

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Slang is a type of language that consists of expressions that are particularly informal. Slang, according to Mattiello (2008), is a sociocultural practice in which speakers are given the privilege to be on the same level as their listeners for social reasons. It can encourage warmth or intimacy while facilitating social interaction. English slang phrases like FR (for real), FYI (for your information), NOPE (not on planet Earth), OOT (out of topic), and Yay or nay (yes or no) are becoming more and more popular throughout the world in the twenty-first century. Additionally, slang expressions can be found in literary works including short tales, music, movies, and social media platforms.

Nowadays Facebook users also use slang words to characterize their comments and statuses. Almost all statuses or comments contain some slang in the words. On the Facebook page of Bali surfing community group, there are some slang words like *THX* (thanks), *WTF* (what the fuck), and *Cheers* (toast, thank you in English). Slang words in statuses or comments generally convey a certain message and meaning. For this reason, the status or comment that the writer chose can represent feelings and contain slang words.

This study analyses English slang words found in statuses or comments on Bali surfing community Facebook groups. The status and comments in this

Facebook group are worth analysing because there are some slang words in it, Bali surfing community is one of the surfing groups that is quite well known to both foreign and local surfers. For this study, the writer focuses on Facebook captions in the Bali Surf Community group which has 26,022 members. The of the group aren such as surf spots or Bali beaches which are very much for learning to surf, and even for professionals. Not just for ordinary surfing but can also make matches even for many matches that have been held in Bali such as *WSL* or *Pipe Master*, and you can also make interesting videos and photos while playing surfing to be uploaded on social media such as Facebook. An example of slang language found in a post on the Bali surfing community group are *DM* (direct message). According to their form and meaning, these English slang terms can be divided into several categories. Studyng slang is important. It simpler for people to comprehend slang's genuine meaning when speaking and communicate clearly in conversation which is a key goal of slang analysis.

1.2.Problem of the Study

Based on the background, the problems in this research are:

1. What types of slang words are found in the Bali Surfing Community on Facebook?
2. How are the slang words formations found in the Facebook of Bali Surfing Community?

1.3.Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problem of study, there are objectives of this study as follows:

1. To find out the types of slang words found in the Facebook of Bali Surfing Community .
2. To describe the slang word formations in the Facebook of Bali Surfing Community

1.4.Limitation of the Study

Related to the problems mentioned above, this research focuses on slang words found on Facebook in the Bali surfing community group. This study focuses on the types of slang words and the formation of slang words based on slang theory by Chapman (2007). There are two types of slang, namely primary slang and secondary slang, Based on Mattiello's theory (2008), there are fifteen types of Compounding slang word forms: Prefixation, Suffixation form, Infixation, Hack Conversion-Formation, Reduplicatives, Acronyms, Clipping Binders, Elliptic Rhyming Slang Reversed Forms, Variations, and Fantastic word Creation, and Formation.

1.5.Significance of the Study

In this study, the writer hopes that the readers will get benefits and understanding about slang and able to use them correctly in conversations. The significance of the study is divided into two parts, the first is theoretical significance and the second is practical significance

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The results of this study are expected to greatly assist readers to improve their understanding of slang words, especially to understand types and formations. The writer hopes that this research can be used to provide an explanation about the expansion of slang.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the results of this research can contribute, especially for students in English department. Users of slang words may use slang as a humorous effect, and to arrange social communication in a group which uses particular words that referred to particular purposes and meaning such as they are greeting to others. Stated that some possible reasons for using slang word being the following :

- a. Enriching English vocabulary.
- b. Using slang word just for fun, humour and playfulness.
- c. To be creative of matching some vocabulary of slang in English.
- d. To reduce the seriousness of conversation.
- e. Slang words could make the identity and solidarity of group.

The writer expects from this study, they can implement the knowledge of English slang words and realize how the words are used in daily communications, mainly in informal conditions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

2.1. Review of Related Literature

In this chapter, the writer would like to enlarge the knowledge about previous studies of slang words by reviewing some of them. By presenting other researches that have close interrelation with this study. Therefore, the previous researches would be explained in the following paragraph.

First is thesis written by Putra (2020), entitled *An Analysis of Slang Used in Beastie Boys Song Lyrics*. He has two problems of study, which are the different slang subtypes and the slang construction process. He referenced Yale's (1985) development of the slang theory as well as Chapman's (2007) notion of slang types. His data came from the lyrics of songs by the Beastie Boys. He applied his descriptive qualitative approach in this study. He discovered two categories of slang: primary slang and secondary slang. Putra's discovered nine types for the slang-making process.

The difference between the previous research and this study is in the data source. The research analyzed the slang found in Beastie Boys song lyrics. Meanwhile, this study will study the Facebook statuses on Bali surfing community. For the similarity with previous research and this study uses the descriptive qualitative method.

The second research is Aris's thesis (2015), with the title *Study of Slang Word in Ride along Movie*. He has three problems of study, they are: the function of slang, types of slang, and the effect of slang uttered by the main character of *Ride Along movie*. He used theories the function of slang theory proposed by Yanchun and Yanhong (2013), For the types of slang he used theory by Partridge (2004:204), and theory about the effect of slang by Swandon and Golden (2010), *Ride Along movie* was used as data. In this research, the method used is a qualitative method. Aris's got eleven types of slang, obtained as follows: society slang, tradesmen's slang, slang in theatre, tradesmen's slang, slang in publicity, workmen's slang, cockney slang, public house slang, slang in public, school and university, soldier's slang, and slang in medicine. For the function of slang he found three functions of slang, those are: chase of self-identify. In this study, he found two effects of slang: there are positive and negative effects.

The issue under consideration distinguishes this work from earlier research. The purpose of slang, its various varieties, and its effects are all discussed. In the meantime, this study will go through several slang terms including the term "formations." Additionally, this study will employ Facebook posts from the Bali surfing community as a data source and will draw on Chapman's (2007:11) theory of slang types and Mattiello's (2008:1) theory of slang word forms. The similarities between the earlier research and current study are that they both concentrate on different slang terms.

The third is found in the journal written by Nadapdap (2020), entitled *An Analysis of Slang Words in Fast and Furious 7 movie*. This research was conducted

by involving two problems, namely the characteristics of the slang words and the effect of slang words. Her data were taken from *Fast Furious 7 movie*. She used the definition of slang according to Burke (2004). To support her own definition about slang, analyzed the characteristics of slang word by theory Yule (1985). There are six characteristics of slang words coinage borrowing compounding, blending, clipping, and acronym. Nadapdap found two effects of slang there are positive and negative effects. The data were analyzed through descriptive qualitative method. As the result, she found that identification of the occurrence of the characteristics of slang words with the percentage of seven percent of borrowing, compounding of forty-one percent blending of seventeen percent, clipping of thirty one percent, and an acronym with the percentage of four percent.

The difference the previous research with this study is the problem of study there are the characteristics of slang word and the effect of slang word meanwhile this study will discuss about the types of slang and the slang word formations meanwhile this study will use song Facebook status on Bali surfing community as a data source, theory the types of slang proposed by Chapman (2007-11), And by Mattiello (2008) Theory slang word formations For the similarity with previous research and this study uses the descriptive qualitative method.

The fourth research is found in the journal written by Desvicatary (2019), entitled *An Analysis of Slang Words in Fast and Furious 7 movie* This research was conducted by involving two problems, namely the characteristics of the slang words and the effect of slang words. Her data were taken from *Fast Furious 7 movie* She used the definition of slang according to Burke (2004), To support her own

definition about slang, she analyzed the characteristics of slang word by the theory of Yule (1985). There are six characteristics of slang words coinage borrowing compounding, blending, clipping, and acronym and Desvicatary's found two effects of slang there are positive and negative effects. The data were analyzed through descriptive qualitative method and table technique. As the result, she found that identification of the occurrence of the characteristics of slang words with the percentage of seven percent of borrowing, compounding of forty-one percent blending of seventeen percent, clipping of thirty one percent, and an acronym with the percentage of four percent.

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The last is written by Ika (2015), she investigated the use of slang in the film Pitch Perfect. The random, acronym, blend, compound, clipping, metathesis, usage of the existing word, repeating phrase, metaphor, and originality were some of the traits she listed for slang. She also discussed the word, phrase, and sentence forms that were used in the film. The researcher discussed how the movie characters use slang to interact with one another in addition to analyzing the slang's linguistic properties. So, the researcher looked into how slang use affected emotional

expressions. When examining data, she combined numerous theories, including Kawira, Plag, Sumarsono, and Chapman. The study's findings, including 7 slang terms from the film, show that 42 slang terms are a popular way to communicate.

The problem of study is what sets this study apart from earlier research. The purpose of slang, its various varieties, and its effects are all discussed. In the meantime, this research analyses slang language characteristics and explain how the movie's characters interact with one another utilizing slang. Furthermore, this study will discuss about Facebook status on Bali surfing community as a data Source, and use theory Chapman (2007 11), For the types of slang, and theory by Mattiello (2008), For the slang word formations. The similarity between the previous research and this study are both is focus on the types of slang.

2.2. Concepts

There are three concepts in this research, they are slang words, Bali surfing community, and Facebook status. In this study. The concepts are used to help the researcher clear the problems.

2.2.1 Slang Words

A socio-cultural practice known as slang gives speakers the advantage of speaking at the same level as their listeners in order to promote social interaction and foster a sense of intimacy or friendliness. Slang is a poor form of speech that is frequently spoken in groups (Mattiello, 2008:32). Currently, certain groups use slang as a secret message, and slang is also used as a striking informality and is used in writing and speaking.

2.2.2 Bali Surfing Community

Bali surfing community is a group for surfers, surf shops, surf teachers, and surf spots. The Bali surfing community is attended by many people, both local and foreigners. In this group, surfers will share information about surfing spots, surfing equipment, and selling and buying surfboards for foreigners who return to their countries and are new to Bali. Created on June 21, 2014 and in this group there are 26,206 members. The purpose of this group is to make it easier for surfers who want to know good surfing spots and to support local businesses such as surf schools and surf equipment shops.

2.2.3 Facebook Statuses

Facebook status is one of the main interactive features on Facebook. It allows users to receive information about what their friends are doing, reading, watching or thinking, and provides opportunities for friends to comment and interact based on what is shared.

2.3. Theoretical Framework

This study is divided into two parts the types and the slang word formations. To analyze the types of slang words it will use the theory of Chapman (2007:11), in his book entitled dictionary of *American Slang* to analyze the slang word formations the theory by Mattiello (2008) is used.

2.3.1 Types of Slang

According to Chapman (2007:9), there are two types of slang are the primary slang and the secondary slang. Primary slang is the expression of subculture groups; it is fundamental and pure to them, but it is merely a substitute for our inaction because it has evolved into chosen rather than reserved. And secondary slang is used to show one's characters into (agreement or disagreement) and creativity in appropriating the prolixity of such a member, rather than to exhibit one's role in a member.

1. Primary Slang

As mentioned by Chapman (2007:9), primary slang is a subculture group's expression; it is fundamental and pure to them, but it is only ever an alternative to our inactivity because it has become chosen rather than reserved. Much of teenager

of urban street gangs talk and speech used many examples of primary slang, such as *Deadbeat*, *Fugly*, *Gangsta*, *Put Yo*, *Ya Self*, and *Fella*. These examples are identified as a primary slang because it is general expressions that is used by people in their daily communication. The examples above are identified as primary slang, because is general an expression commonly used by teenagers and communities in daily communication.

2. Secondary Slang

According to Chapman (2007:9), secondary slang is chosen to ensure one's aspects into (agreement or disagreement) and creativity in appropriating the wordiness of such a member rather than to demonstrate one's place in the group. Secondary slang is employed to conceal information so that only those with knowledge of its meaning can see it. The term "*noogie*" refers to the act of lightly caressing someone's head in order to cause them some minor discomfort. Because it is frequently employed in tiny social groups in the United States, only a small group of individuals are aware of its significance.

2.3.2 Slang Word Formations

The slang word formations according by Mattiello (2008:72-155), consist of fifteen types of slang word formations, which of each form its following explanation

1. Compounding

According to Matitello (2008:72), compounding is a frequent morphological mechanism that creates new words made up of two elements: the

first element can be a root, a word, or a phrase, and the second element can either be a root or a word. Examples are the words *doss-house*, which refers to a lodging establishment, *hot chair*, which refers to an electric chair, and *outside guy*, which describes a robber.

2. Prefixation

According to Mattiello (2008:92), Among slang *affixes*, *prefixes* play a marginal role. Their number is indeed small, especially if compared with that of slang suffixes No case study of slang extra grammaticality is provided by the other prefixes (*de-*, *re* *super* *un* and *under-*) which are attested in standard English For example *de-bowel*, *re-arrange* *super-cool* and *un-clearl*.

3. Suffixation

According to Mattiello (2008:93), Suffixation in English slang is a more widespread phenomena than prefixation, although the production of slang suffixes is limited by their transient nature, making it challenging to foresee potential phrases, or their applicability in terms of base and suffix. Speaking in terms of token frequency rather than type productivity may be simpler. For example, as in (v) *chop* > *chop-p-er* which entirely conforms to the universal patterns of the English grammar system.

4. Final Combining Forms

According to Mattiello (2008:120), final combining forms are traditionally viewed as pseudo or semi- suffixes occurring in neoclassical compounds. There are two extra types of combining forms in modern English, namely truncated forms of

model words (e.g. *-holic* < *alcoholic*, as in *spendaholic*), and parts of model words, which happen to be established morpheme-forms (e.g. *-gute* *Watergate*, as in *yuppiegate*).

5. **Infixation**

Infixation is the procedure by which an affix, referred to as an infix, is inserted in the middle of a word (Mattiello, 2008:123). The majority of morphologists concur that English lacks infixes outside of supplementary grammatical morphology, which involves adding expletives to words to increase emphasis, as in *utterly*. For examples *perhaps* > *per- bloody-haps*, *advance* > *ad- bloody-vance*, and *defence* > *de- fuckin fence*.

6. **Conversion**

Conversion, also known as zero-derivation, zero affixation, or functional shift in the literature, is the process of changing a word's syntactic structure without undergoing a corresponding formal change (*v run* > *n run*, *n bottle* > *v bottle*), according to Mattiello (2008:124). This procedure makes it difficult to determine which pair of the couple comes first because there are no obvious signals to separate the language from its derivatives. For instance, "*chicken*" means "*a cowardly person*," "*coke*" means "*cocaine*," and "*fag*" means "*a cigarette*."

7. **Back-formation**

According to Mattiello (2008:128), in standard English, back-formation, sometimes known as back derivation, is a rather uncommon technique. a word with a non-existent base that is still analogously reconstructed. For instance, the word

"*editor*" seems to be derived from a base word called "*edit*" that doesn't exist and was invented by analogy with the words "*confess*" or "*baby-sit*" in the verb form.

8. Reduplicatives

In the book, Mattiello (2008:131), english reduplicatives (or echo-words) belong to four main patterns Ablaut (or apophonic) reduplicative, exhibiting vowel gradation (Le a systematic alteration of the stressed vowel), as in *chit-chat*, *tick-tock*. Rhyming reduplicative, exhibiting rhyming constituents and apophony of the initial consonant, as in *fuzzy wuzzy*. Rhyming compounds, in which both bases are meaningful, as in *funny hunny*. Copy (or exact) reduplicative, in which the two constituents are identical, as in *bye-bye*.

9. Acronyms and initialisms

According to Mattiello (2008:135), since acronyms are words pronounced as whole words, initialisms and acronyms are terms created by taking the first letters of the words in a title or phrase. Dink (double/dual without children) and AC/DC AC-DC (humorously alternating current, direct current) are two instances.

10. Blending

In English, mixing is a prevalent form of derivation, claims Mattiello (2008:138). fusions, also referred to as contaminations or portmanteau words (after Lewis Carroll). are made by combining two or more terms, such with smog, which is made of smoke and fog. As in the term smog above, blends are often produced by joining the head (head) and til (til) of two nouns. Combining two heads (like

modem modulator + demodulator) or a word with a tail (like guesstimate guess+ estimate, fanzine fan+ magazine, etc.) can produce uncommon blends, though.

11. Clipping

According to Mattiello (2008:141), Clipping is the process of condensing a word to one of its constituents. The most frequent pattern is back-clipping, in which the initial part of a base lexeme is kept (for example, lab < laboratory). Other possible patterns include fore-clipping, which retains the word's end component (for example, phone < telephone), clippings, which preserve the word's midsection (for example, flu < influenza), and clipped compounds (for example, cablegram < cable telegraph).

12. Elliptic Rhyming Slang

Many rhyming slang constructions, according to Mattiello (2008:148), are no longer employed in their whole but rather as elliptic shapes that occasionally lose the final element. For instance, the full form of the rhyming slang phrase "butcher's hook," which means "look," is sometimes shortened to "butcher's" in everyday speech, as in the quotation above. The main effect of such an ellipsis is the loss of rhyme and therefore of iconicity between onset (hook) and starting (the rhyming reference "look").

13. Reversed Forms

According to Mattiello (2008:149), reversed forms in slang may appear similar to cases of semordnilap. Slang reversed forms are typical of back-slang. For

example, “a kind of slang in which every word is pronounced backwards, as *ynnep* for *penny*”.

14. Variation

According to Mattiello (2008:150), The process of slang development alters a word basis by changing (some of) its spelling. The term "variation" refers to a broad variety of English phonological as well as morphological processes. For instance, word letters that are duplicated at the written level, such *Beeb* and *B.B.C.*, or contractions that are made in spoken English, like *wotcher* > *what cheers?*, serve as the basis for letter pronunciation.

15. Word Manufacture and Fanciful

According to Mattiello (2008:154), this approach is frequently used to create company names and scientific terminology in everyday English. Slang terms like "scag/skag" (U.S.), "a cigarette (stub)," and "heroin" serve as examples of how this process works. which is a phrase with no clear origin, neither an acronym nor a mix. Imaginative forms also have no documented genesis. In fact, they lack any discernible root and instead have an amazing, peculiar shape that mostly reproduces a hazy, illegible meaning, such as the American whang-doodle signifying "something unspecified."