CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Sociolinguistics is part of the study of language that examines the relationship between language and society. The aim of sociolinguistics is to discuss language and behavior in society. Hudson (1996: 1) mention that Sociolinguistics that is study of language in relation to society. There are many aspects can be studied in Sociolinguistics. One of them is about slang words. Swan (1995: 510) state Slang is informal kind of vocabulary, mostly used in speech by people who already know each other. Slang is a form of language by extending the meaning of words. Slang is popular among young people; it spreads through communication with friends or through social media. With this variety of language, people can easily express their feelings by using shorter sentences or words. We often find and choose to use slang words when socializing in appropriate situations.

According to Partridge (1981: 2870), the purpose of slang are : (1) as an exercise in humor, (2) to be different from others, (3) to be beautiful, (4) to be attractive, striking, or even starling. , (5) to avoid cliches, (6) brief, concise, (7) to enrich the language, (8) to impose an atmosphere of solidity and concreteness on the abstract, (9) to speak, or write, down to the bottom, (10) to ease of social relations, (11) to encourage friendliness or intimacy of a deep or lasting nature, (12) to show that someone belongs to a certain, (13) to show or prove that another

person does not, (14) to be confidential. This is what makes people comfortable using slang in everyday life and must first understand the appropriate slang to use. Slang is often found in conversations, movies, songs, etc., and is increasingly found in song lyrics. A writer uses slang words to convey the meaning of the song to be more interesting to listen. The use of slang in song lyrics will easily attract music lovers, especially young people, because in general, young people today prefer things that are spontaneous, simple in expressing their intentions and easy to reach. Thus, the slang words contained in the lyrics of the song are words that have different meanings from standard words.

Slang also found in the songs of Greyson Chance. Greyson Chance or Greyson Michael Chance is an American pop rock singer who in April 2010, Greyson started his performance by covering Lady Gaga's Paparazzi at a sixth grade music festival and became a hit on YouTube and earned over 44.5 million shows. Two of his music, "Stars" and "Broken Hearts", reached over 5 and 7 million views respectively on his YouTube channel. The first single was, "Waiting Outside the Lines", which was released in October 2010. Greyson Chance has 5 Albums entitled "Hold On 'til the Night" (2011), "Truth Be Told, Part 1" (2012), "Somewhere Over My Head" (2016), "Potret" (2019), "Trophies" (2021). There is a lot of slang found in some of Greyson Chance's albums namely "Til we don't" in the lyrics of the song "Clothes", this word can be classified as a fragment of the word "Until." Then there is "Wanna" in the lyrics of a song called "Stranded" which can be classified as a blending process because it combines the

word "Want to". Since there are many songs of Greyson Chance using slang words, it becomes an interesting topic that can be analyzed through this study.

1.2   Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, there are two questions of this study which can be formulated as follows :

1. What types of slang words are found in Greyson Chance Albums?
2. How is the process of creating slang words in Greyson Chance Albums?

1.3   Objectives of the Study

According to the problem of the study, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find the types of the slang words found in Greyson Chance Albums.
2. To describe the process of creating the slang words in Greyson Chance Albums.

1.4   Limitation of the Study

This study was focused on the analysis of slang words used in Greyson Chance Albums. To limit the research, based on the problems, there are two main concerns of the study, namely the analyze of the types of slang words based on the theory of slang by Chapman (2007) and to analyze the process of creating slang words using theory by Yule (1985).

1.5   Significance of the Study

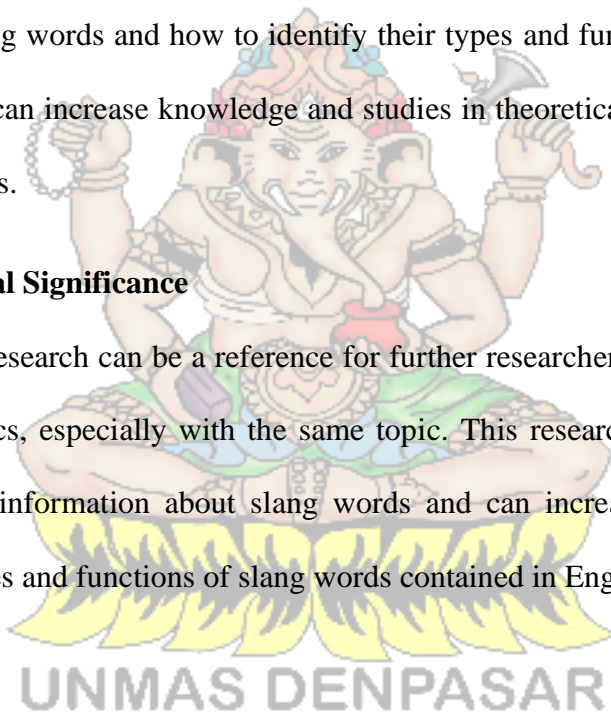The results of this study can help students who need some information. The significance here is divided into two parts, which are:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this research can contribute by providing benefits. The study attempts to approach the theory of English studies in sociolinguistics which discusses slang words and how to identify their types and functions. The findings of this study can increase knowledge and studies in theoretical analysis of the use of slang words.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This research can be a reference for further researchers who want to study sociolinguistics, especially with the same topic. This research can provide other readers with information about slang words and can increase their knowledge about the types and functions of slang words contained in English song lyrics

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

In this chapter, in the literature review by citing the thesis. Presenting some problems and results that are closely related to the research.

2.1   Review of Related Literature

The writer reviews some theses. The first review is an article from Arista (2020) entitled "An Analysis of Slang Used in Beastie Boys Song Lyrics". This thesis was obtained at the library of the Faculty of Foreign Languages Mahasaraswati Denpasar University. There are two problems analyzed, namely the type of slang, the process of creating slang words. He uses Chapman's theory (2007) about the types of slang, and uses Yule's theory (1985) about the process of creating the slang words. In his study, he uses descriptive and comprehensive methods. The results showed that there are two types of slang, namely primary slang and secondary slang found from the lyrics of the Beastie Boys song. While the results of the second data show that there are five categories of creating slang processes, namely blending, acronyms, clipping, compounding, and borrowing. The similarity between Arista's study and this study was used of the theory from Chapman (2007) in analyzing the types of slang and the theory from Yule (1985) to analyze the process of creating the slang words. Then the difference can be found in the data source used.

The second study written by Ardiana (2020) from the Faculty of Foreign Languages at Mahasaraswati Denpasar Unversity with the title "The Analysis of

Slang Word Found in Green Day Song Lyrics Album". He has two study objectives which include to find the types of slang words and to analyze the meaning of slang words. He uses the theory from Chapman (2007) to analyze the types of slang words and uses the theory from Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning of slang words. In this study he found three meanings of slang words including Conceptual Meaning, Connotative Meaning, and Social Meaning with a total of 30 data found. Then, in the second result the type of slang words found was secondary. From the data obtained, no primary slang words were found. The difference between Ardiana's study and this study was the second problem and the data sources used. Then for the similarity of this study were from the first problem that analyzes the types of slang words,

The third study written by Andrianto (2015) entitled "Study of Slang Words in Ride Alone Film". This thesis was found from the website of the English Language and Letters Department Humanities faculty The State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. He has three studies, namely what are the types of slang, how does slang function and how it the effect of slang. Andrianto uses the theory from Partridge (2004) about the types of slang, the effect of using slang from Swanson and Golden (2010) and uses the theory from Yanchun (2013) about the function of slang. The study uses a qualitative descriptive method, the source of the data used is the use of slang used by the main character in the film Ride Alone. The results of his first study show that there are three types of slang used, namely society slang, public house slang, and slang in medicine. Then the results of the second study is the function of the slang

spoken by the main characters of the Ride Alone film that Andrianto can open to express oneself and to pursue self-identity. And the last result on the effects of using slang, he found two effects, namely positive and negative. The similarity between Andrianto's research and this research is to analyze the type of slang in the first problem of the study. And the differences between his studies and this study were the theory used.

2.2 Concepts

In this section there are several concepts for this research, such as slang words, songs, and lyrics. Concepts created to avoid misunderstandings and to solve existing problems by providing an overview and defining some of the ideas put forward by experts.

2.2.1 Slang words

According to Fromkin and Rodman (2003:264), slang is a kind of casual language that occurs as a result of the rapid growth of new words that is used as creative expression from people in order to make the words more efficient and simpler to be uttered. Slang is usually used in informal situations that people use when they are with their friends, which makes the conversation more comfortable. Slang is included in the everyday language used by the community.

2.2.2 Song

According to Hornby (1995:1133) song is a piece of music with words that is sung. Song are words that are sung which will produce a certain tone and emotion. From Wikipedia, a song is an artistic form of expression based on sound,

generally considered a single (and often standalone) work of music with distinct and fixed pitches, pattern, and form.

2.2.3 Lyric

Lyrics are poetic wordings that give meaning to a song. The lyrics usually consist of a stanza and a chorus. In the pop rock genre, Greyson Chance's song also creates that create a softer form of rock music. The lyrics are arranged by the author who has the character of the author's thoughts and feelings.

2.3   Theories

This study used two theories based on the problem. The first uses Chapman's theory (2007: 9) to analyze the types of slang words with his book "Dictionary of American Slang", and the second uses Yule's theory (1985) to analyze the process of creating slang.

2.3.1   Types of Slang

According to Chapman (2007:9) there are two types of Slang which are Primary Slang and Secondary Slang.

1. Primary Slang

Primary slang are general words that are usually spoken by people in everyday life. According to Chapman (2007) slang emerged from the special languages of subcultures and it has little to do with the main aim of language and it is the most nonlinguistic sort of language. Primary slang is considered as pure speech as a member of the subculture which is very natural for its speakers. Most of the

speakers are teenagers who use primary slang in everyday conversation with their friends, such as "hang out" rather than "spend time". The word "hang out" is usually used by people to invite someone to go somewhere. Another example is "bro" means to call a brother or male friend which stands for "brother" and "sis" to address a girl. This slang word is usually used to show that they have a close relationship. Based on these examples, it is identified as primary slang because this type of slang is used to express common expressions used by people in daily activities or conversations (Chapman, 2007: 8).).

2. Secondary Slang

Secondary slang is an expression indicated by a part or group of people used in social interaction. According to Chapman (2007: 8-9) slang words are used to express something in secret where only people who understand the meaning of the word are limited. Something secret which is to express one's attitude and reason towards disapproval, contempt, and superiority. For example the words "fugly" and "beg it" which in general people do not know what they mean. Where this is not included in the general slang group or limited slang that understands the meaning of the word.

2.3.2 Process of Creating Slang

According to Yule (1985: 51-55), has defined nine types of process of creating slang words, the definition as follow:

1) **Coinage**

Coinage is the least common process of new word formation which is the discovery of new terms such as "Aspirin" (an anti-inflammatory drug or acetyl salicylic acid), "Nylon" (synthetic polymer which is a synthetic fiber derived from inorganic materials, which is usually used to make various types of clothing, etc.), "Vaseline" (petroleum jelly made as an ointment). The more recent examples are "Granola" (a food consisting of rolled oats with various nuts and dried fruits) and the last one "Kleene" is the brand name of facial tissue (Yule, 1985: 51-55).

2) **Borrowing**

Borrowing is a word formation process in which words from one language are borrowed directly into another language that has the same characteristics of using language as an absorption into another language. An example is "Sofa" this word comes from Arabic, and "Theatron" a word that comes from Greek but in English means "Theatre" (Yule, 1985: 51-55).

3) **Compounding**

Compounding is a combination of two separate words to form a new word that produces a singular form. In this merging process, common English compounds are "textbook", "fingerprint", "bookstore" these words are a combination of two words that produce one word that has a different meaning. (Yule, 1985: 51-55).

4) Blending

Blending is the merging of two words to produce a new meaning just like compounding, but the usual mixing only sorts the beginning of one word and combines it with the end of another word. For example, the word "Wanna" which is formed from the word "Want to" which is "wan" cuts the "t" and replaces the "to" position into "na" which is then combined into "Wanna". The "na" clip is an example of a marker for making slang. (Yule, 1985: 51-55).

5) Clipping

Clipping is a reducing element that is seen in blending even more clearly in the process described in clipping. The examples that are often encountered are "ad" (advertisement), "flu" (influenza). This occurs when a syllable (influenza) is reduced to its shorter form "flu". (Yule, 1985: 51-55).

6) Backformation

Backformation is a special reduction process by separating the root word from a word to produce changes to the word. Usually one type of word (noun) is reduced to another type of word (verb). An example of the process of backformation is where from the noun "Belief" which ends in the letter "-f" by changing the word ending with "-ve" which makes the verb "Believe". (Yule, 1985: 51-55).

7) Conversion

Conversion is the process of the function of a word, changes that occur, for example, in the verb used as a noun. In general, this conversion is a category change and a functional shift without changing the form of the word. For

example, the word "agree" becomes "agreement", "improve" becomes "improvement", as the verb "Deliver" which is converted into the noun "Package Delivery has been carried out".

8) Acronym

Acronym is the process of forming the initial letters in each syllable that has been arranged for abbreviations or shortened words. Acronym itself uses the initial letter of each word order which is abbreviated by pronouncing the usual word instead of letter by letter and Acronym mostly consists of capital letters, such as "CMIIW" which comes from the initial word (Correct Me If I'm Wrong), "FYI " which is built from the initial word (For Your Information), and "BTW" which comes from the initial letter (By The Way). (Yule: 1985: 51-55).

9) Derivation

Derivation is the process of forming from a basic word into a new word by giving affixes to the word. The resulting new word will have a different meaning from the base word. An example is the un- element, such as "unhappy" which means misery or sadness. (Yule, 1985: 51-55).

a) Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefixes and Suffixes is the process of giving several affixes, prefixes must be added at the beginning of the word "un-", and other suffixes must be added at the end of the word "-ing" which are called suffixes. For example, the prefixes "true" along with the suffix "un-" become "untrue",

and then the suffixes "laugh" with the added suffix "-ing" which becomes "laughing". (Yule, 1985: 51-55).

b) Infixes

Infixes are affixes that are placed in the middle of a word, which also forms a new word. But it is not usually used in English, but is found in several other languages. (Yule, 1985: 51-55).