

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

There are numerous sorts of languages inside the global, however, as we recognize, English represents the primary worldwide language of standardization for many countries to end up their country-wide language. English has been divided into two sorts; they are the standard of English and non-standard English. Standard English is an expansion of English this is generally utilized in printing and speaking and is normally taught in faculties or in a deliberate way and is also spoken by educated people. General English has colloquial as well as formal variations. On the other hand, non-standard English is properly utilized in a particular state of affairs and cannot be used in a proper situation, and is usually spoken with the aid of uneducated people. There are many varieties of non-fashionable language; one mark of no-popular English that is used in casual style is slang.

Slang is an informal language that is often used in daily conversation to communicate with other members of particular in a group. According to Claire (1998), "Slang is used in social situations where a person feels comfortable with friends or associates". This means that slang words are regularly used to interact socially with each other to express people's feelings. Slang words are often used in speaking rather than writing. Slang words that are frequently heard such as: "ASAP" (*as soon as possible*), "POV" (*point of view*), "TBH" (*to be honest*), "I've" (*I have*); it is a little example about slang word that always spreading

nowadays. Slang is a kind of language that includes words and phrases, slang is frequently utilized in speaking instead of writing due to the fact slang normally refers to sure words and meanings. A slang word is an informal word that is created to communicate with other people especially teenagers who talk with their close friends.

Nowadays, people employ informal language in their daily lives, and slang is one of the most common languages heard in ordinary discourse. Slang is a non-proprietary language used by some community organizations. With such a wide range of languages, more fluent discourse is more intimate and appropriate for an informal setting. Slang is unconstrained by grammatical rules and is expressed spontaneously. The kind of such languages is not so systematic, with numerous local languages and neighborhood dialects interwoven. According to Partridge (1954), slang is largely a spoken form, which is employed in social circles and popular media, and for certain externals, used in song lyrics and publications.

The use of slang is also popular in song lyrics. Each song has its own story, and the songwriter will choose the appropriate words to reflect the sentiments and tell the story behind the song; most songwriters prefer to convey their message through slang. Many slang words deal with topics that people care greatly about, such as romance, family, emotions, social group conflicts, and health. This could explain why many composers in practically all genres of music utilize slang in their song lyrics. R & B and hip-hop are two genres of music that use a lot of slang words. As well as the language employed in the song lyrics of one of the most well-known artists, Anne Marie, who is a singer, songwriter, and

performer from the United Kingdom who is known for employing a lot of slang vocabulary in her tracks. In this part, this observation is involved using slang words in Anne Marie's track lyrics. It is far hoped these studies can give new information about the slang word and meaning of slang which is usually utilized in song lyrics. This topic was chosen because in Anne Marie's song lyrics are a lot of slang words. The song lyrics are the place where some English slang words can be found. There are lots of English learners who like listening to her music.

Today, many people both young and old used slang words in their daily communication. However, many people still think that slang is rude language, because they don't understand or know the meaning of slang words itself. The writer wants to minimize the misunderstanding in understanding the meaning of slang words itself, because sometime one word can carry out more than one meaning.

1.2 Problem of the study

Based on the background above, there are two problems formulated in this study. Those problems are as follows.

1. What types of slang words are used in Anne Marie's song lyrics?
2. What are the meanings of the slang word in Anne Marie's song lyrics?

1.3 Objectives of the study

Based on the problems above, there were two aims of this study as follows.

1. To identify the types of slang words used in Anne Marie's song lyrics.
2. To analyze the meaning of slang words used in Anne Marie's song lyrics.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The limitation of this study is based on analyzing the types and the meaning of slang in Anne Marie's song lyrics. This study uses the theory of slang proposed by Kipfer and Chapman (2007:8), and the theory of meaning proposed by Leech (1981) in his book *Study of Meaning*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research has two basic significances those are, theoretical significance and practical significance.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study might be beneficial for the readers who need to understand the concept approximately slang. It can also help the readers to know the use of slang words in songs.

1.5.2 Practical significance

The findings of this study are valuable not only to English department students but also to the general public who want to learn more about the English language, particularly slang. It is well known that not everyone is aware of the definition of that word. As a result, this study explains not only the true meaning of a term but also what a slang word is and what we should do to learn the true meaning of a word.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPT, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The first study was taken from a thesis entitled "An analysis of Slang Language in "Straight Outta Compton "by Felix Gary written by Angela (2019). There were two objectives of this previous study, which include: deciding the kind of the slang phrase seemed inside the film and the second was to look at the meaning of the slang phrase seemed in the movie. Angela (2019) used the theory by Leech (1981). The previous research used a descriptive qualitative approach to reading the statistics. The facts were accumulated from the script of "Straight Outta Compton". In this research Angela (2019) observed three kinds of slang such as; workmen's slang, slang in public residence, and social slang. The difference between the previous study and this recent study is in the data source of the study. The previous study analyzed the slang utilized in the movie entitled "Straight Outta Compton" in the meantime this recent study will examine the slang utilized in Anne Marie's song lyrics. Then, the similarity between the previous study and this recent study each used the principle by Leech (1981)

The second study entitled," An analysis of Slang phrases observed inside the song Lyrics of Katy Perry MTV Unplugged Album," written by Nopitasari (2021). The previous study has two problems; there are the types of the slang word and the meaning of slang. The previous research used theories using Partridge (1954) to classify the forms of slang and analyze the meaning of slang used the theories by using Leech (1981). The data of Nopitasari's study were

taken from the "Song Lyrics by Katy Perry" and she used the descriptive qualitative method. The result of the previous study found five sorts of slang employed in song lyrics: society slang, slang in theater, cockney slang, public house slang, and slang in art.

The similarities between the previous with this recent study are both observe analyzed the types of slang words. The differences between this study and the previous studies are inside the data source and the theories for analyzing the data. Where the previous research used Katy Perry's song lyrics as the data source and used ideas from Partridge (1954) to categorize the types of slang. Meanwhile, this research used concepts with the aid of Kipfer and Chapman (2007) to analyze the types of slang and use types of meaning by Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning of slang phrases.

The last study was written by Dwiyanti (2021) entitled "An Analysis Slang Word Found in Rich Brian's Song Lyrics on 1999 Album". The previous study used the theory by Kipfer and Chapman (2007) to identifying the types of slang word and used the theory by Mattiolo (2008) for describing the process of creating slang words formation. This previous research took the data from song lyrics by Rich Brian's on "1999" Album. She used descriptive qualitative method in the research; the study found two types of slang, there are primary slang and secondary slang. In the process of creating slang word, the researcher found five words formation processes of creating slang; there are clipping, blending, compounding, acronyms and initialisms, word manufacture and fanciful formations.

The similarities of the study done by Dwiyanti (2020) can be explained that both of them use the theory by Kipfer and Chapman (2007) for both topics are some in which concern with similar topic that is slang words. The difference between the previous study and this current study are the data source. The previous research was used "1999" album by Rich Brian, whereas this study used Anne Marie's song lyrics. The previous study gave an overview to the researcher about the problem and the theory to use in this research.

2. 2 Concepts

This part describes the concept related to this study. Four concepts need to be considered in analyzing the data. The concepts include the concept of sociolinguistics, slang, meaning, and song. The descriptions of the concepts are given in the following section.

2..2.1 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistic is the study of language associated to social conditions. This relates the function of language in general, namely as a means of communication to the social environment. According to Wardhaugh (2005), "Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society to be a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communication". This statement includes expectations, context, and cultural norms about the way language is used and its influence on the language used in society. The study of sociolinguistic is divided into two

different scopes, they are known as macro-sociolinguistic and micro-sociolinguistic study. According to Trudgill (1992:51), "Macro-sociolinguistics puts large group of speaker as the starting point. The example of macro-sociolinguistic research is genealogy of language that emphasizes on the history of language. Meanwhile, micro-sociolinguistic is kind of research dealing with discourse analysis, face to face interaction and the other studies in sociolinguistics field covers the study of relatively small group of speakers". Sociolinguistic is dealing with the application of language in social setting and inter relationship between language and society.

2..2.2 Slang

Claire (1998:15) stated that slang is a period utilized by human beings in a social state of affairs wherein they sense comfy with their friends. Slang is normally utilized in a non-formal situation.it makes communication extra intimate. Slang is also used in almost all oral languages and is typically used to specific human beings feeling and creativity and it may trade speedy.

2.2.2.1. British Slang

Based on Oxford Dictionary (2007) British slang is very informal words and expression that are more common in spoken language, especially used by a particular group of people, for example children, criminals, and soldiers.

2..2.3 Meaning

Leech (1981) pointed out that meaning is the study of speech sounds without consideration for meaning is an abstraction: speech sounds are uttered as

signals in practical use. The situation in which the speaker utters it and the response that it elicits in the listener has been characterized as the meaning of a linguistic form. The speaker's predicament and the listener's response are in perfect sync.

2..2.4 Song Lyrics

The song is a musical composition purported to be achieved by using the human voice. This is often achieved at awesome and glued pitches (melodies) and the use of patterns of sound and silence. The song incorporates numerous forms, along with those consisting of the repetition and version of sections. Tune is a composition of valid tones accompanied by way of musical tool. According to Hornby (1995:1133), "song is a bit of track with phrases that is sung". The track consists of lyrics and a song, in which if two are blended it will form a tune. In keeping with Hornby (1195:703, "lyric is expressing the author's feelings

2.3 Theories

This study uses two theories. The first theory is taken from Kipfer and Chapman (2007:8), in their book *Dictionary of American Slang*. This theory tells about the types of slang, and the second theories by Leech (1981), there are seven types of meanings mentioned in his book which include *Study of Meaning*; conceptual, connotative, social, emotion, reflective, collocative, and thematic meanings.

2.3.1 Type of Slang

Based on Collin Dictionary (2007) the meaning of slang is an uncountable noun, in which slang includes phrases, meanings, and expressions which are informal. Slang is typically used by teenagers and plenty of humans to talk with their friends because they already recognize every other thoroughly. According to Kipfer and Chapman (2007: 8), there are two types of slang; there are primary slang and secondary slang.

a. Primary Slang

According to Kipfer and Chapman (2007: 8), "Primary slang is the natural and original speech of subculture members. As often heard, primary slang is a lot of young people's speech and the speech used by urban street gangs". For example: 'Y'all' from the word "you all", this word refers to two or more people.

b. Secondary Slang

According to Kipfer and Chapman (2007: 8), "Secondary slang is chosen to convey one's attitudes about (agreement or disagreement) and resourcefulness in borrowing the verbiage of such a group, rather than to display one's part in the group". Rather than true identification, secondary slang is a matter of personal preference. It means to expose something in a confidential method, wherein just limited and certain people can know the meaning. For example: 'boo', which means a boyfriend. This word usually used in informal situation.

2.3.2 Types of Meaning

Knowing the type of meaning of a slang word will assist you in determining the genuine meaning of that word while examining its meaning. Leech (1981) identified seven different categories of meaning those are; conceptual, connotative, social, emotive, reflected, collocative, and thematic meaning. The concepts of each type of meaning are described below.

1. Conceptual meaning

Conceptual meaning is also known as cognitive or denotative meaning. According to Leech (1981), conceptual meaning is considered the central issue in linguistic verbal exchange. Leech (1977) said which means of a given word does now not range however alternatively it's far universally shared among all languages. For an instance: the phrase "female" is a concept that means maybe outline as human, -girl, + grownup.

2. Connotative meaning

Leech (1981:12) is defined as the communicative value an expression has by what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual meaning. According to Leech (1977), the connotative meaning depends on our interpretation. The approach that human psychological accomplice phrase with certain mind and feeling depend upon non-public experience. For an instance: when someone sees a stray cat in their neighborhood, character A might assume that the cat is lovely and feature exceptional fur, whilst person B can suppose that cat is grimy and no longer appealing.

3. Social meaning

Leech (1981:15) proposed that social meaning is the piece of language famous about the social context in which its miles used. We decode that social meaning is text in part by recognizing various dimensions and levels of style. The situation in which the statement occurs determines the social significance.

4. Reflected meaning

Leech (1981) described that reflected meaning is the means that emerge while a phrase has several meanings and one sense of the time is part of our reaction to every other feeling. In a nutshell, pondered meaning is what is communicated whilst one experience of a declaration is related to another. As a result, people frequently struggle to employ words that have a specific meaning. For instance, the word "mouse" could refer to either an animal or a computer component.

5. Collocative meaning

Leech (1981), "Collocative meaning consists of the associations a word acquires on account of the meanings of words which tend to occur in its environment". For example: "Beautiful". The term "beautiful" conjures up images of women, flowers, and other feminine characteristics.

6. Thematic meaning

Leech's (1981) thematic meaning is communicated through the way of the speaker or author's enterprise of the message in phrases of order, interest, and emphasis. We usually agree with that an energetic announcement has a distinct meaning than a passive sentence, even when the two sentences are conceptually identical.

For examples:

The first prize was donated by Mrs. Bessie Smith (the preceding statements has a different communicative value). The active sentence responded to the disguised question, "What is Mrs. Bessie Smith's donation?" The passive statement, on the other hand, answered an implied question: "Who contributed the first prize?" The first sentence is a true report, whereas the second sentence is a false (the example is taken from Leech (1981:19)).

7. Affective meaning

Affective meaning refers to the emotional association or effects of words said by the speaker to the listener; it is conveyed personal feelings or attitudes toward

the listeners. According to Leech (1981:15), affective meaning is the consideration of how language reflects the private emotions of the speaker or the speaker's attitude to the something they're speaking approximately. For example: "I don't want to talk to you", the sentence we can conclude how the speaker is feeling toward the listener, here speaker seems to have a negative attitude toward the listener.

