

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Humans are social creatures that are interdependent with each other. Therefore humans need communication tools to be able to interact with one another, namely language. Language is a basic tool in society. It is used to make communication. Language allows some people to say thing to each other and express their communicative needs. Language that is used by society has been agreed by participants in its meaning. according to Setiawan, et.al. (2018: 261) Language is one of tools for human communication. Without language, people will never able to communicate with others. Besides that, people need language to interact, to look for and give people benefit information. In literary works, people use the language in various ways, spoken and written language.

Talk about language is very closely related to linguistics. Linguistics is the study of language and tries to understand language from a scientific point of view. Gleason in Solihin (2017: 2) in analyzing language, there are two aspects that can be considered, namely internal and external structure. Internal structure is divided into phonology (the study of sound systems and structures, morphology (the study of morphemes in word formation, syntax (the study of words in form of phrases, clauses, and sentences) and semantics (the study of meaning). External structures are structures that have a relationship between linguistics and other scientific disciplines. Among others, sociolinguistics (sociology and linguistics), psycholinguistics (psychology and linguistics), ethnoinguistics (ethnology and linguistics).

Sociolinguistics is a study of language related to society. The role of Sociolinguistics is to manage the function of language in society, or in other words Sociolinguistics related to language as a communication tool. According to Suhardianto, et.al. (2017:11) Sociolinguistics is the branch of macro-linguistics which studies the relationship of language and social factors such as age, social status, community, job, religion, politics, social culture, and so forth. Wardhaugh in Solihin (2017:2) suggests that a variation can be based on a set of linguistic subjects or human speech patterns (such as the sound of words, or grammatical) that can be related to some external factors. for example geographical location or social groups. In social groups, we often hear that people use certain signs, words, phrases or sentences to convey secrets that no one should know. Usually they use a piece of language that is sometimes incompatible with the wrong grammar or word structure, for example the use of slang words or in bahasa is “*bahasa gaul*”

According to Soeparno in Desvicatary, et.al. (2019:1) Slang is used by all kinds of groups of people who share situations or interest and it is often used in informal situation. Slang is used by certain groups of people to make the language different from usual. Slang is also usually used by certain social groups to communicate internally so that those who are not members of the group do not understand what is being said. In the use of slang, there is a shortening or transfer of one or more letters in one word, changes in voice, and meaning in order to facilitate those from certain groups. Adolof in Winda (2017: 3) stated that words and phrases in slang may be new, but they can also be an extension of the meaning of a word, for example the word that we often hear even we use also in communication of daily life “*ya bentar lg, ne lg OTW*”. This sentence only

understood by certain groups. This sentence should be *„ya sebentar lagi, ini lagi on the way (perjalanan)*. It means that someone want to tell others that he/she is on the way. This sentence make easier and faster in communication, but it only understood by certain groups.

Nowadays, slang can be found not only in daily conversation, but also in lyric of song , conversation in movie, in social media, etc. It is believe that the development of music, film, and other industry of entertainment contribute to the existence of slang words. but here the writer will analysis slang words in the lyric song, because song is one of the thing that is fun for everyone. Not infrequently also listening to music is a hobby of many people. But the problem is, now many of people find slang in songs that sound different. some people who use English of a foreign language usually get confused to have the specific meaning in lyric of song. Because part of slang in the song its vocabulary not found in the dictionary. From here the slang is very important to understand in song when someone read the lyric of song.

Based on explanations above a study entitled **“THE ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS USE IN SONGS LYRIC OF BRUNO MARS”** will be conduct by using Bloomfield’s theory.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background that as been mention above, the writer formulated the problems in two parts as the following:

1. What are the types of slang words found in songs lyric of Bruno Mars?
2. What is the dominant types of slang words found in songs lyric of Bruno Mars?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problem above, the objective of the study are :

1. To find out the types of slang words in Bruno Mars's songs lyric
2. To find out the dominant types of slang word found in Bruno Mars's songs Lyric.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

Sociolinguistics is the study of language in society, include Language Variation. Language variation has so many parts, like: chronological variation, geographic variation, function variation, style variation, cultural variation, individual variation, and social variation. There are many types of social variation, they are Akrolek, Basilek, Vulgar, Slang Words, Collegial, Jargon, Argot and Cant. The focus analysis of this study is Slang Words.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

There are two kinds of significances of the study, they are:

1. Theoretically, the finding of the study is expected to be useful for the readers to enrich their knowledge about slang words that can be use in daily conversation, especially in informal situation.
2. Practically, the finding of the study are expected to be useful for:
 - a. For the writer, The result of the study will be very useful to develop the understanding about slang words.
 - b. For the English department students, The result of the study will be useful to enrich their knowledge about slang words, and knowing the placement of slang words can be used.

- c. For the English teacher, The result of the study will be useful to enrich teachers' understanding about slang words. So, they can teach well about slang words to students.
- d. For the other writers, The result of the study will be useful to be a reference for their research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics always related to society because it cannot be separated since the society as the user of language. Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field of science that studies language in relation to the use of that language in society. The term of sociolinguistics consists of two elements, that are socio and linguistics. Linguistics is the study of language, especially elements of language (phonemes, morphemes, words, sentences) and its relationship between the elements, including the nature and formation of that element while socio that is related to society, community groups and community functions. Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science between sociology and linguistics, two fields of empirical science that have close connections Rohkman in Luftiatun, et al, (2017:96). According to Pardede (2015:14) Sociolinguistics is the study of the ways people use language in social interaction, the people can imply from the definition that the two components, *People (society)* and *Language* are interdependent.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language use and the structure of society (Radford,et al, 1999:16). According to Wasiman, (2014: 32) sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that examines problems related to the characteristics and function of various languages or variations of language, as well as the relationship between language and those characteristics and functions in a language society.

Based on explanations above, the writer summarized that sociolinguistics is the study of language use in society. the use of language in the community

includes language variations.

2.2. Language Variations

Language consists of two fundamental aspects, namely form and meaning. Form of language relating to sound, writing and structure, while the aspects of meaning are lexical and functional. Language in the aspect of form and meaning often shows small or large differences. Differences in language will result variations of language. According to Wibowo (2003:6) language variation is a form that is used as an alternative to replacing the original or standard.

Harared, (2018:119) stated that Language variation is formed by a convention or an agreement between the users of the language it self, and it is based on the nature of language as an arbiter. According to Joshua A. Fiahman and Suwito, in Wibowo (2003:5), communicating with language is not only determined by linguistic factors, such as social factors and situational factors. Social factors, among others, include social status, education level, economy level, age, and gender. Whereas, situational factors, among other, include who speaks, in what language, to whom, when, where, and what problems are being talk about. According to this assertion, it means, the dominance of social factors and situational factors in the use of language will affect the emergence of language variation . Budiarsa (2015:384) stated that variety is defined in terms of a specific set of linguistic items or human speech patterns (presumably, sounds, words, grammatical features) which the people can uniquely associate with some external factors (presumably, a geographical area or social group).

Meanwhile, Soeparno in Teguh (2017:8-10) divided and explain language variations into several types, those are:

a. Chronological Variations

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

b. Geographic Variations

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

c. Social Variations

Social variation is a variation of language caused by sociological differences. This social variation is often called sociologist. Some sociologists, those are: akrolek, basilek, vulgar, slang, collegial, jargon, argot and cant.

d. Functional Variation

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

e. Style Variation

Style variation is caused by style differences. Style is the way a person speaks in his performance in a planned manner or not, orally or in writing.

f. Cultural Variations

Cultural variations are caused by different cultures of the community, a language spoken by native speakers, sometimes changes with the entry of other

cultures. The varieties that are included as cultural variations include: vernacular, pidgin, creole and lingua franca.

g. Individual Variation

Individual variations are caused by individual differences. The form of this variation is called idiolek. Each individual speaker has different speech features than other speakers. The differences are in the color of sound, word choice, style of language, order of sentences, and etc. That's why the people can get to know someone through his speech even if they do not see the speaker.

2.3 Slang Words

Slang has, whether appreciated or not, always been a part of our everyday language. Especially for adolescents nowadays, slang does not sound strange anymore, even a lot of slang made by certain individuals or groups has its own meaning for them. Based on Oxford Learner's pocket dictionary in Fathonah (2018:11) Slang is very informal words and expressions used in spoken conversation, especially used by particular group of people. This is a true statement as most people use slang, but if asked to define slang, would probably have a hard time in doing so. In this decade, many people use slang. It is because most people are individuals who desire uniqueness, it stands to reason that slang has been existence for as long as language has been in existence. The following lines describe about the slang words.

2.3.1 History of Slang Words

Along with the development of the times, where globalization affects several aspects of life, especially in the field of communication, more specifically

in terms of the language used in everyday communication. Language continues to evolve with the times, as a small example in Indonesia, where the slang words began to appear among adolescents, and it is generally used for daily communication. The slang language appears because usually teenagers think using language that is good and right too formal. So they use new terms or what is called slang word in communicating with their group as a form of depiction of expressions.

Lighter in Rosa S (2018: 12) stated that there were five decades history of slang, which can be seen in those following era:

1. Sixteenth Century

Slang for the first time appeared in the society and became the strange language, also only particular group using it. For example, thieves, beggar, criminals.

2. Seventeenth Century

In this century, slang rich of metaphors or figurative language and related to immoral action. Moreover, slang began to present in popular plays event and put the slang language on the stage for the first time.

3. Eighteenth Century

The rhetoricians had established for the first time, among the pupils and schoolmasters alike, a key element in social conceptualization of slang. Furthermore, slang recognized as part of English vocabulary.

4. Nineteenth Century

Slang was growing, it could be seen that the intellectual produced the first slang dictionary. The world War I and II also influenced in slang language, such as G.I, pissed off, brass.

5. Twentieth Century

Slang became a part of spoken language and not only used by thieves or criminals but also used by ordinary people, and slang was used in daily conversation because simpler and easier to speak it.

2.3.2 Definition of Slang words

In everyday conversation it is not uncommon for people to hear new words that sound foreign or new and which the people do not find in formal language. This language is usually initially known by certain people and can eventually spread to many people because of the continuous communication from people who have used the slang language to other people who have never heard the slang language it, so that over time the language is used in daily communication, either verbally in daily conversation or in writing as people usually use in social media chat.

According to Wahyuni (2016:3) Slang is nonstandard English word used by the most young group. It is a part of a language that is usually outside of conventional or standard usage and that may consist of both newly coined words and phrases and of new or extended meanings attached to established terms. It shows that slang cannot be used in formal written or situation. Slang can be written in word, phrase, or sentences. Slang also can be included in written or spoken language, but some linguist said that slang more often occur in spoken rather than written language.

Slang is more typically used among those who are outside established higher-status groups. Slang or colloquial speech, describes words or phrases that are used instead of more everyday terms among younger speakers and other groups with special interests (quoted from the book of Yule, 2006:211). According to

Trimastuti, 2017: 65) “slang is an ever changing set of colloquial words and phrases that speakers use to establish or reinforce social identity or cohesiveness within a group or with a trend or fashion in society at large. The existence of vocabulary of this sort within a language is possibly as old as language it self, for slang seems to be part of any language used in ordinary interaction by a community large enough and diverse enough to have identifiable subgroups”.

Dumas and Lighter (1978, 14-16, quoted from the book of Eble: 1996) reject the classical formula for definition and instead propose four identifying criteria for slang.

1. its presence will markedly lower, at least for the moment, the dignity of formal or serious speech or writing.
2. Its use implies the user’s special familiarity either with the referent or with that less status full or less responsible class of people who have such special familiarity and use the term.
3. It is a tabooed term in ordinary discourse with persons of higher social status or greater responsibility.
4. It is used in place of the well-know conventional synonym, especially in order:
 - a) To protect the user from the discomfort caused by the conventional item or,
 - b) To protect the user from the discomfort or annoyance of further elaboration.

Based on explanations above, the writer concluded that slang words is informal language that is commonly used in daily communication, especially among young people, either slang words that is general (used by everyone) or slang words that is personal (slang words that is made by someone or with several others which the means only those who know).

2.3.3 The Factors of Use Slang

The use of slang is certainly influenced by the factors that cause that language to sound interesting so that it is used by many people in daily conversation. Humans especially teenagers has characteristics including adventure, grouping, and delinquency. This trait can also be seen in their language. The desire to create exclusive groups led them to create secret languages. There are several factors which influent the use of slang. Zhou in Fathonah (2018: 11-12) tried to explain the factor of using slang in his article about "A Sociolinguistics Study of American Slang". He said that the factors of slang usage includes gender, occupation, and age.

a. Gender

Language, like other form of social activity, has to be appropriate to the speakers using it. This is why, in many communities, men and women's speech is different. In the use of American slang, men and women differ from each other. Besides gender, occupation also becomes a factor of using slang.

b. Occupation

There is an inverse relationship between the occupation variable and acceptance of slang. People with lower grade in their job more often or accept slang words. and then the last factor is age.

c. Age

Age factor also influences the use of American slang. American youths, especially the teenagers and college students, are the main consumers and makers of American slang. The American teenagers and college students are the fashion makers. They are radical in every aspect including their ways of using language.

They are not afraid of making mistakes, but ready to explore the unknown things. They are full of curiosity, pursuit and are mad with new things. At the same time, they have a strong sense of independence; do not bend blindly to any authorities like parents and teachers. They are ready to challenge traditional conventions and customs. They tend to make good use of the slang terms created by the musicians, pop singers, or those engaged in the popular trades. For instance, the words crazy originally means mad, strange, silly, but the musicians of the pop used this word to mean a completely different meaning beautiful, excellent, or exciting. Adults (including elderly Americans) comparatively use slang less, but sometimes they use it in some very informal environment, particularly chatting with family members or close friends. At that time, slang terms can be efficient shorthand ways to express their ideas and concepts. Not only does this make their communication more efficient, but also it reinforces their friendship.

2.3.4 The Approaches in Slang Words

The approach meant here is the starting point of the process of language emergence in the general public. According to Mattiello in Fathonah (2018: 13-14), there are 4 approaches to define slang. These are sociological, stylistic, linguistics, and lexicography approach.

1. Sociological approach

Within sociological approach, slang is ascribed the two opposite purposes of keeping insiders together and outsiders out. On the other hand, slang is said to

serve antisocial purposes such as marking social differences. So, from the statement above the writer can know that as a social approach, slang word used to get acceptance of the group that also use the same slang.

2. Stylistic approach

Within stylistic approach, slang is neutrally and rather vaguely defined as a level of usage. Stylistically, slang defined as creativity in language. Slang also can rather view as short disuse ephemeral vocabulary that is expecting either to pass into disuse or to have more standard status, such as gay language.

3. Linguistics approach

From linguistics point of view, slang is regarded as the use of ordinary word in extraordinary sense or extraordinary word in ordinary sense. The people said that slang is about a creativity to create new words with new meaning or find out new meaning of old word. Slang is essentially an experimental language.

4. Lexicographical approach

Slang acquired as informal vocabulary which is outside of standard usage and which belongs rather to familiar conversation than in written language. Slang creates new words with new meaning. So slang word gives new vocabulary in language. All of the approaches to define slang are appropriate with this research. But to focusing the research, the researcher chose sociological approach to define slang. Matiello said that people commonly used slang words in daily conversation because they want to get acceptance of the group that is use the same slang words.

2.3.5 Reasons of Using Slang Words

Everything happens for a reason, including slang, because there are certain reasons that make people interested in using that language in communication in

society. The point of view regarding the reasons why to use slang word different for each individual. However Allan and Burrige in Rezeki, et.al. (2019: 39) investigated seven reasons of using slang. They are:

a. To Address

The speaker uses a slang word to address another speaker so that they can maintain their close relationship. People who have close relationship prefer to use informal address than formal one. For example:

Man : Honey, I wouldn't go if I didn't have the most trust worthy man I know to look after my family

Woman :Oh, no. Not in my house.

In this conversation the slang word “honey” is used to address to beloved person. The man use the word to address the woman because she is the special person for him.

b. To Initiate Relax Conversation

People have tendency to use slang word in order to initiate relax conversation so that they have smooth conversation in formal situation. People who have close relationship with other tend to use certain words in order to make the conversation run more relaxed and comfortable.

c. To humiliate

Sometimes people use slang to express unpleasant or dislike feeling of other people by mocking them.

d. To form intimate atmosphere

People prefer to use slang word rather than formal word to form intimate atmosphere in order to show close relationships. When the speaker gets intimate with someone, it can mean that he is sexually involved.

e. To express impression

People usually use slang word to express impression. It means when the speaker uses a slang word, he wants someone remember and feel impressed about their conversation. The use of slang gives impression to in group intimacy and solidarity.

f. To reveal anger

The use of slang word to reveal anger in order to make his anger sounds politely.

g. To show intimacy

speakers use a slang word to show intimacy. It means they try to make their own conversation similar to that of the listener. They change to the language they believe the listeners would prefer to speak. Slang word can make people become more creative, because by using slang word people can create new variations of languages.

According to Kartina, et.al. (2019:55) there are some reason of using slang words, they are:

- a) When someone uses slang, she/he exposes ideas, feeling, attitude as how she/he wants to perceive the people that talk to and how she/he wants those people to perceive her/him, to infer what she/he means. That means that when people use slang word, people can express ideas, feelings, moods, emotions and attitudes as they want to show to others.

- b) Slang can be used by those inside a group who share ideas and attitudes as a way of distinguishing themselves from others.” It means slang can be used by certain group to share ideas and they can together form their own identity.
- c) The use of slang is “An efficient and effective way in communicating thoughts and feelings. Through slang people can make communication more quickly, easy and personal.” It means that slang concept has a purpose to communication with the expression used, so that the communication process can be delivered easily and concisely.

Based on explanations above, the writer can concluded that the reason for certain people and group using slang word is for expressing and conveying their emotions or feeling such as love, disappointment, happy, sad and anger, so that people can communicate in easy way.

2.3.6 The Function of Slang Words

When people talk about the social functions of slang, then the most important point will be focused in that language as a communication between people. Slang has a function to make language simpler, for example, such as an abbreviation of “on the way (OTW)”, slang can also convey certain meanings that are kept secret from others (slang that is made by ownself or a certain group). According to Rizky (2018:11-13), there are three of interpersonal functions of slang which are pursuit of self-identity, emotive feeling of the slang users, and achieving politeness.

The first function is Pursuit of Self-identity. The different social and Professional groups are having the different slang, thus slang is considered as the symbol for dividing the professional groups in society. If somebody uses the words

and expressions within a certain social group or professional group, the person will blend with the group members from mentality. For instance, if a student says a sentence which contains the special college slang, that student must want to get the result of showing and strengthening the emotion that she or he is belonging to the inside of the teenager group. The American scholar P. Roberts once pointed out that the reason people constantly use slang is that they want to show they are one of the qualified members among a certain distinct groups

The second function is Emotive Feeling of the Slang Users. The emotive function reveals the speakers' attitude towards their subject. The emotive function is one of the most powerful uses of language since it is so crucial and important in changing the emotional status of an audience for or against someone or something. Psychologically, slang helps people to express their strong feeling, like group identification and so on. When people use it, they want to show them against the reality, and set them free psychologically. Moreover, slang is not only has a function as stressing identity or group membership, but also for the psychological need for expressing emotion, which it is the one of the basic functions of language as well.

The third function is Achieving Politeness. To conduct this discussion, the notion of register needs to be mentioned. Register refers to "manner of speaking or writing specific to a certain function, that is characteristic of a certain domain of communication" The choice of register is affected by three factors, occasions (formal or informal), addressee (age, gender, occupation, the degree of familiarity) and the content of the conversation. And the use of slang is restrained by the three factors as well. Either the use of slang in improper occasions or the use of slang not to the right addressee, or the improper content in one's speech may ruin the

friendship and good relationship with your interlocutors. Therefore, the proper use of slang facilitates setting up a certain atmosphere or maintaining social contacts. Slang is often used in informal occasions and is of importance in playing the phatic function. The use of slang can maintain the friendship and intimacy between the speakers and people that close to them.

2.3.7 Characteristics of Slang Words

The character meant here is a very basic thing in the slang language as a characteristic that describes it. One of the most basic features of slang is that it is not formal so that its meaning cannot be found in a dictionary or in other words, slang is more directed towards humans who follow the era to use a cool language style. Dumas and Lighter in Solihin (2017:3) argue that an expression can be said "slang true "if it fulfills at least two of the following criteria:

1. Lowering the situation from a formal or serious conversation or writing; In other words, it can also be considered "misusing confusing words". For example from Bruno mars song's lyric "The Lazy Song title" in the beginning of the lyric "Today I don't feel like doing anything. I just wanna lay in my bed. Don't feel like picking up my phone. So leave a message at the tone" *Wanna* here is the slang words that can make people get confused if they are never hear that before. The others example are Ain't (aim not), Y'all (you all), I'ma (I am like).
2. Its use implies that the user is familiar with whatever is called, or with groups of people who understand and also use the term.
3. The word is a taboo term in ordinary conversation that is used by people with higher social status or have more greater responsibilities.

4. Replacing "commonly used synonym". This case do for avoid the discomfort caused by habits.

According to Nasution (2016: 9) The words may be considered as slang if they fulfill one or more these characteristics :

1. Creative

Slang language is creative means that it has imagination, productivity and innovative from the creator or user. For example teenagers creativity is creating slang terms from the existing words. Some slang terms is constructed from the kinds of numbers, colors, foods, animals, fruit and vegetables, name of human, things, etc.

2. Flippant

Slang language has irrelevant word of the context. That make this term considered as a rude. For example : holyshit (*sial*), motherfucker (*keparat*), etc.

3. Fresh

Fresh means that slang language has different word and up to date word. Example moola means money.

4. Onomatopoeic

Slang language has imitation words or producing by imitating certain sounds. Example : Buzz likes wind, yucky expression of disgust.

2.3.8 Slang Words Formation

Words formation meant here is the process of forming it slang language. The process of word formation here is by combining, cutting, summarizing, or borrowing from other language, so as to change the form of the word from its origin.

Based on Yule in Teguh (2017: 13-17) there are twelve slang word formation, which of each part has its own definition:

1. Coinage

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

- 1) Aspirin: headache medicine
- 2) Kleenex: tissue
- 3) Honda: Motorcycle

2. Borrowing

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

The following are some example of borrowings from foreign language.

1) Latin:

Cealc "Chalk"

Cycene "Kitchen"

Straet "Street"

Ceas "Cheese"

2) Spanish:

Arizonac "Arizona"

Playa "Beach"

Guerrilla “Small War”

Cargo “Cargar”

Brocc “Badger”

3) Arabic:

Al Kuhul “Alcohol”

Al Sina“a “Arsenal”

Al Zarafa “Giraffe”

3. Compounding

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

4. Blending

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

5. Clipping

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

6. Back Formation

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

7. Conversation

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

8. Acronym

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

9. Derivation

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

10. Prefixes and suffixes

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

11. Infixes

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

12. Multiple Process

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

2.3.9 Types of Slang Words

Bloomfield theory in Adolof (2014: 3-4), stated that the types of slang words divided into 4 parts, they are:

2.3.9.1 Abbreviation

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
IDK	I don't know	<i>Saya tidak tahu</i>
BTW	By the way	<i>Omong-omong</i>
Prof	Professor	<i>Guru besar</i>
FYI	For your information	<i>Sebagai informasi</i>

2.3.9.2 Shortened words

Shortened words are available in various languages. For example:

<i>Shortened words</i>	<i>Original Word</i>
Y'all	You all
Gimme	Give me
All 4 1	All for one
B4	Before

2.3.9.3 A Funny Mispronounce

A funny mispronounce is a modification of the height of the tone of strange questions that are used as humorous abusive language or express distrust of something. These expressions do not have forms that correspond to linguistic characteristics.

Example: Expression of distrust

Original word		speech form
Is that sho?	Pronounced	Is zat so?
For sure?	Pronounced	Fo sho?

2.3.9.4 Interjection

Interjection is a form that cannot be affixed and has no syntactic support in other forms, and is used to express feelings. For example (expressions of pleasure or pride) “hot damn”, “that’s my boy”, “you’re the man”, and (expressions of liking food or drink) “yum-yum”, “yummy”.

2.4. Definition of Songs Lyric

Song is one of the familiar literatures in the listener's ear. Song is one of expressing emotions and feelings in a way for fun. Song can also be a medium for conveying criticism about the situation in society. Moral values or mandate are usually implied in the lyrics that the songwriters write.

According to Jamalus in Setiawan, et.al. (2018:263) reveals that songs can be described as art works in singing to musical instruments accompaniment. In addition, Hornby USA in Setiawan, et.al. (2018:263) defined song as a short rhyme or set of verses in music and aimed to be sung.

According to Firdaus (2013:100) “Lyrics are written as a form of interaction between the writer and the listeners. Most of the times, they carry a message (whatever that might be) with the purpose of motivating the listeners, at least, to think about it. Such a purpose and form of interaction are embedded in the cultural context of these people, according to their musical preferences, time, etc.” Lyrics are words that make up a song usually consisting of verses and choruses (Wikipedia). In addition, Hornby in Teguh (2017: 8) stated that the lyrics is expressing a person’s personal feeling and thoughts, connected with singing and written for a lyric poem is the words of a song. Through lyrics that could be a message or oral and sentences serve to create an atmosphere and a picture to the listener’s imagination and create diverse meanings. The function of the lyric is as communication mediums, such as the sympathetic about reality and imaginative story. While the function of song can be used to giver spirit as during the struggle, uniting differences, toying with emotions and feelings with the aim of instilling attitudes or values that can then be felt by people as a natural things, true and correct.

Based on explanations above, the writer summarized that lyric is a song written for musical accompaniment. Now, in general lyric refers to the words of song designates a short poem which is used to express the writer’s feeling and emotion.

2.5 Previous of the Study

Some writers have conducted the research about slang words. They are:

The first researcher has been conducted by Teguh (English Department Faculty of Arts and Letters Pasundan University Bandung, 2017). He conducted the

research with the title *“An Analysis of Slang Words in Song Lyrics Gun N’Roses on Album Use Your Illusion”*. The result of the findings indicated that there are a hundred and fifty slang words that appear in the lyrics of the song of Gun N’Roses and nine types of slang words. The writer found many slang words that appear in the lyrics of the song of Gun N’Roses and the writer found many types of slang words in the lyrics. The contribution of the research is the research got the data from transcript, which was from the internet. The writer uses transcript of this song as his main sources, the sources of the data are 15 transcripts of the lyrics of the song by Gun N’Roses.

The second researcher has been conducted by Fathonah (English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2018). She conducted the research with the title *“Word Formation and Meaning of Slang Words on “MEME” Picture of Group “SHITPOSTBOT 5000” on Social Media “Facebook”*. The result of the findings shows that the researcher has found 10 word formation processes and 33 slang words of 23 meme pictures. Kinds of word formation processes found by the researcher are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple process. The most frequent word formation process is “clipping”. There are 33 slang words that have been translated by the researcher using online dictionary for slang named urban dictionary. The contribution of the research is the researcher applied descriptive qualitative design. The data are taken from meme pictures which have uploaded in group “Shitpostbot 5000” on social media Facebook. The main theory which was used in this research is taken from the book under the title *The Study of*

language: Third Edition by George Yule (2006).

The third researcher has been conducted by Rosa S (English Literature Department Adab and Humanities Faculty Atate Islamic University Sulthen Thana Saifuddin Jambi, 2018). She conducted the research with the title “*The Slang Words Used in the Hitch Film by Andy Tennant*”. The research findings are , first, there are two kinds of slang words used in the film Hitch by, Andy Tennant such as society slang (gonna, gotta, wanna, kinda, what’s up),and public house slang (guys, buddy, kids, baby). Second there are two meaning of slang words uses such as connotative meaning where it is not specific to language (baby, damn, shit, hell), conceptual meaning refers to the logical sense of the utterance (what’s up, pissin, kids, gonna, buddy, sweetheart), and social meaning refers to the use of language to establish and regulate social relations and to maintain social roles (guys, gotta, and wanna). The last there are three function of slang words used in the film Hitch by Andy Tennant such as to initiate relax conversation, to humiliate, and to address. The contribution of the research is this research used 4 theories, they are theory of slang words by Eric Partridge, Miriam Meyerhoff, the theory of meaning by Geoffrey Leech and theory the function by Alan and Burridge to answer the problem the Research.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

Song is a short piece of music, usually with words. It combines melody and vocals, although some composers have written instrumental pieces, or musical works without words, that mimic the quality of a singing voice. The words of a song are called lyric. The writer analyzed slang words using lyrics song of Bruno mars by collect word by word and analysis the data.

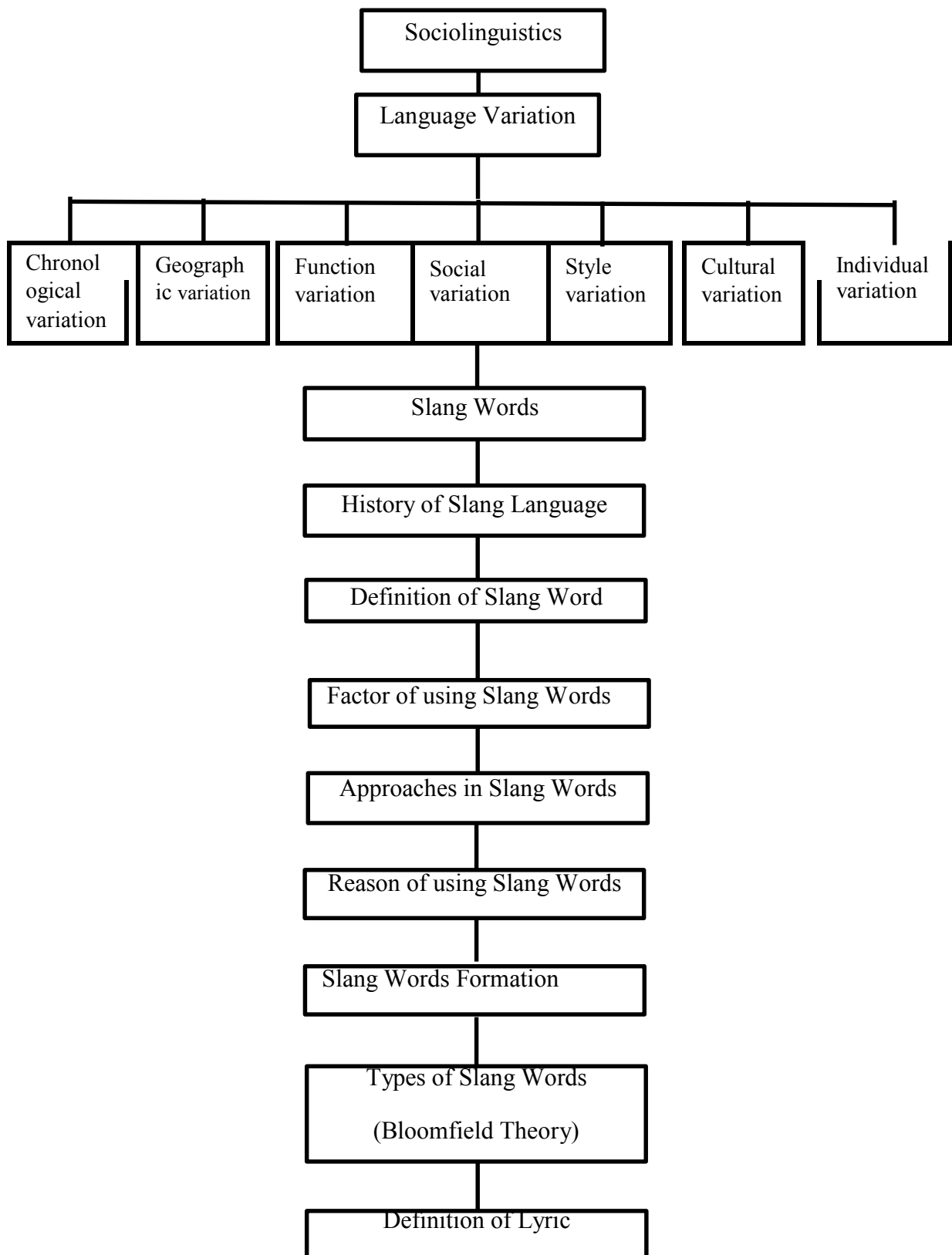


Figure 2.6 *The figure of Conceptual Framework of Analysis Slang Words in Bruno mars Songs Lyric.*

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

In conducted this study, the writer used descriptive qualitative method because it was analyzed the data in the form of word descriptively, because the result of this study used as a problem solving procedure of the observed things by described the research objects when the research is done based on the fact found.

The data of this study were analyzed descriptive based on transcript of "Bruno Mars" lyrics of song. This method can be used to answer the statement of problem offered in the first chapter.

3.2 The Subject of the Study

The subject of the study was the people or others subject that are used as the sources of data or sources of information by researcher for the research they do. The subject of this research was Bruno mars song's lyrics. The songs lyric used as the subject in this research was consist of 10 song titles.

3.3. Instrument of Collecting Data

Instrument of collecting data is the ways that can be used by researchers to collect data. The instrument of this research, the writer collected word by word an analysis the data.

3.4 Procedures of Collecting Data

The techniques in collecting data were as follow:

1. Read the lyric of the songs of Bruno Mars and comprehending it.
2. Marked the slang words found in the lyrics.

3.5 Technique of Analyzing the Data

After the data were collected, the writer then analyzed it based on the research questions. The writer interpreted the result of the analyzing data to made the conclusion. In short steps, in analyzed data are:

1. classified the types of slang words found in ten songs lyric of Bruno Mars based on Bloomfield theory.
2. Calculated classification of slang words found in songs lyric of Bruno Mars.
3. made conclusion.