

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language serves as means of communication for people to express their thoughts and feeling to each other. According to Cruse (2000: 3), language is a system of arbitrarily assigned vocal symbols that enables members of a particular culture or outsiders who have learned that culture's system to interact or communicate. Everyone makes use of language as a way of communication in their daily lives to share ideas and argument with others. Communication is the process of receiving and sharing information, whether verbal or non-verbal. Communication refers to the exchange of thoughts and ideas shared by multiple communities. According to Branbrook (2002: 127), language is any system of symbols used in human communication. Language is very diverse and assorted, as the social context itself influences language development. One of the varieties of language which is a trend among teenagers today is slang.

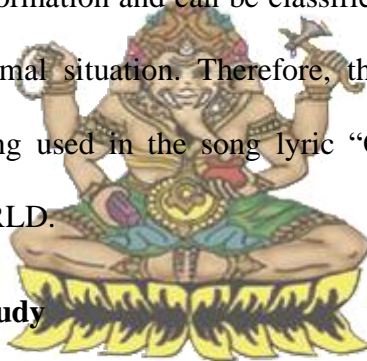
Slang is useful as an expression of familiarity. Slang can also be used to present themselves as a member of the group or as another person from the group or other society. The presence of slang is considered reasonable because of the demands of adolescent conscience development. According to slang dictionary, slang encompasses a variety of language that utilizes informal vocabulary and idioms in non-standard condition. This implies that speakers

may use several speaking dictions. Slang is always utilized consciously and there is a desire to create a certain identity (Andersson and Trudgil, 1990:87).

Kipfer and Chapman (2007: 8) classified two types of slang, primary slang and secondary slang. The most common forms of slang are those that people use in regular conversation and are the easiest to identify is primary slang. In contrast, secondary slang is an expression created by a group of people to express something in a covert way restricted only to those who understand the meaning of the expression used. This section also determines the formation of slang words such as Conversion, Blending, Compounding, Clipping, Prefixation, Suffixation, Final combining forms, infixation, Back-formation, Reduplicatives, Acronyms and initialisms, Elliptic rhyming slang, Reversed forms, Variation, and Word Manufacture using the theory by Mattiello (2008).

The source of data for this study is music because music is the best tool to analyze slang words. It is used to identify and understand slang and is the most common form of relaxation in the listener's music, especially among teenagers. Teenagers often sing a song while listening to music, mainly rapping, because there are many slang words in the lyrics. In addition, they simply imitate a slang word without understanding its function in everyday life. Based on this background, the researcher is interested in analyzing the slang types and word formation found in Juice WRLD's Goodbye & Good Riddance albums.

Singer Juice WRLD has made his debut "Goodbye and Good Riddance" albums with Rapper American and the albums were released on May 23, 2018 by Grade A Productions and Interscope Record. "Lucid Dream" song lyric in "Goodbye & Good Riddance" album has long been a fan favourite for its emo tunes and heartbreaking honesty. There are many slang words contained in these albums, for example in the song lyric "Listenin' to my heart instead of my head" (Lucid Dreams, Line 10). The slang word "Listenin'" is an abbreviation of words "Listening" which can be classified as clipping on word formation and can be classified as secondary slang because it shows the informal situation. Therefore, the researcher is interested in examining the slang used in the song lyric "Goodbye & Good Riddance" album by Juice WRLD.



1.2 Problems of the Study

Considering the study's base, the researcher identified two problems in this study as follows:

1. What types of slang are used in the music by Juice WRLD on "Goodbye & Good Riddance" albums?
2. What are the word formations of slang used in the music by Juice WRLD on "Goodbye & Good Riddance" albums?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The researcher found several objectives in this study, they are:

1. To identify the types of slang used in music by Juice WRLD on "Goodbye & Good Riddance" albums.

2. To analyze the word formation of slang used in the music by Juice WRLD on “Goodbye & Good Riddance” albums.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

Limitations of the research are expected to provide detailed solutions to the study’s problems. This study will be focused on analyzing the types of slang and word formation used in song lyric “Goodbye & Good Riddance” albums by Juice WRLD in response to the study’s problem. This study applied the theory by Kipfer and Chapman (2007) to analyze types of slang words as well as applied the theory proposed by Mattiello (2008) to analyze the word formation of slang.

1.5 Significance of the Study

It was hoped this study would be helpful to readers interested in learning more about slang terms. The significance of this study is as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The research attempts to theoretically address one area of study, namely the sociolinguistics portion of English language theory. Sociolinguistic examines slang words and how to identify them based on word formation and word types. It enhances the reader’s comprehension of slang. Other researchers conducting slang related research can also use this study as a reference.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the study’s findings will help both the general public and students in the English Department learn more about the English Language,

particularly slang. This study helps readers to understand the slang types and word formation in slang used in the music. As a result, readers will be better able to categorize and distinguish between different types and word formation of slang. Additionally, this study is helpful in educating readers about slang terms so they can hone their use of terms in informal conversation.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

Three sections in this paragraph will be covered in this study. The first is a review of relevant literature. This section summarizes related research projects carried out by other researchers. The second part is the concept. The researcher explains several study related concepts. The last is theory. This section describes the theory used to solve the research problem in this study.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Here are several previous studies on slang terms that are relevant to this subject as follows: The first thesis written by Tansatrisna (2020) entitled "*An Analysis of Slang Words in Game Night Movies*". The goal of his research is to identify the word formations used by the characters characters in Game Night movies and the slang features they use based on the context of Game Night movies. In his work he applied two theories, the first is Yule's (2010) theory of slang word formation and the second one is Allan and Burridge's (2006) theory of the analysis of slang function. Based on the results, it was discovered the six different word-forming processes such as 1 conversion, 2 derivations, 2 multiple process, 6 clipping, 7 blending and 14 compounding used by characters in Game Night films. The researcher has found that as a communication strategy in conversation, the slang words produced by the character has three functions: 1 to show Intimacy, 2 to create an intimate atmosphere, 3 to Address, 5 to Humiliate, 6 to express Impression, 7 to Initiate Relax and 8 to reveal Anger. A similarity

between that study and this one is that the first study focused on the analysis of word-forming language. The differences between this study and that study are the theory used in analyzing slang word formation and the research focused on analyzing slang word formation. In contrast, this study focused on types of slang word.

The second thesis written by Cecilika (2021) entitled “*An Analysis of Slang Words Used Rush Hour Movie*”. The goal of this research is to identify the function and types of slang used in Rush Hour movies. In his study, he applied two theories. He used the theory by Allan & Burridge (2006) and Mattiello (2008). As a result, the study found 31 data related to the types of slang spoken by characters in Rush Hour movies. Among them are four fresh and creative, four flippant, twelve types of imitations, two acronyms, and nine clippings. The study found sixteen pieces of information about the functions of using slang words in character speech in Rush Hour movies uttered by characters. Amongst them are four group and subject restrictions, four informal and data features, one playful & humorous function, six fresh & novel functions and one impression & faddishness. Similarities between the previous study and this study are the first to focus on the analysis of slang types. The differences between this research and that research are the theory used in the analysis and the research focused on analyzing the function of slang. In contrast, this study focused on slang types.

The third study is the article written by Pratama (2021) entitled “*The Word Formation Used by Justin Bieber in Instagram*”. Their study aims to find word formations in the Instagram caption by Justin Bieber. The researchers used the

theory by Yule to analyze word formations in slang words. Related to their study, the researchers found one clipping, two blending, three acronym, four borrowing, five derivation, six coinage, and seven multi processes. The similarity between their study and this study is word formation. The study's difference between their study and this study is in the theory used.

The fourth study is the article written by Ardiana (2022) entitled "*Analysis Types of Slang in Green day Song*". Their study aims to analyze the types of slang words in Green Day song albums. He used the theory by Kipfer and Chapman (2007: 8). The researchers found 21 Primary Slang. The study's differences between his research and this research are the data source and the similarity between their research and this research is the theory and analysis types of the slang words.

The last one is the article written by Manurung (2020) entitled "*Analysis of Slang Terms in Dead Pool Movie*". Their research aims to analyze slang types and find slang functions used in the Dead Pool movie. Their study used the theory by Allan and Burrige (2006) to identify slang types and classify their functions. Researchers have found 5 slang types. They were fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym and clipping. Furthermore, 7 functions of slang words were found in this movie. They were 6 to address, 17 to humiliate, 9 to initiate relaxed conversation, 10 to form an intimate atmosphere, 8 to express impression, 2 to reveal anger, and 2 to show intimacy. A similarity between their study and this study lies in the analysis of slang types. The difference between their study and this study lies in the theory used to analyze the types of slang. Another difference

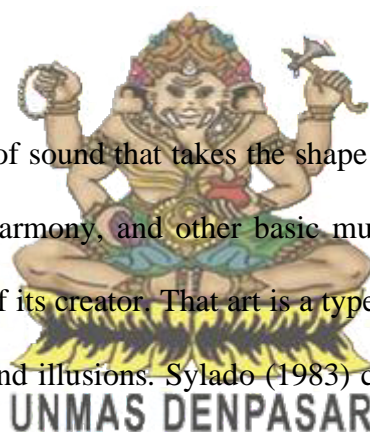
is that their research focuses not only on the analysis of slang types, but also on slang functions. In contrast, this study focuses on the analysis of slang and word formation.

2.2 Concepts

This section describes concepts related to this study. The concepts of slang, song, and Juice WRLD in the Goodbye & Good Riddance albums are three that were employed in this study to help fix the issue. The following is an explanation of these three concepts.

2.2.1 Music

Music is a work of sound that takes the shape of a song or composition and use rhythm, melody, harmony, and other basic musical elements to express the thoughts and feelings of its creator. That art is a type of live performance made up of a variety of sound and illusions. Sylado (1983) clarifies that the audience will be moved by this heartfelt tone.



2.2.2 Slang

The Oxford Dictionary defines slang as a sort of language made up of extremely informal words and phrases that are more frequently used verbally than written and usually restricted to a particular context or group of individuals. Anderson and Tragil (1990: 87) state that slang is usually intentionally employed to establish a distinct identity.

Another concept of slang provided by Susanto and Afit (2010) refers to phrases and informal language used in conversation. Particular communities

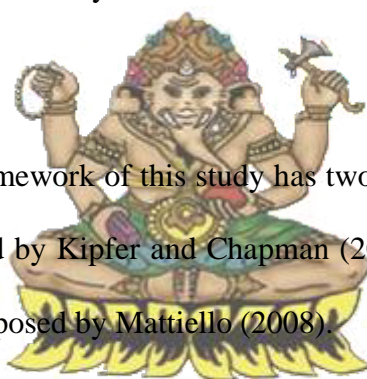
utilize it to communicate in specific circumstances, such as informal and friendly situations.

2.2.3 Goodbye & Good Riddance album

Singer Juice WRLD has made his debut "Goodbye and Good Riddance" albums with Rapper American and the albums were released on May 23, 2018 by Grade A Productions and Interscope Record. "Lucid Dream" song lyric in "Goodbye & Good Riddance" album has long been a fan favourite for its emotive tunes and heartbreaking honesty.

2.3 Theories

The theoretical framework of this study has two parts. The first theory is the types of slang proposed by Kipfer and Chapman (2007) and the second theory is the word formation proposed by Mattiello (2008).



2.3.1 Types of Slang UNMAS DENPASAR

Slang is a variety of seasonal languages spoken by specific social groupings in casual settings. According to Kipfer and Chapman (2007), slang can be classified into two types as follow:

1. Primary slang

Kipfer and Chapman (2007: 8) state that slang refers to commonly heard or used phrases. The primary slang is a common expression used in everyday life by teenagers and their gangs on the city streets. Primary slang

can be identified by a person's oral language or by the way they use it. An example is the word "baby" to call a woman or a girl.

2. Secondary Slang

Kipfer and Chapman (2007: 8) state that secondary slang is a type of slang that has hidden meanings in the words. This colloquial term was used to communicate in private settings only with those who could understand what was being said. For example, the word "pops" is used to refer to father.

2.3.2 The Word Formation of Slang

Word formation is an ambiguous term since it can mean either the process by which words might change or the production of new lexis in a particular language. According to Mattiello (2008), the word formation can be classified as follow:



1. Conversion

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According to Mattiello (2008), in the the word formation, conversion is referred to as "zero-affixation" or "zero-derivation". It is the syntactic alteration of a word without a matching formal alteration. This refers to the modification of a word's meaning or parts of speech without the addition of an affix. For example, the term "Jones" in the sentence "He's weird like Jones" refers to a habit of drug addicts.

2. Blending

According to Mattiello (2008), blending is a word-formation that combines parts of two or more words to create new words, whose meaning is often a combination of the original. For example “tryna” originates from the words “try to”.

3. Clipping

According to Mattiello (2008), Clipping means forming a slang term by cutting out parts of a long phrase and creating a shorter version with the same meaning. An example is kickin' which is an abbreviation for the word kicking.

4. Compounding

According to Mattiello (2008), Compounding is a general term that gives a new word made up of "two elements, the first of which can be a root, word, or phrase, and the second of which can be either a root or a word". For example “snowball” is a combination of the words “snow” and “ball”.

5. Prefixation

According to Mattiello (2008), Prefixation is the word formation of creating new words by adding an affix to the base form of an existing word. Examples of prefixes in Standard English include *de-*, *re-*, *super-*, *un-*, and *under-*. For example, the prefix *under-* in the word “undercover”.



6. Suffixation

According to Mattiello (2008), Suffixation is a type of derivation that results in the addition of an affix to the end of a word. Examples of suffix include *-able, -ation, -ion, -dom, -ed, -er, -eroo, -ery, -ette, -ful, -ie, -ify, -ing, -ish, -less, -ly, -ness, -o, -ock, -s, -ster, -y*.

7. Final Combining Forms

According to Mattiello (2008), the final combining form is usually seen as a pseudo-suffix or semi-suffix in neoclassical compounds. Final combining form can be classified into *-licious, -burger, -fest, -ville*. As an example the final combining form of *-fest* is "Bullfest".

8. Infixation

According to Mattiello (2008), Infix is the process of inserting an affix called an infix in the middle of a word to add profanity and emphasis to the word as in *-bally-, -blessed-, -bloody-, -blooming- and -fuckin-*. For example, the word "bloody" is inserted in the middle of the word "incredible", so the infixation is "in-bloody-credible".

9. Back-Formation

According to Mattiello (2008), back-formation is not frequently used in standard English. Back-formation has been characterized as the process of creating a word by removing affixes from a longer word, which is essentially the same as clipping. Additionally, back-formation is the

process of removing a suffix from a word to transform it from its complicated form into a simple word. For example, the word “revision” becomes the word “revise”.

10. Reduplicative

According to Mattiello (2008), Reduplicative is similar to rhyming compound words in which both bases have significance. Therefore, reduplicative is the process of repeating a font, a back side, or an entire word to create a new word. For example, "easy peasy" is interpreted in the original word that is very easy.

11. Acronyms and initialisms

According to Mattiello (2008), Acronyms and initialisms are words formed using the first letters of words in a title or phrase. However, they represent two different word-forming processes, since initialisms are pronounced as a series of letters, and only initialisms can contain dots, whereas normal reading rules apply to acronyms. The example of an acronym is “AWOL”, which means absent without leave, while the example of initialisms is “O.P”, which means over power.

12. Elliptic rhyming slang

According to Mattiello (2008), Elliptic slang causes ambiguity since one form may be associated with multiple referents. Rhyming slang usage today is elliptic. Elliptic variants of rhyming slang frequently

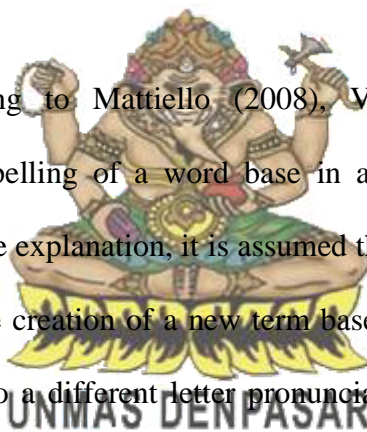
omitted the final part. As example is “north and south” which means mouth.

13. Reversed forms

According to Mattiello (2008), Reversed form is a reversing word so it may be read backward while maintaining meaning. One can infer that "reversed form" refers to words and phrases that make sense when read backward. An example is “enin” which means “nine”.

14. Variation

According to Mattiello (2008), Variation has a process for changing the spelling of a word base in accordance with that process. According to the explanation, it is assumed that variation is a type of word formation in the creation of a new term based on a previously used word that is altered to a different letter pronunciation, impacted by dialect, or even requires the borrowing of a word from another language to change the word. The example is “neatnik” which means a person who overly maintains their personal hygiene.



15. Word Manufacture and fanciful formation

According to Mattiello (2008), Word manufacture and fanciful formation comprises a word that refers to a firm, a brand, or a scientific term, indicating that morphological support is absent. An example is “Scat” which refers to a type of alcoholic beverage, namely whiskey.