

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language is a set of rules which is used by human as a tool of communication. To express our feeling, idea, emotion and share information to each other human need a language. We use language to express inner thoughts and emotion, make sense of complex and abstract thought, to learn communicate with others, to fulfill our wants and needs, as well as to establish rules and maintain our culture.

English has become the most global language and international language in this world, the lingua franca of business, science, education, politics, music and education. English very important and needed, in the present time Indonesian will face Economic Asean Community (EAC) which the system in EAC program, all of the country in ASEAN area all of people can join with free market wherever they want in ASEAN area. In Indonesia, it mean that student should be master in english, not only swritten, but also spoken as part of Educational unit Level Curriculum. More than 100 millions people in the world speak English.

Vocabulary is one of basic components in learning English. It is one of important components to master English in learning English, because all the skills are related to the words. Mastering vocabulary determines mastering English not only in written but also in spoken. The students will be easy to follow the learning process if they have sufficient vocabulary. Unfortunately, many problems can be found in analyzes vocabulary in communication especially for slang words, the problems come from the students. The students usually do not have desire to remember the vocabulary in slang words.

In learning English communication in Indonesia, Slang is confidential Informal English spoken which created and used by used a particular community. Yule described, Slang or “Colloquial Speech” are words and phrases that are used instead of more every terms among younger speaker and other groups with special interest. Slang mostly use by younger speaker, although there are older speaker. Confidential informal English spoked which created and used by a particular community. Youger speaker give effect toward the forming of slang. They created new word in their comunication, only can be understood by their community, so many younger is interested in using slang as their conversation.

Talking is communication that used by people whose purpose is to give information. Many people like to communication because it can entertainment people that used slang words. So communication with used Slang Words can easly influence people. It is easier for people to know the meaning of the slang from communication that they like used. By using Slang Words that especially more focus on the kind of the slang and meaning of the slang that the people used.

Slang is important comunication for comunication in the daily life. Nowadays, slang can not be separated from language because it is part of people comunication. Most of people use it fortalking to another people. There are many reasons why slang is important communication in daily life. First, Make the speaker stay current and Understand local dialect. Learning a language needs to be about more than just reading text books and learning how to procedure what we learn. Second, Help avoid faux pas. If we dont understand slang in language we can learning, we are opening ourself up to the chance of major maux pas. For instance, in the spanish language, there are many words that could be misused if we dont know keep in the know about modern

slang. For instance, text books tells us that 'Estupido' simply means 'stupid' in English, but to Spanish people, 'estupido' is a much more serious insult than 'stupid' in English.

Third, Creates a sense of belonging. As well as local dialects, groups of people within certain regions will use slang to feel like they are part of a group. "if we attempting to immerse yourself in local life, when living in a country and practicing a language, it is important to understand the local slang. Without it, we will find it difficult to communicate with people and really find a sense of belonging and this is exceptionally important during your language learning process.

Fourth, Help learn local history. Learning slang actually opens a door to learning local history. As we are learning our language and we are taught about local slang, not only will we be improving our ability to speak the language, but we will be truly immersing ourselves in the area's history. To understand how slang works, we must understand history and context. When we discover new slang words, we learn more about the region and improve our understanding of local people at the same time. Fifth, Evokes emotion. We mustn't forget just how important slang can be in language, with regard to evoking emotion. When talking to friends about serious issues, it can be difficult to really express ourselves using only dictionary language.

Nowadays, Slang is one of the most important things that has a great influence on the development of language including for students or college students. In the modern era many people go faster to respond to new trend language that appears in their environment. They most enjoy conveying desire by using new language that is slang. By using slang, students can be flexible to be adapted with society. For instance American Slang, it is more by people when they speak English. Especially for students who learn about English or one who get in touch with English. They can communicate each other that using slang words easier when they learn English even in their university or English major.

Slang includes the variation of language that have some social treatment. It is unique, The form of slang can be word that is different from the ordinary word, that can be humorous, the user of slang can make speech more casual and playful, and it may not always be suitable for polite company. And it can be interesting, it makes the user of slang do not feel boring using slang language daily life because it is fun and can be the characteristic of a particular group or community.

Slang is informal English spoken that is used in the informal situation, because informal English is used in everyday conversations and in personal letters , not as formal English is used in “ serious” conversation situation.

Informal English spoken also simpler and shorter, contains useful “everyday phrases” as here you are it means “ when giving something to someone”. In this case slang can be use in the store, mall, cafe, University, home, and so on. But here students usually used slang in the University and Mall. Slang language is one of way for communication. It can make the situation comfortable and friendlier with each other. The writer is interested to analyze slang words because it often used in communication between two students or more than two students Of English Department Of HKBP Nommensen University Of Medan.

Based on the writer’s experience when doing observation at Third Year “ Sixth Semester” at HKBP Nommensen University Of Medan, Students are almost used Slang Words in communication each other wherever they are. The writer found many students used slang words when they have a topic to talking about. The students get some slang words and meaning of slang words especially when they talk to their friends, because they can directly know the slang words meaning. But some of them faced many problem dealing with used slang word when they talk to their friends. The student a bit difficult to understand the meaning of those slang words

that their friends used in communication and function of that slang words. Those problems are: First, Students didn't care about slang words. Second, students were lazy to memorize all the unfamiliar slang words that they heard when their friends said the slang words. Third, Students had difficulties in understanding and comprehending the meanings of unfamiliar slang words because the real meaning can be different meaning when they used slang words and students don't know the using of slang words when they communication with their friends. It made student tend to don't know the slang words meaning and the kind of slang words. So students who do not really know about slang words meaning, they need to ask their friends to tell them what that words mean to aims smooth the communication. This technique has been done so many times by the hearer who understand about slang words. But when another students translate the slang mean it can make students who don't really understand more do not care to look for meaning of the slang by themselves.

There are some slang words term in conversation which is used by the students that the writer can analyze it, for examples:

Dian : Did you get your certificate?

Novia : Yes, it came in the mail yesterday.

Dian : How was the test?

Novia : Pretty easy. There wasn't much to it.

Dian : How was the oral Exam?

Novia : **It was breeze!** There were some questions on vocabulary, and sentence structure. That's about it.

Dian : You make it sound easy

Novia : It is easy. I' ii give a list of sample questions that was handed out. Study up and give it a shot. You never know when an English language certificate might come in handy.

This sentence only understood by certain groups. This sentence should be “**It Was Breeze** ” It meant that to easily complete or win something. This slang words can make some people don't know what Breeze words mean, because that words unfamiliar for them even that slang is positive slang words. Other example:

Yolanda : **Oh Shit!** I'm hungry

Dewi : Are you hungry? Okay, let's go to the cantin, we don't have class at 02.00 Pm

Yolanda : I can't, I have to go with my friends to Library

Dewi : **Oh My God,** You wanna go there? but i would like to invite you go to cantin

Yolanda : Oh my God. I can't

Dewi : Just forget it. Bye

For This slang words almost people know the meaning of that slang words and this slang words is negativeslang and positive slang words which is mean “express anger, annoyance, contempt, impatience, or surprise, or simply for emphasis”.

To sum up the explanation above, The writer was interest to analyze the slang words used in communication that can be applied in interview slang words in English Major, and how students know the meaning of slang words that they put when they communication with another student in English Major.

The Title of this research is “ **An Analysis Of Slang Words Used Of English Department Student Of HKBP Nommensen University Of Medan**”.

1.2. The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problem of the study can be formulated as follow:

1. What function of slang are used by the students English Department?
2. What are meaning of slang used by the students English Department?

1.3. The Objectives of the Study

The objective of the study is to know:

1. The function of slang used by the students English Department
2. The meanings of slang used by the students English Department

1.4. The Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is limit on slang words used Of English Department Of HKBP Nommensen University Of Medan. There are many Function of Slang Language such for Fun, Humor, Playfulness, to be creative' for group identity and solidarity

Meanings is a relationship between two short of things: Signs and the kinds of the thing it means (Intend, Express of signify)". This study only investigated kinds of slang found in students english major and the meanings found in students english major.

An analysis conducted towards the interview with the students. The analysis is done based on the theory of Yule (1985) and Eric Patridge (1933).

1.5 The Significance of the Study

There are two significance of the study, theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, this analysis is to enrich the reader knowledge about slang, especially the reader can understand the meaning of slang because it can be improve the new vocabulary, and to help the next researcher who analyze slang words.

2. Partically, this research is expected to give information to the students, especially the students who learn about English that they can not only learn English by reading book, but they can also learn English by the other fun way and improve their English knowledge by using slang words. By using slang words they can enrich their knowledge in communication. For Teachers, to provide recommendation to increase their teaching in Students' Vocabulary and Teacher can apply the technique to improve their professionalism and improve quality of teaching and learning process.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Theoretical Framework

Theoretical Framework is aimed at giving some concepts in analyzing the study in research. In conducting a research, there are some theories which are need it to explain some concepts or term implied in the research concerned. The concepts which are used must be clarified. The research follows some theories as: Yule, George (2006: 211) and Patridge. Eric (1933: 148). So, the writer and the readers might have the same persfective of the implimentation on the field.

Sociolinguistics is the descriptive study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context, on the way language is used, and the effects of language use on society. The other idea from Holmes (2001: 1) that sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society. It explain why we speak differently in different

social context, and concerns with identifying the social function of language and the way language works, as well as about the social relationship in a community and the way people signal aspects of their social identity through their language.

Linguistic choices will generally reflect the influence of social factors, they are:

1. The participant : Who is speaking? And whom they speaking to? The participant refer to the users of language. For example: Wife- Husband, Boss- Worker, Teacher- Student.
2. The setting or social context of the interaction: Where are they speaking?
For example: Home, Work, School and so on.
3. The topic: What is being talked about
4. The function: Why are they speaking?

Sociolinguistics is the study of effects of various all aspects to society, including cultural, norms and contexts on the language is used (Hudson in Vonny, 2017: 1). It means that sociolinguistics concern how the language can affect the society, cultural and norms, also how the society can effect the language itself.

Chaika in Hastuti (2003: 2) states that “ Sociolinguistics is the study of ways people use language in social interaction. Sociolinguistics is the study of the effects of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms. Expectation, and context, on the language is used.

2.2 Language Variety

Language variation is a vital concern to educators, government officials, broadcaster, publisher, writers, missionaries to anyone who has a message to communicate. Many of the developing nations of the world face the challenge of trying to communicate with a multilingual

population, a population which may include well over a hundred dialects established, gross dialect variations of the national language and pockets of minority language still exist. It may not be thought feasible for a country to initiate projects such as mass communication, bilingual education, or vernacular literature production in every one of its language and dialects. On the other hand, if that country wishes to reach all of its citizens, it must carry out its program in language that are both understood and accepted by all groups concerned. The urgent need then, is for a way to determine which specific dialect or dialects are the most useful in reaching a given population (Gary F. Simons, 1979: 1).

Furthermore, There are aspects that indicate varieties of language:

1 By Age

Language varies according to the age of the person using it. In this way, it varies because language must be learned and there appear to be stages through which individual process of language acquisition.

Old people speak differently from young people and that linguistic generations gap exist. Likewise, accepted patterns exist for communicating between and within the generations: Old people to young, Young to Old people, Adolescents to their peers, and so on.

2 By Sex

The language of men differs subtly from those of women. Men do not usually use expressions such as "my darling", and women tend not to use profanity as extensively as men. Likewise, the language used in addressing men and women varies subtly: We can compliment a man on a new necktie with the words "what a pretty tie that is" but not with "How pretty you look today" and expression reserved for complimenting a woman.

3 Occupation

The occupation of a person causes his language to vary, particularly in the use he makes of technical terms, that is in the use he makes of the jargon in his vocation such as dentists, soldiers, mechanics, and so on. Sometimes the consequence is that such a person's experience difficulty in communicating with people outside the vocation on professional matters because all does not share the technical vocabulary.

4 By function

The variation of language, in this way is related to function. There are both formal and informal styles of speaking. The most informal styles of speaking are often unjustly condemned, for very few words used to describe slang are anything other than pejorative. Slang, with clipped and shortened forms, and its novel uses and combinations of words, is a universal linguistic phenomenon.

2.3 Slang

According to Yule, Slang or "Colloquial Speech", words or phrases that are used instead of more everyday terms among younger speakers and other groups with special interest.

According to Eric Partridge (1993: 1), Slang is easy enough to use, but very hard to write about with the facile convincingness that a subject apparently so simple would, at first sight, seem to demand.

According to Eble in Wahyu (2017: 2), Slang is an ever changing set of colloquial words and phrases that a speaker uses to establish or reinforce social identity or cohesiveness within a group or with a trend or fashion in society at large.

According to Fromkin and Rodman in Vonny (2017: 2), slang is considered as a result of the development of the new words that happen as creative expression from people to make the words more efficient and simpler to uttered. Slang words vary from generation to generation and from one geographical area to others. Words occur through some processes. Linguistically, these processes are called word formation processes.

According to Julie Coleman(2012: 1), Slang is a subject that provokes strong emotions. Some people love slang and sure they are always using the latest terms.

Others hate it with a passion and look down their noses at people who use it. More complicated but equally strong feelings are evoked by incorrect and inappropriate slang use.

According to Pey and Ganor in Ari Hanggoro (2011: 7), Slang is Slang is a style of language in faintly common use, produced by popular adaptation and extension of the meaning of existing words and by coining new words with disregard for scholastic standard and linguistic principles of the formations words; generally peculiar to certain classes and social or age groups.

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Slang is and important feature in American culture. It is more effetiive than standard of convertional English for describing sports, sex, and intoxication in daylu conversation. Lng's primary reason for being is to establish a sense of commonlity among its speakers. Slang is always used selfs- consiously, with the desire to create a particular identity (Anderson and Trudgill 1990: 87).

Slang is an area of lexis in a permanent state of flux consisting of vivid and colorful words and phrases which characterize various social and professional groups, especially when these terms are used for in-group communication.

Slang is regarded as a viable sociolinguistic phenomenon, some neolinguists draw the attention to their idiosyncratic existence. Slang is a kind of jargon marked by its rejection of formal rules, its comparative freshness and its common ephemerality, and its marked use to claim solidarity (Spolsky (2004).

Trudgill (1990: 70), Slang is a relative concept, since slang is relative, changes in neutral or formal usage will lead to changes in what is seen as slang. There are English slang words which moved from slang into neutral or even formal language.

Slang is the use of highly informal words and expressions that are not considered standard in the speaker's dialect language. Slang is very often colloquial: the language and dialect tend to be specific to a particular territory. Slang is central part of young generation's experience, but contrary to many adults' perception of slang as more or less uniform "Youth language".

Slang is an important part of culture. Slang included groups of society, is seen as the language of the rootless. Slang sometimes be equivalent to curse. However, slang is not swearing, it is just their society is an indicator of intelligence or sense of humor.

Slang is used of nonstandard or informal words and expressions that are not considered standard in speaker dialect or language, this language has become of a part social group.

It develops more and more until it becomes the common way to say something, in daily communication, the teenagers often use the slang language rather than the standard language

because the function of slang is not only to show the solidarity, humor, fun and intimacy, but also to be used as a mark of the identity even though traditionally it carried a negative connotation.

During the 18th century, schoolmaster taught pupils to believe that the English criminal cant, which by this time had developed into slang, was not the correct usage of English and slang was considered taboo.

Slang was beginning to represent in popular plays. The first appearance of the slang was in play by demand for the entertainment mass media, and slang fiction.

2.4 Kind of Slangs

According to Trudgill Eric, (1983: 148), *Slang Today and Yesterday*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, Slang can be divided into some kinds. Below the writer explains the kinds and the meanings of kinds of Slangs.

2.4.1 Cockney Slang

The term cockney is usually used by working class of London. Especially used by East London people. Cockney slang in the society of England is the slang that some words are easy to be understood directly. It is easy to know and understand words of cockney slang if we used slang dictionary and Standard English dictionary.

There are two kinds of ordinary slang the first is cockney slang used by the educated and middle class people. The second is the cockney slang used by the semi literate and quite literate people.

Below are some examples of cockney slang that commonly used in the daily speaking by middle class and educated people.

1. Chickanery cove means, a very smart fellow, "Perfect" in dress, able in business and of a dashing department.
2. Come over on a wheel shall, means to do things, especially to dress, in style.
3. See the breeze and taste the sun (with which compare feel the shrimps), means an expression of summer enjoyment at escaping from London to an open common.

And below are some examples of Cockney slang that commonly used in their daily speaking by the semi literate and quite illiterate:

1. Sky a Copper means to make a disturbance
2. Up the pole means drunk
3. Moniker means a name, a title

2.4.2 Public House Slang

This type is considered as jaunty, cheery, materialistic, but not gross nor sarcastic. Public House slang group of words and phrases makes up for the smallest of the recorded vocabulary by the nature of the subject.

Below are some examples of public house slang:

1. Favorite vice means strong drink taken habitually
2. Jumbo means the elephant and castle, perhaps the most famous public house in London.

2.4.3 Workmen's Slang

The type of slang has a relation with the public house slang. It is considered as the tradesmen's slang, because it is put from the people's activity in their working.

People use this type of slang for enjoying in their communication when they are pushed to communicate each other. Workmen's slang not only used by people's activity in their working but also used in their activity.

Below are some example of Workmen' slang for the farm labors:

1. Church bell means a noisy a talkative women
2. Hommered means married, welded together, one presumes
3. Messeger means are small dark, rapidly drifting cloudlets which for tell a storm.

And the example of workmen;s slang for the town labors are:

1. Brass means money, this very general terms seems to have originated the copper ad iron industries
2. Matey means a companion in labor
3. Srew up means without money, therefore unable to move about at will.

In workmen's slang as in Tradesmen's slang some of the words that are now jargon were in their origin slang.

On the slang and the jargon of tradesmen' is rather more caustic than this costum, but it is a preceptual nuisance, and stares you in the face on tradesmen's voice, on labels in the shop windows, and placards on the boarding.

Some example of the Tradesmen's slang are:

1. Turkey buyer means a person of considerable importance
2. All my own means freedom
3. Curly means trouble some. Presumably from a cloth or even rucking

2.4.4 Society Slang

For many people the centre of the universe is society. Now society is never in the search of novelty, and it is limited body of well to do women and men of leisure from the almost association of these persons with one another, there arises a kind of special vocabulary, which is constantly changing with the changing fashions.

On the passage, there is much jargon, but there is also much slang, in the colloquial speech of society.

Slang is concerned with the spirit of the universe, the world life, and in general, it also hovers, joyously or jauntily, over the object and the practices of the slanger's own calling.

Below are some examples of the society slang:

1. Cold tub means a cold morning bath
2. Slapper means a very immoral young girl in her early "teens"
3. Not too nice means bad, unpleasant

2.4.5 Slang in Public School and University

In public school, as in private, for more than two centuries, been two kinds of slang: a slang proper and gibberish, the latter consisting in the addition of hocuspocus syllable either to the beginning or the end of every word or else at the end of every syllable in a dissyllabic, trisyllabic, or polysyllabic word.

The other kind of slang is almost impossible to generalize, for every school has its special words known to no other school.

Bellow are example of slang that are used in school and university, there are:

1. Mucking means Westminster for inding or hanging about.
2. Whats the mat? Means what is the matter?

2.4.6 Slang in Art

Slang in art is related to the slang in the society. The slang of art is quick adopted by society, which however knows only a few words of artistic slang.

The society likes to use it because it was fun thing fro them. The maning is hard to be guessed even in the present day.

Bellow are some exaples of slang in art:

1. Frame means Picture
2. Let, To means said of a sparsely filled canvas
3. Rags means old lace for decorative purposes

2.4.7 Slang of Commerce

The slang used in trade. The words are closely related to the trade or commerce. The kind slang is present day money market terms.

Bellow are example of the slang of commerce:

1. To axe means to cut dow expenses, sometimes by dismissing employees in the effort to economize

2. Be on the stump means to go about the constituencies making public speeches
3. Go on the dole means to receive unemployment benefit

2.4.8 Slang in Publicity

Much of the success of modern commerce depends on publicity. This type of slang used in commerce such as for advertisement.

Below are some examples of slang in publicity:

1. Sunlight means soap
2. Sunny Jim means from the advertisement of force
3. Worth a guinea means Beecham's Pills

2.4.9 Slang in The Church

Slang can be known in the church it means that slang not only used in the street, but it can be found in the holy place. Slang has long since penetrated into the forum, and now we meet in the senate, and even the pulpit itself is no longer free from intrusion. There is no wish here, for one moment, to infer that the practice is general. On the contrary. And in justice to clergy, it must be said that the principle disseminators of pure English through out the country are the ministers of our Established Church.

Below are the examples of slang in the church:

1. Candle shop means A Broad Church term either a Roman Catholic chapel
2. Massites means A Low Church invention for (and gravely accepted by) those members of the Anglican Church

3. Liea at the pool of bethesdas means of theoligical candidates to be waiting for a benece.

2.4.10 Soldier Slang

Soldier slang also called army or military slang has been reporting in the 1941. Although some of this argot relates to combat, much of the military slang comes from the everyday lives of people working together in close quarters and in isolating. Thus, the large number of slang terms related to complaining (or grouching), incompetence, the structures of military authority, and bad military food.

The slang that appeared in official compilations and in the pages of American speech was often sanitized for public consumption.

Robert Shafer, in reporting Air force slang to American Speech's "Dialect" column, noted: "This Ary stew is sometimes too hot to serve to civilians. The ingredients of the present dish have been selectd with a view to the sedentary reader whose digestion is not sos trong.

Example:

Gubbins: Used ato discribe almost any part of the equipment of a plane, with about te same meaning as gadget.

Zombie: "Soldiers who falls in next to lowest category in Army classification test; see goon".

2.4.11 Yiddish Slang

The Yiddish language thrived for many centuries and grew farther away from German, developing its own unique rules and pronunciations. Yiddish also developed a rich vocabulary of

terms for the human condition, expressing our strengths and frailties, our hopes and fears and longings.

Many of these terms have found their way in English, because there is no English word that can convey the depth and precision of meaning that the Yiddish word can. Yiddish is language full of humor and irony, expressing subtle distinctions of human character that other cultures barely have a rich vocabulary of terms for the human condition. Expressing our strengths and frailties, our hopes and fears and longings. Many of these terms have found their way into English, because there is no English word that can convey the depth and precision of meaning that the Yiddish word can. Yiddish is language full of humor and irony, expressing subtle distinctions of human character that other cultures barely recognize let alone put into words.

What other language distinguishes between a shlemiel (a person who suffers due to his own poor choices or actions), a shlimazl (a person who suffers through no fault of his own) and nebech (a person who suffers because he makes other people's problems his own). An old joke explains the distinction: a shlemiel spills his soup, it falls on the shlimazl, and the nebech cleans it up!

2.4.12 Medical Slang

Medical slang is the use of acronyms and informal terminology to describe patients, other healthcare personnel and medical concepts. Medical slang tends to be restricted to oral use and to informal notes or E-mails which do not form part of a patient's formal records. It may also be used among medical staff outside of the hospital. It is not found on patients' charts and, due to growing awareness of medical slang, is often not used in front of patients themselves.

Example:

1. Ambo: Transporting ambulance
2. Temp: Better to spell out temperature

2.4.13 The Circus Live Slang

Many slang words come from traveling showmen's slang called parlari or parlyari. Parlari flows from many lands and seems to derive largely from Lingua Franca, a "pidgin" (a simplified informal spoken trade language, an admixture of other languages used between speakers of different tongues) used around the Mediterranean between sailors and traders from widely different language groups, the several parents of this language being Italian, French, Spanish, Occitan, Arabic, Greek and Turkish.

It survived several populations that share certain characteristics: they are (for the most part) traditionally itinerant, lower-class, and share a need for a private vocabulary unintelligible to outsiders.

Many members of each population would deny fellowship with the other groups who use it (each with its own variations), but there is undeniable overlap between the "parlari" of the theatre, the circus and fairground, and polari, British gay slang from the days when 'the love that dares not speak its name' needed a secret jargon. Many words are still used by British merchant seamen. Scholars (Of course) differ about all these issues.

Examples:

Gray: A horse

Palone: A young woman

2.4.14 Cant

Cant that sometimes secret language of criminal such in thieves and slayer, has given contribution many things for slang and colloquial vocabulary of English language.

Such as piker 'small time gambler', ringer 'illegally substituted horse', shoon-in 'fixed race, easy win', and others. Other words acquired from argot have lost their specific connection with the questionable activity that gave rise to them. Today one can OD 'Overdose' on legal substance like ice cream as well as on drugs. Other generalized expressions that originated in argot are clip joint 'Business establishment that overcharges', close to the vest incommunicative', cold turkey 'total and abrupt deprivation', junkie 'addict', and stool pigeon 'informer'. But not all groups that contribute to the slang or colloquial vocabulary of English are associated with the underworld. For example, in the cellar 'in last place' comes from sports fans tubular 'excellent' from surfers, scuttlebutt 'gossip' from sailors, and Smokey the Bear 'highway patrol officer' from truckers.

2.4.15 Slang in Theatre

Slang in theatre is related with slang in art, because theatre is one art form. The origin of slang in the theatre is not known exactly. Theatre slang starts to work out in 19th centuries and has expanded on ordinary and informal spoken English. The appearing of the new artist who use slang in his piece and their story made the performance in the theatre. Such as Roman writers Plautus, Horace, Juvenal, and Petronius also employed slang for stylistic purpose.

There are some familiar terms that are used in theatre slang, such as actor who is professional called Pro a number of actors are wanted to give effect is name a supere.

2.5 The Function of Slang

Slang is believed to give some function for its users. Some of people believe that slang users apply slang in some varieties for social identification purposes.

Some people may use slang for humorous effect; to arrange social interactions in a group uses particular words for particular purposes such as when they greet to other and farewells. Partridge provides a long list of the possible reasons for using slang, among them being the following:

1. In sheer High spirits, by the young in the heart as well as by the Young in Years; “ Just for the Fun of the thing”
2. Playfulness or Waggishness
3. As an exercise either in wit and ingenuity or in Humour. (The motive behind this is usually self- display snobbishness, emulation or responsiveness, delight in virtuosity)
4. To be Different, to be Novel
5. To be Pictureque (Either positively or- as in the wish to avoid insipidity- negatively)
6. To be unmistakably arresting, even startling
7. To escape from cliché, or to be brief and concise (Actuated by impatience with existing terms)
8. To enrich the Language. (This deliberateness is rare save among the well- educated, Coleridge forming the most notable exception; it is literary rather than spontaneous)
9. To lend an air of Solidarity, concreteness, to the abstract; of earthiness to the idealistic; of immediacy and appositeness to the remote. (In the cultured the effort is usually premeditated , while in the uncultured it is almost always unconscious when it is not rather subconscious)
10. To lessen the sting of, or on the other hand to give additional point to, a refusal, a rejection, a recantation

11. To speak or write down to an inferior, or to anuse a superior public; or merely to be i a colloquial level with either one's audience or ine's subject matter
12. For ease of social intercourse. (Not to be confused or marged audience or one's subject matter
13. To induce either friendliness or intimacy a deep or a durable kind
14. To show that one belongs to certai school, trade or proffesion, artistics or intellectual set, or social class; in brief, to be " In the swim" or to establish contact
15. Hence, to show or prove that someone is not " In the Swin"
16. To be Secret- not Understood by those arround one.
17. To be creative
18. To reduce the excessive seriousness of a conversation
19. To be secretive' for group identity and solidarity.

2.6 Meanings

Meaning is that words (or signs) in a language are different types. Some signs indicate meaning in a diret manner (Karim Nazari Bagha, 2011: 2).

Organ and Richards in Karim (2011: 2), meaning can be any of the following:

1. An intristic property of some thing
2. Other words related to that word in dictionary
3. The connotations of a word)
4. The thing to wich the speaker of that word refers
5. The thing to which the speaker of that word should refer
6. The thing to wish the speaker of that word believer himself to be referring

7. The thing which the hearer of that word believes is being referred to.

These definitions refer to many different ways in which meaning is understood.

2.7 Previous Research

Susanti, 2015, The title “*An Analysis Of Slang Term Used In Fast And Furious 7 Movie*. In this analysis, the writer found many slang words in the Fast And Furious 7 Movie by Chris Morgan.

The writer describe types of slang, they were Society slang, Public House Slang, and Soldier Slang. There were 15 words of Society slang, 6 words of Public house slang, and 1 word of Soldier Slang. Then the slang term in the form of words and phrases were classified and analyzed. The finding show that there are some words and pharese of slang in Fast And Furious 7 that have been classified into Kinds of slang. The examples are Goddamn, Bastards, What the hell, Guy Kids, Homie, and click. The research use Descriptive Qualitative. First, the data collections in the reasearch were study mostly in the form of description and explanation. Second, the data collection is not randomly taken. The writer use slang term that is accur in pulp fiction movie script as the data analysis because they are chosen the yield the findings.

This study is highly expected to give contribution for the reader to know about slangs clearly. It can help the reader speak English fluently. And it can be also be expected to enrich English Vocabulary used daily conversation.

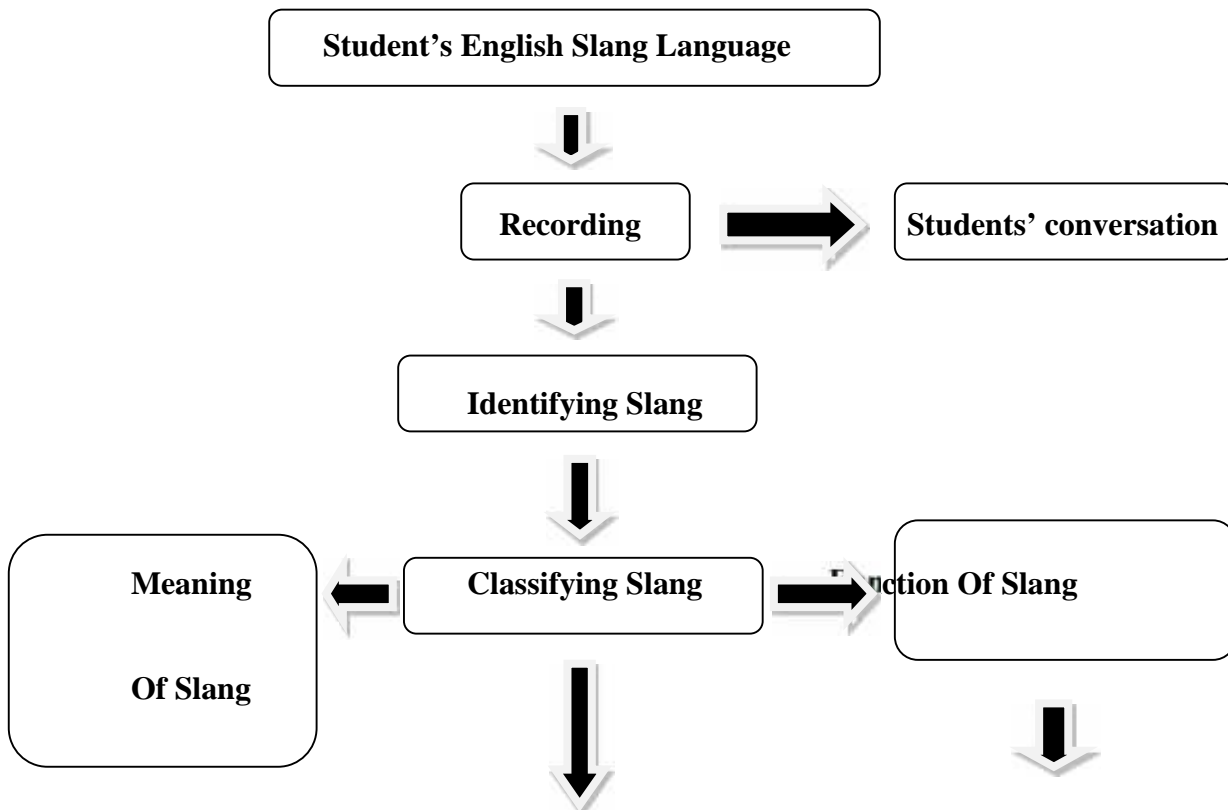
The other previous research from Sri, Whayuni, 2008, The title “ *An Interpretation Of Slang Language In Ocean’s eleven movie*”. In her research she was found there are number of types slang language used in the Ocen’s Eleven Movie. She concluded that slang language in the

movie can be classified into the society, Workmens slang, and public house slang and function of slang such as: Humor, playfulness, Slang can keeps English Fresh, to be creative.

There are many different between the present study with Sri Wahyuni. She conduct's about the script of Ocen's Eleven Movie meanwhile in this study conducted in English Department Students Of HKBP Nommensen University Of Medan.

Surwasih, 2012, The title “ *Slang words used in brooklyn Finest*” Movie by Antony Fuqua”. She found Slng words by using word information and the problem of the research is the meaning of slang words in Brooklyn Finest Movie by Antoni Fuqua.

2.8 Conceptual Framework



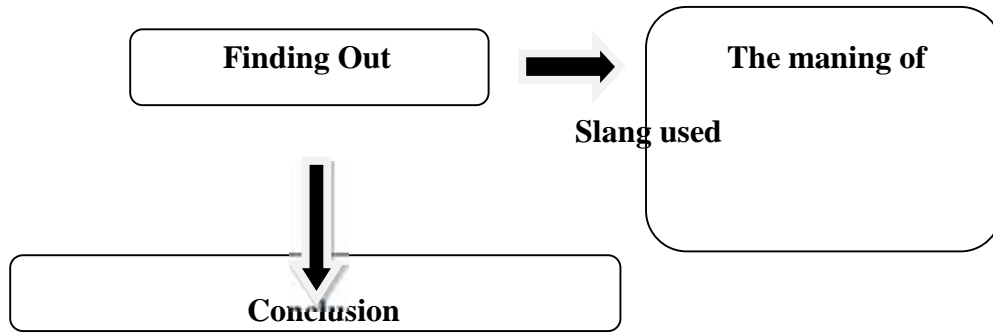


Figure 2.8. The Conceptual Framework Of Analyzing Slang Words Used Of English Major In Third Years

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

Research design is an essential part in conducting a research. Research design is aimed to collect and analyze data to answer the research question. The method used in this study was descriptive qualitative. Descriptive qualitative studies have as their goal a comprehensive summary of events in the everyday terms of those events. Researchers' condution qualitative descriptive studies close to their data and to the surface of words and events. Qualitative descriptive design typically is and eclectic but reasonable combination of sampling and data collection. Analysis, and re- presentation techniques. John Wiley and Sond (2000:23) say that

Qualitative descriptive study is the method of choice when straight descriptions of phenomena are desired.

Qualitative descriptive research (case studies) the ultimate goal is to improve practice. This presupposes a cause/ effect relationship between behavior and outcome; however, this method will only let you hypothesize about variables and describe them.

Then, the method was applied analyze the slang of English Department students nowadays for it is very appropriate to the objective of the study that was describing the phenomenon found during the process of the study.

3.2 The Subject of The Research

This reaserch would be held at Third Year “Sixth Semester” at HKBP Nommensen University Of Medan.

There are three Groups at the Sixth Semester; they are Group A, Group B, Group C, the researcher uses Group B as the Object of the research. The students of Group B English Department consist of 35 students but the researcher only uses 10 Students.

3.3 Technique of Collecting Data

The technique of collecting data in this study was applied documentary technique, because the reseacher collects the data of the study by recording the conversation by the students.

This is the way of researcher to collect the data:

1. Recording the English slang conversation that the students uttered
2. Transcribing the conversation
3. Finding out the English slang language
4. Studying all of the English slang language

The technique of collecting data for problem two is the same of that problem one.

3.4 Technique of Analyzing Data

The technique of analyzing data for problem one:

1. Identifying the English slang in Recording
2. Classifying English Slang into their Function

The technique of analysis data for problem two are:

The First step, the writer had to Identifying the English slang in conversation in the recording for many times and then the writer try to finding out the Meaning of English Slang languageuse in the recording.

The theory used in analysis the data was done based on the theory of Yule(1985) and Eric Patridge (1933). Yule described, “Colloquial Speech” are words or phrases that are used instead of more everyday terms among younger speaker,and other groups with special interest. Slang mostly used by younger speaker, although there are older speaker used for their communication. Younger speaker give effect toward the forming of slang. They created new word in their communication, only can be understood by their community, so many younger is interest in using slang as their conversation. Eric Patridge described, they are fourhteen kinds of Slang Words that the human can learn.

3.5 Data Trianggulasi

Data Trianggulasi is the most complex of Qualitative research. There are some part of the trianggulasi technique. Namely; interview, transcripts, recording, video data, reflection, or information from documents. All of which be examined and interpreted. Through this technique, The writer would collect the data by` using recording to analyze the kinds of the slang words used and the meaning of the slang words used in the conversation that the writer collects and comparing the result of the problems in the research with the contents related to the theory used.

