

Chapter II

Slang Word in Song Lyrics

This chapter reviews the basic theories of the research related to definition of sociolinguistics, language variations, definition of slang, slang, types of slang and definition of lyrics.

2.1. Definition of Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics always related to society because it cannot be separated since the society as the user of language. Holmes (1992) said that sociolinguistics is the study of relationship between language and society. It supported by Hudson in Wardaugh (2006) that he describes sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to the society. So, it reflects that sociolinguistics is the field which study between language and society.

According to Chaika (2012) sociolinguistics is the study of ways people language in social interaction, While, Trudgill (1983) defines sociolinguistics as the part linguistics which is concerned with language as social culture phenomena. In this case, culture is in a society has the important thing that affects the user of language.

Baley and Lucas (2007) cites that one of the goals of sociolinguistics is to understand the correlations between social factors and linguistics variation and ordering of linguistics constraint with respect to variability of rules, variation theory is an integral part of the research paradigm. In addition Nababan (1984)

said that the term of linguistics consists of two elements, that are socio and linguistics. Linguistics is the study of language, especially elements of language (phonemes, morphemes, words, sentences) and its relationship between the elements, including the nature and formation of that element while socio that is related to society, community groups and community functions.

From the definition above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is the study of language use in society. the use of language in the community includes language variations. Variations of this language can be due to time, social or geographical.

2.2. Language Variations

Language consists of two fundamental aspects, namely form and meaning. Form of language relating to sound, writing and structure, while the aspects of meaning are lexical and functional. Language in the aspect of form and meaning often shows small or large differences. Differences in language will result variations of language.

According to Biber and Finegan (1994), language variety is sets of identifying markers of dialect, register and genre variation vary greatly in the degree of cohesiveness they show as system and the sharpness of the boundaries between them. In addition, Bauer (2007:10) assumes that the term variety is employed by linguist as a neutral term to cover any coherent language system typical of a set of people (even if the set contains one member). Meanwhile,

Soeparno on *Dasar-dasar Linguistik* (2003) divided and explain language variations into several types, those are:

a. Chronological Variations

Chronological variation is a language caused by time and timing factors. Differences in language usage have resulted in different forms of language usage. The real form of language correction is called *kronolek*.

b. Geographic Variations

Geographical variation is a language caused by geographical or regional differences, and therefore also called regional variation. Its form is called a regional dialect or dialect.

c. Social Variations

Social variation is a variation of language caused by sociological differences. This social variation is often called *sociologist*. Some sociologists, those are: (1) *akrolek*, (2) *basilek*, (3) *vulgar*, (4) *slang*, (5) *collegial*, (6) *jargon*, (7) *argot* and (5) *cant*.

d. Functional Variation

Functional variation is caused by the different function of language usage. It is used to measure how far the language functions are manifested to appear in the form of functional variations or so-called functionalities. The use of language with a special subject and a special way in the sociolinguistic world known as the register.

e. Style Variation

Style variation is caused by style differences. Style is the way a person speaks in his performance in a planned manner or not, orally or in writing. Marion Pei (in Alwasilah, 1985 in Soeparno, 2003) suggests five styles those are poetic style, prose style, standard speech style, collegial style or low-grade conversational style, vulgar and slang style, while Marthin Joss recognized different language styles in his book *the five clocks* (1967), there are five language styles namely: frozen style or oratorical style, formal style or deliberative style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style.

f. Cultural Variations

Cultural variations are caused by different cultures of the community. A language spoken by native speakers, sometimes changes with the entry of other cultures. The varieties that are included as cultural variations include: (1) vernacular, (2) pidgin, (3) creole and (4) lingua franca.

g. Individual Variation

Individual variations are caused by individual differences. The form of this variation is called *idiolek*. Each individual speaker has different speech features than other speakers. The differences are in the color of sound, word choice, style of language, order of sentences, and etc.

That's why we can get to know someone through his speech even if we do not see the speaker.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that along with the development of the times, the language also experienced the development. Technological developments also contribute to language development. Differences in class, occupation, activity, community, also contributed to the diversity of languages. These things can be regarded as one of causes of language variations. The occurrence of diversity or language calibration it is not only caused by its speakers who cannot live alone, but also because their social interaction activities are different. Each person has different activities as well. Every individual speaker causes the diversity of the language. Speakers who are in a vast territory will generate more language diversity.

2.3. Slang

Slang has, whether appreciated or not, always been a part of our everyday language. As pointed out by Patridge (1970) Slang is easy enough to use but very hard to write about. This is a true statement as most people use slang, but if asked to define slang, would probably have a hard time in doing so. In this decade, many people use slang. It is because most people are individuals who desire uniqueness, it stands to reason that slang has been existence for as long as language has been in existence. The following lines describe the definition of slang.

2.3.1. Definition of Slang

Anderson and Trudgill (1990) claim that slang is often considered to be had language usage and the decay of language, rather than a necessary change. A phenomenon typical of language, however, is that people has the power and if enough people choose to use certain words then these words gain status and are soon accepted of our everyday language, for example *pub* and *phone*.

Slang is used in many different types of media and situations. In computer mediated communication, such as instant messaging, a lot of the language used is slang, such as writing *lol* instead of laughing out loud or C.U instead of see you.

Slang was not originally a label for individual words. Slang is the poetry of everyday life. Slang, at its worst, it is stupidly coarse and provocative. At its best, it makes standard English seem pallid. According to Mencken (1936) the best slang is not only in genius and amusing; it also embodies kind of social criticism. Slang profoundly considered, is lawless germinal element, bellows all words and sentences. According to Howards (1980) slang is a special vocabulary used by any set of person of a low or disputable character, language of a low a vulgar type. Beside that, Alwasilah (1980) says that:

“For the most part slang is the result of linguistic inventiveness, especially of young and lively persons who

want fresh, original, pungent, or racing terms with which they can rename ideas, actions, and objects that they strongly about. In effect slang is the result of communication of linguistic irreverence and reaction of against stole, pompous, pretentious, or colorless diction.”

Anderson and Trudgill (in Ismail, 2004) wrote that actually slang is not language or dialect, it can be said is a code that product by changing the existing language to the common one. Every language has a vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar, whereas slang has not. It just has vocabulary which is not profanity and ungrammatical. According to Patridge (1948) people use slang for any of at least four reasons:

1. To be brief and concise.
2. To enrich the language.
3. To show that one belongs to a certain school, trade or profession, artistic or intellectual set or social class.
4. To be secret – not understood by those around one.
(Children, students, lovers, members of political secret, societies, and criminals in or out of prison, innocent persons in prison, are the chief exponents).

Almost all people use slang, it is because most people are individuals who desire uniqueness, it stands to reason that slang has been existence for as long as language has been in existence. Slang

can be described as informal, non-standard words or phrases, (lexical innovations) which tend to originate in subcultures within a society. In order for an expression to become slang, it must be widely accepted by members of the subculture or group. Slang has no societal boundaries or limitations as it can exist in all cultures and classes of society as well as in all languages.

2.3.2. Types of Slang

In discussing slang, surely we have to know about the types of slang first. There are many types of slang that we can discuss. We can find the types of slang themselves in some books, especially in slang dictionaries. Based on Yule (1986), there are twelve type of slang word formation, which of each part has its own definition:

A. Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new words, which are usually invented in the names of company's product. In this case typical of process of coinage usually adopts the brand names as common words. The example are:

- Aspirin: headache medicine
- Kleenex: tissue
- Nylon: Cloth
- Honda: Motorcycle

B. Borrowing

Borrowing is the taking over of words from other language. Though its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of word from other language. Other language, borrow terms from English, as in the Japanese use of suupua (supermarket). A special type of borrowing is describe as Joan translation or calqued. The following are some example of borrowings from foreign language.

- **Latin**

Anchor “Anchor”

Cealc “Chalk”

Cycene “Kitchen”

Straet “Street”

Ceas “Cheese”

- **Spanish**

Arizonac “Arizona”

Playa “Beach”

Telenovela “Soap Opera”

Guerrilla “Small War”

Cargo “Cargar”

Brocc “Badger”

Cumb “Combe”

- **Arabic**

Al Kuhul “Alcohol”

Al Sina’a “Arsenal”

Al Zarafa “Giraffe”

C. Compounding

Compounding is a joining of two words to produce a single form. This combining process, technically known as compounding is very common as language such as German and English. For example are bookcase, fingerprint and etc.

D. Blending

Blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term. Blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one new word and joining it to the end of the other words. For example: brunch (break/fast/lunch)

E. Clipping

The element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. The term gasoline is still used but most people talk about gas using the clipped form. Other common example are: ad (advertisement), fan (fanatic), gym (gymnasium), lab (laboratory), etc.

F. Back Formation

A very specialized type of reducing process is known as back formation typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb). For example is the noun (television) and the verb (televise).

G. Conversation

A change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used a verb (without any reduction), is generally known as conversion. A number of nouns, such as *paper* in sentence *he's papering my bedroom walls.*

H. Acronym

Acronym are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These acronym often consist of capital letters, as in NATO, NASA, UNESCO but can lose their capitals to become everyday terms such as laser.

I. Derivation

Derivation is a large number of small 'bits' of the English language which is not usually given separating listing in dictionaries. These small 'bits' are generally describe as affixes. Some familiar example are the elements un-, mis-, pre-, ful-, less- which appear in words like unhappy, misrepresent, prejudge and joyful.

J. Prefixes and suffixes

Some affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word (un-), these are called prefixes. Other affixes have to be added to the end of the word (-ish) and are called suffixes. For example is mislead has a prefix, disrespectful has both prefix and a suffix.

K. Infixes

There is a third type of affix, not normally used in English, but found in some other language. It is possible to see the general principle at work in certain expression. For example *allebloodylujah*, *absogoddamlutel*, etc.

L. Multiple Process

It is possible for a word undergo more than one process. This is called multiple process, for example to the sentences problems with the project have snowballed, the word snowballed can be noted as an example ‘compounding’, whereby snow and ball have been combined to form the noun snowball.

2.4. Definition of Lyrics

The definition lyric according to Wikipedia (2011), Lyrics (in singular form lyric) are a set of words that make up a song. According to Oxford pocket Dictionary (2000), “Lyrics is a word of a song”. It can conclude that lyric is a song written for musical accompaniment by lyre. A lyric is Stanzanic. Now, ingeneral lyric refers to the words of song

designates a short poem which is used to express the writer's feeling and emotion.

In addition, Hornby (2000) stated that the lyrics is expressing a person's personal feeling and thoughts, connected with singing and written for a lyric poem is the words of a song. Through lyrics that could be a message or oral and sentences serve to create an atmosphere and a picture to the listener's imagination and create diverse meanings. The function of the song is as communication mediums, such as the sympathetic about reality and imaginative story. While the function of songs can be used to give spirit as during the struggle, uniting differences, toying with emotions and feelings with the aim of instilling attitudes or values that can then be felt by people as a natural things, true and correct.

Thus the words used nature lyrics unlike every language and has an ambiguous nature, which is thus to find meaning in the song lyrics with the semiotic method which incidentally is the field of study of the sign system. How they are interpreted in addition influenced the culture and perception and how to interpret the signs around the state.