

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1. Previous Study**

Slang words are informal vocabulary that can be found in both spoken and written forms. Usually, these terms are used by a specific group of individuals in a casual manner. Slang is purposefully set apart from standard language or more formal expressions by its users. The aim is to make communication easier, differentiate one group from another, or fulfill other functions.

The first research reviewed focuses on analyzing the slang terms present in the movie "To All the Boys I've Loved Before," making it the first study of its kind to explore this topic. By the year 2022, the study categorized slang words into five distinct groups: acronyms, clipped phrases, imitations, cheeky expressions, and fresh and innovative terms. It does this by utilizing qualitative methods. The prevailing type is innovative and imaginative. Her research also examines how slang is employed in the film to convey impressions, initiate informal conversations, establish a friendly ambiance, and emphasize significant occurrences.

The second research titled "The Translation in To All The Boys I've Loved Before" by Harahap (2021) investigates the strategies for translating slang terms used in the film. The data is based on Patridge's (2005) theory and Mona Baker's translation strategy theories, as demonstrated by the descriptive qualitative method. The primary source is [alluringprincess.com](http://alluringprincess.com), which closely corresponds with the dialogue in the movie. This thesis looks at the specifics of the "To All the Boys I've Loved Before" movie script to gather information using the documentation approach. With 61 words divided into 11 categories, the researcher found that societal language was the largest.

The discovery of second-place most slang language occurs most commonly throughout public schools or universities at 11 data points. The term is known as public house slang that consists of one less record than workmen's since there are 3 in Public Schools/ University, five, while workmen's. The next ranks forth on theater

slang being with two data points. It is a single data on behalf of language art is the last. The researcher used 8 translation strategies (Garnida 2014) in translate data. Loan words, more generic words and paraphrasing connected unrelated words more, as well as neutral/lower tone language, illustrations and substitutions or submissions etc. This according to Baker (1992) a translating strategy being used to follow on 35 data translated general words and their meanings, but not with more specifics are paraphrasing simultaneous related terms (10) slightly more expressive or anatural language translation translation(7) culturally or by way of illustration (6).

the third research mentioned is by Ratna Perwita Sari (2010), titled "An Analysis of Slang Language Types in 'Rush Hour 2 Movie'." This study concentrated on the various types and reasons for the slang language utilized by the actors in the film, employing a descriptive qualitative method. The researcher identified three categories of slang based on Eric Patridge's theory: society slang, workmen's slang, and public house slang. She selected fifteen slang words and phrases from the movie and analyzed them individually, considering the types of slang and translating them into Standard English to uncover the meanings. The similarity between Ratna's research and this study lies in the shared focus on the types of slang found in the respective objects. However, this study differs from Ratna's in terms of the object of analysis. While Ratna concentrated on slang types in the movie using Eric Patridge's theory, this study seeks to explore the types of slang and their meanings in a novel, applying the theories of Allan & Burridge and Leech.

the fourth research project, titled "Translation Strategy Used In Translating Slang Expression Found In I Love Yoo Webtoon" by Mutia Edison (2021), aimed to identify the different types of slang expressions and the translation strategies used for them. The study adopted a descriptive qualitative approach, focusing on the slang terms used by all characters in dialogues from episodes 100 to 130, which were considered the most recent data from the 2020 release. The researcher gathered 66 data points from these episodes of the webtoon, in both English and Indonesian. The researcher identified all of Hary Shaw's slang expressions using six data points from the research analysis. These included morphological words, coined words, compound words, clipped words, slang words derived from endings or suffixes, and acronyms. The researcher found that 20 out of the 66 data points of the slang word type were created from the endings or suffixes of imperative words.

Baker's (1992) dissertation introduces eight methods for translating slang expressions. These include neutral descriptive terms, alongside other ordinary terms (superordinate), translation through social interaction, translation using an earlier word with clarification, translation by inaccuracies, translation through depiction, translation via paraphrasing with an unrelated or distinct word/phrase, and translation through paraphrasing with the same or similar word/phrase, even though this thesis does not include an example. A comprehensive approach was applied with 42 data points that utilized common or general terms. The creator of the I Love Yoo webtoon clearly aims to convey a straightforward message to Indonesian audiences. By employing this method, the writer keeps the essential context and purpose of the original wording while using the closest equivalents..

The fifth research study, titled "Translation of Slang Words Found in the Subtitle of 'Despicable Me' Movie into Indonesian" by Ambarsari (2018), examines the slang terms used by Chris Renaud in the film. The aim of this thesis is to identify the different slang expressions and demonstrate their connection to the film's subtitles. To collect data, the researcher utilized a documentation method, analyzing the sentences and subtitles found in the movie. This thesis is based on Elisa Mattiello's (2008) sociological theory of slang. The research data includes thirty-four slang terms, categorized as follows: 22 related to deprecation and informality, 2 linked to temporal limitations, ephemerality, and localism, 3 concerning subject and group limitations, and 5 emphasizing vulgarity and obscenity. Informality stands out as the most common slang category identified, while deprecation also ranks highly. It shows how the characters in the film use everyday language to convey their desires in casual conversations, create unique informal dialogues, and illustrate that localism, transience, and time constraints are minimal data (2). This thesis comprises 34 data points, consisting of 23 instances of dynamic equivalence and 11 instances of formal equivalence. The largest portion of data relates to dynamic equivalence.

The sixth research study, titled of A Description of Slang Words Used by Millennial Generation on Social Media: Instagram, was conducted by Tambunan In 2019. This research explores the types, meaning, and forms of slang employed by milineal generation. The study categorizes based on applied theories and analyzes word meanings using resources such as the Urban Dictornary and the Modern American Slang Dictionary. The findings indicate that the milenial generation used various slang forms, including abbvervations, shortened expressions, interjections, house slang, societal slang, and art slang. Unlike prevarious studies that concentrated solely on social media slang, this research offers a broader examination.

The seventh research thesis, entitled 'A Description of Slang Translation in The Diary of A Wimpy Kid Novel' by Muzayyanah (2015), examines the slang present in the novel and the translator's methods for translating them. The novel includes three types of slang: workmen's, public schools/universities, and societal slang. The translator applied various strategies to translate these slangs, including the use of a more general term (superordinate), a neutral or less expressive word, cultural substitution, loan words, paraphrasing, omission, and illustration. This research is distinct from previous studies that have focused on translating novel approaches.

The latest research was conducted by Yuliana in 2015, titled "Analysis of American Slang in the Film Laugh Out Loud." She noted that slang is more advantageous than standard or traditional English and plays a significant role in American culture. The study aims to classify slang terms in the film using Andersson and Trudgill's characteristics theory. This research utilizes a descriptive qualitative method. As a result, she identified thirty-five colloquial expressions present in the movie Laugh Out Loud. These expressions are divided into four categories: eight slang terms at the neutral syntax level, ten slang terms for standard informal contexts, two slang terms for everyday conversation, and fifteen slang terms for creative use. She also explains that slang represents a type of informal situation that can be found in dictionaries. According to the dictionary, slang is defined as a category of informal situations.

According to the earlier statement regarding the similarities and differences found in previous studies, researchers can pinpoint gaps or areas that have not been explored by earlier research. The study identified a specific gap related to the subject matter and the analytical methods used. By employing a sociolinguistic approach, the research will delve into the various types of slang words and their meanings in the novel *To All The Boys I've Loved Before*. This study will also explore social aspects, particularly sociolinguistics. The researchers will concentrate on the topics and themes that are relevant to contemporary phenomena. They aim to enhance their previous work with a fresh perspective. Future research can further develop slang analysis. Consequently, this study examines how societal influences affect slang analysis.

## **2.2. Language Definition.**

In social life, it's essential to communicate; when conversing with someone such as a friend, family member, neighbor, or in community interactions. We consistently require language to exchange information with one another. Language serves not only to convey information but also to facilitate communication, share knowledge, and shape ideology. It is a vital source of life for humans. Language consists of a structured system of consistent spoken, signed, or written symbols meant for humans as part of a cultural social group. It serves multiple key functions, including communication, identity expression, play, imaginative creativity, and emotional release.

Language serves as a means for humans to engage and convey messages to each other. Language and society are interconnected and rely on one another for comprehension. Saragih (2010:1), asserting that language serves as a tool for fulfilling human needs, backs up these assertions. In everyday life, language is essential for fostering and maintaining social connections as well as enabling communication among individuals.

As a result, language becomes the most potent tool for social interaction. Wolfram (2012:1). For instance, it happens when an individual uses language to convey a message regarding their identity, which includes information about their name, family background, and ancestry.

Wolfram (2012:1) suggests that individuals can easily discern or evaluate the background, personality, and motives of others by noting how they convey information via their language, dialect, and selection of words. Additionally, Holmes (2013:4) asserts that our language could disclose details about our identities, backgrounds, and social experiences to others. Consequently, the words chosen become essential when people aim to convey a specific message to others.

Human life is greatly influenced by language. With the language of communication can build relationship with others and it is important to maintain the relationship. Language is not easy means is also to establish and maintain a relationship with others.

One of the features of the language refers flexible and dynamic which opens up new possibilities for communication. Therefore, it is not feasible for language to merely restrict the meaning of a word, as it can evolve just as quickly as human life itself.

Moreover, there are numerous ways to utilize a language. They are shown through variations in language regarding sound and structure. For instance, there are language varies across different genders, social classes, and age group. Furthermore, Marzita (2018) further that language can differ in informal and formal contexts. Standard or formal language is reserved for informal situation, while informal language is used in casual settings. In informal contexts, various types of language are employed including slang.

According to the definition, language is seen as a fundamental tool in society. It's what we use to communicate.

Some individuals can talk to one another and share their needs using language. Language serves as the bedrock of society, enabling people to coexist, collaborate, and enjoy activities together. At times, it's merely a means to ensure communication remains open, especially when there's something significant to convey through the right channel.

### **2.3. Language style**

When used effectively, language can facilitate successful communication and foster social bonds. However, if misused, it can obstruct effective communication and interaction. To achieve successful and fluent communication, it is important to pay attention to some aspects of the language variation of language styles. And the style is how to inform the speaker or ask questions and ask the listener. It is to establish and maintain a relationship with people. According to Missicova (2003:16), language style is a method of speech and a type of pronunciation that is formed through conscious and deliberate selection, systematic patterning and linguistic and additional speech implementation, which is in relation to the subject, status, function, intentions of the author and an accent content.

The concept of "language style" is formed from the words "language" and "style". The explanation regarding language has been elaborated on above. The term "styles" refers to an individual's natural tendencies and preferred approaches to absorbing, processing, and retaining new information, as stated by Lilian L.C Wong (2011:145). Renkema, as cited in Rasyidin (2016:9), indicates that the term "style" is derived from the Latin word "stylus", which means "pen". The appearance of letters is influenced by how a pen is cut; however, it is possible to write the same letters with different pens, leading to variations in their style. Renkema in Rasyidin (2016:9) also points out that the term "Style" comes from the Latin word "Stylus", meaning "Pen". The appearance of letters is shaped by the way a pen is cut, yet one can write the same letters with various pens, resulting in differences in their style.

According to the previous statement, the style of language used in conversations is influenced by the context and the situation being addressed. People commonly employ either formal or informal language when they communicate.

This choice is contingent upon their circumstances and the person they are engaging with. It facilitates understanding for both the reader and the listener. Moreover, the language style impacts how the listener interprets the spoken words, whether in a serious, joking, or ironic manner, among others. The language chosen in communication is primarily aimed at conveying a social message rather than the message of the communication itself.

Language can be categorized into two types: formal and informal. Depending on the context, individuals can communicate in one of these two styles. This distinction helps in understanding a person's personality and character. When individuals interact using a specific language style, it shows that language style serves as an alternative to general language use. Language style is a method that enables individuals to convey their thoughts through distinctive language that showcases their uniqueness. This implies that language is utilized to fulfill a diverse array of expressions, situations, and needs.

As stated by Haqqo (2016: 9), language style pertains to the methods people employ to influence others' behavior and convey ideas or messages through their voice and vocabulary. This implies that the manner of speaking and the vocabulary employed in communication influence the linguistic style used to manage a situation or condition.

Based on the above statements, it was concluded that the language style is related to how a speaker measured its use of language on a formal and informal scale, which vary depending on the subject, audience, communication mode (speaking and writing) and formalities of the situation. Also as a technique to express an idea through the language in addition to the language style that reflects the author's soul, soul and concert. Good language requires honesty, respect, good etiquette and real interest.

### **2.3.1. Frozen Style**

Frozen style, often called oratorical style, is the type of language used in public speaking or when addressing large audiences (Joos in Coupland: 2007:10). then there's the most formal style, which is reserved for significant and symbolic occasions



(Irawan, 2016). Many linguistic elements remain in use, and there are no variations. The individuals who frequently use this language include both prominent figures and the specific program context, which is not an everyday occurrence. It pertains to those who speak as if they are being honored by the speaker. Preachers, lawyers, and exceptional professional speakers often utilize this language. Consequently, due to the carefully constructed individual sentences and intricately linked phrases, this style is referred to as frozen style. Thus, this form of communication demonstrates a high level of proficiency, and a frozen style is marked by language that is consistently used, such as during a president's inauguration (Nurjanah, 2014:9). The frozen style is also commonly found in very formal environments, like discussions in palaces, cathedrals, official ceremonies, and other celebratory events.

According to Selingson (2017, p. In Jamil and Nasrum's 2018 publication, frozen style is defined as a printed style specifically designed for recitation or reading. This style is more intricate compared to others. The frozen style of writing has a complex sentence structure, which requires a high level of skill and expertise from professionals in formal situations. Frozen style is characterized by intricate sentences that often consist of monologue, with a strong focus on grammar, and the subject matter is concrete, utilizing intonation consistently.

Frozen style is a literary technique that is often employed in novels and poems. Literature is a term used to describe a text that holds significance within a community and is cherished for its preservation. Intonation lacks meaning in literature. Still, the words themselves convey the meaning. Poetry and other written works frequently employ a frozen style that emphasizes the words themselves. (Tatik Muflihah, 2019:2). This frozen style is marked by consistent and unchanging sentence structures, lengthy and deliberate sentence formation, and limited interaction between the speaker and listener during communication. It typically involves a larger audience and is often presented as a monologue.

Based on the statement that frozen style includes a large group of individuals who are familiar with each other, but this method of speaking also talks through future generations, not only strangers .

However, asking Speakers' questions are not allowed for listeners or readers. Typically, it uses complex sentences with sound vocabulary and grammar.

### **2.3.2. Formal Style**

Speakers employing a formal style are very caution in their choice of words and sentence patterns, and they are used in a variety of formal contexts. This language is common in formal settings to talk about important topics such as formal speeches and meetings (Khotima, 2019:208). But this language style is also used in interaction with others and presentations. The more unique participation with dialogue and no obstruction is not specific to formal strategy. In this manner, the pronunciation is clear, the grammar is correct, there are no egg, and all relevant information from the background is provided. Formal style is the type of language style that people will be cautious to use in pronunciation, word and sentence structure. Examples of formal style: yes commander, me commander, commander, etcc.

Usually, speeches of presidents and literary books adopt this style. The pattern is standard and cannot be replaced individually. It sees the pattern that this language is standard and should be used only under formal conditions. Therefore such variation in language is not used in interaction between friends. Glynsen (2007: 9) in Sultryini was deliberately replaced for a formal style. Compared to the advisor, he says that the formal style is defined by more complex and diverse sentence structures. There is also a major vocabulary. Talking to medium size or large groups occurs when this method is usually used. The speaker will have to prepare before telling them before telling them. It is also used to talk to a single listener.

As Jose has clarified in a formal style in Broaderick (1976: 154), artificially clear. Special meanings are assigned to words. The sentence structure is complicated in addition to completion. The speaker wants the audience to remain silent but focus. The speaker has already decided that the audience has to know the background as much as possible.

Therefore, there is no need to use the response to determine the needs of the listener. Usually, this conversation occurs when someone is talking to his boss or a stranger. In this style, the speaker is also going to address the joint by rank instead of the name.

Based on the statement that the formal style refers to the language used in severe or important situations. This condition has no permanent or symbolic significance at that level. It is also used to address larger audiences that are very large for effective interaction between speakers and listeners, but the form is less polished than those in an racle style. The formal style usually focuses on the same subject related to formal writing, technical in nature. This is why most academic or technical reports use formal styles to follow them well in a significant position. A formal style can be used when talking to a single listener. However, doing so suggest lack of mutual understanding between the speaker and the listener.

### **2.3.3. Casual Style**

Casual language is commonly used between friends and acquaintances (Karlsson, 2008:3). Usually, a more informal and colloquial approach is taken, with a relaxed sentence structure. When students engage in informal conversations with friends or family, like when they are chatting outside of class, they adopt this casual communication style. People who greet each other casually often use their first names or nicknames. They also tend to speak quickly during conversations. This style is prevalent among those who have maintained a long-standing friendship or have a strong connection.

The casual style is often employed among friends, colleagues, or even strangers when a relaxed atmosphere is suitable. It's particularly appreciated in settings like outside the classroom, where students engage in conversation. However, there are two forms of casual style to consider.

Casual conversation refers to the type of interaction where we experience the greatest comfort, spontaneity, and authenticity. It is essential for negotiating vital elements of our social identity, such as gender, generational context, sexuality, social class, ethnicity, and connections to subcultures and social groups.

Different forms of casual conversation include narratives, anecdotes, recounts, exemplum, observations or comments, opinions, gossip, humor, playful banter, and casual discussions (Rosida, 2008:12).

just said, there is a way of speaking a casual style that is ideal for comfortable or everyday settings, such as interaction with friends. Background knowledge is easily included in casual interactions.

Referring to one another by first names or even surnames rather than full names is characteristic of a casual style. Additionally, the accent is often sharp and can dissolve with the use of slang. This is a clear sign of a group relationship. The term is specifically used by members of a certain group, such as teens or a group of young people.

Another distinctive feature of casual speech is especially at the beginning of sentences, an omission of unstated words. This includes articles, pronouns, assistants, and so. "Any house?", "The car broke". "Got a match?", "Need help?" These types of comments are quite signs of casual style; People will usually interpret them as informal. However, most of the speakers are unaware of the events or are implications. In other words, people are unaware of the nature of an pronunciation that informs them informally. "Don't get up!" This type of language is an example

Based on that statement, that casual style is used for interaction in the general position or comfort. In a casual situation such as classrooms where students are chatting, someone should use a conversation style that is suitable for contingent interaction with friends, couples, family members, it is usually brief when people use. Casual styles involve using the first name or surnames instead of the second name when the second address. Another feature of this style is that sentences are not always grammatically correct. It often uses shared information or perception (slang).

#### **2.3.4. Consultative Style**

The consultative style, characterized by an advisory approach, is considered formal and typically takes place in various formal environments, making the term 'option' significant (Jose, 2007: 10). Consultative style pertains to the language utilized in communication, particularly in semiformal situations. This terminology is frequently employed in everyday conversations. It often occurs in speaking scenarios where a speaker delivers a speech, and the audience listens attentively and provides brief responses.

A counseling phenomenon occurs when two persons interact with each other. The answers to the conversation are often brief. The original components of the system have to be operated. Consultative dialogue is usually described as being in small groups. According to French (2019:5), consultative language is usually used in small groups, among contingent acquaintances and with strangers. Although not as complex as a formal style, it is considered a sufficiently formal.

The consultative style is often employed in semi-formal communication settings, particularly among military personnel of different ranks. This type of language is one that all speakers should adopt, as it forms the foundation of the system due to its essential role in the language style (Rosida, 2008: 12).

In addition, it is a common language between strangers, opportunity acquaintances and small groups. Orally, it can be used for regular business transactions. Words and phrases are used when working with unfamiliar people, distant acquaintances, or colleagues of different situations. There are two characteristics that separate this style. First, the speaker provides. Background knowledge and does not believe that it will be understood on its own. Secondly, the recipient engage in continuous participation, usually for an extended period.

Based on the statement that a type of language which is semi-formal, is a consultative style. This style is more casual, yet is still humble. This type of language is usually used in interaction between strangers, teachers and students, employers and doctors and patients. When talked with individuals with the same language, but can have separate personal information stores, use this communication method.

### 2.3.5. Intimate Style

The language utilized or created among families, lovers, and close friends is termed an intimate style. This style is typically reserved for private contexts (Carlson, 2008: 5). Intonation is vital in this style, and individuals often employ a personal lexicon. This includes conversations with family, a loved one, or a best friend. Special calls such as mam, dad, my baby, my lovely, my beloved, or other surnames are often used in the intimate style. "Dear," "Lovely," "Darling," and even words such as "Honey" or "My Boy/Girl" accept intimacy in this context. When used outside intimate relationships, a surname of that kind that can be strange for both speaker and listener.

Sellingson (2017: 13) states that although positive response "uh-huh" is sometimes used in court proceedings, the intimate style is often not heard. "Dear," "darling," and even words such as "honey" that often indicate that intimacy can be used in this context. On the other hand, surnames can create embarrassment for those who speak and who hear outside personal situations. Intimate language also often uses private code symptoms, sharp, solution speech, alipsis, deletion and non-abusive communication. Outside the smallest social groups, it is often out of comprehension.

As Joos mentions in Adhalina (2011:13), this represents "a style used among close friends or family who don't need a fully articulated language." The intimate style is marked by a lack of social constraints. When conversing with loved ones, family, and close friends, you tend to share personal thoughts in a more intimate manner. This style is effective for casual exchanges among friends or family and doesn't require flawless grammar or exact articulation. Brief expressions are enough.

When speaking in intimate style, intonation matters more than words or grammar because the speaker uses the language sometimes. This style of communication is usually limited to small groups in pairs or as a family.

It is defined by a consistent array of words that have personal significance. An intimate style is employed by speakers to bring attention to personal experiences and express their emotions. The most casual mood can be achieved by using an intimate style, which automatically reduces distance and promotes comfortable communication.

Based on the statement that the most casual style is called "intimate", and it is usually used by joints, families and close friends. This style uses non-verbal communication, sharp and solution accents, private codes, conditions referring to personal relationships and non-standard forms, especially this style of language measures a person's proximity among special surnames such as children and parents, between friends or relatives and a person's proximity among lovers.

Then according to Mandel and khriszner (2003:17), the language style divides into four categories: formal style, informal style, colloquial style and Slang style. This is the method of way expressed to communicate with other people.

a. Formal style

Formal style is reserved for significant situations. It does not always employ complete sentences or structures during interactions. Typically, the formal style is utilized in serious contexts, such as formal speeches and meetings. Generally, this style is prevalent in job interviews, business trips, and ceremonies.

b. Informal style

The informal style is commonly found in written works like casual essays and assessments. In other words, the informal style lacks strict formal standards and processes. It is frequently used in everyday communication.

c. Colloquial Style

People of colloquial style often use slang and familiar language to promote more personal interactions. Small sentences, often incomplete grammatical forms, liberal use of construction, clipped term, and relative pronoun are all characteristics of this language style.

d. Slang style

Slang style characteristics are more informal and are usually used in non-formal conditions. This style, which is often used in slang, is used by youth, adolescents and specific groups. (Spolski, 1998: 36). According to another definition, Slang is the language that members of a certain social group use to express proximity and solidarity with each other that cannot fully understand outsiders (Leach and Swartvik, 1981: 26). The way slang expressions are used, it is affected by how people talk about it. The language that is used can often change, but some languages may be back and some of them are slang between young people.

from the description of language style based on various studies, it can be concluded that language style is the selection of words used in communication based on the situation and context. Individuals can express their ideas using different language styles when they interact with others.

#### **2.4. Slang Word**

It's not unusual for people to pick up new words during everyday discussions that may sound foreign to outsiders or those who don't recognize certain sounds in formal speech. Initially, this language might be familiar to just a handful of individual, but it can eventually proliferate among many due to the ongoing dialogue from those who are accustomed to using slang, introducing it to those who have yet to hear it. Over time, this language, becomes integrated into daily conversation.

Slang refers to the fresh vocabulary that emerges within a social group, which isn't included in the speaker's standard dialect or language. It's an informal way of speaking that people use when they are close to one another. (Yule, 2014:728). Slang is a type of non standard language that people use in their daily interactions. It's commonly accepted in casual conversation and even in literary works like songs, advertisements, and movies, novel and etc. Wahyuni (2016:3) claims that most by young people use slang, which is nonstandard English vocabulary. It is a part of a language that is usually not used in the traditional or



Standard usage might include the creation of new words and phrases in addition to newly defined or expanded meanings for terms that already.

This indicates In this position, a formal written language or slang cannot be used. Slang can be articulated in words, phrases, or sentences. While it can be present in both written and spoken language, some linguists claim that slang is more often spoken than written. It may feature new vocabulary as phrases with meanings that are closely aligned with the original words or terms that pertain to specific groups. Allan and Burridge (2006) indicate that slang can be represented as a pair, a single group, or a sentence that utilizes informal words, phrases, or sentences, particularly in contexts where the language is employed by individuals who are familiar with those terms, making them almost unrecognizable to those of higher social status.

Slang has always been a part of our everyday language, whether people appreciate it or not. Nowadays, adolescents find slang completely normal; indeed, many expressions created by specific individuals or groups have distinct meanings for them. The Oxford Learner's pocket dictionary, as referenced in Fathonah (2018:11), defines slang as very informal words and phrases used in spoken conversation, especially among particular groups. This is a valid point, as most individuals use slang, but if they were to define it, they might find it challenging. In this decade, slang is prevalent. This trend likely stems from the desire for uniqueness among individuals, indicating that slang has been around as long as language itself.

Based on according to the researcher, slang refers to an informal language that certain groups use to make conversations less understandable. It has an alternative meaning compared to its original word, and it can sometimes blend older terms with new ones, often ignoring conventional linguistic rules. additionally, slang is commonly used by people., corresponding to the situation around them

## 2.5. The History of Slang Word

Norwegian dialects, or "slang," are the source of slang phrases. They are informal language variants, not only the raw expression of a given season. Slang refers to the use of non-standard conditions and manifestations of a speaker's dialect or language. He comes to the conclusion that Slang is defined as informal, non standard words or phrases, which are usually originated in sub -cultures within the society based on the above categories (Alwasillah, 57: 1985).

Slang is commonly utilized to express familiarity with a specific group of listeners or subgroups, which can be a marker of inguinal identity. The process of making slang expressions is essentially similar to regular speech. furthermore, it should be noted that slang can include new words, existing words that are assigned new meanings, words with specific meanings that become more widely used, and shortened phrases, among other variations. Slang illustrates how languages develop and refresh over time. (Jonathan Green, 17: 2000).

The sixteenth century is that when Slang makes an appearance first. Subsequently, Slang was usually used to refute intelligent statements that were associated with foreigners or criminals, as well as by those who wanted to express themselves in the standard English other than English or to make jokes and hide the true meaning of words. To find out the history of Slang, the author would like to stop it based on his decade, characteristics, examples and meaning (Yule: 2017: 12).

The book "Slang: Today and Yesterday" by Patridge (2004) and the Random House Historical Dictionary of American Slang both list five distinct periods in the history of slang. Beginning in the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. Here is the additional explanation about the history of slang. From "A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English" By Eric Patridge (2006).

- a. Sixteenth Century Slang is only used by a specific group. like thieves, beggars, and criminals. For instance, Priggers, Doxies, and Patricos. The definition of history slang: strolling, beggar's trulls, thieves.

- b. The language used in the 17th century was full of figurative expressions and was closely connected to immoral behavior. Examples: Clap, Crimp, Buzzard. The slang of history is clatter, which is a card game, and a term for a foolish person.
- c. Slang from the 18th century was mainly used in comedic works. Melt, Tip, Whiter-Go-Ye. The slang of history: To give, To borrow, A spouse.
- d. During the nineteenth century, slang quickly expanded and became a popular form of communication among individuals in society. Examples: Bus, Burra, Burke. The significance of slang in history: A general, A famous person, To end.
- e. Slang from the 20th century is not only used by criminals but also by regular people. Examples: Tanked, Cheero, Birdcage. The meaning of history slang: Drunk, Classy, A person.

Slang is constantly developing, as seen by Eric Patridge's 2006 book "A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English". Initially, only criminals utilized Slang in the sixteenth century, but by the eighteenth century, it began to be adopted by many. This indicates that Slang is now part of everyday life for both ordinary individuals and criminals alike.

The writer posits that after examining pertinent information found online and in books, the first instances of slang originated in Britain during the sixteenth century. At that time, it seemed unlikely that slang would not have spread as widely through society as it does now, but the early collections of slang were more about vocabulary than actual dictionaries, focusing mainly on the language of the underworld.

## **2.6. Clasification of Slang**

The categorization of slang in non-standard varieties is as unclear as the definition of slang itself. When we compare slang to other related language varieties, such as jargon, argot, and dialect, it becomes apparent that the classification of slang is more restricted due to the overlap in ideology and vocabulary. Slang is a social version that is specific to a group and a region, or district, in which it is used. It is important to note that the slang is all involved and there is an extent nature. As a result, it allows for more differentiation between specific

and broad slang vocabulary. So there are two classification of slang word according to Mattiello cited in Burdova (2009:25).

### **2.6.1. Specific Slang**

Specific slang is the distinctive language that members of a certain group use to demonstrate respect for their community and to show solidarity with fellow members. It also helps in identifying speakers based on their social status, age, education, special interests, and geographical areas. As a result, it is primarily spoken by people of similar ages (teenagers: chik 'e girl', cool 'OK'), professions (Military: Flack 'A. Aviator'), lifestyles (homosexuals, drug addicts: smack 'heroine'), or living situations.

### **2.6.2. General Slang**

General slang allows speakers to skip and maintain a playful one. It substitutes cliches and typical phrases to adjust the formality level. Certain words can function as both specific and general slang based on the context; for instance, the term grass is used specific drug slang to denote marijuana, while in general slang it mean to green vegetable.

Partidge, as referenced in Hanggoro (2011:10-19), categorized slang into various group based on the book “Slang Today and Yesterday” and the work by Partidge and Beale title “ A Dictionary of Slang And Uncoventional English” (2004).

#### **a. Cockney Slang**

Cockney slang refers to the working class individuals in London. It is frequently associated with the cockney accent. Cockney slang shines brightly in England due to its distinct pronunciation. In English society, cockney slang is quite straightforward to compherend. There are two types of cockney slang : first, the version spoken by educated and middle class individuals. Second, there is the cockney slang used by those who are semi-literate or ililirate, often reffered to as cockney London street slang. Below are some examples of cockney slang that are commonly ultized in everyday conversation by educated and middle class people:  
*See*

*the breeze and taste the sun* refer to of summer enjoyment expression for leaving from London for a public common ; *Eye in a sling* means crushed or defeated.

Here are some examples of Cockney slang that is frequently used in everyday conversation by those who are semi literate and somewhat undecated illiterate:

- *Up the pole*, means drunk.
- *Old gal* means general word of affection describing a wife.
- *Sky a helicopter* means making a disturbance.

#### **b. Public House Slang**

Public house slang consist of word and phrase commonly used in social settings, often reflecting a friendly and lighthearted tone while typically materialistic, the vocabulary is not meant to be offensive. Here are some the example of public House Slang:

- *Round the corner* Refers to a drink.
- *Three out brush* means describes a glass shaped like an inverted cone .
- *Raven* denotes a small portion of bread and cheese valued at two pance.

#### **c. Workmen's Slang**

Workmen's slang is connected to the slang used in public houses.it shares a close relationship with tradesmen's slang and reflect the activities of people at work the primary users of workmen's slang are laborers, including both town and farm workers. Additionally, there is a notable distinction between the two town laborers tend to be more articulture and fluent in their slang compared to farm laborers, who may be as contempary in their expression. Here are examples of Workmen's slang for the town labourer :

- *Screw up* means to be broke, which makes it difficult to move freely.
- *Matey* refers to a work companion.
- *Brass* is a slang terms for money, which appears to have orginated from the chopping and iron industries.

#### d. Tradesmen's Slang

Tradesmen's Slang includes words that are often derived from original, and the users of this language are typically workers. However, Tradesmen's Slang specially highlights four main professions: tailors, butchers, chemists and builders. Among these, tailors have the most extensive collection of slang expressions. Here are examples of Tradesmen's slang for tailors:

- *House of parliament* refers to a gathering of a tailor's assistant and apprentices in the workshop, particularly for a significant reason.
- Tradesmen's slang for butchers: '*Turkey buyer*' denotes an individual of great importance.
- Tradesmen's for chemist: '*Syrup*' signifies money.
- Tradesmen's for builders: '*Flannel jacket*' indicates that the navy has consistently worn flannel for heavy work over an extended period.

#### e. Slang in Art

The emergence of slang in art can be traced back to 17<sup>th</sup> century, where it was rapidly embraced by society. Furthermore, it is significantly more challenging than other slang expressions, with meanings that remain elusive even today. Below are a few examples:

- *Walled* refers to the same concepts as *hung*, which it has somewhat replaced.
- *Bunions* denotes a pronounced inclination towards lumpiness of outline in one's painting.
- *Crocks* signifies ornamental China

#### f. Slang in Publicity

Slang in advertising is frequently utilized for business purposes, as a significant portion of contemporary commerce relies on publicity. Companies require memorable phrases or catchy rhymes that can captivate the audience. Here are a few examples:

- *Sunlight* signifies soap
- *Worth a guinea a box* refers to Beecham's pills
- *Glaxo baby* denotes a chubby and healthy child.

### **g. Society Slang**

In society, a unique vocabulary emerges that evolves with the trends of the times. Much of the slang used in everyday conversation tends to fade away quickly, yet a significant portion finds its way into common language. Additionally, society slang often reflects a cheerful or carefree attitude towards the subject and the activities of those who use it. Here are some examples of the society Slang :

- *Cyrano* refers to someone with a large nose.
- *Rothschild* denotes an extremely wealthy individual.
- *Get the morbs* signifies a temporary state of melancholy.
- *Thou* represents a thousands pound sterling.

### **h. Slang of Commerce**

The slang of commerce refers to terminology used in trade, with words that are closely tied to commerce. Businessman frequently use this language, particularly in the stock exchange. Here are some examples of the slang of commerce:

- *Take the rate* means to borrow stock, while “ give the rate” refers to lending stock.
- *Rig* indicates a coordinated effort to artificially inflate stock prices, discrediting their actual value.
- *Shunt* describes the act of buying and selling securities between two domestic exchanges

### **i. Slang in Public School and University**

In the public school universities, slang is primarily used by students. This slang is prevalent in both boarding and private school. Here are some examples of slang from public schools; ‘*wrux*’ refers to a rotter or humbug; ‘*bung*’ means to lie; and ‘*what’s mat?*’

means what is the matter. The slang used in universities from that of public school when students transition from school to university, they often abandon their old slang and adapt to the university's vernacular. Here are examples of the university slang:

- *Wine* refers to wine party.
- *Leccer* means a lecture.
- *Tea-pot* signifies a tea party.
- *Rugger* denotes football played according to rugby rules, while soccer refers to association football.

#### **j. Slang in Theatre**

In the nineteenth century, theatre started to have a significant impact on everyday spoken English, leading to the emergence of the theater slang in the early years. Here are examples of the slang in theatre:

- *Paper house* refers to a theatre where the audience primarily consist of individuals who have attended with complimentary tickets, often called '*paper*.'
- *Tabs* is a term used to describe an older woman, derived from the word tabby.
- *Toga Play* denotes a performance centered around classical themes.

#### **k. Slang in Church**

Slang in church, slang has made its way into forums, and now we find it in the senate, with even the pulpit not being immune to its influence. However, to be fair to the clergy, it should be noted that the main promoters of pure English across the land are ministers of the established church. Below are the examples of Church slang:

- *The Three B's* refers to bright, brief, and brothely. It serves as a protest against the dull nature of many church services.



- *Workus* is term used to describe a church of England joke at the expense of the Methodist chapels which are often very plain and frequently whitewashed. In summary, it is evident that the slang used by clergy is neither particularly clever nor very forgiving.

### **l. Medicine Slang**

Medical slang is inherently more fascinating to non professional than legal slang, but we will focus on examples from the current century. Below are examples of medicine slang:

- *Dope* refers to an anesthetic; to dope means to administer an anesthetic.
- *Drinks* signify medicine, specifically during the four hour intervals for medication in hospital wards.
- *Dippy* indicates a state of medium.

### **m. Soldiers' Slang**

Soldiers' slang consist of terms that originate from the army community and frequently used by soldiers. These terms can be classified into various categories :

- "Old soldier words," like *pawny* for water, *rooty* for bread, *swing the lead* meaning to avoid duty, and come the old soldier which means try to something.
- Commands from officers and instructors, Like *carry on*.
- Nicknames, such as *aussies* or *canuks* for Canadians, *daugh boys* for americans, and *hun* for germans.

## **2.7. Types of slang word**

Slang words is unique because they do not follow regular language standards. People who use slang must be conscious of the meaning of the words they use to avoid misunderstandings because slang phrases also have inconsistent.

meanings Ratna dewi (2018:9). The influced of slang is shaped by a multyped of culture, both within country and aboard. It increases the range and speed of slang language usage. In addition, teenagers who are innovators are finding new ways to communicate their emotions through technology. Fredianti (2013:9) slang words are commonly used by teens, who also have their own vocabulary for communicating chatting with friend. Additionally, slang serves as a symbol of a teen's identify in their speaking style. According to Allan and Burridge (2006), there are five categories of slang: fresh and creative, Flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping.

### **2.7.1. Fresh and Creative**

Allan and Burridge (2006: 69) mentioned that term 'slang' refers to a fresh and creative vocabulary used to describe anything in a casual context. This can include both contemporary words and older terms that may not be widely recognized. Some word that we are already familiar with might actually be considered slang, often without us realizing it. These terms have become ingrained in our minds over time, as slang has been around since 18<sup>th</sup> century. There are fresh and creative types of examples:

- *Mom* ( noun) is a term used to refers to a woman, particularly an older one.
- *Daddy* (noun) is a term used to refers to man, particularly an older one.
- *Buddy* (noun) refers to a close friend.
- *Guy* (noun) denotes a man or boy.
- *Dude* ( noun) greeting term between men *guy* and *man*.
- *Sis* ( noun) is a term used to refer to a girl, especially for a younger woman.

### **2.7.2. Imitative**

Imitative Slang refers to use of Standard English (SE) words in new contexts or the combination of two distinct words. This form of slang includes terms that have existed before, but their meanings have evolved significantly from their original definitions. Some Examples include:

- *Wanna* which comes from the phrase “want to”
- *Sweethearts* a term used to refers to a loved one.
- *Kiddo* a term of affection for a close person, typically used special address.
- *Gonna* derived from phrase word “going to”
- *Kinda* derived from phrase word “Kind of”
- *Gotta* derived from the phrase "got to"
- *Dunno* derived from the phrase I don't know.
- *Lemme* derived from the pharse let me.
- *Imma* derived from the pharse I am going to.
- *Whatcha doing* derived the pharse what are you doing?.

### 2.7.3. Acronym

Acronym is a form of slang created from the initial letters of each word in phrase, or it can be formed be from the initials of a group of words or syllables. When the sequence of letters cannot be easily pronounced as a word, the term “acronym” refers to sounding out each like, NFL [nfl] for National Football League. These unique types of acronym are often reffered to as alphabetic abbervartion The examples of acronym are:

- *LOL* standars for Lough Out Loud, commonly used to express happiness or amusment.
- *KIT* stands for Keep In Touch, which is used in communication.
- *ASAP* means for As Soon As Possible, used to unsure that something is done as quickly as possible.
- *Omg* Is acronym oh my god, it used express shock or surprise.
- *BTW* stand for By The Way, often used in conversation or when inqui
- *YOLO* is acronym of you only live one, It expresses the view that one should make the most of the present moment.
- *OOTD* is acronym of outfit of the day, it used fashion

- *FOMO* refers to Fear Of Missing Out, which is the feeling of anxiety about not being aware or missing out on events, information or experiences.
- *F2F* refers to face to face used in conversation.

#### 2.7.4. Clipping

Clipping types refers to a form of slang that shortens longer word by removing certain part while retaining the same meanings. It's important note that clipping forms are not suitable for formal conversations. For example :

- *Exam* (examination)
- *Pop* ( popular music)
- *Phone* ( telephone)
- *Fellin* ( feeling)
- *Lab* ( laboratory)
- *Plane* ( aerplane )
- *Bus* ( omnibus)
- *Fan* ( fanatic)
- *Photo* ( photograph)
- *Telly* (television)
- *Cuz* ( because)
- *Fridge*( refrigerator)

#### 2.7.5. Flippant

Flippant is a term used in slang that combine two or more that do not relate to their actual meaning. For example, the phrase “ I’m so blue’ includes the word ‘so’ and ‘blue,’ each with its own separate meaning. In this context, “ I’m so blue” can be understood as someone expressing feeling of sadness or being upset. Therefore , when two words have different meanings and do not fit together, slang can allow for several word to come together and form a meaningful expressions. There

are also types of flippant phrases, such as “*kick your ass*,” “*dumb ass*,” “*break a leg*,” and “*fucked up*” which are example of slang that fall into the flippant category. The expression ‘*fucked up*’ is made up of the words ‘*fucked*’ and ‘*up*’. When these words are separated, they have entirely different meaning, but when combined in sentence, they convey a meaning that is distinct from the individual.

## **2.8. Functions of Slang Words**

Slang is prepared to offer some capacity to users. Some individual feel slang is employed in certain context for social. Some people use slang to create a sense of social relations in the assembly, such as greeting and saying goodbye. Partridies provided a comprehensive observation of various justification to use Slang, including the following: being creative, shocking others, reducing excessive severity of interactions, deepening, group character and solidarity, and for entertainment, humor and fun nature.

Slang's function usually uses to aid social objectives such as changing the level of communication in a formal manner identifying members of a certain group and opposing the established authority. According to Allan and Burridge (2006), there are seven function of slang word as follows:

### **2.8.1. To Address**

People often use slang to communicate with other as a way to express their close bond. When someone has a close relationship, they often choose informal ways to address each other: using informal language can indicate a certain distance in the relationship. For of Example in the follow conversation:

- Burnett : Honey, I wouldn't go if I didn't have the most trustworthy man I know to look after my family.
- Theresa : Oh, no. Not Lowrey. Not in my house.

In this exchange, the term “honey” is used by burnett to refers for his beloved, Theresa, as a term of endearment since she is his cherished wife.

### **2.8.2. To Humiliate People**

Individual who tends to shows their pleasure or negative feelings by mocking other or certain situation. For instance in the conversation :

- Lowrey : Alright, so we'll talk to Max.
- Burnett : Huh uh. Not this time.i'm fed up with you bringing up your girlfriend in everthing we do.

In this conversation, Burnett used the slang “pussy” to make fun of Lowrey's girlfriend because whenever burnett was feeling tired and bored, lowrey would always try to fix things by bringing in his girlfriend.

### **2.8.3. To Initiate Relax**

People often prefer to use slang in conversation to create a more laid back vibe rather than relying on standard vocabulary. Speakers who have a close relationship with one another usually select particular words to make the conversation feel more comfortable, helping everyone to relax. For example, in a conversation ; particular words to make the conversation feel comfortable, helping everyone to relax. Example in the conversation:

- Fouchet : Haul Ass!
- Fouchet man : Yeah! Let's move it!

Here, fouchet man has a close relationship with his boss. Fouchet, and he choose to slang to keep the conversation relaxed when talking to him.

### **2.8.4. To Form Intimate Atmosphere**

Speakers use slang on purpose to lower social distance and make conversation with stangers feel more comfortable. This suggest that slang can be an alternative method to facilitate relationship among stangers, helping to reduce social distance and enchance comfort. For Example in the conversation:

- Beth : I wanna be your sister.
- Nora : I wanna be your sister.
- Shelby : Okay. Oh my God! BFF!

In this conversation, slang word BFF is used to create a more intimate atmosphere and reduce social distance, as the speakers have just met and are deciding to become friends.

#### **2.8.5. To Express Impression**

Speakers commonly used slang to express their impressions, wheather they are good or bad, in order to provide a clear representation of the particular feeling they to intend to communicate. For example in the conversation:

- Max : do you remember that time I got all the way to level 86, and you were close behind, right.?
- Annie : 85, but and then I totally crushed you at galaga. So what's poin on.?

In this conversation, the slang “kick your ass” is used to demonstrate annie’s favorable impression of her gaming achievement compared to her husband max.

#### **2.8.6. To Reveal Anger People**

Use slang to indicate negative emotions or discontent towards something or someone by curshing them. for Example in the conversation :

- Mac : We only requested they not party while we’re in escrow.
- Kelly : we’ll be alright, mac. As soon as we’re out of escrow, go nuts.

In this conversation the slang “go crazy” reflects mac’s anger due to his neighbor hosting a big party while he and his wife were in escrow.

### 2.8.7. To Show Intimacy

People often for non standard vocabulary instead of standard word. they utilize slang to express closeness, as it can be an effective means of demonstrating intimacy between speakers during a conversation. This is typically employed among individuals who share a close bond, in contrast to those with more distant relationship. for Example in following the conversation:

- Mac : Dude, you're gonna be a good parent. Don't worry.
- Jimmy : No, I'm not. I don't know anything. Do you know you can't leave a baby alone? If you're at home and you want the baby to stay while you go see a movie? Unacceptable.

In this exchange, the slang word “gonna” is used to convey intimacy in a casual context. This is evident when mac refers to his close friend jimmy as ‘dude.’ If mac had called jimmy ‘sir’ it would suggest a more formal interaction.

In informal conversations, people often prefer using simpler language, including slang, for convenience and ease. Slang is a way to show solidarity and decrease conflicts among friends and family. Scot and Quiring point out that slang is suitable, conveys accurate information, and can even reflect a sense of belonging when used in casual dialogue.

### 2.9. The Use of Slang

A lot of slang terms are intentionally used by speakers to show their connection to a particular group. Therefore, selecting the right words means using the specific vocabulary of the group members, first to foster a sense of belonging and unity with them, and second, to avoid fitting in with those who don't belong there.

The objective of the speakers is not always to keep the information secret, despite the fact that, since most of the users of Slang must be understood and other individuals, their age, origin, life, and need to appear, and their and their manifes



will have to avoid the common neutral lexicon. Let us see in more major detail how the characters of the slang speakers, the states of the mind and the curiosity can be slang. According to Matiello (2008: 214-230), there are some works of Slang:):

### **2.9.1. Group and Subject Restriction**

Group and subject restrictions are closely linked, as individuals who belong to a particular group are likely to share the interests, concerns, values, and habits of other members, leading to similar topics of conversation and areas for discussion.

### **2.9.2. Secret and Privacy**

Secret slang is commonly used by criminals and drug dealers in their illegal endeavors. Isolated or marginal subgroups of society, including young drug users, frequently employ secret slang to avoid detection by non-users or to keep sensitive information from public or parental authority. At the same time, secret slang can help protect private conversations from being interpreted by outsiders.

### **2.9.3. Informality and Debasement**

Slang language allows speakers to step away from the neutral standard language, bringing the level of discourse down to a more familiar or informal speech. Some individuals use slang to ease social interactions, enhance friendliness, and express a sense of closeness and equality.

### **2.9.4. Vulgarity and Obscenity**

Many teenagers often resort to using vulgar, profane, or forbidden language to demonstrate their strength, authority, and masculinity, or to boast in front of their friends..

### **2.9.5. Time-Restriction, Ephemerality, and Localism**

Certain slang terms are often characteristic of specific time periods, which can relate to the ages of the speakers. Some slang is representative of a particular generation or age group.

Therefore, as individuals age and move away from their groups, they tend to stop using those slang terms. Regarding ephemerality, while some words have been slang for an extended period, they might not be documented in dictionaries. In terms of localism, certain slang words are tied to specific areas. For instance, American slang can differ significantly from Australian or British slang.

#### **2.9.6. Playfulness and Humor**

People frequently use slang and find that certain slang words are quite funny. Furthermore, a slang term can sound humorous when it seems outdated. As a result, those who persist in using it may seem foolish.

#### **2.9.7. Freshness and Novelty**

Most teenagers and young adults use slang in their everyday activities. They do this to keep their language fresh and innovative. Young people are generally more creative, seeking out new phrases to show that they are in vogue. However, many may find it difficult to understand or grasp the meaning of modern slang due to its novelty.

#### **2.9.8. Desire to Impress and Faddishness**

to make an impact, some individuals use slang words because they are trendy. Many other unconventional slang terms can catch the listener's attention due to their eccentric nature and figurative meanings. A word is trendy when it is paired with unpleasant or intensifying adjectives, and it does not have to be an offensive term.

#### **2.9.9. Color and musicality**

Slang terms often manipulate sounds or can exhibit an onomatopoeic quality. A sense of musicality can be achieved through reduplicative structures or rhyming phrases.

#### **2.9.10. Impertinence, offensiveness and aggressiveness**

the rudeness and aggression found in some slang words often result in their offensive implications. Insolent terms of address or harsh, even cruel slang phrases can be used to insult others

in disrespectful dialogues, or to convey disapproval and condemnation of the listener's actions or lifestyle. Friends often use impudent terms like dawg (a nonstandard spelling of dog) or bitch when talking to each other.

## **2.10. The Relation between Slang and Age**

Age significantly influences the use of slang. Young people, particularly teenagers, high school students, and college students, are the primary consumers and creators of slang language (Fan & Zhou, 2013: 2211). They often defy traditional conventions or break language rules with their creativity. They tend to effectively use slang terms created by musicians, pop singers, and famous actors or actresses. Sometimes, young individuals alter the meanings, spellings, or pronunciations of words (McCrindle & Wolfinger, 2011: 53). Furthermore, slang can serve as a concise way to express their ideas and concepts. Therefore, young people often use slang to assert their youthful identity and showcase their innovative spirit.

Young individuals develop and utilize slang terms because they are brimming with fresh ideas. As a result, they constantly pursue innovation in language. For students, the language they use can seem quite peculiar and is often not easily understood outside their academic circles (Famin, et al., 2003: 474). Slang is linked to youth or the desire to convey a youthful persona. Nowadays, slang has become the preferred vocabulary of young people globally, reflecting their preferences in music, art, fashion, and hobbies (Ebal, 2009: 94). Furthermore, many young people today have access to social media, which enables them to create and share slang terms.

At times, when young individuals use slang, it can be quite challenging to coexist with older generations. Although older adults also incorporate slang into their speech, the types of slang used by the youth and the elderly differ significantly, as each generation tends to have its own unique expressions. This indicates that slang usage is influenced by age, with vocabulary varying from one generation of slang users to the next (Mayorhoff, 2006: 149).

The distinction in slang usage between older and younger speakers offers clear evidence that examining social variation is a crucial aspect of studying language across different ages (Yule, 2014: 262).

### **2.11. Characteristics of Slang**

People use slang to express their individuality. They believe that using slang words can represent the identity of a specific sub-groups group. People will use it frequently because it is fashionable or because it looks good on everyone. Slang is a word that meets specific criteria. The slang used by a company or group for the first time understands its meaning only with that group. Nowadays, Slang is widely used by all.

Slang is a unique and rare form of language that has distinct characteristics, as noted by Battistella (2005:83). In formal or serious contexts, its usage can be seen as a clear violation of the language register. When a slang term is used, it suggests that the speaker is either knowledgeable about the topic or is part of the group that uses it. In casual conversations, it is generally inappropriate to refer to someone of higher social status or more responsibility. Slang often replaces commonly used traditional synonyms to avoid the awkwardness that traditional phrases may cause or to provide additional detail.

While some slang terms are suitable, others can be considered impolite and offensive. Slang is defined as words or phrases that meet one or more of the following criteria. In their book “Bad Language,” Andersson and Trudgill (1990:70) discuss a theory regarding the characteristics of slang.

#### **a. Creative**

Since Slang is shaped by new vocabulary, the creator must be inventive. It's encouraged for the creator to think of new words that are imaginative, original, productive, and even humorous. The creativity of youth is reflected in their ability to generate slang from words that already exist. In this case, teenagers continue to use the original words, but they have taken on new meanings that differ from the original. Some of these words are made up of colors, animals, and numbers.

b. Slang is commonly found in informal situations

Language formality varies based on the context. In formal situations, people anticipate a more polished language, while casual settings allow for informal language. At the Queen's dinner table, using slang would be much more shocking and inappropriate compared to a locker room.

This indicates that the formalities of a situation are not static; they evolve over time and differ across locations. A prime example is the dynamic between a student and their teacher. In Western culture, the student-teacher relationship tends to be more formal in British-American contexts than in the US. It is often said that there isn't a straightforward or automatic link between language and the formality of status. Frequently, both aspects shift simultaneously, which may go unnoticed by anyone. The initial moments of interaction are typically seen as formal. However, as time passes, the dialogue tends to become more relaxed and incorporates slang terms.

c. Slang is typical of spoken language

Generally, people express themselves in a more formal manner when writing than when speaking. Take, for instance, the spectators at a football game; they often use a lot of slang among themselves. Yet, when they read the next day's newspaper coverage of the match, they will notice that it includes much less slang. This indicates that spoken language typically has more slang compared to the language used in mass media, which encompasses news articles, radio, and TV broadcasts.

d. Slang is Language Use below the Neutral Syntactic Level

As noted by Andersson and Trudgill (1990:70), slang is a term that is relative. Since slang is subjective, any changes to neutral or formal usage will lead to changes in the definition of slang.

Certain English slang terms have transitioned from being slang to formal or even neutral language. here are a few examples to illustrate the qualities of slang: In the past, the terms phone, bike, bus, and pub were slang for the more formal terms telephone, bicycle, omnibus, and public house. Some expressions that were once considered slang are now recognized as neutral or 'proper' vocabulary. This means that slang evolves over time.

This indicates that slang evolves over time. For different people, generations, or contexts, slang may carry different meanings.

## **2.12. The Reasons of Using Slang**

some of the emerging traits of slang and its fashionable aspects, in contrast to moral impropriety, arise from four characteristics that are common to all slang, regardless of the era or country: the quest for novelty; volatility and a sense of light-headedness as well as light-heartedness; transience; and the impact of design. In both standard language and especially in slang, we observe that the driving force behind figurative language and all new words is the urge to break free from the old accepted norms: the craving for novelty operates more freely, boldly, and swiftly in slang, which is the only distinction. Many slang terms that are popular among many people tend to have a short lifespan. When they fade away, they are quickly forgotten, and new terms emerge to take their place. Even if a word vanishes, another will always come to fill the gap. Generally speaking, slang is temporary, especially regarding its catchphrases and quirky expressions. Nevertheless, the essence of slang is what makes its study so vibrant and engaging, as it showcases the dynamic life of language. Slang embodies both a person's grounded nature and unyielding spirit, situating them within their appropriate context, connecting an individual to their surroundings, fellow beings, the world, and the universe.

There are various reasons why people choose to use slang. For example, slang can resonate with the identity of certain subgroups, as it is often regarded as cool and trendy when it becomes widely accepted. This results in its common usage among individuals. Slang is generally favored by young people, including those who are young at heart and those who are younger in age, simply for the enjoyment it provides. According to Nicefero, as referenced in Eric Patridge (1954:17), there are at least fifteen reasons why people use slang.:

- a. In a state of sheer joy, felt by both the young at heart and the youthful: 'just for the sake of enjoyment'; in a lighthearted way.
- b. For the joy found in virtuosity.
- c. To be unique, to be original.
- d. To be visually striking, which can be sourced from songs or verses.

- e. To be distinctly eye-catching, even shocking.
- f. To avoid clichés, or to be brief and clear.
- g. To enrich the language through the creation of new vocabulary.
- h. To add a sense of firmness and reality; to connect the abstract with the tangible: to bring immediacy and contrast to the distant.
- i. To lessen the seriousness of a dialogue.
- j. To provide a sense of stability and reality; to connect the abstract with the concrete: to bring immediacy and contrast to the distant.
- k. For the sake of easy social intercourse.
- l. To encourage a sense of friendliness.
- m. To show that one belongs to a certain group.
- n. To indicate or show that someone is excluded from a certain group.
- o. To keep things secret, not understood by those nearby (children, students, lovers, and political members are the primary examples).

Besides the reasons outlined previously, slang might be regarded as an unacceptable term by some. According to certain linguists, slang is likened to the grunt of the human hog, representing the unique language of groups perceived as lowly or vulgar. However, this is contingent upon the specific societal groups and is employed when necessary.

According to the previous explanation, people are unique individuals who seek to stand out, which can be both different and humorous. Slang can also be a way for people to be friendly, share their thoughts, and show their affiliation with a specific group or profession. It can even develop into a secret language that others may not comprehend.

### **2.13. Function Of Slang**

Slang is thought to have various functions for its users. Some believe that individuals who use slang do so to establish their social identity. Others employ slang for humor; when planning social gatherings, specific terms are used for particular situations, such as greetings and farewells.

Patridge offers an extensive list of potential reasons for using slang, including: for enjoyment, humor, playfulness, creativity, to differentiate, to lighten the seriousness of a discussion; to maintain secrecy; and for group identity and unity. Slang is often utilized to fulfill social roles: to identify group members, to shift the level of conversation towards informality, and to challenge established authority.

Sharing and keeping up with a constantly evolving slang vocabulary helps foster group unity and plays a role in including or excluding individuals. Slang is like the fashion of language, fulfilling a similar role.

As noted by Yanchun and Yanhong (2013), slang serves three main functions, which are:

**a. Pursuit of Self-identity**

Different social and professional groups each have their own slangs, which act as a dividing line among these groups in society. When someone employs words and expressions from a specific social or professional group, it creates a mental connection with the members of that group. For example, if a student uses a sentence that features a particular collage slang, it highlights and strengthens their sense of belonging to the teenage community. As American Scholar P. Roberts cited from Yanchun and Yanhong (2013: 2212), people have consistently embraced slang to indicate their wish to be acknowledged as part of a qualified faction within various groups.

**b. Emotive Feeling of the Slang Users**

The emotive function conveys the speaker's feelings about their subject. This function of language is crucial in shaping how an audience emotionally reacts to a person or thing. It also helps in alleviating nervous energy during stressful times. From a psychological perspective, slang enables individuals to express intense emotions like belonging to a group and more. In a psychological sense, slang assists people in articulating their strong feelings, such as group identification and similar sentiments.



slang also serves this purpose, and I believe that profanity is a subset of slang, representing a more basic phenomenon." It acts like a dream that soothes us and lifts our psychological weight, relieving us of significant tension. When individuals use it, they aim to express their opposition to reality and achieve psychological freedom. As Allen suggests, as cited by Yanchun and Yanhong (2013:2122), "Slang is a category of language that, among other social and psychological functions, rejects loyalty to refined, elite, and proper society and its conventional linguistic standards." Slang is frequently utilized by people from various professions, including doctors, lawyers, and politicians. It serves to highlight group identity and membership, as well as to convey emotions, which is a core function of language.

### **c. Achieving Politeness**

To explore this topic, we need to introduce the idea of register. This refers to the way of speaking or writing that is specific to a particular function, or a certain area of communication. The choice of register is influenced by three factors: the content of the conversation, the speaker (including their age, gender, profession, and level of familiarity), and the context (whether it is formal or informal). Yanchun (2013) noted that three elements also restrict the use of slang. Using slang inappropriately with the wrong person or in unsuitable contexts can damage friendships and relationships. Therefore, using slang correctly can facilitate the creation of a specific atmosphere or help maintain social interactions. Slang plays a crucial role in fulfilling a physical function and is frequently used in informal situations. It can assist us in nurturing friendships and closeness with our peers. When slang serves a physical function, it contributes to a positive mindset. There are various functions related to greetings, farewells, attire, and weather, as well as other forms of language. Just like in standard social interactions, greetings can be analyzed through the principles of 'face'. By using appropriate slang in greetings, a conducive environment can be established to advance the conversation, such as asking, 'How's it going?', 'What does it look like?', 'What's this?', 'What's happening?', 'What's up?', 'What's the deal?', 'What's going on, sir?', etc.

Slang expressions for saying goodbye, including, catch you later, see you on the flip side, catch you on the flip flop, see you, smell you later, smell ya, smell ya, are often popular with young people.

Slang expressions for greetings and farewells show the speaker's desire to cultivate a good relationship with their friends and to create a welcoming space, where they feel comfortable being accepted by their peers without the anxiety of jeopardizing their positive reputation. Slang is widely used in our daily interactions, so things might not always go as expected in communication.

#### **2.14. Definiton of Meaning**

In our daily life, we often hear and use the word meaning (which are usually synonymous with the word meaning) to refer to meaning, concepts, thoughts, thoughts, and intentions that reveal themselves as speeches, symbols, or signs. Meaning is an interesting subject that has always been discussed in human life, because every human language communicates, and every system of language has a specific meaning or meaning.

The word "meaning" has many meanings. The meaning lies in whatever we say. The concept of meaning always appears to be revolving around words and characters, although tasks are mentioned less frequently than words and varnas until the three are fully understood, the effect of separating the tasks, words and characters is not felt after being fully understood.

The concept of meaning relates to the external world, which signifies whether linguistic information can be interpreted. (Aminuddin, 2015: 53) When meaning lacks clarity, it is unavoidable that the speaker's intended message will not be understood, either verbally or in writing. Similarly, if a person is trying to gather information through language symbols, both in speech and in text, they will not be able to do so until the meaning is made clear.

Word of Meaning is a field of study that is explored within semantics. Semantics, as a branch of linguistics, investigates the meanings of words in language.

On the other hand, linguistics is a science that analyzes spoken and written language, employing systematic, rational, and empirical approaches to outline the structure and rules of language (Nurhayati, 2009: 3). Therefore, it can be inferred that the meaning of a word in a language can be ascertained through the foundations of semantics.

Meaning serves as an object in the study of semantics. In the discipline of linguistics, semantics is associated with meaning. The study of semantics revolves around meaning; it scrutinizes and explores meaning in both its broadest and narrowest contexts, thus making it inseparable from the field. When engaging in semantic analysis, meaning must be the focal point of study. Meaning represents an aspect of sound that exists prior to its occurrence in communication activities. As a fundamental element of sound, meaning is always present within the system of relationships and combinations of sounds in a larger structural unit. The term "sense" is comparable to "meaning," yet it has distinct characteristics.

In this case, Pateda (in Suwandi, 2011: 47) claims that the word "meaning" is extremely ambiguous. This is very confusing. Philosophers and linguists explain three aspects of meaning: (1) naturally explaining words, (2) precisely describing the meaning of sentences, and (3) explaining the communication process. As a result, it is possible to conclude that meaning can be explained in three ways: in terms of words, sentences, and what the speaker needs to communicate. Meaning is used in many different contexts and fields in daily life. When usually used interchangeably, in a sentence, the terms meaning, idea, thought, concept, message, information, content, and intent are. Meaning is the word that comes closest to meaning among these. Speakers and writers frequently substitute "meaning" for "meaning." For the layperson (general), this word meaning already represents some of these words, including meaning, idea, idea, thought, and intention. Furthermore, the word meaning is easier to understand and comprehend when communicating with the general public. Kridalaksana (in Suwandi, 2011: 48) contends that meaning is a concept that encompasses the meaning of the word. Borlinger (in Suwandi, 2011: 53) defines meaning as the relationship between language and the outside world that language users agree on in order to communicate with one another.

According to the insights of Kridalaksana and Borlinger, meaning represents the intention of the speaker or writer, which is transmitted to the listener or reader via language. This intention is presented in a linguistic manner. Furthermore, meaning also relates to the purpose behind reading or speaking.

In addition, definitions of the meaning of other experts are provided. According to Aminuddin (2016: 77), which means that there is a wide range of dimensions of a component of the language. The width of the dimension is defined by the close relationship between the meaning and facts, which is being referred to, as a processor and interpreter to the user, and the communication reference.

From the statement above regarding certain principles, it can be deduced that the meaning associated with language cannot be detached. Meaning is what makes language significant in the daily communication process. Without effective communication in a language, the exchange of ideas and concepts becomes unfeasible. Hence, meaning is an essential aspect of language, as it promotes smooth communication and mutual understanding. It enables individuals to understand each other. However, if language users do not comprehend what is being communicated, the spoken language cannot be captivating. It is crucial for speakers and their dialogues to understand the meaning of the language they are using.

#### **2.14.1. Definition of Semantics**

Humans have developed the ability to communicate as one of their survival strategies. Proper dictionary and communication strategies are only two of the several factors that should be taken into consideration by developing positive relationships with others. To ensure that the listener actually understands the speaker's message, the speaker uses words that are selective. For us, it matters to understand the meaning of every word. When a word is meaningless to us, we will never understand what it means that someone is trying to express us, whether in the spoken language or through literature. Semantics are a branch of English language study that belongs to the word meaning.

The term "semantics" has its roots in the works of Plato and Aristotle, and it has since captivated the attention of philosophers, logicians, and linguists (Tambunan, 2009, p. 13). Griffiths (2006, p. 15) states that it "is one of the main branches of the linguistic study of semantic meaning." He describes semantics as a "toolkit" for understanding meaning, which encompasses encoded knowledge and patterns that facilitate the creation of complex meanings, extending to both encoded meanings and sentence levels (2006, p. 15).

The exploration of meaning in various forms of languages, codes, or representations falls under a subfield of linguistics. Suhardi (2017: 17) asserts that the term *sementicos*, from which semantics is derived in Greek, is the origin of semantics. *Semon* translates to sign, while *Tikos* means knowledge. Additionally, etymologically, it comes from the words *sema* and *tik*. In translation, semantic signal refers to the science of signs. Broadly speaking, the term *sementicos* can be understood as significant or meaningful, and its study pertains to meaning. Furthermore, Amalia and Anggraeni (2017: 4) concur that semantic linguistic signals are terms utilized in linguistics and what they signify. Semantics examines how linguistic signs correlate with their meanings. They represent. In simpler terms, semantics is a branch of linguistics that investigates the meanings found within language units. Linguistics itself is the study of the meanings embedded in language units. Butar (2021: 4) characterizes semantics as a branch of linguistics that analyzes language structure. Language exists within a specific framework.

Sudaryat (2009:3) describes semantics as a branch of linguistics focused on the connections between signs or symbols. Language that explores how signs or symbols relate to the meanings they convey is referred to as "meaning" or "meaning." This perspective indicates that meaning arises from the experiences of earlier language users, which subsequently guide the referent.

According to Palmer in Djajasudarma (2009:7), "meaning is something that concerns intralanguage." Meaning as a language link to the outside world in accordance with user agreement, allowing them to understand. Meaning exists at

three levels: as the content of a linguistic form, as the content of a language, and as the content of communication capable of producing specific information.

Based on the above statement that the semantic must be able to define explanation and expression in the language. Semantics should also be able to define their meaning qualities and have the meaning of any kind of expressions. In this regard, those meanings should be able to specify on the basis of their propets.

#### **2.14.2. Types of Meaning**

Meaning is a important aspect of semantic. Semantics plays an important role in language compherension. Semantics distinguishes between several types of meaning. each expert has a unique prespective on the types of meaning. Conceptual meaning, also known as denotative meaning, associative meaning, which includes connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, and collocative meaning, and thematic meaning are the seven types into which Leech divides meaning

##### **a. Conceptual Meaning**

Denotative or connotative meaning are interchangeable with conceptual meaning. Significance is a key element of verbal interaction. Although the meaning of this study's concepts may vary among language users, we can describe its meaning by referring to the dictionary. Leech (1981:9) posited that the primary aspect of linguistic communication is the conveyance of conceptual meaning. This is because the organization of conceptual meaning is intricate and complex, and it shares similarities with the organization found in language at the syntactic and phonological levels.

Conceptual meaning, often referred to as denotative or cognitive meaning, is typically viewed as the main emphasis in phonetic communication. Larson pointed out that denotative meaning is also termed essential meaning, which represents the meaning a word conveys when used independently. The main meaning or usage that a word suggests to most individuals when spoken alone is its primary meaning or usage. This meaning is often developed in early life and is commonly linked to a physical context (Larson, 1984: 100).

The aim of conceptual semantics is to offer a set of abstract symbols that, when interpreting a sentence, emphasize what distinguishes it from other potential meanings and connects it with the correct syntactic and phonological framework. For instance, the meaning of a term in a lexicon.

From this explanation, it becomes clear that conceptual meaning is a crucial and inseparable element of language, to the extent that defining language without it is quite challenging. A language that expressed itself through means other than conceptual meaning (for instance, one that communicated solely with exclamations like Oh! Oho! Aha!) would not be considered language in the context of human speech.

According to Cobley (2001:178), representation is the phenomenon of pure meaning which is theoretically free from cultural effects. According to Chandler (2002:143), a sign will be widely accepted by people in the same culture. A cultural signal can be understood by only members of the same culture, while another culture can explain it differently.

Additionally, a word's denotative meaning is its literal or primary meaning; this type of definition is typically found in the dictionary mentioned earlier. It pertains to a word that conveys a specific meaning of something, which can be both clear and unclear (Chiasson, 2001: 121).

Denotation serves as a method to explain how signs and their meanings are linked, or how signs symbolize things in the real world, resulting in clear, specific, and definite meanings. The meaning that is observable is the one that is expected to be understood.

Based on the earlier statement, denotative meaning, or conceptual meaning, pertains to the core or literal meaning of an expression.

This meaning can be directly found in a dictionary, and this straightforward meaning allows us to intuitively grasp the word's meaning.

### **b. Connotative Meaning**

Connotative meaning refers to a word that starts with its dictionary definition and expands to include the context around it. Consequently, the connotative meaning often carries a positive or negative emotional nuance due to the denotative meaning. For instance, the term baby has a specific connotation. Baby is baby. When an adult man is called a baby, the connotation is negative, implying he behaves like a child.

The reason connotative meaning is considered secondary to conceptual meaning is that connotations are quite unstable. As we've observed, they can vary significantly based on culture, historical context, and individual experiences. Connotative meaning is as expansive as human understanding and perspectives on the universe: any property of the referent, whether subjectively or objectively identifiable, can influence the connotative meaning of the phrase that refers to it (G. Leech, 1981:12).

Leech (1974: 40-41) states that connotative meaning refers to the communicative value an expression holds due to its reference, beyond just its conceptual content. When discussing connotation, we are essentially referring to the 'real-world experience.' An expression evokes associations when it is used and heard. In comparing connotative meaning to denotative meaning, we find that connotations are relatively unstable; they can vary significantly based on culture, historical context, and individual experiences. While speakers of a particular language may share the same conceptual framework, each person has their own unique perception of words. Connotative meaning is indeterminate and open-ended, much like our understanding and beliefs about the universe. Connotations are crucial in the realms of literature, politics, advertising, and even greeting cards.



As stated, Cobley (2001:174) defines the meaning as a secondary, often cultural meaning, which complements the condemnation. Sociological and individual associations, such as the ideological and emotional meaning of signs, are called "connotations" (Chandler, 2002: 140). It can be argued that the meaning, which comes out of signs and has a thoughtful meaning beyond the references, is more explanatory than the signs. As a result, he also thought of estimates as an analog language code (Wilden, 1987: 224).

Eco (1979: 85) defines connotative markers such as those that contribute to the formation of cultural units through the function of signs and are rooted in social conventions. According to Bakri H. S. Al-Zazzam (2008: 82), the connotative meaning covers multiple layers, including referential content, emotional coloration, cultural association, social and personal connotation.

Based on the statement above that the connotations can exist between the synonyms and within a word. Connotations in several contexts, such as reports, sciences, magazines and textbooks, have established limits. Therefore, it is important to use connotations carefully, since they can increase the rhetorical effect and have negative effects.

### **c. Social Meaning**

The social significance of a language refers to the message it conveys regarding the social context in which it is utilized. To decode a text, it is essential to grasp stylistics and other language variations. Specific words or pronunciations can be recognized as dialectical, indicating the speaker's social or regional background. The social meaning of a statement is contingent upon the context of its usage.

Social meaning can be defined as a segment of language that sheds light on the social environment of its use. It is characterized by the differences in measurements and levels of language style within the same language, which can also be referred to as dialectical (G. Leech, 1981;14).

Social conditions are effectively observed in the social relationships between the speaker and the listener, who often choose words based on their social standing. A speaker may use language differently according to their social reputation: those with a higher social status may understand the same expression better, while those with lower social status tend to use more common words in their speech.

What a language says about a user's social context is known as social meaning. Certain words or pronunciations are identified as dialectical, meaning they reveal something about the speaker's social or regional background. A statement's social meaning depends on the context in which it is used. For instance, the statement "I ain't done nothing" reveals information about the speaker, who is most likely an impoverished, illiterate Black American. (Dwi, 2018:63).

Silverstein (2012:3) defines social meaning as a driver of linguistic change. The connection between speaker ideologies and social information underpins social meaning. This concept pertains to how language is utilized to create and manage social relationships and roles. Such language use is often referred to as social or phatic communication.

The English style has recognized significant dimensions of variation. The main dimensions of stylistic variation are classified to differentiate among various styles. These are articulated in a specific language and include: Province (the language of science, law, advertising, etc.), Time (the language of the eighteenth century, etc.), Dialect (the language of a geographical area or social class), Status (language related to politeness, slang, etc.), Singularity, and Modality (language used in memos, lectures, jokes, etc.).

Based on the previous statement, the social meaning is associated with multiple dimensions and varying levels of language style.

This includes a range of linguistic variations, such as social and regional dialects, stylistic differences in formal and informal speech, and slang. For instance, in an official context, the term "domicile" signifies a formal situation.

#### **d. Affective Meaning**

Some linguists define it as an emotional relationship or effect that the words are on the reader or listener. This is a message about someone's attitude or feelings towards the listener. Emotional meaning refers to a type of meaning that affects the internal feelings of a speaker, such as how they feel about themselves, the audience, or the topic they are discussing.

Some linguists define it as the emotional associations or effects of words that resonate with the reader or audience. It reflects what is communicated about personal feelings or attitudes towards the listener. Affective meaning may be considered a type of meaning that impacts the speaker's individual feelings, including their attitude towards the audience or the subject they are discussing.

According to Tafona'o (2019: 15), the Affective meaning refers to a speaker's own feelings that reflects their attitude or talk towards the audience. For example, "get out of here" in a raised voice is a sign of anger..

According to Leech (1981:16), the definition of affective meaning is explicitly characterized by conceptual and connotative content. Emotional meaning is fundamentally a dependent category, as it relies on the mediation of other categories of conceptual, connotative, or stylistic elements to convey emotions. For example: "*I truly apologize for interrupting, but would you be so kind as to speak a bit more softly?.*"

Without depending on various semantic functions as a go-between, emotional expression significantly aids in the communication of feelings, expressions, and attitudes. This includes being courteous as well as other aspects like vocal tone. (pardede, 2016). Affective meaning explicitly reflects the speaker's own feelings or attitudes towards the listener or the focus of the speech. In many instances, such feelings or attitudes are negative or lack sincerity.

Affective meaning refers to a response based on the feelings of the listener or reader after listening or reading something. Therefore the speaker's voice is important in expressing spirit because it expresses that the listener is a speaker

Sad, fierce, upset, or joy. For example, when a high-picked voice says "dog", the listener will interpret it as an angry statement, making the listeners irritated or disturb. Additionally, this meaning is indicated by emotional term. A emotional meaning can be applied to a word, phrase or sentence if it emphasizes a certain feeling. "Sorry to me, but I feel it would be better if you could open the window" is another example. This statement is to express a humble and respectable impression. To express satire, use a stressed interval. For a fickle comment among the intimate, use a casual tone to express a mild request and friendship.

According to the statement above, this emotional meaning is utilized to convey personal feelings or attitudes towards the listener. Furthermore, the tone of voice plays a crucial role in demonstrating that the emotions of the listeners can be perceived when individuals are angry, sad, upset, or happy through the speaker's intonation.

#### **e. Collocative Meaning**

collocative meaning is a collection of associations that elevate a word above others with similar meanings, which are often found together. For example, the term attraction is associated with the words beautiful and lovely. However, these can be linked to a wide array of nouns where they are likely to appear or contrast: attractive women and attractive men. Although they signify a specific type of adjective attraction, their range can still be extensive.

Alternatively, collocative meaning describes the meaning a word assumes when it is used with other words. Only a few words tend to collide or coexist, such as "big" or "great business" instead of just "big" or "great". Collocative meaning illustrates how a word is associated with a specific type of word based on its frequent or habitual usage.

Collocative meaning refers to a distinct meaning linked to a personal term. As noted by Leach (1981: 17), collocative meaning consists of word associations that arise from the meanings of words found in their surroundings. It uniquely differentiates itself from individual forms.

Collocative meaning sets itself apart from individual forms in a distinctive manner. Tafona'o (2019:16) describes collocative meaning as all expressions that are encoded and decoded as a cohesive unit. It includes the sense a word can gain from the meanings of words that often appear together in similar contexts.

Geoffrey Leech uses the adjectives "handsome" and "beautiful", which refer to physical attractiveness. However, these adjectives can be distinguished from a variety of nouns, including attractive color, attractive car, attractive typewriter, etc. Words like green also collocate with grass, while darkness pairs with the night. The concept of placement in linguistics refers to words that have collocative counterparts.

collocative, also known as placement, refers to all possible words in the same context, according to Sudaryat. For example, the seasoning in the kitchen is associated with salt, sugar, pepper and chiles. In other words, the collocative meaning refers to the use of a word along with another to improve the general meaning and pronunciation of the phrase.

Based on the statement above that the collocative meaning communicated through the association with words tends to occur in the environment of another word. It refers to the word associate from its usual usual cost with types of words. For example, beautiful and handsome share a common terrain in the 'good appearance' meaning, but it can be distinguished by the range of nouns with which they are likely to co-social or (use the term of the linguist) placement.

#### **f. Reflected Meaning**

The concept of reflected meaning involves a connection at the lexical level of language; it refers to the meaning that arises when there are multiple conceptual meanings. This happens when one sense of a word is part of our response to another sense. When the meaning of one word is used to shape a response to another context, it is termed as having reflected meaning. Words that carry taboo meanings illustrate this scenario, where reflected meaning is introduced through an emotive suggestion (G. Leech, 1981:16).

According to Claudia (2016:9), reflected meaning arises when a word has more than one conceptual meaning or multiple conceptual meanings. One sense of a word forms part of our response to another sense. Taboo words also exhibit reflected meaning. Terms like "erection," "intercourse," and "ejaculation" are a few examples. When we hear the word "intercourse," we are immediately reminded of its connection to sex (sexual intercourse). The innocent meaning of "communication" is overshadowed by its sexual connotation. The non-taboo meaning of the word almost completely disappears due to its overpowering taboo connotation. Sometimes, speakers will use an alternative word instead of the taboo word to avoid the unwanted reflected meaning. For instance, as Bloomfield has noted, speakers substitute the word "rooster" for the word "cock" to convey the general meaning rather than its taboo connotation. These terms can also have non-sexual connotations, such as in building construction, where "ejaculate" means to throw out.

As stated to Pardede (2016: 60) explains that the reflected meanings in the poem necessitate significant linguistic contemplation because they are less overt. Words related to sexual relationships are often considered taboo. For instance, in the East, the term "cock" was deemed taboo and was replaced in certain contexts with a different meaning. This substitution is known as euphemism.

According to Leech's semantic book, reflected meaning arises when a word conveys several conceptual meanings by associating with another expression or meaning. This happens when the interpretation of one word affects the meaning of another. In simpler terms, it occurs when one meaning negates another. This takes place when the interpretation of a word leads to another. In other words, when one meaning overshadows the other, the prevailing meaning suggests a dominant interpretation. Thus, this prevailing meaning is referred to as reflected meaning. Furthermore, this interpretation is primarily connected to sacred states, taboos, and mentalities.

For example, "they could not help but such a fiery company could be gay in the company." The word "gay" was originally "careless," "happy," or "bright". However, now it is also used to describe homosexuality.

According to the earlier statement, reflective meaning arises when a word or idea has several interpretations. Taboo words also shape their meanings. For example, "Can't be gay in a jocund company like that." The word "homosexual" was commonly used during William Wordsworth's time, but today it refers specifically to homosexuality.

#### **g. Thematic Meaning**

The speaker expresses the meaning of the subject through how the message is structured. The central focus of thematic meaning is on grammatical construction. It offers a choice between two expressions that signify the same thing but have different implications for communication. For example, although the two sentences may hold the same meaning ideologically, the active sentence conveys a different message than the passive one.

These explanations allow us to examine the sentences as follows:

- Hana gave the old book away.
- Hana gave the old book to the library.

These two sentences share the same meaning, but because of how they are structured, they have somewhat different communication values. Leech, G. (1981:19).

The leech that unified the manner in which a speaker or writer structures their content in terms of focus, emphasis, and sequence communicates a thematic meaning. Consequently, while they possess the same conceptual, active, and passive meanings, they differ from one another.

The word "meaning" has many meanings. The meaning we say is inherent in everyone. The concept of meaning always appears to rotate around words and characters, however, the effect of actions, words and characters, less frequently mentioned than words and characters, until the three fully understood, the effect of words and characters is felt.

Meaning is defined by its connection to the external world, indicating whether linguistic information can be comprehended or not.

(Aminuddin, 2015: 53) If meaning is unclear, it is unavoidable that the speaker's intended message will not be understood orally and in writing. Similarly, if someone is searching for information through language symbols in oral and written form, they will not be able to find it until the meaning is unclear.

Leech states thematic meaning is derived from how a writer or speaker arranges their messages through ordering, focusing and emphasizing, as demonstrated in the examples below:

- My mother made a cake, and
- A cake was made by my mother.

It is clear that a) convey same conceptual content as b) but they are recognized to have different communicative values in that they suggesting different context. In a) we seen an active sentence that tries to answers implicit questions, “who made a cake?” meanwhile b) is a passive sentence that aims to respond to implicit questions, “ what did my mother make.?”

Based on the previous statement above, thematic meaning highlights the significance derived from the connection between words in a phrase. To fully understand the meaning and coherence a phrase, one must analyze the roles and connections of the words, as well their underlying semantic relationship. The investigation of syntax and semantics structure within a phrase is beneficial for understanding thematic meaning.

## **2.15. Sociolinguistics**

Humans are social beings at their core. They connect with each other through communication facilitated by language. This enables sharing of ideas, brings individuals closer together, and helps them acquire what they need. language is a vital communication tool. It is a social phenomenon, which implies that it is used by more than one person, which leads to the formation of relationship. Language and humanity cannot be separated. Without language, social interaction would be impossible.



Sociolinguistics pertains to the study of language in relation to society. Slang is a phenomenon that can be examined from a sociolinguistics perspective because it is a component of language usage. Slang is a type of speech variety or language variation that refers to the manner of speech utilized by a specific group of speakers (Fan & Zhaou, 2013:1). In the realm of sociolinguistics, the group that research typically is defined as a group of speakers who communicated using the same language or dialect as a standard (Leonard Bloomfield, as cited in Morgan, 2014:8) people generally use informal language in their daily interactions. The language varieties that often encountered in everyday conversation include slang word or slang language. Slang language is an informal variant of communication. Even though it is commonly used in society, many slang expressions quickly become outdated and are not widely used anymore. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the characteristics of language that require reference to social contextual factors for explanation. It investigates the relationship between language and society, exploring how individuals use language in different social context and how they indicate aspects of their social identity (Meyerhoff, 2018:123) .

To improve our understanding of how language functions in terms of structure and communication, sociolinguistics looks into the relationship between language and society. The purpose of sociolinguistics is to identify ways to comprehend social constructs through language instruction. For instance, think about how particular linguistics features can be employed to clarify certain social context (Wardhaugh and Fuller, 2021:1).

The authors concludes that sociolinguistics clarifies the connection between language and society, as well as its influence on cultural norms, expectations, and context in language usage. Individuals plays a crucial role in the evolution of language, which ultimately helps defines the structure of language and its function in communication . whenever individuals wish to express their thoughts , feelings, or opinion , they invariably resort to language.