# CHAPTER 2

# THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

It contains several sub-chapters that describe the evaluation of language range, as well as the evaluation of slang phrase and its characteristics, as well as the development of a Sociolinguistics method that employs slang and sexuality concepts. In conducting the studies, the author explains the concept that is consistent with the study's problem. The author employs the concept of being easily knowledgeable about the problem in this evaluation.

## 2.1. Sociolinguistic

Language cannot be separated from society. It is because they are related to each other. Sociolinguistics is the field of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and society. Janet Holmes (1992:1) defined sociolinguistics as the study of the relationship between language and society. It is supported by Trudgill's (1974) argument, which states that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. Language is shown to be a cultural phenomenon as well as a social one.

Sociolinguistics is the study of how various aspects of society, such as cultural norms, expectations, and context, influence how people use language. According to Chaika (Mukhtar Abadi 2010:2), "sociolinguistics is the study of how people use language in social interaction," whereas Trudgill (1983:32) defines sociolinguistics as the branch of linguistics that deals with language as a social cultural phenomenon.

Wardaugh defines sociolinguistics as the study of the relationships between language and society in order to gain a better understanding of how language functions. It means that sociolinguistics students will learn about how social structures influence how people speak, as well as how language varieties and patterns of use correlate with social attributes such as class, gender, and age.

## 2.2. Language Variety

Languages change over time, differ from one another, and have many varieties. Language variation exists as a result of the use of a single language that is distinct within a single community, such as men and women speaking differently, and older people speaking differently than younger people. Trudgill stated in Mukhtar Abadi (1983:100) that language varies not only according to the speaker's social characteristics (such as his social class, ethnic group, age, and gender). The same speaker employs different linguistic varieties in different contexts and for different purposes."

When people speak to one another in different languages, language variations emerge. Furthermore, every people has a distinct language. People identify their language through their speech style.

Language variety can occur during communication depending on the speaker. According to Fishman in Muhammad Ismail (2014), language variety can be divided into five categories based on the speaker: dialect, register, jargon, style, and slang.

According to Hudson in Mukhtar Abadi (1980:24), a variety of language is a collection of linguistic items that have a similar social distribution. Ferguson defined language variation as any speech pattern that is sufficiently homogeneous to be analyzed using available synchronic description techniques and has a sufficiently large repertory of elements and their arrangement or process, as well as a broad enough semantic scope to function in all normal situations of communication.

### 2.2.1. Dialect

Dialect is one type of language. Trudgill cites Mukhtar Abadi (1983:17). Dialect refers to the differences in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation between different types of languages. Dialect refers to all the differences between language varieties, including pronunciation, word usage, and syntax (Chaika 1982:132). In terms of vocabulary and word usage, American English refers to the underground railway as a subway, whereas British English refers to it as underground. And corn, which refers to maize in the United States, Canada, and Australia, wheat in England, and oats in Scotland. Although dialects of the same language differ, they share

certain characteristics.

### 2.2.2. Register

Different professionals and groups may develop distinct vocabularies. According to Ferguson in Wardhaugh (2002:51), people who engage in recurrent communication situations develop similar vocabularies, intonation features, and characteristic bits of syntax and phonology that they use in these situations. Wardhaugh (2002:51) defines the term register as a collection of language items associated with a specific occupational or social group. People can use register to express their identity at a specific time or place.

### 2.2.3. Jargon

Jargon refers to special or technical words used by a specific group or people. Jargon appears to mean technical, in-group language as perceived by non-technical out-group members. Jargon and technical vocabulary can differ between individuals.

Many jargon terms become standard language. Jargon, like slang, spreads from a small group until it is used and understood by a large proportion of the population.

### 2.2.4. Style

People communicate in various ways, formal or informal, depending on the situation and circumstances. Ceremonial occasions necessitate very formal speech, public lectures slightly less formal, casual conversation quite informal, and conversation between friends can be extremely informal and casual. Speech varies with the situation; each situation necessitates a different style of speech.

### 2.2.5. Slang

Slang is the nonstandard use of words in a language specific to a social group. Slang terms are frequently limited to a specific subculture, such as musicians, skateboarders, and drug users. Menchen (1936: 481) defines slang as expressions that do not belong in Standard English. For example, "wassup?" is a term for inquiring about someone or greeting them.

### 2.2.5.1. Definition of Slang

Slang is a new vocabulary created by people in the social community. It is a specific word, phrase, or utterance that is widely used by people in their community. Slang language refers to unconventional words, so it is not appropriate to use in a formal setting, such as school, university, or the workplace.

People speak differently in formal contexts, and when speaking informally, people frequently use slang: informal but colorful words and expressions.

Slang is a non-standard language variety that is seasonal and used by young people or a specific social group for internal communications that non-members of the group cannot understand. According to Chaer, every language speaker understands its system and subsystem. (Mukhtar Abadi 2010, 61). While the idiom is a collection of words, its meaning differs from the sum of their individual meanings. This page contains slang language commonly used at the time, primarily by young people.

Slang is a type of language that has certain characteristics and is commonly used by young people, whereas argot is a type of language that is typically used by the thief or pickpocket community, making argot a secret language. Slang has a process for forming words. According to Yule (2006: 52-59), there are several ways to create new words, including coinage, compounding, clipping, blending, borrowing, back formation, acronyms, multiple processes, affixes (prefix, infix, suffix), and conversion.

### A. Borrowing

Borrowing is a word formation process that uses other languages to create new words. English has adopted a large number of loanwords. From other languages. Here are some examples of borrowings from foreign languages:

Arabic: alcohol, lemon, algebra.

Latin: strata, mosquito, versatile.

Italy: pizza, spaghetti, paparazzi.

France: ballet, technique, attaché.

Russian: vodka, tundra, sputnik.

Persian: bazaar, tulip, caravan.

## B. Blending

Blending is another method of combining two words to form a new word. It is usually accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and connecting it to the end. For example:

Brunch: breakfast + lunch

Motel: motor + hotel

Frenemy: friend + enemy

Staycation: stay + vacation

Chillax: chill + relax

## C. Clipping

Clipping is the process of reducing a polysyllabic word to a shorter form, usually consisting of only one syllable. For example:

Exam: examination

Math: mathematic

Lab: laboratory

Gym: gymnasium

Bro: brother

Ad: advertisement

## D. Multiple Process

Multiple processes occur when new words are formed using more than one word formation process. For example, the word "snowball" in the sentence "Problems with the project have snowballed." The word snowball

The term "snowballed" is a compounding of the words "snow" (N) and "ball" (N). The use of "have" (present perfect tense) helps identify it.

## E. Affixes

Affixation is the process of combining free morphemes or roots with affixes to form new words. There are three types of affixes that can be added to a word:

1) Prefixes are the affixes that appear before a word. For example, the prefixes un-, mis-, and pre- appear in words such as unhappy, misrepresent, and prejudge.

2) Suffixes are the affixes that are added at the end of a word. For example, the suffixes -ness, -ful, -less, -ism, and -ish appear in words such as sadness, joy, carelessness, terrorism, and boyish.

3) The affixes that are placed inside the word are referred to as fixes. For example, hallebloodylujah!

## F. Coinage

Coinage refers to the creation of new words, typically for product names. In this case, the typical coinage process often uses brand names as common words. For examples:

Aspirin: headache medicine

Instagram: social media

Kleenex: tissue

Nylon: cloth

Honda: motorcycle

## G. Compounding

Compounding is the process of combining two or more words to create a new, complex word. For example:

1. Noun + noun
   a) Couch potato: lazy person ( an, you are such a couch potato )
   b) Bird class: easy class ( why classes are so hard this semester, except for

literature (what a bird class that is!)

    c) Jungle juice: juice mixed with alcohol (Don't drink that jungle juice, you ll be sick )

2. Noun + noun derived from verb by suffix - er

    a) Mountain climber: a person high induced by drugs.

    b) Tree hugger: an environmentalist.

3. Verb + noun

    a) Breakneck: rapid, dangerous (It was such a breakneck situation that I was so frightened!)

    b) Take sides: to feel strongly about one side of an argument and act on that feeling (I do not want to take sides in this argument; you must figure it out for yourself!)

4. Adjective + noun

    a) Big time: to a superlative degree , bloody paper red marked paper (I got my test from teacher, it was completely bloody!),

    b) Big mouth: person who talks too much (why does friend have such a big mouth!  I told him my secret, and he told everyone he knows.)

    c) Low-key: quiet night of friend (I spent a low-key night with my friend. We played the cards.)

    d) Old school: retro (He wears an old school jacket.)

## H. Back Formation

Back formation is the process of creating a word using different parts of speech. Typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to another type (usually a verb). Back formation is the process of forming new words by deleting a supposed affix from an already existing word, for example:

Edit: editor

Donate: donation

Emote: emotion

Babysit: babysitter

Enthuse: enthusiasm

## I. Conversion

Conversion is the process of changing a word's function without any reduction (Yule, 57). Hatch and Brown define conversion as the process of creating new lexical items from existing ones (179). This process usually involves changing a noun into a verb. For example, through conversion, nouns like bottle, butter, and vacation have come to be used as verbs: We bottled homebrew last night; have you buttered the toast?; they are on vacation in Florida.

## J. Acronym

Acronyms are created by combining the first sounds (or letters) of a phrase. Here are some examples of taking the initial sounds:

a) ASAP (As Soon As Possible).

b) PIN(Personal Identification Number).

Meanwhile, some examples of taking initial letters:

a) NBA (National Basketball Association).
b) ATM (Automatic Teller Machine).

Some words also pronounced as new word such as:

a) RADAR (Radio Detecting and Ranging)

## 2.3. Previous Study

This study is not the best one for analyzing slang terms. There are a few previous researches that are difficult on this topic; they may be Afifah Rahmawati (2012) is entitled to her examination. Word Formation Processes for Slang Words Used by transsexuals, its miles examine Language, as a common topic used in conversation, has several distinct varieties. Some examples include pidgin, creole, slang, and dialect. In these studies, the author focuses on the slang to be analyzed, specifically the phrase formation processes. It is because an awesome study focuses on a single, unique problem.

The second preceding take a look at is Sarah Mutiafatma Noviar (2011) examines the formation of slang phrases in Avril Lavigne's song. This thesis focuses on the method of phrase formation and slang in Avril Lavigne. On the other hand, the methods of phrase-formation that can be used within the

lyrics are clipping (134 slang) (55.83%), mixing (104 slang phrase) (43.33%), borrowing (one slang phrase) (0.42%), and a combination of methods. Clipping is the most common phrase formation method used in Avril Lavignes' songs. Clipping occurs when a phrase or a couple of syllables are reduced to a shorter form. In this research, the clipping phrase that appears most frequently within the lyrics is the phrase reason or cuz, such as a lyrics reason youre fucking loopy rocknroll. The term "reason" or "cuz" is considered a clipped phrase because it comes from the phrase "due to the fact" that is reduced to a shorter form "cuz" or "reason" rather than "due to the fact."

Uktar Abadi's (2010) "Analysis of the Use of Slang in Eminem's Lyrics" is the third preceding look. He is a student at UIN aliki Ibrahim Malang. It is looked at theoretically, and it can be researched more thoroughly. Language, particularly slang, is now used in a variety of contexts beyond lyrics.

A previous study uses the same slang as my thesis research, but the object and theory are not the same as the one listed above. The writer simply compares her thesis to another thesis that she has ever read for comparison.