

## **CHAPTER II**

### **FRAMEWORK OF THEORIES**

In conducting the research, the writer explains the theory that coherent with the research problem. The writer uses the theory to be easily understanding about the problem in this analysis.

#### **2.1 Sociolinguistics**

Language cannot be separated from the society. It is because they have relation with each other. In linguistics, the relation between language and society called sociolinguistics. James Holmes (1992:1) said that sociolinguistic is the study of relation between language and society. It is supported by Trudgill 1974 argument that sociolinguistic is the part of linguistics, which is connected with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It is shows that language is not only the social phenomenon but also based on cultural phenomenon.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the effect of all aspects of society. Including cultural norms, expectations, and context on the way language is used. According to Chaika Mukhlar Abadi (2010:2) “Sociolinguistics is the study of ways people use language in social interaction” while Trudgill (1983:32) defines sociolinguistics as the part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social cultural phenomena.

According to Wardaugh, Sociolinguistics investigates the relationship between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language function. It means that in sociolinguistics people will learn about the way of social structures influences how people talk and how language varieties and pattern of use correlate with attributes such as class, sex, age.

#### **2.2 Language Variety**

Some facts about languages is changing overtime, different between one another and many varieties. The language variation exist because of the use of single language which is different within a single community, such as men do not speak like women, and older people do not speak like younger people.

*“Language, in other words, varieties not only according to social characteristic of the speaker (such as his social class, ethnic group, age, and sex). The same speaker uses the different linguistics varieties in different situation and different purpose ( Trudgill in Mukhtar Abadi 1983:100) “*

Varieties of language appear from different language when people speak with each other. Moreover, everybody has characteristic in their language. People indicate their language as their speech style.

According to Hudson in Muthtar Abadi (1980:24), variety of language is a set of linguistics item with similar social distribution. Ferguson defined language variation as any speech pattern that is sufficiently homogeneous to be analyze by available techniques of synchronic description and which has a sufficiently large repertory of element and their arrangement or process with board enough semantic scope to function in all normal context of communication.

Language variety can occur within communication depends on the aspect of speaker. As statement from Fishman in Muhammad Ismail 2014 said that from the aspect of speaker language variety is divided in five parts:

**a. Dialect**

Dialect is one variety of language. According to Trudgill in Mukhtar Abadi (1893:17) dialect is defined as the differences between kinds of language in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. “dialect refers to all the differences between varieties of language, those pronunciation, word usage, and syntax” (Chaika 1982:132). On the level of vocabulary or word usage, for example, American English called the underground railway as “subway” while British English use the term “underground” and “corn” which means “maize” in the U.S, Canada and Australia “wheat” in England and “oats” in Scotland. Even though dialects of the same language are different, it still has common point of features.

**b. Register**

Different professional and different group may develop distinctive vocabularies. Ferguson in Wardhaugh (2002:51) says that people participating in recurrent communication situations tend to develop similar vocabularies, similar features of intonations, and characteristic bits of syntax and phonology that they use in this situation.

Wardhaugh (2002:51) defines the term register as sets of language items related with discrete occupational or social group. By using register, people can express their identity as a specific time or place.

**c. Jargon**

Jargon is special or technical words used by a particular group or people. What “Jargon” then appears to mean is: it is technical, in group language as seen by non-technical out-group members. One person’s jargon seems to be another person’s technical vocabulary.

Many jargon terms pass into standard language. Jargon, like slang, spreads from narrow group until it is used and understood by large segment of the population.

**d. Style**

People speak in different ways, formally or informally, according to the situations and the circumstances. Ceremonial occasions require very formal speech, public lectures somewhat less formal, casual conversation quite informal, and conversations between friends may be extremely informal and casual. Speech varies with the situations, different situations requires different style of speech.

**e. Slang**

Slang is nonstandard use of word in a language of a part social group. Slang terms are often particular to a certain subculture, such as musicians, skate boarders and drug users. Another theory of slang by Menchen (1936:481) slang is expressions that do not belong to Standard English. For example “What’s up?” is an example of term for asking about people or greeting a person.

### **2.3 Definitions of Slang**

Slang is the new vocabularies that made by people in social community, it is a specific word, phrases, or utteranaaaaces, which is commonly used by people in their community. Slang language refers to unconventional word, so it is not appropriate to be spoken in formal situations, such as use in the school, university, or in the office. People speak differently informal context and formal context, especially when speaking informally, people other use slang an informal but colorful words and expressions. Slang is the non-standard language variety is seasonal, used by young people or particular social groups for internal communications that are not members of the group

do not understand. According Chaer, language has a system and subsystem that is understood by all speakers of the language. Mukhatar Abadi (2010:61), while the idiom is a series of words whose meaning is not the same as the combined meanings of its constituent words. In this page, slang language often used at this time, usually by young people.

Anderson and Trudgil in Muhammad Ismail 2014 wrote that actually, slang is not language or dialect, it can be said as a code that product by changing the existing language to the common one every language has a vocabulary, pronunciation and grammar, whereas slang has not. It just has vocabulary which is not profanity and ungrammatical. Dialect refers to the different language caused by geographical area, whereas slang is not restricted to one region or country.

Slang is a variety of language that has some characteristics and general used by young people, and argot is a variety of language that usually used by thief or pickpocket community, so argot is a secret language. According to Huston, if one thinks of “language” as a phenomenon including all the language of the world, the term “variety of language” can be used to refer to different manifestations of it, in just the same way as one might take “music” as a general phenomenon and then distinguish different “variety of music”; There are five social classifications of language variety Janet Holmes (2001:73)

a. Vernaculaar Language

It generally refers to a language which has not been standardized or codified and which does not have official status (uncodified or standardized variety).

*“The term vernacular is the variety used for communication in the home and close ‘friends – it is language solidarity between people from some ethic group Janet Holmes (2001:74) “*

Furthermore, she explained that in multilingual speech community, many different ethnics or tribal languages used by different group are referred to as vernacular language. The most basic refer to the meaning of vernacular is the fact that a vernacular is uncodified or non-standardized variety. Therefore, it will conclude that vernacular language is uncodified or non-standardized variety that used by multilingual community as a solidarity language between people from the same ethnic group.

b. Standard Language

It generally refers to the most colloquial variety in person's linguistics repertoire a standard variety is generally one which is written, and which has undergone some degree of regulation or codification (in grammar and dictionary).

c. Lingua Franca

A language is used for communication between different language users, for people whose first languages differ, such as pidgin between European Colonizers and African Slaves (Swahili).a

d. Pidgin

It is a language, which has no native speakers. Pidgins develop as means of communications between people who do not have common language.

e. Creole

When a pidgin become the language of newly-born generations as a mother-tongue of first language, and acquires additional vocabulary and grammatical structures to serve their various necessary communicative needs (referential and social functions) it becomes a creole.

## 2.4 The Type of Slang

Allan and Burridge (2006:69) said that there are five different slang types. The explanation of slang types can be seen as follows:

a. Fresh and Creative

Fresh and Creative mean that slang language totally new vocabulary, informal variety, cleverness, imagination, and it can be up to date words. Some words already familiar with our mind possibly will be slang words, as we do not realize it. The reason why those slang words become familiar in our mind because those slang words appear in a long time ago since 18<sup>th</sup> century as stated by Allan and Burridge (ibid:69). The example is the slang word *daddy*. *Daddy* (n) used as a term of address for a man, especially an older man. First appear is in US, 1928 Dazzle and Victor (2008:183).



b. Flippant

Flippant means that slang language made two words or more in which the words composed not correlated with the denotative meaning. The example is *break a leg*. The slang words *break a leg* means good luck for an actor. It is theoretical superstition considers a wish of good luck to be tempting fate. This slang words comes from folk-etymology that offers the example of American actor John Wilkes Booth who assinated President Abraham Lincoln.

c. Blending

Blending is another way of combining two words in order to generate a new word. It is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the word.

d. Acronym

Acronym is type of slang constructed by the result of words from the first letters of each word in a phrase of this is made by initials a group of words or syllables. The example is LOL, used as Internet shorthand to mean "*Laughing out Loud*" found in US around 1991 (Dazzle and Victor 2008,p 406).

e. Clipping

Clipping types is one of variety slang made by deleting of some part of longer word become shorter form in the same meaning. The example is the use of word "cuz" to mean because. The words which commonly used can be clipped into shorter form. In addition, clipping form is not appropriate formal conversation.

## 2.5 The History and Development of Slang in America

Allan and Burridge (2006:69) state the first appearance of slang words is about during the eighteenth century. Slang words originally to refer to the pattern of criminals. In this book, Eric Partridge has suggested a connection with the verb sling, as in the expression sling of at someone, meaning "give cheek, or abuse; engage in a slanging match. This source seems appropriate because slang is originally referred to the sublanguage of underworld.

Furthermore, in discussions of slang, the term argot and can't appear. Slang originally denoted to the restricted speech of the low and often correlated with the criminal classes of society. O Rotter in Mencken 1982 believes that slang may derive from language. The most possible fact that supports this idea is slang language itself probably as a combination blending and shortening like in thieves "language and beggars" language.

In addition, Flexner (2000:7) state that many slang becomes words and expression that used frequently in America public nowadays. However, slang considered inappropriate for formal usage by the majority. Furthermore, America slang words are actually contributed by about thirteen different groups in society. The different groups in society that becomes slang source such as immigrant, labors, armies, musicians, narcotic addict, and college.

## **2.6 The Definition of Pop Music**

David Hatch and Stephen Milward (1989:481) in the book *An Analytical History of Pop Music*, define pop music as "a body of music, which is distinguishable from popular, jazz, and folk music. According to Peteseeger, pop music is "professionals music, which draw upon both folk music and fine arts music although pop music is often it is not the sum of all chart music, which has always contained song from a variety of sources, including classical, jazz, rock, and novelty song, while pop music as a genre is usually seen as existing and developing separately. Thus, "pop music" may be use to describe a distinct genre for a youth market, often characterized as a softer alternative to rock and roll.

Pop music is generally more complex with the strains the melody more freely with more improvisation, however mild. The themes more varied, from the life of a teenager, religious, romance, feelings, narcissism, and social life.

## **2.7 Definition of Narcissism, Mood and Love**

According to Freud in his essay, the NPD (a Narcistic Personality Disorder) narcissistic or disease usually arises in consequence of the praise and honors are received repeatedly from another individual. For example, a person will feel sahe is gorgeous because the time received praise that her gorgeous despite at first she does not feel herself in such. A narcissist may be trying to improve their feelings about the awards themselves by confessing them to like themselves; the other

possibility is that the person that narcissist might be trying to influence how others rate them. It may also be combined both.

Some elements of narcissism:

1. High Confident
2. Concern with own feelings
3. Lying to yourself
4. Selfish
5. Full of fantasy about success, power, beauty, cleverness or true love

Mood is emotions. They affect us every day, sometimes, sad, in other times happy. We might even be sad and happy in the same day. But sometimes people's mood can get "stuck" on sad. Or the moods might change a lot or become extreme. When this happens, it affects our lives. In addition, a group of mental illnesses called mood disorders might cause it.

According to Robert Stenberg (Muwhereenee, 2009) love is a story written by each person. The story reflects personality, interests, and someone's feelings towards a relationship. The story has been around in humans and process formed through experience, and love. This story also will show how someone behave and act in a pattern relationship.

## **2.8 History of Pop Music**

Pop music is a genre of music derived from the word "popular" which was formed in the mid-1950s and was created through rock and roll. Pop music applies different component from different genres of music, Such as urban dance, rock, country, and others.

Pop music uses a variety of musical instruments such as electrical guitar, drum, and bass. Pop music is pleasurable to listen and is not focused on the artistic depth of it is songs as most pop songs includes repeated choruses, melodic tunes and catchy hooks. Pop music is developing over time and is commonly aimed at the youth market. Charts for pop music came about in 1952, when the first top 20 was released. This also around the time when the idea of "teenage years" came about, as a prior to this there was no specific identity for the period between childhood and adulthood.