CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

To be able to interact, communication is crucial. Communication is used to tell a person or group of people about information, commands, problems, and other things that can be expressed in a person's thoughts and feelings. According to Forsdale (1981) , Communication is the process by which a system is established, maintained, and altered through shared signals that operate according to rules. The purpose of the theory is that communication is a type of process of forming, maintaining, and changing something to ensure that the signal sent conforms to the rules. Communication has two types, namely internal and external. Internal communication is a type of communication that occurs within the scope of the organization and company. For example,interactions between individuals within this scope. External communication means communication that exists between organizations and communities in various forms. For example, press conferences, exhibitions, publications, television shows, social welfare. According Giffin& Patten (1976) also stated that communication is the process of creating meaning as well as describing it. It is an exchange of ideas and interactions among group members. The purpose of this statement is communication, the process of communicating opinions and ideas in the form of information to multiple people and groups. When it comes to communication, language choices are also influential. Use formal and informal language.

According to Wardhaugh (1972:3), language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. This definition emphasizes that, in essence, language is speech, not writing, which combines sound and meaning. There is no language between symbols, sounds and meanings. That is the meaning of arbitration as one of the characteristics of the language. For example, the language symbol which reads "chair" contains the concept or meaning of "something used as a seat". The word "human" must be called in the definition of language, because only humans can speak. Because of its arbitrary nature, each group can make their own words or symbols according to their agreement. That is also why every community group, ethnic group or nation has their language so that life is so beautiful. Language can be utilized in both spoken and written form depending on the situation; the situation here is formal and informal. Someone uses a formal language in a formal context, while someone uses an informal or casual language in an informal context. One of the languages used in the informal context is slang. According Allan and Burridge (2006: 70), slang is a marker of ingroup solidarity, and so it is a correlate of human groups with share experiences, such as being children at a particular school or of a certain age, or being a member of a particular socially definable group, such as hookers, junkies, jazz musicians, or professional criminals. Allan and Burridge's explanation means that slang is a language that creates new words and a speaker's social background. In addition, everyone assumes that teenagers use more slang for daily interactions with their groups.

According to Claire (1990:4), slang is term used by people in social situation where they feel comfortable with their friends. Slang is usually used in a nonformal situation. It can make a conversation become more intimate. Slang term is used in almost all oral languages and usually used to express people's feelings and creativities.

In conducting this study, slang words have many developing for example in song lyric. many musicians write using these slang words. The way to understand the type of slang is that we must know what types are in the slang word according to the theory chosen, for this proposal, the writer will use primary slang and secondary slang. As in some songs from Ariana Grande, namely 34 + 35, position, Thank u, next, side to side. From those song, it is found many slang words in the song lyric such as :*gimme* (give me) there is in the fourth line in the first stanza in 34+35 song lyric, and *tryna* (trying to) there is the three-line in the second stanza in *Position* song lyric. All of the above examples are identified as the primary slang word because they are common terms that people use in their daily communication. The way to understand the effect of slang is that we must know what types are in the effect word according to the chosen theory, for this proposal, the author used express informality, group identification and opposition to authority. For the express informality, Slang changes the level of discourse towards informality. It is aesthetically distinct from broad vocabulary, which reveals little about the speaker or his or her attitude toward the subject or listener. A slang phrase replaces the neutral term in the second variant, resulting in a less formal sentence. For example: '*Wanna*'. Actually this word comes from the word

'want to' and is usually used in informal situations, and everyone knows what this word means. (Eble 1996:116). And the writer chose the song from Ariana Grande because besides being pleasant to hear,Ariana Grande's song has been widely known in various countries including Indonesia, one of the countries that likes Ariana's songs. Teens often use the language of the song, so the lyrics contain many slang words.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problems of this study are :

1. What types of slang words are used in song lyrics *34 + 35, Position, Thank u, next, Side to Side* by Ariana Grande ?

2. What is the effect of slang words used in song lyrics *34 + 35, Position, Thank u, next, Side to Side* by Ariana Grande ?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follows :

1. To find out the type of slang word in song lyrics *34 + 35, Position, Thank u, next, Side to Side* by Ariana Grande.

2. To identify the effect slang word in song lyrics *34 + 35, Position, Thank u, next, Side to Side* by Ariana Grande.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The discussion of this study is focused on analyzing the slang words in Ariana Grande's song lyrics. Related to the above problems, the limitation of this research is to focus on identifying the types of slang words found in the

song lyrics of Ariana Grande based on theory of slang by Chapman (2007) and the theory by Eble (1996:130) to analyze the effect of slang word in this song lyrics.

1.5 Significance of the study

The researcher hopes this study can help readers learn more about the many types of slang words and the effect of these slang words. and understand the groupings of each slang word that is read. There are two significances of this research, the first is the theoretical significance, and the second is the practical significance.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This research is to study the theory of English language studies in the sociolinguistics section, which discusses slang words and identifies them based on their types and groupings.

1.5.2 Practical Significant

The results of this study are useful for English faculty students and everyone who wants to learn and get to know English more, especially slang. This research can provide information to readers about informal words in song lyrics. And since this study could be an example for future researchers, it could stimulate further research to improve the quality of similar areas of study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPT, AND

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Literature

On this review of related literature, there are three papers about slang from previous studies which are related to the topic. As the basic study, the writer used significant review that consist with this research.

The first related study was written by Wahyuningsih (2019) entitled *"An Analysis of Slang Words in Song Lyrics by Bruno Mars on 24K Magic Album"*. She has three aims of study: to find out types of slang, analyze the process of creating slang, and then describe the effect of slang. She used Chapman (2007) theory about the type of slang, the process of creating slang theory by Yule (1985), and the last she used the theory by Eble (1996) about effect of using slang. Her data were taken from *"24K Magic"* album.In this research she found 23 data types of primary slang and data types of secondary slang. About the process of creating slang words, the morphological features used to create the slang word are of 4 types. First is blending with 8 slang words, clipping with 5 slang words, and the last acronym with 1 slang word. The last is the the effects of slang words there are 23 slang words identify as express informality and 3 slang words identify as to identify group member and no slang found to oppose establish authority.

The difference between Wahyuningsih's study and this study is in the data source and the problem of the study. She analyzed the slang that used in *"24K Magic"* album by Bruno Mars. She also analyzed the process of creating slang. Meanwhile, this study will analyze the slang used in selective song by Ariana Grande and analyze the types and effects of slang. Then the similarity between Wahyuningsih's study and this study will use the theory to analyze the type of slang by Chapman (2007) and the theory to analyze the effect of slang by Eble (1996).

The second study was written by Putra (2020) entitled *" An Analysis of Slang Used In Beastie Boys Song Lyrics"*. He has two aims of study: to analyze the types of slang and the process of creating slang. He used the theory by Chapman (2007) about the types of the slang, and he used the theory by Yule (1985) about the process of creating slang. The data were collected from selected song lyrics by the Beastie Boys. In this research, he found 82% primary slang and 18% data of secondary slang. For creating slang words, there are 5 types that are fulfilled from 9 types.

The difference between Putra's study and this study is in the data source and the problem of study. He analyzed the slang used in the Beastie Boys song lyrics. He also analyzed the process of creating slang as the second problem of study. Meanwhile, this study will analyze the slang used in Ariana Grande song lyrics and analyze the effect of slang. Then the similarity between Putra's study and this study will then use the theory to analyze the type of slang by Chapman (2007).

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The third analysis was done by Silalahi and Handayani (2019) in their journal entitled *"Slang Word in Rihanna's Lyrics: Sociolinguistic Approach"* . in this journal they used Yule (2010) theory about the types of slang. in this journal, they analyzed word formation and found out social functions of slang words in Rihanna's song lyrics. They found thirty-seven data from Rihanna's songs. The data were divided into five types of word formation in slang words found in Rihanna's song lyrics. Those types were coinage one data, blending ten data, clipping nineteen data, acronym three data and the last prefixes and suffixes one data.

The differences of the previous journal and this study is about , the previous study used by George Yule (2010) for type of slang. Meanwhile, this study will analyze the type of slang by Chapman (2007) theory. This journal did not discuss the effect of slang words meanwhile, this study will be discussed about it.
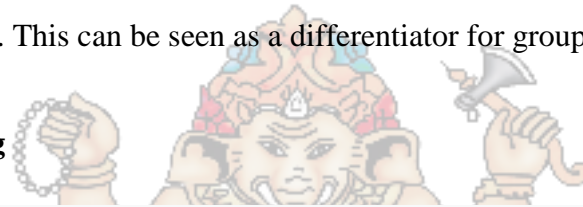
2.2 Concepts

They are some concepts would be discussing in this research, such as slang and song. In this study there used some concepts to solve the research problems were concept of slang according to Clair (1990: 4), concept of song according to Merriam Webster (1828).

2.2.1 Slang Words

According to Clair (1990: 4) slang is term that is used by people in social situation where they feel comfortable with their friend. Slang is usually used in non-formal situation. Slang word is used in almost all oral languages and is usually used to express people's creativity. Slang often suggests that the person using the word or phrase is familiar with the group of listeners' subgroups. This can be seen as a differentiator for group identity.

2.2.2 Song

According to Merriam Webster (1828) , song is a short musical composition of words and music. The purpose of this statement is song is one of entertainment besides rhythm, it can be used to teach something material, can be used to find words that we have never heard of because in the lyrics of the song there are several kinds of vocabulary. Besides being able to find new vocabulary, songs also have music or rhythms that are very enjoyable to hear. You can learn through songs. For example, a nursery rhyme that teaches the names of body parts.

2.3 Theories

The theories in this study will be divided into two parts; the type and the effect of slang. The theory of Chapman (2007:9) will be use to the types of slang, and the effect of slang will be use theory by Eble (1996:130).

2.3.1 Type of Slang

According to Chapman (2007:9), there are two types of slang. There are :

a. Primary Slang

According to Chapman (2007:9) primary slang is the pristine speech of subculture members; it is so natural to its speakers that it seems they might be mute without it. Of course, they would not be, slang is an alternative idiom, which can be an option. Examples of mainstream slang are usually used by young speakers and urban street gangs. What can be detected in contrast is primary slang, and spoken language is often rich, complex, powerful, and uses it effectively.For the example the word '*gimme*' from word 'give me' ,'*tryna*' from word 'trying to', '*put 'yo*' from word 'put your'. Examples of these words are in the primary slang. This type of slang is used to describe what people use in their daily activities and conversations. Or used by rap and hip singers to shorten or change words with different pronunciations. It has nothing to do with a person's personality or a secret.

b. Secondary Slang

According to Chapman (2007:9) secondary slang is chosen not so much to fix one group to express one's attitudes toward; agreement and disagreement, and to express someone's contempt, superiority, cleverness by borrowing someone's verbal dress. This slang word is used to express something the secret to the people who understand the meaning of the words. '*mini-me*' (someone who looks exactly like you except that they are younger or smaller

than you are). Eventually, the users of slang can spread through certain groups of people in society not only the people of the underworld.

2.3.2 Effect of Slang

According Eble (1996:116) distinguishes slang from other types of vocabulary is the effect of its use. Researchers have emphasized different effects, but the three general effects of slang have been consistently pointed out: (1) Slang changes the level of discourse in the direction of informality, (2) Slang identifies members of a group, (3) Slang opposes established authority. Those effect are explained below :

a. Express Informality

Slang changes the level of discourse towards informality. It differs from broad vocabulary in that it indicates little about the speaker or his or her attitude toward the subject or audience. it contrasts stylistically with a general vocabulary that reveals little about the speakers or the speaker`s attitudes toward the subject matter or audience. In the second variant, a slang phrase replaces the neutral term, resulting in a less formal sentence. For example: '*Wanna*'. Actually this word comes from the word *'want to'* and is usually used in informal situations and everyone knows what this word means. (Eble 1996:116)

b. Group Identification

Slang identifies member of group. The speakers uses slang for creativity with clear intentions but can only be accepted or understood by certain

groups. Slang serves to demarcate smaller group or subcultures within the collage student community. Slang not only provides labels to set subgroups apart from the dominant student culture, slang also functions within such subgroup to validate and enchance internal solidarity. For example, "*honey pie*" means '*something sweet'*. but can be categorized as a call for people who have closeness and to show affection for example to girlfriends, parents and friends. This word cannot be used immediately after meeting someone. This term is only understood by certain gangs and communities.

c. Opposition To Authority

Slang oppose the established authority.It is most commonly cultivated among persons in society who have little political influence, such as adolescents, college students, and military enlisted members, or who have reason to hide what they know or do from people in authority, like gamblers, drug addicts and psioners.

Usually the irreverence of collage slang is targeted at social mores; the opposition to authority consists of breaches of good taste, which are often sexual. Take for example the following terms are '*vandal, fraund, rapist'*.