

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LINGUISTIC AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Slang and sociolinguistics are related because slang is a language that people in a particular setting use or use. The scientific study of language and society is known as sociolinguistics. As a result, sociolinguistics and this slang are tightly intertwined.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics examines the relationship between language and speakers as well as how people utilize language in diverse social contexts. It looks at how people in a community use language differently when communicating. Sociolinguists investigate how language and society interact (Holmes, 2012). One area of linguistics that studies language as a social and cultural phenomena is called sociolinguistics (Trudgill, 2000). Spolsky (1998) defines a bilingual person as someone who speaks a second language to a certain extent and who lives in a linguistic context where two languages are commonly spoken, which promotes language exchange and the existence of bilingual speakers.

2.2 Slang

Young people and educated people alike frequently use slang, which is casual language that frequently takes the place of preexisting vocabulary. Slang users constantly pick up new words in their daily lives. Slang is a language variety that can change with time, as evidenced by the fact that some of its terminology become outdated while others continue to be used. Sometime in the seventeenth century,

the word "slang" was coined to characterize the speech patterns of criminals. Slang is a very contemporary, informal vocabulary that is viewed as less elegant than formal, even polite, everyday speech (Allan & Burridge, 2006).

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, slang described the "vulgar tongue of the lowest blackguards in the nation" or "thieves-Latin." Slang is defined as "bad language," so any word that deviates from moral standards (like swearing, obscenity, or cursing) will be classified as such and subject to censorship. Words that overlap with slang that are still widely used in slang are indicative of human groups that share common experiences, like being children in a certain school or at a certain age, or belonging to a particular socially defined group, like jazz musicians, hookers, drug addicts, or professional criminals. For example, the slang term *Polari*, which was used by homosexuals in Britain throughout the 20th century, is believed to have come from the same phrases used by mendicants, entertainers, and showmen. Additionally, it overlaps with terms that are still frequently used in this or other contexts (Allan & Burridge, 2006).

Slang is a very contemporary, informal vocabulary that is viewed as less elegant than formal, even polite, everyday speech. Though the vocabulary and occasionally the syntax are new or newly coined, it usually uses ellipses, metaphors, and verbal play that uses modern language in a distinctive way (Allan & Burridge, 2006). Slang is generally accepted to be a level of speech that is colloquial and signifies a speaker's desire to go from the dominant tone of formality or seriousness to one that is more conversational or informal (Mattiello, 2008).

2.2.1 Slang Types

Regarding the slang itself, there are a number of varieties. The following kinds are based on Allan and Burridge (2006) as a theory that the researcher employ to examine study items.

2.2.1.1 Fresh and Creative

This suggests that a new colloquial language has entered slang. It's possible that some slang expressions are frequently used without the speaker being aware of it. According to Allan and Burridge (2006), these well-known colloquialisms have been used since the 18th century. For instance, the term dude (Suciasih et al., 2022). This kind of slang is a vocabulary that is utilized by individuals in that particular area. It indicates that only people in a particular region or location may comprehend this form of slang.

2.2.1.2 Flippant

A slang phrase that combines two phrases with different meanings, such as "breaking a leg" to wish performers luck. For instance, the word Dead-end (Sulaiman & Syafitri, 2022).

2.2.1.3 Imitative

Imitative implies "imitating" when translated into Indonesian, as in the English standard word wanna, which is derived from "want to." For instance, such as I don't wanna keep you up (You up) (Jayanthi et al., 2022).

2.2.1.4 Acronym

The first letters of a phrase are combined to make an acronym, which is a type of slang. For example, such as the term otw or on the way (Pongsapan, 2022).

2.2.1.5 Clipping

The linguistic practice of clipping is condensing a big term into a shorter one. For instance, a little bit psycho (Sinaga et al., 2022).

2.2.2 The Functions of Slang Words

Regarding the slang itself, there are a number of varieties. The various types listed below are based on Mattiello (2008) as a theory applied to the analysis of research objects. The speaker-oriented and hearer-oriented functions of slang are separated in Mattiello's work.

2.2.2.1 Speaker-oriented properties

The following are some of the ways that slang serves speaker orientation:

2.2.2.1.1 Group and Subject-Restriction

Speakers only promote specific groups to share interests, worries, values, and habits with other members who assume similar conversation themes and related areas of discussion, therefore group and subject constraints go hand in hand. The civilization uses this kind to demonstrate how members of their organization interact with one another. According to what Mattiello (2008) noted in his book that slang is often used to represent a group of people who share a common age,

experience, and sense of solidarity. The distinctive, even specialized vocabulary of a certain occupation, activity, or social group is commonly referred to as slang for this purpose. This results in slang that is specific to a group of people who may be identified by their own language or by the terminology they use to refer to members of their own group. Slang phrases such as "crack," "a potent, crystalline form of cocaine," "junkie," "a drug addict," and "a marijuana cigarette" are specifically associated with the topic of drugs, while "creep," "a stealthy robber," "dog," and "the Family," or "the thieving fraternity," are associated with the topic of crime (Mattiello, 2008). One of the example of the function is snow cone chilly (Sari, 2023). The another example from the book of Mattiello (2008) that is man, mate, and wicked.

2.2.2.1.2 Informality and Debasement

Slang is used by the speaker to diminish and neutralize the speech in an effort to establish familiarity. Slang is typically used to facilitate social interaction and to convey intimacy and equality. Informal slang examples include the noun bread (original U.S.), which is commonly used to refer to "money," and the verb phrases go big (original U.S.) and go it, which are colloquial expressions for "be a big success, have a large sale," and "go along at great speed." (Mattiello, 2008). Slang is regarded as debased, just like many other colloquial languages, although conformists who disapprove of frequent slang terms, for example, bloke, dude, and guv.

2.2.2.1.3 Secrecy and Privacy

Slang is also the code that criminals and drug dealers typically use in covert traffic. Code language was widely utilized by substance abusers and underprivileged sections in society to conceal sensitive information from authorities and lessen the possibility of non-user infiltration. However, enigmatic terminology might make it difficult for outsiders to translate confidential speeches. Additionally, when certain subgroups use slang to hide their conversations from others in positions of authority, it can be exclusive and cryptic (Mattiello, 2008). One of the example of this function is come a little closer cause you looking thirsty (Sari, 2023).

Slang can occasionally be cryptic, intimate, or nearly incomprehensible to non-native speakers. As a result, members of the group often feel closer to one another, but outsiders may experience rejection or exclusion. When talking about the other sex, college students, for instance, use words like "babe" and "magnet" to refer to "attractive boys" and "fox" and "knockout" to refer to "attractive girls". Here is an illustration of their proximity to one another. However, outsiders, especially parents, professors, and adults in general, cannot understand most of these college jargon concepts (Mattiello, 2008).

Another example is

Donna: Hey, do you have that money for the stuff? I need it tonight.

Bob: Yeah. I have it (Mattiello, 2008).

2.2.2.1.4 Vulgarities and Obscenities

Teenagers frequently use slang terms that are violent or obscene, including profanity, foul language, or taboo, to demonstrate their strength, power, and masculinity. In general, this slang is used to feel cool or proud in front of their peers. For example:

Josie: Like you, Shell, what's your favourite swear word.

Saira: Do we want to [read then?]

Shelley: [bastard]

2.2.2.1.5 Time restriction, ephemerality, and localism

Slang terms that are specific to time and place include localism, transience, and time restrictions. Slang terms in this context are characteristic for specific time periods, locations, and time constraints that are typically linked to the speaker's age and generation. For example:

Mr. De Leon: ... In my time. I said... tooties, dolls, gals. chicks, babes... sometimes even broads. That's when I was a young man...

2.2.2.2 Hearer-oriented properties

Because slang words have a particular impact on listeners, they can be separated from everyday language. Depending on the people involved and the situation, these slang terms can have both beneficial and detrimental impacts. These elements influence how listeners perceive slang terms and how they feel about

them. Slang terms change depending on the context in which they are pronounced, the relationship and level of knowledge between the parties involved, or both. According to the listener's orientation, slang serves five purposes in Mattiello's book, which are as follows:

2.2.2.2.1 Playfulness and humour

One of the traits of metaphorical slang is its comedy and playfulness. These slang terms are typically unfamiliar, peculiar, and uncommon. The following is an illustration of this metaphorical expression:

Sonny: Hey Marty, what's up?

Marty: Rizzo's pregnant, don't tell anybody.

Sonny: Rizzo got a bun in the oven.

This slang's humor and playfulness depend on the listener's prior knowledge to decipher its suggested meaning. When used across generations, slang terms are also regarded as humorous. Here is one example:

Wes: Ethel, you sure you're not too tired?

Ethel: No. Ren did most of the diving Amy If you ask me. Ren is a total fox Lulu Amy!

Wes: Where did you hear that?

In this instance, the listener may find it humorous if the words used are odd or uncommon and seem to mimic the lingo of youngsters. Additionally, this slang is amusing when it is outdated and used frequently, making it appear absurd, like in the example below.

Michael I'm sorry, Phillip. Uncle Vito!

Boss: Oh. Michael. I'm a ninny I quite forgot to tell you the good news.

2.2.2.2.2 Freshness and Novelty

The majority of teenagers and young adults use slang on a daily basis. Make use of it to remain up to date and innovative when conversing. It is well known that young individuals are more adventurous and inventive. To demonstrate that you are current, learn a new language. On the other hand, not everyone can comprehend modern slang because of its novelty. For this purpose, slang is frequently defined as new terminology that continues to exist and expand to this day (Mattiello, 2008). Slang used in this context is typically current and up to date. An illustration of this function is for yonks ('a long time'), in a moment) and indeedee (indeed) (Mattiello, 2008).

2.2.2.2.3 Desire to impress faddishness

The listener may get the sense from some of the slang terms that they are being used because they are popular. Here is one example:

Josie: [Yeah, yeah, yeah) like your mum goes, you stupid cow!

Although the slang word in the following line is humorous and not insulting, it is frequently combined with disagreeable adjectives.

2.2.2.2.4 Colour and musicality

Slang terms frequently display colors and play on sounds. Repetitive words or rhythmic phrases can be used to create musicality. Here's an example:

Marty: Oh, double doo doo.

Betty: Please.

Jan: What was that?

Marty: One of my diamonds just fell in the macaroni!

Several alternative adjectives support the slang term "doo doo" in the line above.

One type of broad musicality is rhyme, such as

William: Oh. Well, great Fantastic. That's er Oh shittity brickitty. It's my sister's birthday Shit. We're meant to be having dinner.

Anna: Okay, that's fine.

The slang terms employed in the aforementioned phrase convey astonishment and surprise. Onomatopoeia is another type of musicality. For instance, in the exchange that follows

Detective Stabler: First tell us why you did it.

Ted: Why I did it? Um. I don't know. Boredom The guy turns out to be a blabbermouth. Just would not shut up i mean with the, just...

The slang term is used to describe someone who enjoys telling or leaking in the dialogue above. Onomatopoeia, or the repeating of consonants, is present in this sentence.

2.2.2.2.5 Impertinence, offensiveness, and aggressiveness

Some slang terms are rude and confrontational, and employing harsh, arrogant, or even cruel language can have negative consequences. This is employed to

express displeasure and condemnation of a person's actions or way of life. For instance:

Gaz: Dave. Oi you deaf twat!

Dave: Oh, what d'you want now? I've told you. I'm finished with it.

The dialogue following is another instance of how the word "dog" is used in different places and is considered offensive in English slang.

Samantha: You're dirty dog.

Romax: You're dirty dog. [Get lost.]

2.3 Previous Study

The researcher used nine earlier studies in this study. The journal publication by Mailisa et al. (2022) is the first prior study. The purpose of this study is to gain knowledge of the many forms of slang and its uses. The Allan and Burridge theory that was applied. In order to try to fit the data into the theory, a number of procedures have been performed in the data collection process, such as watching the film, quoting the data, and reevaluating it. Thus, three types of slang were distinguished: frivolous, imitation, and new and inventive. There were no additional types found, including clippings and acronyms. Five functions were subsequently identified by the researcher: to initiate, to degrade, to transmit impression, to address, and to show intimacy. These features are also included in this film. To collect the data, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method.

The journal article by Siringoringo and Marpaung (2022) is the second study. This study's objectives were to determine the kind of slang used in Agnes Monica's song "Damn I Love You" and its meaning. The data was categorized using Yule's (2010) theory of word formation. This study employed a descriptive qualitative design. The results of the analysis show that there are seventeen different kinds of slang word constructions in Agnes Monica's song. The slang vocabulary of the song is composed of these word forms. Three groups of slang were identified by the coinage, song cutting, and seven mixing outcomes.

The journal article by Napitu and Suhardianto (2020) is the third piece of research. The goal of this study was to comprehend the origins and meaning of slang. Abbreviated slang construction in quantity and construction in combination were examined in this study. There are five statistics in the quantity of abbreviated slang used in construction, and five data in the combination of abbreviated slang with construction. The information gathered is qualitative in nature. In this study, data is gathered using the Record method. The data analysis methodology used in this study is the matching and Agih method. The data in this study is presented in an informal manner. When examining these three approaches, the researcher applied the Sudaryanto hypothesis. Additionally, this study employs a qualitative descriptive strategy.

The journal publication from Pongsapan (2022) is the fourth earlier study. This paper presents the findings of a qualitative study that sought to identify and investigate the different forms of slang language and the motivations

behind its use in student interactions. Document analysis and closed-ended questionnaires are used to gather the data, which are then evaluated using an interactive data analysis model that includes data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The first most successful is the acronym (33 words, or 39.75%). The second is a 27.7% reduction of 23 words. The third is a novel, imaginative 16-word coining, accounting for 18.39%. Compounding (eight words or 9.19%) comes in at number four. Imitation comes in last (five terms, or 5.74%). This examination uses a case study approach and qualitative research methods.

The researcher used a journal paper from Hafiza and Rosa (2020) for the fifth prior investigation. This study aimed to investigate the morphological evolution of slang terminology as well as their usage in the *Straight Outta Compton* movie. Descriptive qualitative research was the methodology employed. The study made use of George Yule's conceptual framework for word development (2010). The study found six different word constructions in the *Straight Outta Compton* movie script: coinage, mixing, clipping, compounding, acronym, and multiple-processing. The information about the slang terms comes from the movie's script. According to the survey, the most common method of word formation was blending, which occurred at a rate of 29.24%. Coining and clipping came next, with respective shares of 26.16% and 24.65%. It was then compounded at a 13.84% proportion. Acronym and Multiple Process were the least common, accounting for only 3.07% of the total.

Situmorang and Herman's journal paper (2021) is the sixth prior study that the researcher used. Finding the different categories of slang language usage was the aim of this study. The slang employed in the film "Charlie's Angels" was the main focus of the analysis. Sumarsono's theories were included in the study (2007) about Zhou & Fan (2013) and the various slang linguistic types regarding the purposes of colloquial language. For this study, a descriptive qualitative methodology was used. The results showed that there are four different slang language styles, which are based on six different slang language kinds. The use of word cutting and imaginative formulations, combining suitable words and metaphors, were characteristics of these styles. 40% of the data showed that the most common slang language used in the movie was innovative, followed by metaphor (28%; 7 data points), using pre-existing phrases (20%; 5 data points), and clipping (12%) (3 data points).

The researcher used a journal article by Jayanthi et al. (2022) as the seventh prior study. The study's objectives center on examining the various slang categories suggested by Chapman's hypothesis and the impact of slang terms according to Eble's theory. The song was listened to, read, and repeated, and words pertaining to the nature and impact of slang terms were highlighted. Data was also observed. By listening to the songs, reading the lyrics, writing them out, underlining any slang-filled terms, and taking notes, the researcher gathered data. The researcher discovered 6 (22%) secondary slang data types and 21 (78%) primary slang data types from this data collection. Six (12%) of the slang words were determined to be words that aid in group identification,

whereas 21 (78%) of them were found to convey informality. There were no slang terms that resisted establishing authority. The study employed a descriptive qualitative methodology.

The eighth study was based on a published article by Syahputra and Syafitri (2022). Analyzing the various slang terms used in the 2018 movie *Ralph Breaks the Internet* was the goal of this study. Using Allan and Burridge's (2006) theory of slang phrases as a guide, the qualitative approach is the method utilized to assess movies. Data analysis strategies include watching a film and recording the dialogue. The results of the study indicate that the film "*Ralph Breaks the Internet*" has four different kinds of slang terms. Additionally, using the "Allan and Burridge" hypothesis, the researcher found 50 sorts of slang phrases, such as "fresh and creative" (24), "imitative" (17), "flippant" (7), and "clipping" (2).

The researcher used the published paper from Sinaga et al. (2022) for the ninth prior investigation. The purpose of this study is to investigate how word development takes place on a well-known album featuring numerous slang terms each song, specifically Ava Max's *Heaven & Hell*. Descriptive qualitative research is what this study is. The lyrics of the album's fifteen tracks serve as the data, and content analysis was used to ascertain how slang phrases were created. Out of the 545 slang terms, the results indicated five different sorts of processes: contraction, shortening, blending, clipping, and compounding. With a wide margin of 77%, contraction is the most common

type, which is a considerable departure from earlier research that indicated clipping to be the most common form.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

The theory that was applied in this study is shown in the theoretical framework below. The expert's definition of the method, which is sociolinguistics, is Trudgill (2000). The definition of slang and its various forms according to Allan and Burridge's thesis will therefore be the topics of discussion in this study. He stated that there are five different types of slang: cutting, flippant, imitative, acronym, and fresh and innovative. Slang's purpose according to Mattiello's theory. Subject and group restriction, directive function, privacy and secrecy, informality and debasement, and novelty and freshness are the five functions. A number of songs from the New Hope Club Band's album served as the researcher data source.

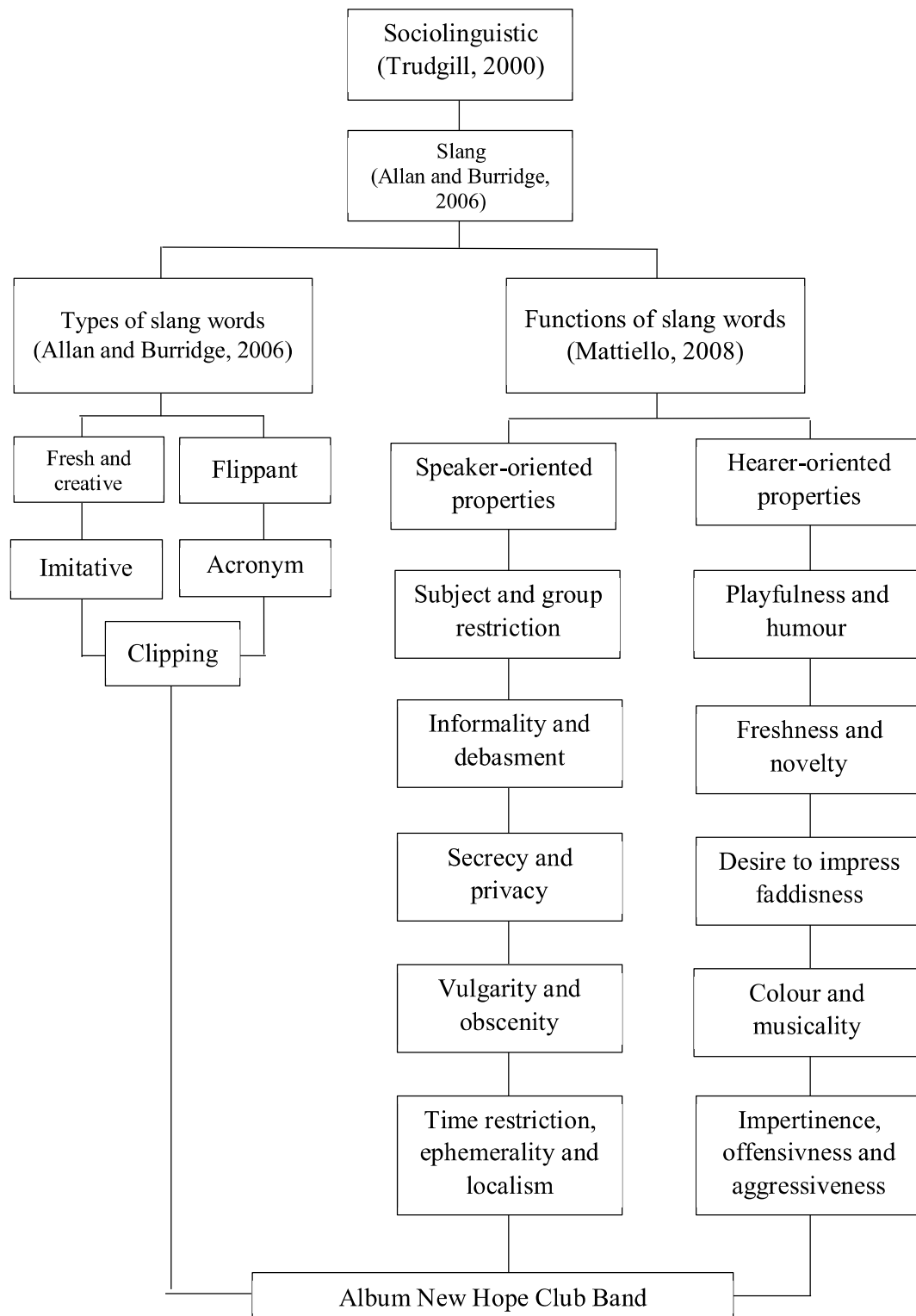


Figure 2. 1 Theoretical Framework