

## **Chapter II**

### **Theoretical Foundation**

In this chapter, the writer will describe slang words in the lyrics of the song on the Album Sour Olivia Rodrigo's and also provide explanations that will help the writer in analyzing the data that has been obtained. The theories used in this chapter are supported by experts who are trusted in their fields. The data obtained will be analyzed using theories related to the research. In this research, the writers used Allan and Burridge's (2006) theory for slang words and O'Grady (1996) theory word formation (Morphology).

#### **2.1 Previous Study**

The points taken in previous research are theories that are relevant to the current research. theories that are relevant to the current research. Another study entitled "An Analysis of Slang Words in the Secret Life of Pets Movie" researched by Anna Rizky Amalia (2018). This previous research aims to focus on discussing the meaning of slang words. The research method used is qualitative method. The author uses the slang theory of Eric Patridge (2004) as for the second study entitled "Morphological Analysis of Slang Words Found in Terminator 2: Judgment Day" researched by I Made Yogi Dwi Wirahadi, I Nyoman Sedeng, Yana Qomariana (2016) this study focuses on morphological analysis of slang words in movie dialog, using morphological theory

from O'Grady and Guzman (1993) and slang theory from Connie (1996). There is a difference in previous research is that this study focuses on morphological analysis of slang words in movie dialog. There are differences from previous research in that this research focuses on on the analysis of slang words based on morphological analysis in the lyrics of the song album Sour Olivia Rodrigo's.

## **2.2 Language**

Language is an expression that involves the intention to communicate something that the speaker wants to convey to others that can be understood by the listener through the language used by the speaker. According to Swarna (2002) language is the most important basic tool for communication in human life, both individually and collectively in social terms. According to Gorys Keraf (2004) language is defined as a tool to communicate between humans in the form of sounds produced from human speech. According to Chaer (2007) states that language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by social groups to communicate and cooperate. In relation to the three previous theories Jeans Aitchison (2008) argues that language is a system formed from agreed sound signals, which are characterized by a mutually agreed structure. Characterized by interdependent sentence structures, placement, creativity, duality and cultural dissemination.

In conclusion, that language is important because language is one of the communication systems used by humans to interact with a purpose, such as offering,

announcing, scolding, commanding and others. A speaker can use language according to its function and in accordance with the context and situation when communication.

### **2.3 Linguistics**

According to Chaer (2003), linguistics comes from latin, namely lingua 'language'. And the basic form of lingua from French becomes langue/langage, this basic form of lingua in French becomes langue/langage. Then in English it is united with language, while in Arabic it is paired with lughah. In Arabic becomes lughah, while according to Agha (2007) stated linguistics is a sphere of activities involving language study (and it's product) in which linguist engages expect some of the time. According to Aronoff (2001) linguistics is today defined as the scientific study of language carries with the implicit claim that a science of language is possible, and this alone takes many by surprise for surely, they say, language like all human activity is beyond the scope of true scienc. As for the opinion of Kridalaksana (2001) linguistics is the science of language or scientific language analysis. Language is systematic and also systemic. Systematic means that language is not a single system, but consists of several subsystems, including phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. The study of these subsystems is part of the discipline of linguistics. On the object of study, it is divided into the internal structure of language or the relationship between language and factors outside the language, thus distinguishing the existence of micro and macro linguistics.

In conclusion, linguistics is a science that focuses on studying a language as a whole or in depth as a basic human communication tool and if seen, the history of linguistics is very long which has given birth to various linguistic theories. Each of these theories also has a different opinion about language.

### **2.3.1 Micro-Linguistics**

Microlinguistics is a part of linguistics that focuses its study on the internal structure of a particular language or the internal structure of language in general, which studies the relationship of language directly in terms of language functions, properties, structures and others, such as looking for language formation and what is in the language. In microlinguistics there are sub-disciplines of linguistics according to Abdullah and Achmad (2012) saying that in microlinguistics it is divided into five fields, namely phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and lexicology.

- Phonology: is the study about characteristics of language sounds, how they occur, and their function in the language system as a whole.
- Morphology: is the study about structure of words, their parts and how the words are formed.
- Syntax: is the study of word units, their relationship to each other and their arrangement into units of speech.

### **2.3.2 Macro-Linguistics**

Macrolinguistics is a linguistic science that studies the relationship between language and external factors such as psychology, medicine, philosophy and social aspects. According to Abdul Chaer (2014) that macro linguistics is divided into several subdisciplines, namely:

- Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field of study between linguistics and sociology that studies language in the context of its use in society, such as language levels, places of language use, the various effects of contact between two or more languages and varieties, and the time of use of language varieties.
- Psycholinguistics is an interdisciplinary field between psychology and linguistics that studies the relationship between language and human behavior and intelligence, including how language skills are acquired.
- Anthropolinguistics is an interdisciplinary between anthropology and linguistics that studies the relationship between language and human culture and cultural institutions.
- Stylistics is an interdisciplinary field of linguistics and literary studies that examines how language is used in literary works.
- Philology is the interdisciplinary study of linguistics, history, and cultural studies of the language, culture, institutions, and history of nations.

- Philosophy is the study of the nature and place of language as a human activity and the conceptual and theoretical foundations of linguistics.
- Dialectology is the interdisciplinary study of linguistics and geography, examining the boundaries of dialects and languages in a given region.

In conclusion, that micro linguistics is a linguistic science that studies language in a narrow sense, this study focuses as a study of language such as looking for elements that form language and what is contained in language. While macro linguistics is a broader study of linguistics that deals with interdisciplinary, and is also related to other fields of science such as philosophy and psychology whose application applies in everyday life.

## **2.4 Slang Words**

Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society, sociolinguistics has language variants formed in society including slang, the term slang word is familiar and has become a habit in society in daily conversation; slang words are included in unofficial language and are seasonal. According to Allan and Burridge (2006), there are seven different functions of slang: to address, to form an intimate atmosphere, to initiate a relaxed conversation, to express impression, to reveal anger, to humiliate, and to show intimacy. While slang according to Eric Patridge (2004) classifies that there are eleven types of slang, including “cookney slang, public house slang, workmen's

slang, tradesmen's slang, slang in art, slang in publicity, slang in theater, slang in public schools and universities, society slang, slang in medicine, soldier slang”.

Slang words are often used by young people from the same social group or who know each other well. What needs to be known is if slang can also offend the feelings of others; if used in people or groups who do not know each other well or outside their group, slang words can have the same meaning as the previous word or different which refers to certain things and can include more extended expressions such as idioms. When a slang word is used, one or more letters of the word are omitted or deleted, changing its sound and meaning to make it more usable for a particular group of people. A slang word or phrase can be both new and an extension of the word's meaning Adolof (2014). Slang is a form of language that is common and commonly used, which is formed due to popular adaptation and meaning expansion of existing words and by expanding new words without observing word standards.

Slang words are a reduction in language structure in syntax or abbreviation, which includes the omission of segments, the use of initials, the omission of names, and the addition of new vocabulary that is not commonly heard. Slang words have different variations; for example, slang in America will certainly be different from slang in England or Australia. Each region or country has its own slang language. For this reason, the writer wants to analyze the slang words in a song lyric from America, slang words can introduce new words to the community into the language by

combining words into new or pre-existing meanings, is language style often used by young people around the world.

In conclusion, slang is a form of English that is not official and is not included in standard English; slang is more often used in informal conversation situations. To explain the difference between standard and non-standard English and someone uses slang because they are carried away by their environment or group, and some people have the reason that if they use slang when talking to their group, they feel more familiar and easily accepted. For young people, using slang words will sound cooler and up-to-date with changes or new vocabulary that appears.

## **2.5 Types of Slang Words**

In Allan and Burridge's theory (2006), it is found that there are five different types of slang words, namely:

- Acronyms

Acronyms are a type of abbreviated slang word slang that is formed from the first letter and combined with two or more words into one new, shorter word. For example ‘FYI’ meaning (For your information).

- Flippant



Flippant Slang is a word formed from two or more words that create a new meaning that is different from the literal meaning of the words formed before. For example ‘‘Fucked Up’’ meaning (feel upset or angry).

- Clipping

Clipping is a word fragment or shortening of a pre-existing word into a new, shorter word that aims to facilitate or simplify words or sentences in pronunciation and writing. For Example ‘‘Flu’’ meaning (influenza).

- Imitative

Allan & Burridge (2006) say that slang words that fall into imitative are words that already exist and have been used before, but the meaning has been expanded and can be much different from the actual meaning of the word. For example ‘‘Wanna’’ meaning (want to).

- Fresh and creative

Fresh and creative slang words belong to vocabulary that has not existed before or has never been used before, then formed from as a result of imagination and creativity, which produces informal words, and contemporary words or new words. For example ‘‘Scopatumana’’ (what do you think about).

## 2.6 Characteristics of Slang

Groups who use slang words are individuals who like new, unique and cool things. The group assumes that when slang words are used, they can represent the identity of a particular social group that can be the centre of attention because they are cool or look more prominent because of their uniqueness, and they think if everyone likes them. A word can be put into context as slang if it has some of the characteristics of slang words. Previously, slang words were used to communicate with a group, and only the group knew the meaning of the slang they used when communicating. But nowadays, slang is used by everyone in the world, including in the lyrics of songs freely regardless of age, whether they are teenagers, adults or friends. According to Lighter, there are four criteria that characterize slang cited in Eriksen (2010):

- Its existence, at least at the moment, would significantly degrade society.
- Its use illustrates the user's affinity either with a particular reference with a less dignified status or with a less responsible group of people who have such an affinity and use the term.
- The term is considered sensitive and inappropriate in everyday conversation with people with a higher social status or responsibility than the user group.
- They are used in place of commonly known synonymous words, mainly to (a) protect the user from any inconvenience caused by conventional

items or (b) to protect the user from any inconvenience or annoyance that may occur during further explanation.

According to Burdova (2009), slang words are usually created more relaxed, easier, and shorter by omitting some words or making them shorter. Other examples of slang are as follows:

form: how are you feeling right now? Ah, I'm here.

Consonant gemination: (sleeping) zzz, (hugs and kisses) xoxo, (what have you) whatcha. Colloquial words: y'all (you all), ain't (am not), gonna (going to).

Idioms: gold digger (looking to make a profit by taking advantage of other people's finances), pain

in the neck (people who have bad behavior and are annoying).

## **2.7 Word Formation Based on Morphology**

Morphology is part of a branch of linguistics that studies the forms or formation of words and the function of changing words grammatically and systematically. Then, in morphology has several types of word formation processes that can produce new words and new meanings. O'Grady (1996) also argues that morphology is the study of word categories and the rules of word formation with their interpretations.

Verhaar (2008) says that morphology is a field of linguistics that studies the arrangement of word parts grammatically. There is also an opinion from Kridalaksana

(2001) who says that morphology is a field of linguistics that studies morpheme and grammatical parts of words. As a field of linguistics that studies morphemes (morpheme) and their combinations and part of the language structure which includes words and parts of words, namely morphemes.

Word Formation of morphemes processes related to O'Grady (1996) says that the process of word formation includes affixation, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, acronym, conversion and derivation.

The following is an explanation of the types of word formation:

- Affixation is the process of affixing an affix to a basic word form, in the process of relating to the basic elements or basic meanings, affixes and grammatical meanings produced. This process can be inflective and it can also be derivative, but it does not apply to all languages. According to O'Grady dan Guzman (1996) said that, "normally, linguists distinguish among three types of affix. An affix that is attached to the front of its base is called a prefix whereas an affix that is attached to the end of its base its termed suffix". Then O'gardy added a statement Far less common than prefixes and suffixes are infixes, a type of affix that occurs within a base".

1. An infix is an affix affixed in the middle of a base form word.
2. Suffix is an affix that is affixed to the final position of the basic form in English there is a suffix –ion as found in the word delegation, suffix –s in the word books.

3. Prefix is an affix that must be placed in front of a main word. For example ‘undone, The word undone has the prefix un-. Because the un- affix precedes the main word, namely the word done.

- Derivative is inflective word formation, that does not form a new word or another word that is lexically different from its base form, according O'Grady (1997) explains that "derivations form words with different meanings or categories from the base word, O'Grady then adds, "It is formed by adding the ending -er to a verb to form a noun with the meaning of the person doing X. " for example (sing, which is formed from the word singer)" The conclusion is that derivation is the process of forming a word by adding an affix to a root word so that the meaning of the word in the word changes.

- Blending is a process of word formation by means of combine two or more separate words to produce a new word form by eliminating certain parts of the word before they are combined and become a new word. According to Yule (2010) Blending is the combination of two separate forms to create a single new term. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. For example ‘staycation, which is a combined word of the words stay and vacation’’

- Clipping is the process of shortening some part of a morpheme or combination of morphemes so that it becomes a shortened form but still has the same meaning as the main word, e.g. According to O'Grady and Guzman (1996) Clipping is a process

where a polysyllabic word is eliminated its one or more syllable so that it becomes shorter. For example ‘’ Lab is from Laboratory’’

- Back formation, according to O'Grady and Guzman (1996), back formation is a process that produces a new word by removing the original type of word or affix from other words in a language. For example ‘’ edit from editor’’
- Acronyms are shortened words. The form of shortening can be in the form of abbreviating the first letters, in the form of abbreviating the syllables of a compound lexeme or it can also be irregular, for example Wagub – Wakil Gubernur. and There are two types of abbreviations, There are abbreviations that are pronounced as one word and there are those that are pronounced by only mentioning the initial letters or initials of each word.
- Conversion, internal modification and suplesion, Conversions are also called zer derivations, transmutations and transpositions. It is the process of converting a word into another word without segmental elements, e.g. According to Zapata (2007) Conversion is the process by which new words are created using word in the new function. that is, by shifting, altering or altering the original grammar class to another class), without any change in its form. For example ‘’ the word drink is a noun, as in the phrase buy a drink, but can be converted into a verb, drink, without any change’’

- Compounding is a process of combining two words to create a new word that has its own meaning. For example “Boyfriend is nickname terms for lovers who are male take from boy and friend.

In conclusion, morphology is the process of forming or changing the form of words to be different which will then create different meanings as well.

## **2.8 Songs**

According to Karl Edmun Prier SJ (2004), the elements of a song consist of several tones united by an idea. A song is collection of words arranged and song with the accompaniment of musical instrumens. Song are created based on musical compositions, rhythm and tempo that can make the listeners feelings get carried away into the meaning of the song. According to Supradewi (2010) music can have an influence on the brain to improve concentration and the learning process. the brain to improve concentration and the learning process. Based on Sumarno (2002) music is divided into three parts based on the tones used, namely diatonic music, pentatonic music and contemporary music.

- Types of diatonic music include: popular music, folk music, blues music, country music, jazz music, classical music, rock music, and pop music.
- Types of pentatonic music include: Classical Traditional Music and Folk Traditional Music.

- Contemporary music is the product of a combination of recorded sounds, both from electronic devices and from the natural environment.

In conclusion, music is an arrangement of tones or sounds in order and has a combination that produces sounds that have unity, as well as an arrangement of tones that contain rhythm and song in a melody that can affect the emotions of someone who listens to it.

## **2.9 The Story of "Album Sour Olivia Rodrigo's" Songs**

Olivia Isabel Rodrigo, better known as Olivia Rodrigo, is a singer/songwriter born in 2003 in California, America, who has become a hot topic of conversation among people due to the release of Olivia's debut album entitled *Sour* on 21/05/2021 with a genre of combined pop and rock music. The songs on the *Sour* album are memorable for the listeners because of the songwriting and the musical arrangements. Starting her career through the Disney Channel, Olivia convinced herself that in the world of music, she would become a successful singer after officially signing a contract with Interscope and Geffen Records in 2020. Her debut single, titled "Driver's License", the song tells the story of someone's memories in the past, was released in January 2021 and successfully brought her name on the radar of music listeners around the world.



Olivia achieved this success, which was then followed by the release of other songs such as Brutal, 1 Step Forward 3 Steps Back, déjà vu, Good 4 U, traitor, enough for You, Jealously Jealousy, Favorite Crime, and hope ur ok, happier. Olivia reached the peak of her success when she released her debut album titled "SOUR".

The Sour Album is a collection of songs about the heartbreak of a teenager whose lover abandoned her; the word sour was chosen to be the title of the album because she believes that having a sweet love story can also end up sour, but there is a difference between a sweet love story and a sour one.