

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the research discusses the previous study and underlying theory. Which consists. The previous study, the writer tells about some previous studies conducted by several researchers. And underlying theory, there are some parts that are definition sociolinguistics, language varieties, social context, and types of meaning English slang.

A. Previous Study

There are some previous studies that have been conducted by several researchers. The first previous study was the researched by Saputra (Saputra, 2016). In his analysis, in the first type, six words in the second type, four words in the third type, two words in the fourth type, and four words in the fifth type in the uttered by the characters in the script of the film. And the types of words have different functions and meanings. The meaning of these words mostly contains meanings regarding violence, crime, and illegal drugs. My researcher is different with the previous ones. It is because the purpose of this research is not only for analyzing the types of slang bu also the meaning which realized in each slang.

The second previous study was done by Zamaletdinova (Zamaletdinova, 2016). She concluded in her research that slang does not remain constant. At the change of one fashionable phenomenon by another one, the old words are forgotten, they are replaced by others. This process takes place very rapidly. If a

word can exist in any other slang for decades, an incredible number of words appeared and became history in the youth slang only during the past decade of rapid world progress. My research is different because slang is a language that is often used by young people today.

The third previous study is written by Falaky (Falaky, 2016). In the study, it revealed that the exchange of vulgar words among females are as well as males. Females refuse to mark their feminine identity; on the contrary, they tend to deviate from the stereotypical frame they have long been imprisoned in. Thus, it can be concluded that Egyptian slang is a product of the Egyptian culture. It is affected by the socio-economic factors, which are, in turn, reflected in their language use. My researcher is different with previous research because my researcher is discuss types of slang.

The Fourth previous study was from Aleksevna, Izmaylova, Rafaelevna, Zamaletdinova, Zholshayeva (Alekseevna Izmaylova, Rafaelevna Zamaletdinova, & Zholshayeva, 2017). In their research, it promotes a solution to the problem of determination, an entity, and the main distinctive features of the language phenomenon in society related to the wide use of anglicisms. The youth slang, in most cases, represents the English borrowings or phonetic associations. My researcher is different previous research because my research discuss about several types of slang consisting of type of slang, namely fresh & creative, flippant, clipping, acronym, and Immitative.

The Fifth previous study was conducted by Harared (Harared, 2018). This study shows that some of the types of slang words formation processes according

to Yule are used in 1cak.com. the social factors proposed by Johnstone & Marcellino influence the appearance and existence of slang which were found in the data. Therefore, social factors and situational factors that influence the use of language cause variations in language. My researcher is different because the purpose of this study is not only to analyze the types of slang, but also the meaning that is realized in each slang.

Here is also some previous studies in a picture called Fish Bone:

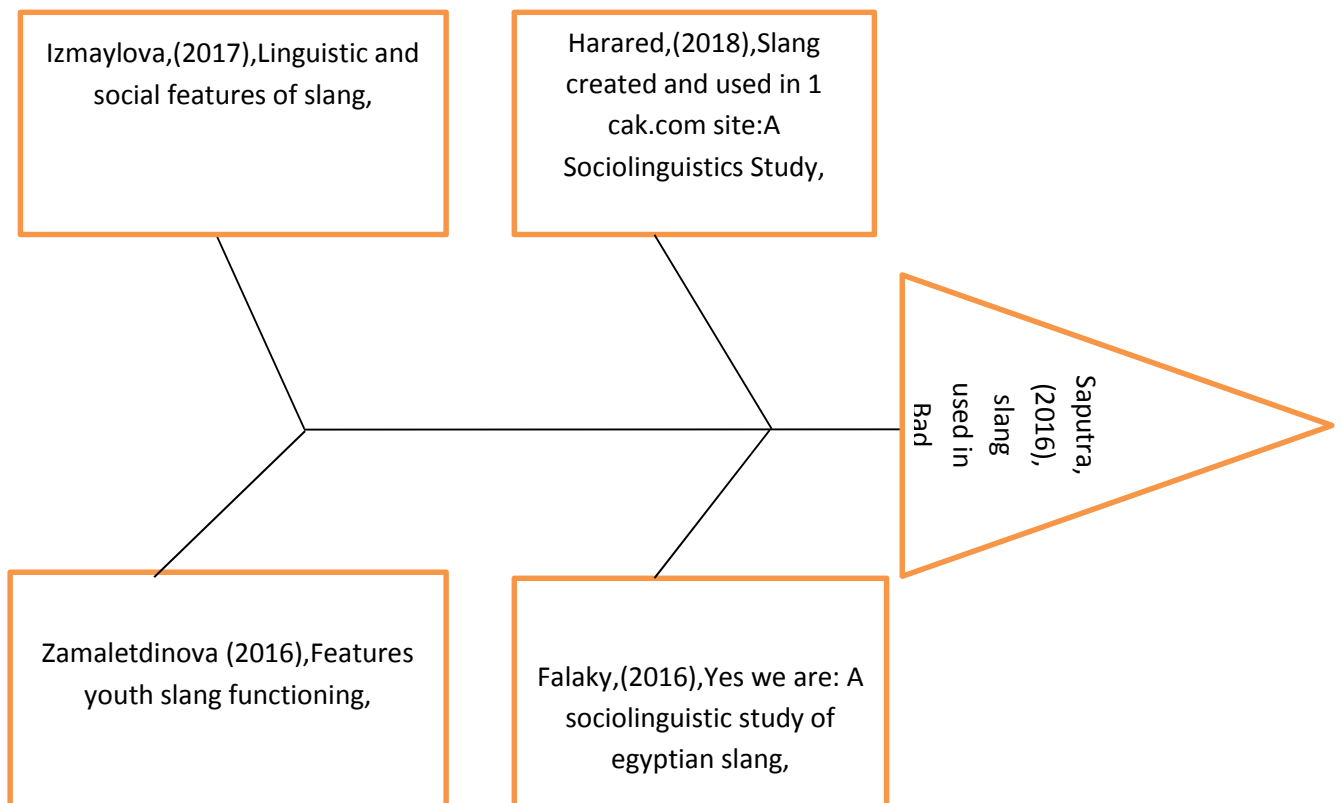


Figure 2.1

Sketch of Previous Study

B. Underlying Theory

1. Sociolinguistics

According to Trudgill (Spolsky & Trudgill, 1974), Sociolinguistics is that part of linguistics, which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon.

According to Nancy P. Hickerson (1980), Sociolinguistics is concerned with the correlation between such social factors and linguistics variation.

So, sociolinguistics is the study of relationship between language and society. The use of language in the community includes language variation. Variations of this language can be due time, social or geographical. Therefore, sociolinguistics analyze the phenomenon of language, which exists in a specific society. One of the topics of sociolinguistics is language variety.

2. Language Variety

According to Chaer in Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams (1994;), language variety is the diversity of languages caused by social interaction activities carried out by communities or groups that are very diverse and because of its speakers who are not homogeneous. They explained the occurrence of diversity not only because of the speakers who are not homogeneous, but also the activities of social interaction that they do are very diverse. On the other hand, Harris, in his journal, stated that language variety is a specific form of a language or language cluster. It is a general term for any

distinctive form of a language or linguistic expression. Language varieties is a kind of language whose usage is adapted to its function and Situation, without ignoring the basic rules that apply in the language concerned. Language varieties are divided into two, namely idiolect and dialect.

a. Idiolect

Chaer (2004) said that Idiolect is defined as an individual language variation. The idiolect concept, each person has a variety of languages or idioms. This idiolect deals with the color of the voice, choice of diction, style of language, the arrangement of sentences, expressions, and so on. And the most dominant is the color of the sound, so we can recognize the voice of someone we know just by hearing the sound of the speech without seeing it. As an example, a person who is a lodger from North Sumatera that comes to Jakarta will bring his idiolect to the society where he is staying now, like saying 'straw' in Jakarta it is 'sedotan.' Still, in North Sumatera, it is commonly said as 'pipet.'

b. Dialect

Spolsky & Trudgill (Spolsky & Trudgill, 1974) said that dialect related to the variations of socially or regionally. Dialect is a language variation from a group of speakers whose numbers are relative, which are in a particular place, region, or area. For example, In Balinese, there are some dialects; Balinese in Gianyar dialect, Balinese in Klungkung dialect, have different from Balinese in the Singaraja dialect or Tabanan dialect.

a) Chronological dialect

Chronological dialect is a variety of language, which is an arrangement of events by time.

b) Geographical dialect

Wardhaugh, in (Clark & Yallop, 2006) stated that geographical or regional is language variation in the way a language is spoken to be one of the most noticeable ways in which we observe variety in language. Geographical dialect is the term used to describe attempts made to map the distributions of various linguistics features to show their geographical provenance.

c) Social dialect

Holmes (2001; 134) stated that social dialect reflects on the group language of people based on social class and economic factors. Social dialect is a variety of [speech](#) associated with a particular social class or occupational group within a society.

Holmes (2013) classified the language variety of social dialect, namely, Register, language style, Argot, jargon, vulgar, slang.

1) Register

Crystal (1991;295) Register is a variety of a language used for a particular purpose in a specific social situation, .e.g. a register of scientific, religious, formal English. For example, **Hey! hello**

2) Language style

Language style is defined as the choice of words used by a specific group of people when they speak.

3) Argot

Chaer in (Rengganis Retno Saputri, 2017) (1995) Argot is the expression in small groups, and that is not easily understandable by other people. For example; **awesome (great), smoke (cigarette), spooky (scary)**

4) Jargon

Chaer (2010; 68) Jargon is a social variation that is used limitedly by certain social groups. The phrase used is often incomprehensible to the general public or people outside the group. Jargon is the vocabulary that is peculiar or specific to a particular trade, profession, or group. For example; (**TD = temporary duty**) (**LES= leave and earning statement**)

5) Vulgar

Chaer (2002; 168) Vulgar is a contains features that are used by less educated or even uneducated people. For example; **Joke, Tacky, showy.**

6) Slang

Yule in Rahmayani & Fitrawati (2014:) Slang is defined as a variation of language which is frequently used among younger speakers and other groups with special interests. So, slang is a variety of variations in language used by a teenager or specific social groups to communicate. And this slang will be discussed more specifically. For example, **Bomb, cold feet, get a clue.**

3. Slang

Definition of Slang

According to Yule (Yule, 2014), slang is defined as a variation of language which is frequently used among younger speakers and other groups with special interests. In addition, expressions that are identified as slang are often some types of entertaining wordplay.

Chaer and Agustina (2010) stated that the definition of slang is social variation, which is secret and specific. Furthermore, Spears (2000) considered that slang is an alternative way of saying something which is specialized based on someone's society.

Pei and Gaynor (1954: 199) stated that the definition of slang is a style of language in common use produced by popular adaptation and extension of the meaning linguistics principles for the formation of the word generally peculiar to certain classes and social of an

existing word and coining a new word with disregard for scholastic standards and age groups.

Based on the above qualifications, the researcher can conclude that slang is a variety of variations in language used by a teenager or specific social groups to communicate.

a. Types of slang

In this research, the theory of types of slang is taken from Allan and Burridge (2006). Allan and Burridge (2006: 69) affirm that there are five different slang types. Namely Fresh and creative slang, flippant slang, Imitative slang, Acronym slang, clipping slang. The explanation of each slang type is described as follows:

1) Fresh and creative slang

Fresh and creative is defined as the type of slang that has new vocabulary, informal variety, cleverness, imagination, and also can be said as an up to date words. Some words which are already familiar with our mind possibly will be slang words as we do not realize it.

The example of this type is the slang word, *mommy*. *Mommy*(noun) used as a term of address for a woman, especially an older woman who has had a child(ren).

2) Flippant slang

Flippant has a meaning as the slang language, which is made by two or more words in which the words composed are not correlated with the denotative meaning.

The example is *kick the bucket*. The slang word ***kick the bucket*** means a thing is very easy to be done. It is certainly widely used in the UK and USA around 1973.

3) Imitative Slang

Imitative is a type of slang which means imitating the Standard English (SE) word, using SE words in different meaning or combining two different words.

The example is like '*gonna*.' This slang word is derived from phrase words "*going to*." The slang word *gonna* is also widely used in spoken English

4) Acronym Slang

Acronym is defined as the slang type, which is constructed by the result of words from the first letters of each word in a phrase. In other words, this type is made by the initials from a group of words or syllables. The example is ***ASAP***. It is usually used when people are in an urgent situation. This acronym stands for *As Soon As Possible*.

5) Clipping Slang

Clipping is the variety of slang which is made by omitting some parts of the longer word to be in shorter form but still has the same meaning. Commonly, the clipping form is not appropriate to be used in formal conversation. The example of this type is the word *sci-fi* that is clipped from two words; *scientific* and *fiction*.

4. Meaning

a. Definition of Meaning

According to Odgen and Richards (2009), meaning is the relationship between symbols and reference or referent. The relationship between reference. Furthermore, the limitation of meaning is the same as the term mind, reference, namely the relationship between symbols. So, meaning is understood as anything that is interpreted or intended; it can be concluded that the meaning of language varieties.

b. Types of Meaning

The theory of types of meaning in this study uses Leech Theory. In his book, Geoffrey Leech (1974) distinguishes the meanings of seven different elements, namely conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, Affective meaning, reflective meaning, collocative meaning, thematic meaning as follows.

- 1) **Conceptual meaning** is the meaning that emphasizes the logical meaning. Sometimes this meaning is called 'denotative' or 'cognitive.' Although there is a possibility that there are differences in conceptual

meanings in every language user, in this study, it is assumed that conceptual meanings are meanings written in a dictionary.

For example, the word '**book**' in a dictionary has a meaning as a pile of pieces paper that is used for study, either for reading or writing.

2) Connotative meaning is the meaning of specific words related to the communicative value of expression according to what is referred to.

For example, The word '**woman**' in its conceptual meaning only means human, not male, and adult. But in the connotative meaning, there are additional traits that are referred to, both physical, psychological, or social, while in the connotation meaning, it is weak psychic nature, easy to cry, cowardly, etc. which is attached to the word 'woman.'

3) Stylistic meaning is the meaning of a word that indicates the user's social environment. The existence of several utterances or words as dialects shows the origin of speakers according to the geographical or social context. This meaning also indicates something about the social relationship between the speaker and the listener.

For example, the slang **ASAP**, which is an acronym of As Soon As Possible, is used by the youth of the United States community to make their conversation seem modern and trendy.

4) Affective meaning is the meaning that reflects the personal feelings of the speaker, including his attitude towards the listener, or his attitude towards something he said.

As an example of this meaning is the phrase '**I'm terribly sad.**' This is to show that the speaker is in the condition of deeply sad caused by specific problems.

5) Reflective meaning is the meaning that arises in terms of multiple conceptual meanings if an understanding of a word in its use automatically raises some of our responses to other meanings. This meaning is often also understood as suggestions contained in language usage.

As an example, the phrase '**a tea dance**' that in the United States of America is known as the dance which is held during summer. Tea is usually drunk during the summer while enjoying the atmosphere. Thus, it represents a dance that is done in the summer.

6) Collocative meaning is the meaning that contains the associations obtained by a word, caused by the meaning of other words that tend to appear in their environment.

As an example, the phrase '**take away**' means buying food to be eaten at home. If another replaces the preposition, the meaning will be different.

7) **Thematic meaning** is the latter type, namely the meaning that is communicated according to the way the speaker or writer organizes his message, in the sense of sequence, focus, and emphasis.

For example, the phrase '**dirty blighters**' which is labelled as thematic meaning. It is because the speaker wants to describe something unwilling to be seen by saying that thematic phrase because it represents its obvious condition.

5. Social context

Dell Hymes (Dell Hymes 1972) stated in his paper that language is not just a formal system of grammar, but also something culturally, such as characters or habit, which could shape the context in social life (Carbaugh, 2007). He was an expert in ethnography in speaking. Hymes (1972) proposed the concept of 'communicative competence' which underlies knowledge of the rules of speaking. Mnemonic device S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G that proposed by Dell Hymes is used since each component invites people to ask specific questions about the communication of practice, including speaking activities. S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G is an acronym to (S) as setting, (P) as Participants, (E) as Ends, (A) as Acts, (K) as Key, (I) as Instrument, (N) as Norms, and (G) as Genres. Each of the categories is explained as below :

(S) Setting

Zand-Vakili, Kashani, Tabandeh (2012) stated in their journal that Dell Hymes formulated the first letter, 'S' that designates *Situation*, which includes both the scene and the setting. This is where the activities are taking place and the overall scene in which they are a part. Setting refers to the time and place, which is the concrete physical circumstances in which speech takes place. A particular bit of speech may actually serve to define a scene, whereas another bit of speech may be deemed to be quite inappropriate in certain circumstances. Within a particular setting, of course, participants are free to change scenes as they change the level of formality, or as they change the kind of activity in which they are involved. The setting can be formal into informal. Additionally, according to Gelderen(2002), formal language is a language used in formal situations such as ceremonies, formal lectures, meeting government officials.

(P) Participants

The second letter, 'P,' refers to the *Participants* involved in the communication practice. This area includes the people present. It includes various combinations of speaker-listener, addressee, or addressee, or sender-receiver. They generally fill specific, socially specified roles. A two-person conversation involves a speaker and

hearer whose roles change and the roles they play, or the relationships they have with other participants.

(E) as Ends

Hymes, as cited in Carbaugh (2007), said that 'E' is *Ends* or goals of communication. It refers to the conventionally recognized and expected outcomes of exchange as well as to the goals that seek to accomplish on particular occasions. Ends are about the goal that may have in the communication practice.

(A) Acts

Carbaugh (2007), in his article, stated that Hymes formulated 'A' becomes *Acts* or speech, including both message form and message content. That is, any action can be considered a communicative action if it conveys meaning to the participants. It refers to the actual form and content of what is said: the precise words used, how they are used, and the relationship of what is said to the actual topic at hand. This component invites a careful look at the sequential organization of the practice, its message, and form.

(K) Key

Zand-Vakili, Kashani, and Tabandeh (2012) corroborate with Hymes that 'K' is *Key* or tone of speech how the speech sounds or was delivered. In the course of social interaction, participants offer each other cues as to how to interpret the message content. It refers to the tone, manner, or spirit in which a particular message is

conveyed: lighthearted, serious, precise, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic, pompous, and so on. The Key may also be marked nonverbally by a certain kind of behavior, gesture, posture, or even deportment. When there is a lack of fit between what a person is actually saying and the Key that the person is using, listeners are likely to pay more attention to the Key than to the actual content.

(I) Instrument

'I' is *Instrumentality* or the channel through which communication flows can be examined. It refers to the choice of the channel such as oral, written, or telegraphic, and to the original form of speech employed, such as the language, dialect, code, or register that is chosen.

(N) as Norms

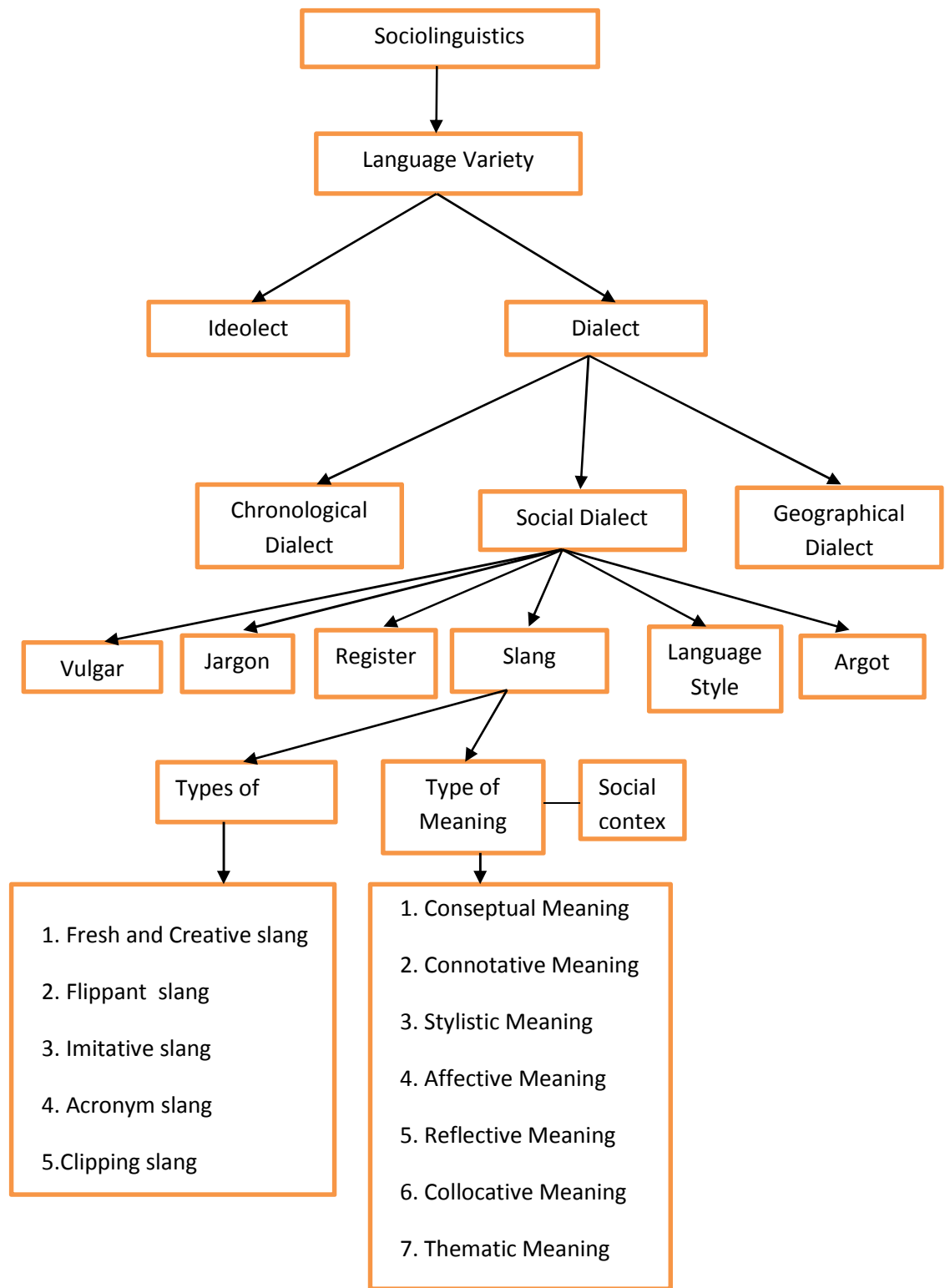
Zand-Vakili, Kashani, Tabandeh (2012) also stated that 'N' is *Norms* of communication or the rules guiding talk and its interpretation can reveal meaning. Hymes in (Fromkin et al., 1974 :) assumed that speech is a rule-governed behavior and that the researcher "s task is to infer such rules from systematic observation and recording of spontaneous verbal interaction. It refers to the specific behaviors and properties that attach to speaking and also to how these may be viewed by someone who does not share them, like loudness, silence, and gaze return, and so on. Carbaugh (2007) declared that there is a second distinction that guides this

component: norms for interaction can be distinguished from the norm of interpretation. The norm for interaction can be formulated as a rule for how someone should properly interact when conducting the practice of communication: e.g., someone should respect another person who is older than him. The norm for interpretation can be formulated as a rule for what method means: e.g., knee down when passing more past people counts as respecting action. Both norms are analyzed through this component.

(G) as Genres

The last category is 'G,' which stands for *Genre*. Samuelson (2009) simplified theory from Dell Hymes, on his articles stated that Genre is cultural or traditional speech Genres, such as proverbs, apologies, prayers, small talk, problems talk, etc. It refers to clearly demarcated types of utterance, such things as poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lectures, and editorials. Particular genres seem more appropriate on certain occasions than on others, such as sermons inserted into church services; they can be independent; it can ask someone to stop 'sermonizing.' Individuals have access to many different speech genres, and they choose which to use based on variables such as the participants, the type of communication, and the setting.

6. Theoretical Framework



Theoretical framework

Figure 2.2