

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Language is not only a means of communication but also a reflection of social identity and cultural dynamics. The way people use language is influenced by various social factors, such as age, gender, social class, and geographical location. Sociolinguistics plays a crucial role in understanding these variations and how they shape communication in different social contexts.

This chapter provides a review of related literature and the theoretical framework that forms the foundation of this study. It explores key concepts in sociolinguistics, focusing on how language evolves within society and how social factors contribute to linguistic changes. By examining previous research and established theories, this chapter aims to provide a deeper understanding of how slang, as a linguistic phenomenon, functions in everyday communication, particularly among Generation Z in Batam.

2.1 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is the study of the interaction between language and society. It examines how language varies and changes according to social factors such as social class, gender, ethnicity, age, and geographical location. Sociolinguistics aims to understand how language functions in different social contexts and how society shapes language use and attitudes (Wardhaugh, 2006).

Sociolinguistics is the study of how language is used in society, focusing on the relationship between language and social factors such as age, gender, class, ethnicity, and region. To explore these relationships, sociolinguists use various research methods, including surveys, interviews, participant observation, and analysis of linguistic data. Surveys are commonly used to gather information from a large group of people about their language use and choices in different contexts. Interviews, on the other hand, allow for more in-depth exploration of individuals' language practices, offering detailed insights into how people feel about certain language forms or how their language changes in different social settings. Participant observation involves researchers immersing themselves in the communities they study, observing how language is used in natural, everyday situations. This method provides a deeper understanding of how language reflects social relationships and power dynamics. Additionally, sociolinguists analyze linguistic data, such as recordings of conversations or social media posts, to identify patterns in language use across different groups. The findings from these methods have significant implications in fields like education, language policy, language planning, and communication studies. For instance, sociolinguistics can inform teaching strategies by highlighting the linguistic diversity among students, helping educators create more inclusive classrooms. In language policy, sociolinguistic research can guide decisions about which languages should be taught in schools or used in official settings. In language planning, it can inform efforts to standardize or promote certain languages by considering the social factors that influence language use. Finally, in communication studies, sociolinguistics helps researchers

understand how language affects communication and how to tailor messages to different audiences. Overall, sociolinguistics provides valuable insights into the social dimensions of language, enhancing our understanding of how language shapes and is shaped by society.

2.1.1. Slang

Slang refers to informal, nonstandard language or vocabulary typically used within specific social groups or subcultures. It often consists of words, phrases, or expressions that are created, adopted, or modified to convey a particular meaning or to reflect the attitudes, values, and experiences of a particular community (Allan & Burridge, 2006).

Slang is a unique and ever-changing part of language that is constantly evolving. It tends to emerge and change quickly, often influenced by cultural trends, youth culture, technology, and various social factors. This makes slang dynamic, meaning that what is popular today might not be popular tomorrow. For example, certain slang terms can rise to fame in a specific time, only to be replaced by new terms as trends shift. Additionally, slang can be highly contextual, meaning that some terms are popular only in particular groups or communities. For instance, the slang used by teenagers might differ from that used by older generations, or slang used in one country might be completely different from slang used in another. This flexibility allows slang to reflect the changing nature of society and culture.

One of the main purposes of slang is to create a sense of belonging and identity within a group. People often use slang to connect with others who share similar experiences, interests, or cultural backgrounds. By using specific slang

terms, individuals can signal that they are part of a particular community or social circle. For example, a group of friends might use inside jokes or shared slang to strengthen their bond. Slang can also be used to express solidarity or unity within a group, especially in situations where people want to show they are on the same page. Additionally, slang can help establish social hierarchies, as some slang terms may be used by certain groups to distinguish themselves from others. It can also add humor and playfulness to language, making conversations livelier and engaging. By using slang, people can express themselves in a way that feels more personal and less formal than standard language.

However, it's important to understand that slang is generally considered informal and may not be appropriate for all situations. While slang can be a fun and creative way to communicate, it is not always widely understood, especially outside of specific groups or communities. For example, slang terms used by teenagers might not be familiar to older adults, and slang used in one country might be confusing to someone from another country. As a result, slang is often more common in casual conversations, social media, music lyrics, and popular culture, where informal communication is more acceptable. In formal settings, such as business meetings or academic discussions, slang is usually avoided in favor of more standard, professional language. It's also important to note that slang terms can vary widely depending on the region or culture. Different areas or groups may have their own unique slang, and the same term can mean different things in different places. For example, the word "biscuit" refers to a sweet baked good in

the United States, but in the UK, it refers to what Americans call a "cookie." This shows how slang can be influenced by geography and culture.

In conclusion, slang is an important and evolving part of language that reflects the creativity, diversity, and adaptability of human communication. It serves various purposes, such as building connections, expressing identity, and adding humor to language. While slang can be fun and expressive, it is important to be aware of when and where it is appropriate to use it, as its informal nature may not be suitable for all situations. Ultimately, slang is a vibrant and flexible aspect of language that continues to change and adapt to the social and cultural influences of the world around us.

2.1.2. Types of Slang

(Allan & Burridge, 2006) said there are three types of slang. Those types are:

2.1.2.1. Types of Clipping

Clipping in slang is a process where a word or phrase is shortened by removing one or more syllables, making it quicker and easier to say. This happens in many languages and is especially common in casual or informal speech, including slang. The main idea behind clipping is to create a shorter version of a longer word while keeping its meaning clear. It's a way of simplifying language, making it more efficient and convenient for everyday use.

Clipped words can be formed in different ways. Sometimes, part of the word is taken off from the beginning, middle, or end. For example, the word

"advertisement" is often clipped to "ad." In this case, the word "advertisement" is shortened by dropping the syllables at the end, leaving just the first part, "ad", which is easier and quicker to say. Another example is the word "refrigerator", which is commonly clipped to "fridge." Here, the middle part of the word is removed to create a shorter, more manageable version.

The purpose of clipping is to make communication more efficient, especially in casual or informal settings. When people speak quickly or in relaxed conversations, they often prefer to use shorter versions of words to save time and effort. Slang often thrives on these clipped words because they help create a more laid back, easygoing way of speaking. These clipped words are widely understood, and they can make conversations feel more natural and less formal.

Clipped words are not just about making speech faster they also help create a sense of familiarity and ease between people. When someone uses a clipped word, it can show that they are speaking in a more relaxed or friendly manner, making the conversation feel more approachable. For example, calling a "television" a "TV" or a "photograph" a "photo" is not only faster but also feels more casual and familiar. These clipped words are often used in everyday conversations, on social media, in music lyrics, and in popular culture, where informal language is common.

In summary, clipping is a process that shortens words by removing parts of them, making language quicker and easier to use in casual settings. It's a key

feature of slang and informal speech, helping people communicate more efficiently while keeping the original meaning of the word intact. Clipped words are widely recognized and used in everyday conversations, contributing to a more relaxed and natural way of speaking.

2.1.2.2. Types of Compounding

Compounding is a process in language where two or more separate words are combined to form a new word with a distinct meaning. This process is common in many languages, and it helps create words that express specific ideas, concepts, or even cultural references. By merging individual words, compounding allows for the creation of new words that capture the essence of something in a more concise and often creative way. These new words can help make communication more efficient and can reflect the way people think and speak about things.

In slang, compounding plays a significant role in creating new expressions that are both fun and memorable. Slang is often used in informal settings, and it thrives on playful and inventive language. When words are compounded, they can capture a particular trend, idea, or feeling in a way that is easy to remember and quick to say. This process often results in words that are more casual and laid back, making them perfect for conversations between friends or in specific communities. These compounded words often carry a special meaning that might not be immediately clear from the individual words that make them up, but they are understood within certain social groups or subcultures.

For example, the slang term "chillax" is a compound of the words "chill" and "relax." It combines these two words to express the idea of being calm and unwinding, but in a more casual and playful way. Instead of saying "let's relax" or "let's chill", people might say "let's chillax", which conveys the same idea but in a way that feels more informal and fun. This kind of word creation is common in slang because it helps people express ideas in a way that is unique and reflects the culture or social group they belong to.

Compounding in slang is often used to create new terms that are specific to a particular group or trend. These terms can reflect the values, attitudes, or interests of the people using them. For instance, in the world of social media, new compound words are often created to reflect the latest trends or viral moments. These words help people communicate in a way that feels fresh and relevant to their experiences. Compounded slang terms are also often shorter and easier to say, making them ideal for fast paced conversations or online interactions where brevity is important.

In summary, compounding is a process that combines two or more words to create a new word with a specific meaning. In slang, compounding allows for the creation of unique and memorable expressions that capture ideas, trends, or cultural references in a playful and concise way. These compounded words are often used in casual conversations, within specific communities or subcultures, and reflect the creativity and adaptability of language. By using compounded slang, people can communicate more efficiently and express themselves in ways that feel personal, fun, and reflective of their social context.

2.1.2.3. Types of blending

Blending in slang is a process where two or more words, or parts of words, are combined to create a new word with a different meaning. Instead of simply putting whole words together like in compounding, blending involves taking parts of different words and merging them into one. This results in a new term that captures a specific concept, idea, or cultural reference. Blending is a creative and playful way of forming new words, and it's particularly common in slang because it allows people to express themselves in a more fun and unique way.

Blending is often used in slang to create catchy and memorable expressions that are easy to say and understand. These blended words can reflect a specific trend, activity, or lifestyle that is popular in a certain community or subculture. Since slang is often informal and casual, blending allows for the creation of words that feel relaxed and natural in everyday conversation. These new terms can also help people communicate more efficiently by combining two ideas into one word, making it quicker and easier to express complex ideas or activities.

A good example of blending in slang is the word "brunch." This word is a blend of "breakfast" and "lunch." By combining parts of both words, "brunch" describes a late morning meal that combines aspects of both breakfast and lunch. It's not just a simple combination of the two meals, but a specific cultural reference to a meal that people often enjoy in a social setting, typically on weekends. Brunch has become a popular activity, especially in places where

people gather to eat, relax, and socialize. By blending the two words, "brunch" captures the essence of this meal in a single, easy to remember term.

Blending in slang can also be used to reflect the creativity and playfulness of language. People often enjoy making up new words that are fun to say and that capture the spirit of a trend or event. For example, the word "smog" is a blend of "smoke" and "fog", and it was created to describe a type of air pollution that combines smoke and fog in a way that is both practical and descriptive. Similarly, "motel" is a blend of "motor" and "hotel", used to describe a type of hotel that is convenient for people traveling by car.

In slang, blending often helps people stay up to date with the latest trends and cultural references. It allows for the creation of new terms that are both current and relevant to specific groups of people. These blended words are often used in social media, music, movies, and everyday conversations, where people want to communicate in a way that feels fresh and engaging. Blending is a great way to make language more dynamic and adaptable, as it keeps language evolving and reflects the creativity of those using it.

In summary, blending is a fun and creative way to combine parts of different words to form new terms that reflect specific ideas, trends, or cultural references. It's a key feature of slang because it allows for the creation of catchy, memorable expressions that are often used in informal settings. Blended words like "brunch" or "smog" help people communicate more efficiently while capturing the essence of a particular concept or activity.

Blending adds a playful and inventive element to language, making it more dynamic and reflective of the social and cultural influences around us.

2.1.3. Function of Slang

Slang serves several functions within language and communication (Zhou & Fan, 2013). Here are some common functions of slang:

2.1.3.1. Praising

The function of slang in praising is to express admiration or approval in a more informal and enthusiastic way. When someone uses slang to praise someone else, they are often emphasizing how impressed or amazed they are by what the other person is doing. This type of praise is usually more energetic, and casual compared to formal compliments, and it can convey a sense of excitement or respect for someone's abilities, actions, or achievements.

For example, the phrase "You're killing it!" is a common slang expression used to praise someone who is doing exceptionally well at something. Whether it's performing a task, excelling in a skill, or simply being impressive in some way, saying "You're killing it!" shows that the speaker is really impressed by the person's success or effort. The phrase suggests that the person is doing so well that they are almost "destroying" the task or activity, in a positive sense. It's a way of saying that they are at the top of their game and handling things with skill and confidence.

Using slang for praise is often more personal and direct than formal compliments. It can make the speaker sound more relatable and approachable, and it helps build a friendly or positive atmosphere. Slang praise also tends to be more

energetic and informal, which can make the recipient feel more appreciated in a fun, lighthearted way. For instance, telling someone "You're on fire!" or "You're crushing it!" both serve the same purpose of showing admiration, but they do so in a more relaxed and lively tone compared to saying "You're doing great."

This type of praise can also help strengthen relationships between people. When slang is used in a friendly or supportive way, it can create a sense of camaraderie or connection. People often use slang to show they are part of the same group or social circle, and by using slang praise, they can show their respect and support in a way that feels natural and fitting for the situation.

In summary, slang in praising functions as an informal, energetic way to express admiration or approval. It makes the praise feel more personal, casual, and exciting, which helps create a positive and friendly atmosphere. Slang expressions like "You're killing it!" convey a sense of excitement and respect, and they help build stronger, more supportive connections between people. This kind of praise is a fun and engaging way to acknowledge someone's achievements or actions, and it reflects the dynamic nature of language in informal settings.

2.1.3.2. To Address

To "address" in the context of initiating a relaxed conversation refers to the way you approach or engage with someone in order to start a conversation, particularly when you want to create a comfortable, informal atmosphere. Addressing someone in a relaxed way means approaching them without formalities, using language that is friendly, approachable, and casual. It's about making the other person feel at ease

from the moment you begin the conversation and often involves using relaxed slang or informal expressions.

When you "address" someone in a relaxed manner, you're not focusing on formal greetings or rigid structures, but instead on making the conversation flow naturally. This might involve starting with a friendly, open question or making a lighthearted comment that invites the other person to join in the conversation without feeling intimidated. The key to addressing someone in a relaxed way is to avoid using overly formal language or intimidating phrases that could make the interaction feel stiff or uncomfortable.

For example, if you're addressing someone at a social gathering, you might start with a casual "Hey, how's it going?" or "What's up?" instead of a more formal "Good afternoon, how do you do?" This sets the tone for a laid-back conversation. You might also address someone by commenting on something light and relatable, such as "I love your shoes! Where'd you get them?" or "Have you seen the latest episode of that show everyone's talking about?" These types of comments or questions are designed to engage the other person in a relaxed, friendly manner, and they help to break the ice and get the conversation started on a comfortable note.

In a work or professional setting, addressing someone in a relaxed way might still involve a greeting like "Hey, how's your day going?" or "Got any fun plans for the weekend?" These types of questions are informal yet still polite, helping to ease into a conversation without making it feel too formal or stiff. The goal is to approach the other person in a way that feels natural, friendly, and easygoing, allowing both

parties to feel comfortable enough to continue the conversation in a more relaxed tone.

Ultimately, to "address" someone in the function of initiating a relaxed conversation is to engage them in a way that encourages openness, reduces any social tension, and sets the stage for a comfortable, informal exchange. It's about making sure that your approach is welcoming and approachable, allowing the other person to feel at ease and ready to participate in the conversation.

2.1.3.3. Descriptive

In the function of slang, "descriptive" refers to the way you use language to vividly explain or illustrate something in a casual, often exaggerated or colorful, manner. Slang tends to rely on creative, informal expressions that paint a picture in a fun or relatable way, making the conversation feel engaging. When you're being "descriptive" in slang, you're not just stating facts but adding flair to your words, using imagery, metaphors, or playful language to make your point stand out.

For example, instead of saying, "The party was fun", you might use slang to describe it more vividly: "That party was lit!" or "It was off the chain!" These expressions are more descriptive because they convey not just the idea of the party being enjoyable, but they also evoke excitement and energy through informal language. Slang descriptions often rely on shared cultural references or experiences, so they resonate with the people you're talking to, creating a sense of connection.

Another example could be describing someone's appearance. Instead of simply saying, "She's pretty", you might say, "She's got that glow up going on", or "She's

a total knockout." These slang phrases are more descriptive because they offer a richer, more colorful image of the person, often using terms that evoke a specific feeling or visual.

In the context of slang, being descriptive also often means using metaphors or exaggeration to make something sound more extreme or memorable. For instance, if someone did something impressive, instead of saying, "He did a good job", you might say, "He totally crushed it!" This slang phrase adds emphasis and gives a sense of accomplishment in a more dramatic, fun way.

Descriptive slang is about using language that brings a scene or idea to life, often in a playful, energetic, or relatable manner. It's a way of making the conversation more interesting, entertaining, and vivid, drawing on shared experiences and cultural references that make the description feel more connected to the group or situation.

2.2 Previous Research

Earlier research was used by the researcher as a point of comparison and reference for this study. The previous research taken by the research taken discussed a similar topic which this research discusses.

The first previous research is taken from an article done by (Nasution, 2021) The analysis shows that when the actors in the novel have equal relationships and naturally integrate into the community, they use primary slang words. On the other hand, secondary slang words are more commonly used in conversations when the actors are not actively involved within the community.

The second previous research is taken from (Nuraeni & Pahamzah, 2021) analyzed of Slang Language Used in Teenager Interaction. The research used qualitative descriptive. The result of the research showed types of clipping (25 words or 28.75%), types of compounding (8 words or 9.19%), types of blending (15 words; 17.85%).

The third previous research is taken from (Manurung et al, 2020) analyzed of Slang terms in the Deadpool movie. The result of this research showed that there were 3 types of slang used in the “Deadpool” movie. They were fresh and creative, flippant, and clipping. The type of imitative dominates the type of slang words used in the Deadpool movie. While regarding the functions of slang, it was 7 functions of slang in this movie. They were to address, to humiliate, to initiate relax conversation, to form intimate atmosphere, to express impression, to reveal anger and to show intimacy. The function of slang which has the highest frequency discovered in this movie is to humiliate.

The fourth previous research is taken from (Frastiwi & Alsyah, 2022) analyzed slang on social media, highlighting its diversity, creativity, and dynamic nature. The slang types identified included fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronyms, and clipping.

The fifth previous research is taken from (Sulaiman & Syafitri, 2022) investigated slang in the movie *Ralph Breaks the Internet*. The researchers found 50 slang words based on Allan and Burridge’s theory, categorized as follows: fresh and creative (24 words), imitative (17 words), flippant (7 words), and clipping (2 words). The most dominant type was fresh and creative, indicating a high presence

of newly coined words or modified versions of existing words used by the characters.

The sixth previous research is taken from (Permata & Putra, 2023) focused on slang in Kevin Hart's Twitter posts. The study found different slang types, including fresh and creative (3 instances), flippant (3 instances), imitative (13 instances), acronyms (1 instance), and clipping (2 instances).

The last previous research is taken from (Pasaribu et al., 2024) analyzed slang words in the movie *Agak Laen*. The study identified five slang types: fresh and creative (24 words, 48%), flippant (1 word, 2%), imitative (3 words, 6%), acronyms (6 words, 12%), and clipping (16 words, 32%). The slang in the film served various functions, including addressing (9 words, 18%), casual conversation (8 words, 16%), humiliation (5 words, 10%), creating a relaxed atmosphere (2 words, 4%), expressing impressions (17 words, 34%), revealing emotions (3 words, 9%), and showing intimacy (5 words, 10%).

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This study uses a Sociolinguistics method to analyze the issues. Because of limited time and less knowledge of the slang term, the researcher only focused on types and functions of the slang. The data from this movie will also be analyzed and categorized into several types of slang and the functions of slang on (Kipfer & Chapman, 2007). The researcher selected slang as the branch of sociolinguistics that will be discussed in this research.

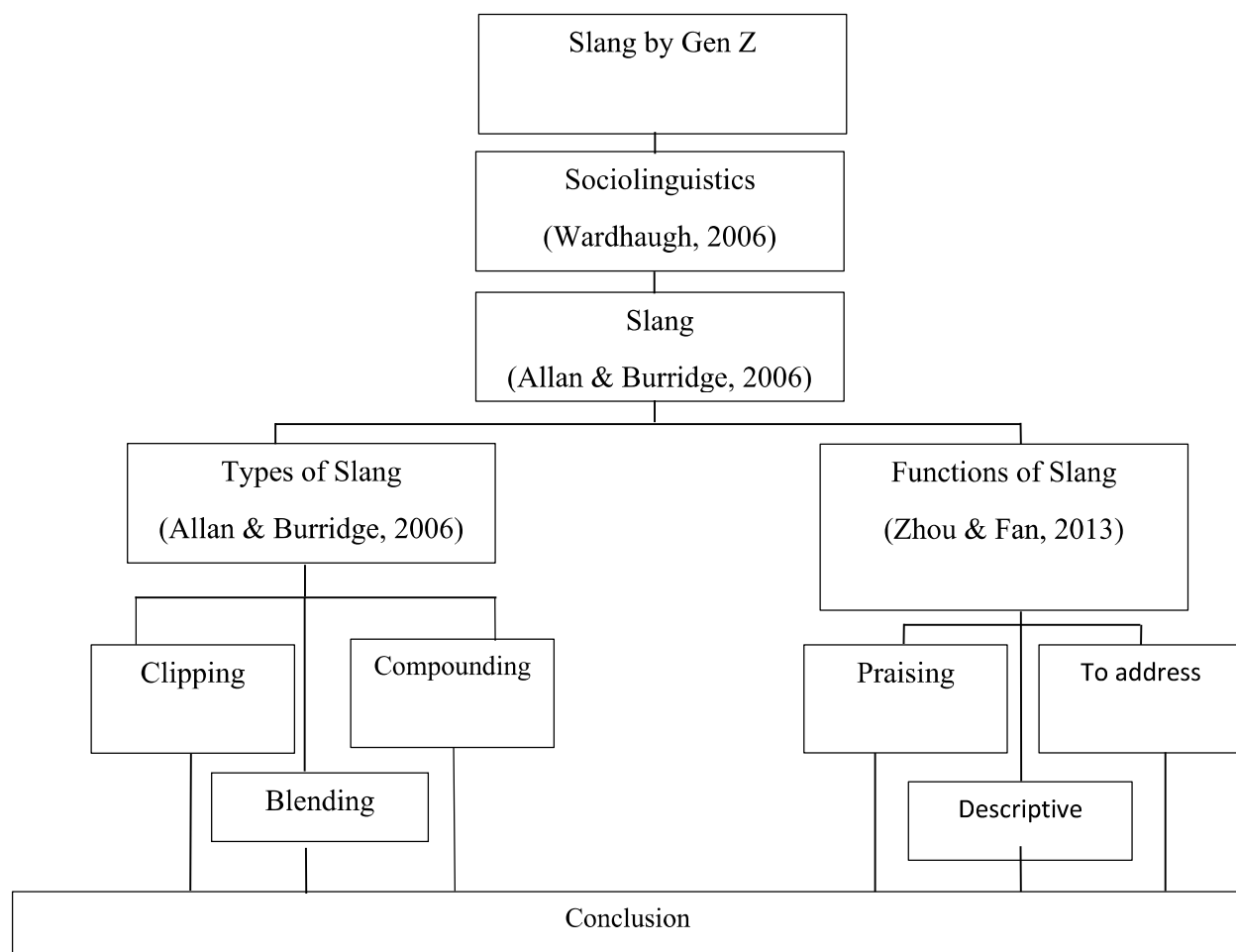


Figure 2.1. Theoretical Framework