
Smog Smoke + Fog

The word *motel* is used to mean a hotel for the motorist, *smog* is used to mean smoke and fog, and *brunch* is used to mean a meal taken instead of both breakfast and lunch. The other examples from journal process of blending do not follow an exact rule but same like clipping. Here below some more examples of blends. For example:

Radiogram   radio + telegram
Bionic   biological + mechanic
Medicare   medical + care

From examples above, it can be seen that there is no exact rule in forming a blend as shown above. It seems that practicality becomes one of the factors taken into consideration to make a blend.

2.3.6 Clipping

The element of reduction which is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form, often in casual speech. Clipping means cutting off the beginning or the end of a word, or both, leaving a part to stand for the whole. The statement of Yule same with Mustafa, Kandasamy, & Yasin, (2015) in his book he said if clipping is a process of word formation in which a new word is made by shortening an existing word. Allan in his book, Linguistics Meaning: Volume 1" (1986:239) cheated form (2016) divides three categories of clipping:

1. Fore clipping, are those with the first part of the original word cut off, for example: *burger* from *hamburger, phone* for *telephone*

2. Back clipping, where the tail –end of the original has been shorn off, for example, *Lab* for *Laboratory, demo* for *demonstration*

3. Fore-back clipping, where the first part and the tail –end of the original has been cut off. This kind of clipping is rarest happened, for example: *flue* for *influenza, jams* for *pajamas/pyjamas.*

2.3.7 Backformation

Backformation to make a new word by deleting actual affix from another word in a language is called "Backformation". Typically, a word of one type likes a noun reduced to form another word of a different type likes a verb. A good example of backformation is the process whereby the noun television first came into use and then the verb televise was created from it. Backformation is an active source of the new word today.

For example:

Edit   editor
Donate   donation
Opt   option
Housekeep   housekeeper
Biograph   biography

2.3.8   Conversion

A change in the function of a word, as for example, when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction) is generally known as conversion. Conversion is the process of forming words without changing the form of input word that function as a base. The base might be in a noun or verb form . Occasionally, conversion is identified „zero derivation" since there is a change in class and meaning when it is derived, for this of formation.

For examples can be seen in the words below: V derived from N : ship (the package), butter (the bread), button (the shirt) N derived from V : (a building) permit, (a new) survey, (a long) walk V derived from A : dry (the clothes), empty (the box), open (a door).

2.3. 9 Acronym

Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of others words. The other words an acronym is a result of forming a word from the first letter of each word in the phrase. This process happens because the name of the phrase is too long to say therefore the speakers create a shorter way to say the phrase.

For example:

CD (Compact Disk) or *VCR* (Video Cassette Recorder where the pronunciation consists of saying each separate letter. More typically, acronyms are pronounced as new single word likes *NASA* (Aeronautics and Space Administration), *TOEFL* (Test of English as a Foreign Language), *WHO* (World Health Organization).

Acronyms usually used by an organization like political, industrial, and social institutions, not single or compound words. They usually consist of a long phrase which is then made into an acronym and formed into a word. However, some acronyms have already become permanent entries in the lexicon of English such as *radar* (radio detecting and ranging), *scuba* (self-contained underwater breathing apparatus), *zip* (zone improvement plan). Some new acronyms come into general use so quickly that many speakers do not think of their component meanings. Innovations such as the *ATM* (automatic teller machine) and the required *PIN* (personal identification number) are regularly used with one of their elements repeated, as in I sometimes forget my *PIN* number when I go to the *ATM* machine.

2.3.10 Derivation

The most common word formation process to be found in the production of new the English word. A Process of it called derivation and it is accomplished by means of the large number of small bits of the English language which are not usually given separate listing in dictionaries. 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, misrepresent, prejudge, joyful, careless, boyish, terrorism and sadness. Different with the statement of O‟Grady and Guzman, he states derivation is a process when a word is created where its meaning and/or its category is different from its base by adding an affix is called derivation. Hatch and Brown say that derivation morpheme makes explicit the word class assignment of the word to make it into an adjective, an adverb, or another part of speech. Here are examples of this kind of word formation process:

Noun to adjective	boy + ish	Boyish
Verb to noun	sing + er	Singer
Adjective to adverb	happy + ly	Happily
Noun to verb	vaccine + ate	Vaccinate

2.3.11 Prefixes and Suffixes

Preceding group of words, it should be obvious that some affixes have to be added to the beginning of a word called prefixes. A prefix is a linguistic element that is not an independent word but is attached to the beginning of a word

to modify its meaning. For example, "un-" is a prefix meaning "not" (Encarta Dictionary 2006). Other affixes have to add at the end of the word is called suffixes. A suffix is a letter or group of letters added at the end of a word part to another word. For example "ly" in " quickly" or "-ing" in "taking".

2. 3.12 Infixes

There is a third type of affix, not normally to be found in English, but fairly common in some other languages. This called an infix and as the term suggests, it is an affix which is incorporated inside another word. Infix is inserting a linking element inside a word. There is a third type of affix, not normally used in English, but found in some other languages. This is called an infix and, as the term suggests, it is an affix that is incorporated inside another word. It is possible to see the general principle at work in certain expressions, occasionally used in fortuitous or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speakers:

For example:

> Hallebloodylujah!, Absogoddamlutely! And Unfuckinbelievable!. In the film Wish You Were Here, the main character expresses her aggravation (at another character who keeps trying to contact her) by screaming,Tell him I've gone to Singabloodypore!. The expletive may even have an infixed element, as in godtripledammit!.

2.3.13 Multiple Process

Multiple processes are word can be created through more than one of word formation processes. Although we have concentrated on each of these word-formation processes in isolation, it is possible to trace the operation of

more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word. 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 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. Forms that begin as acronyms can also go through other processes, as in the use of lase as a verb, the result of backformation from laser. In the expression waspish attitudes, the acronym WASP ("white Anglo-Saxon Protestant") has lost its capital letters and gained a suffix (-ish) in the derivation process.

For the 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.

2.4. Social Function

According to Zhou & Fan, (2013) there are three social functions of slang, those are :

2.4.1 Pursuit of Self – Identify

Respected as a symbol for dividing professional groups within the community, so that these social and professional groups are very diverse and different slang. If someone makes use of separate syllables with saying for a particular community or group of experts, would join a group that group has the same mentality. The point is that if a student communicates in slang, he must use slang words that are appropriate and accustomed to being used in student circles according to their status. American scholar P. Robert said that the reason other people often use slang words is that they want to show that there can follows the present era by becoming members of the word slang users as a condition to be able to join a particular community.

2.4.2. Emotive Feeling of The Slang User

The emotive function provides an expression talker manner against it is subject. The use of language is very proficient because it is very important and significant in changing the emotional status of the audience when opposing someone helps positive energy when we are stressed. Slang words play a role in people to express their strong feelings, such as groups that recognize quickly, "slang also has a purpose, and bad words are a subcategory of slang, a more uncontrolled phenomenon". It's like a dream that alleviates and eliminates psychological burdens, also releases tension from big burdens.

When others use it, they really, they want to show reality, and give them freedom psychological. As Allen recommends "The slang word is the level of language, between social media and psychological user, to refute conformity with

polite, upper class who are polite, in accordance with language standards. No marvel, why reason people make use of slang word in the conversation, from general people to smart group, such a professor, judge, and politicians political observer. In the section, a slang word for them is not only to emphasize group identification or fellowship, but also the psychological need to express emotions, which is one of the primary utility languages.

2.4.3. Achieving Politeness

Establish these discussions, its idea of register needs to be talked about. List point to "method of talking or handwriting particularly to a particular purpose, purposes a definite district of communicating" option of the table is moved by three elements, affairs (informal or formal), the recipient (year, pair, work, and title of intimacy) last the measure the conversation. The make of use slang is detained because of three factors. One of the uses of slang word in incorrect affairs or make use of slang cannot to the right receiver or mistaken level in one is talking oration might impair fellowship and very well with his company.

Hence, the appropriate make use of slang ease circumstances in a specific scene or maintain media social contact. Slang word is frequently made use of informal affairs and is an account in appear the phatic purpose. The use of slang can stand up the fellowship and familiarity among friends and the content of the talking. When slang service a phatic purpose, it subscribes to preserve kind things. Language forming like regards, ask for leave, comments on the elements and on clothes, etc, all attend phatic purpose. Politeness in common, greetings could be criticized inside there structure of `confront'. Creation right slang greeting, the kind

scene might be accomplished for action talking, slang greeting like as, way it's going? What do does it seem like? What it is? What is go down? What is the event? What is the jump? What's shock What is the care? What is up, G? or slang word say idiom such, capture afterward, inspect on the reverse flank, capture you on the turn failure, endured you, smell you then, are make often use of between early people. Secondary slang word greeting a desk for leave make use of alert that talker to desire set up a nice relative or a non-evil scene with friends that wish to be effective by their peer and absolute face would not be threatened. In the workday discussion, slang word appears a high part and the communication between us will not go smoothly they are supposed.

2.5. Meaning Slang Word

The researcher also uses the theory by Leech (2017) to analyze and explain the meaning of the word slang do Rihanna's song. Leech divides meaning into 7 forms: 1) Conceptual mean is the sometimes called 'denotative' meaning 'cognitive' meaning, 2) Connotative is the kind of values and attitudes invoked by a word apart from its core meaning, 3) Stylistic meaning is a piece of language which conveys about the social circumstance of it uses, 4) Affective meaning has more directly a reflection of the speaker's personal attitude or feelings toward the listener or the target of the utterance, 5) Reflected meaning is intent whose appear in matter of multiplication conceptual meaning intent one get of a word forming a portion our reaction to other feels, 6) Collocative meaning consists of the associations a word option on account of the meaning of words whose tent to happen with it, 7)

Thematic meaning is what is convey by the way in which a speaker or writer set the message, in terms of booking, focus and pressure.

2.6. Song

According to the Grolier, "Song is a short musical work set a poetic text with similar interest given to music and to the words". "Song is a short metric composition prospective for singing. The song is a contexture of pitch or sounds in the thread, composite, and tentative relation (usually accompanied by musical tools) to result in musical contexture that has entity and repercussions (containing rhythm). According to Chris Brewer, "Music stabilizes inner physical and emotional rhythms to reach a nation of inside concentration and focus in which great quantity of measure information can be processed and learned".

2.7. Previous Study

The first researcher is Widyanto (2013) the title " Publication journal an Analysis on Slang in the Script of the 8-mile film: a Sociolinguistic approach. There are only found 4 reasons of using slang word in 8-mile film that is: This research analyzed the slang in the script of the 8-mile film, there are only found 3 syntactic forms in 8-mile film that are: syllable (single word and compound word), slang phrase, and an acronym. In this research, there are found 2 types of the meaning of the slang word in the 8-mile film, denotative and connotative. This study has similarities with researcher research using a sociolinguistic approach and analyzing slang. In different, this study analyzes slang in the film, while the researcher research on the lyrics of Rihanna's songs. the syntactic form used in this study with 4 single words, the authors used 13-word formation by Yule.

The second researcher is Cook (2013) with the title "Fighting words: Canadian soldiers' slang and swearing in the great war", Canadian War Museum, Canada. This journal focuses on when" claim arises in the soldiers' paper The Listening Post, one of the Canadian gutter newspapers that were an outlet for soldiers' writing, caricature, and practice. Among trench soldiers, there was also a lively oral culture, which inclusive new slang, words, and phrases". The research analyzes the use of slang in the war situation. In this condition how the formation of slang words as the identity of soldiers when using the word slang. This study also has the same slang analysis with the author's research. In this study the social food in which the word slang is formed from the utterances used in accordance with the situation group for those who understand 13-word formation according to Yule.
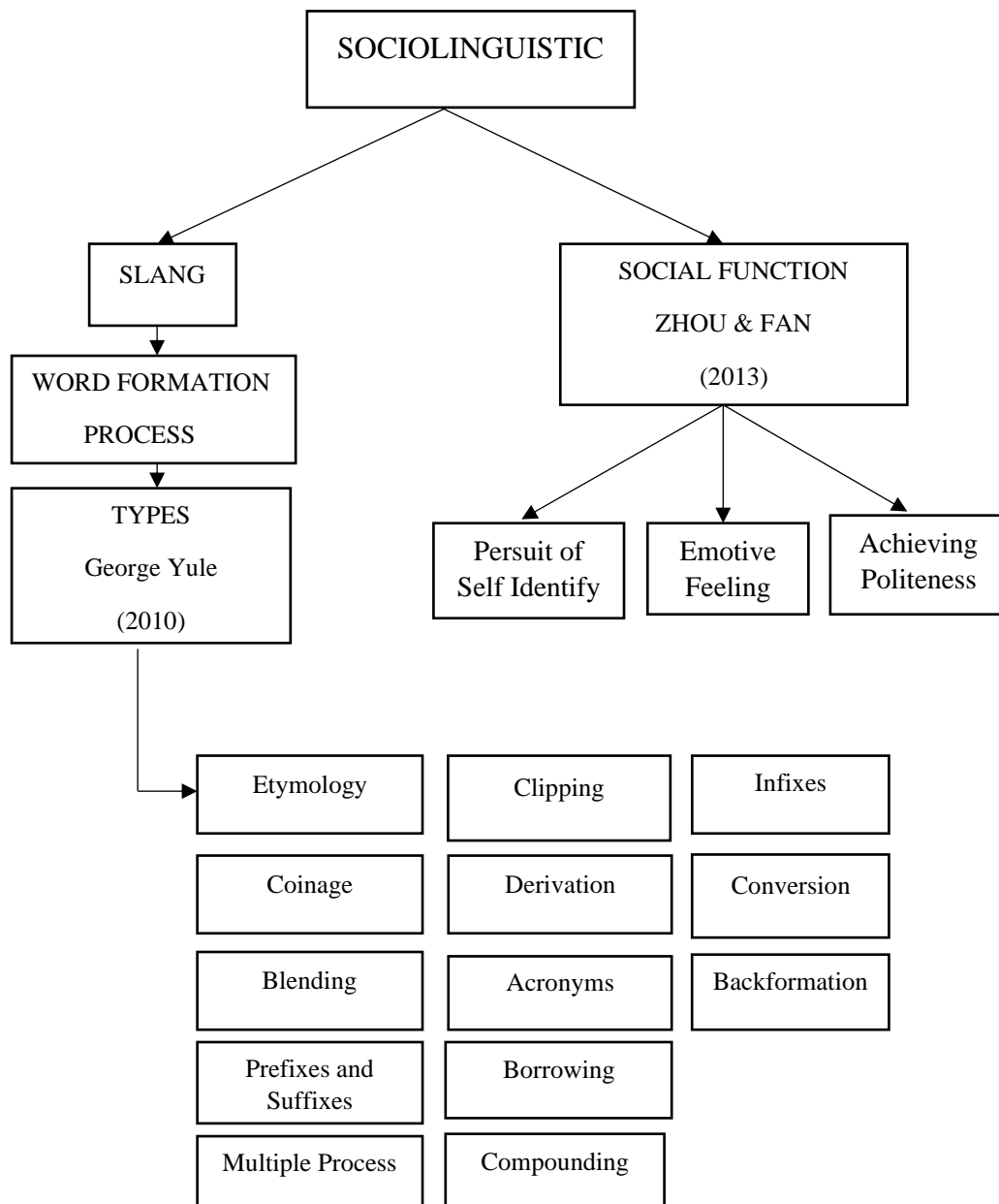
The third researcher is Lantto (2014) with the title " Code-switching, swear and slang: The colloquial register of Basque in Greater Bilbao". This research discussed to examine the relationship of swear and slang to code-switching based on data get in a Basque–Spanish language contact condition. The study is based on 22 hours of registered material of 22 Basque bilinguals, both L1 and L2 Basque speakers. In Greater Bilbao, indeed the bilinguals who do not often code alteration shift to Spanish to present slang or swear words to otherwise Basque discourse. in this study analyzing slang in languages such as Basque-Spanish and using the bilingual square than 22 recording method. While the researcher research used qualitative data with sudaryanto theory and 13- word formation according to yule. The same thing with high school research analyzes word slang.

The fourth researcher is Galván, (2015) with the title "Trinchado" on Baltimore's Corners A Semantic Analysis of The Wire's Slang Terminology and its Translation". at determining the fairness of the translation of complicated

terms and provided an equal alternative when obligatory. The point at determining the properness of the translation of complex terms and providing an equal alternative when necessary. The study is built on Fillmore's Frame Semantics Theory whose share construct into diverse frames, a fabric that embodies people's reaction, science and interpretation of the is an idea that creates in the world around them. To test the model's practical exercise, focus on the English-Spanish translation of a slang namely from HBO's acclaimed series The Wire. Raised by translations of official Spanish translation and contrast to frames caused by the native word. This research, the researcher analyzed the slang word. The difference in this study suggests that Fillmore's with 4 concepts as reference data. In the study, the authors used 13-word formations in song lyrics.

The fifth researcher is Falaky, (2016) with the title" Yes We Are: A Sociolinguistic Study of Egyptian Slang" The research discussed slang as a marked speech style of Egyptian youth. This social group speaks a linguistic variety which is evaluated by other subgroups to be incomprehensive and inappropriate. slang highlighting their semantic features (obscenities, address forms, addressee-oriented tags), their formation processes as well their social implications. The study sheds light on the degree of societal acceptance to the used slang, arguing that such linguistic deployment offers a variety of opportunities to a marginalized social group to express their novelty and uniqueness.

Previous studies above have similarities with this research conducted by a researcher now, namely objects and approaches, namely sociolinguistics which are examined by slang words. Previous studies have similarities in research conducted by a researcher now, namely objects and approaches, namely sociolinguistics which are examined by slang words'his study focuses on analyzing slang in speeches by Egyptian leaders. It is related to the language opportunities used by the community. While the researcher's research uses 13-word formation by Yule. In conclusion, the similarities with previous researcher with researcher now use the sociolinguistics and object approach, namely the same word slang, while the data sources are different, namely in the song lyrics in this research. In this study, the researcher obtained 37 data from five albums of Rihanna singers. There are types used in derivation lyrics, coinage, prefixes and suffixes, acronym, blending and last clipping.

2.8. Theoretical Framework

Figure 2. 1 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework explains that researcher use social science that occurs in the use of language and sociolinguistics approaches that study the social aspects of the use of language in the community in context. Through sociolinguistics approach, researcher link the use of informal language as the word

slang. Based on the theory of George Yule (2010). In his theory it explains the formation of 13 words as a reference for words and found words including etymology, acronym, borrowing, derivation, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, coinage, compounding, prefixes and suffixes, infixes, and the last multiple processes. In the formation of the word, as a theory used to find slang words contained in song lyrics. Because the use of slang word is not only found in everyday language, social media but also contained in songs. Especially in Rihanna's song lyrics as a source of data used by researcher is a song.