

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **1.1 The Background of Study**

Language is speech or sound that contains meaning and is used to communicate in human life. Humans are social creatures that need to interact with each other to meet the various needs of life. Therefore, a person cannot live alone without interaction with others. This means that language has a very important meaning in human life.

The language is currently undergoing great development, especially in slang. The development of slang language in modern human social life has been influenced by various factors. It reflects the ever-changing social and cultural landscape, shaped by technological advancements and the rise of social media. Slang serves as a tool for self-expression, group identification, and staying current with cultural trends. It evolves rapidly, incorporating new words, expressions, and abbreviations, often influenced by global interactions and the creative contributions of individuals. The study of slang in contemporary society provides insights into the dynamic nature of language and its role in social interaction and identity formation.

Language and society are very closely related. In other words, language is an interdependent personal and social property for interacting, communicating, exchanging, transmitting, and receiving information. Society influences language development, producing different kinds of language variations. One such variation is slang. Slang refers to informal and unconventional language that is commonly

used within specific social groups or subcultures. It often involves the creation of new words, changes in word meanings, and unconventional grammar. Slang is dynamic and reflects the evolving trends, attitudes, and expressions of a particular time. On the other hand, idioms are fixed expressions that have a figurative meaning that cannot be deduced from the individual words used. They are widely accepted in standard language usage and reflect cultural or historical contexts. The main difference lies in their formality and stability. Slang is informal and subject to rapid change, while idioms are more widely accepted and enduring in standard language usage. Understanding the difference between slang and idioms is essential for studying the dynamic nature of language and its cultural significance.

Slang can be found in the lyrics of songs. The song is a fun way to express emotions and feelings. Songs can also be a medium for criticism and messages conveyed through the lyrics. Many people like the song because it relates to their state and mood.

However, sometimes the lyrics of these songs are difficult to understand because they contain slang words that are not in the dictionary. So this causes people who use English as a second language to feel confused to get a certain meaning by looking at the song lyrics. Therefore, this study aims to analyze several types of slang words used in song lyrics so that song lovers are no longer confused with the meaning of a song lyric. Song lyrics that contain slang words can be found in almost all song lyrics. But in this study, the writer inspired to analyze the types and the hidden meanings of slang words used in the lyrics of Bruno Mars' song in the album "An Evening with Silk Sonic". Bruno Mars is an

artist who has a strong influence and a large fan base. Study into the slang lyrics in this album can provide insight into how the use of slang affects listeners and Bruno Mars' contribution in creating language trends in music. This album is collaboration with Anderson Paak who is also a popular artist. Having these two influential artists on one album can have an impact on the viewership and reception of their songs, so a study of the slang lyrics in this album can provide a better understanding of the influence and response of listeners and their fans.

The reason the writer chose the lyrics of Bruno Mars' song in the album "An Evening with Silk Sonic" for this study is that this particular album has not been previously studied. Furthermore, the songs within the album contain slang language, which can significantly contribute to our understanding of different types of slang and provide insights on how to effectively utilize slang in real-world contexts. Bruno Mars whose real name is Peter Gene Hernandez is a renowned American singer, songwriter, and record producer. Born on October 8, 1985, in Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, Bruno Mars is recognized for his captivating stage presence, retro showmanship, and his ability to seamlessly perform across various musical genres, including pop, R&B, funk, soul, reggae, disco, and rock.

In 2010 Mars released the four-song EP *It's Better if You Don't Understand*, followed five months later by the album *Doo-Wops & Hooligans*, which introduced the hit singles "Just the Way You Are", "Grenade", and "Lazy Song." "The album made him a star and earned him his first Grammy Award, for best male pop vocal performance (for "Just the Way You Are"). The unorthodox jukebox emerged in December 2012, two months after he released his signature

single, "Locked out of Heaven." The album which also included the hits "When I Was Your Man" and "Treasure" won a Grammy for best pop vocal album. Mars' smooth voice was later featured on the 2014 single "Uptown Funk," a reminiscent collaboration with British producer Mark Ronson. A return to funk and 1980s R&B, which appeared on Ronson's album *Uptown Special* (2015), became a massive worldwide hit and won the Grammy for record of the year.

Mars' success continued with the release of their third studio album, *24K Magic* (2016), inspired by 1990s R&B music. The song was a commercial hit, notably winning several Grammy Awards for Best Album, Best Record and Best Song ("That's What I Like"). Mars later joined Anderson. Paak founded his Silk Sonic and will release the album *An Evening with Silk Sonic* in 2021. It included a number of popular singles, including Grammy Award winners for Record of the Year and Song of the Year, "Leave the Door Open."

## **1.2 The Problem of Study**

The problems to be studied are as follows:

- a. What types of slang word-formation are used in the lyrics of Bruno Mars' album 'An Evening with Silk Sonic'?
- b. How is the use of slang word-formations realized in the lyrics of Bruno Mars' album 'An Evening with Silk Sonic'?

## **1.3 The Objective of Study**

- a. To find out the types of slang word-formation used in Bruno Mars' album 'An Evening with Silk Sonic'.

- b. To find out how the use of slang word-formation is realized in Bruno Mars' album 'An Evening with Silk Sonic'.

#### **1.4 The Scope of Study**

The scope of this study is the slang word-formation. So, this study will only focus on analyzing the types of slang and how many slang word-formations appear in the lyrics of Bruno Mars' song in the album "An Evening with Silk Sonic". There are 10 songs in *An Evening with Silk Sonic* album. The writer limited the study to only 5 songs by Bruno Mars titled 'After Last Night', 'Blast Off', 'Fly as Me', 'Leave the Door Open', and 'Love's Train'. The reason for this is that the lyrics in these songs tend to contain a higher frequency of slang words for analysis compared to the other 5 songs. The theory that will be used in this analysis is the theory of Ellisa Matiello (2008); which talks about slang word-formation.

#### **1.5 The Significance of Study**

Theoretically, this study can contribute to linguistic development, especially in the field of sociolinguistics, provide deeper insight into the use and formation of slang words in the context of popular music, understand social and cultural changes, and form the basis for further study on the use and development of slang in the context of pop music or other genres. This could spark interest in and further study in the field of sociolinguistics, particularly in English literature

Practically, this study can provide the following benefits:

a. For Students

This study will be a valuable reference for students of the Faculty of Languages and Arts, especially those majoring in English Literature who is interested in analyzing slang in song lyrics. This will help them understand the study methodology and identify the types of data that are relevant in similar studies.

b. For Further Writer

This study is expected to conduct further study on slang using different objects. This can stimulate interest in sociolinguistics and applied linguistics.

c. For Lecturers

As additional reference for teaching materials, enrich lectures on sociolinguistics and applied linguistics with examples of language analysis in the context of popular music, enhance lecturers' academic reputation through contributions in the field of popular languages and arts, support the development of relevant and practical curricula, assist creating learning that is more meaningful and oriented towards real-world applications and the results of this study have the potential to be published in scientific journals and open opportunities for collaboration with other studiers interested in language in music.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Sociolinguistics

Slang is informal linguistics. Most people often use slang, especially in informal conversations: informal but colorful words and phrases such as Trask (1999). Roberts Fromkin (2003:634) said: "Everybody can recognize it, but nobody can define it." That's the real function. One of the signs of casual style is the frequent use of this slang. Most people use slang from time to time, but the terms are not easy to define. This slang also introduced new terms such as "flub" (to fall) and "poop" (to get tired). After all, slang often consists only of speculation about new meanings for old words Fromkin (2003:473). Slang here is not a newly coined word, but an old word that has different meanings when used in a particular group or context. Word formation itself involves several processes, i.e., compounding, affix, conversion, acronym, backformation, reduplicative, reserved forms, and blending, Elisa Mattiello (2008).

Slang is used by teenagers, artists, and even transgender people. They use slang to communicate with each other and express different styles in written or spoken language for simplicity communicate with each other. The slang may have changed over time. Slang is also a unique and familiar term that is easier to understand.

The science that studies languages and linguistic societies are sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the name associated with the study of sociology and linguistics Sumarsono (2004:1). Sociolinguistics can thus be

interpreted as the study of language that involves communities as users of language and also relates to social and community factors. Aslinda and Sari, (2015:201) Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary scientific field that studies language in society. Chaer and Agustina (2004:4) explain that sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary branch of linguistics with sociology and is the subject of study that examines the relationship between language and social factors in language communities.

As an expert in sociolinguistics, Fishman Rokhman (2013:6) stated that sociolinguistic study is qualitative. Sociolinguistics is concerned with the details of actual language use, such as the dialect spoken by the speaker, the topic, and the context of the conversation qualitative Husa (2017:19). Language sociolinguistics objects are viewed and approached as means of interaction and communication within society.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language use and the structure of society Radford, et al (2004:16). 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. Therefore, language and society cannot be separated from the problem of language, which has social activities and social aspects. Based on explanations above, the writer concludes that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that links social behavior with deep language behavior public and the



study of language use in society. The use of language in the community includes language variations.

## **2.2 Language Variations**

Variations or language are the cornerstones of sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science between sociology and linguistics, two fields of empirical science that have very close connections Rokhman (2013:1). Sociolinguistics examines the correlation between these social factors and language variations. Linguistic diversity is a type of linguistic diversity that is used to fit a function or situation without producing a basic rule that applies to the language in question Suwito (1985:29). Language variations related to usage, or function as dialect or registers. These variations are usually discussed in terms of areas of use or degree of form and meaning of use of the style Nababan via Chaer (1995:89-90). According to Harared (2018:119) language variations are formed by convention or agreement among the language users themselves and are based on the language's nature as a mediator.

Meanwhile, Soeparno (2017:8-10) explains some types of language variations, these 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. Geographical Variations**

Geographic variation in language caused by geography or language differences. Its form is called regional a dialect or dialect.

c. Social Variations

Social variation is the sociological variation of language differences. This social variant is often called the sociologist. Some sociologists are Akrolek, basilek, vulgar, slang, collegial, jargon, argot, and cant.

d. Functional Variations

Functional variation is caused by different functions of language usage. It is used to measure the extent to which language features appear in language functional variations or so-called forms of functionality. Language use special subjects and special methods in the world of sociolinguistics known as register.

e. Style variation

Style variations are caused by differences in style. Style is how you do it Speak orally or in writing during a performance according to plan or otherwise.

f. Cultural Variation

Cultural Variation is caused by different cultures in communities. The language spoken by native speakers may change depending on input from other cultures. Breeds included as cultural variations include: Vernacular, slang, pidgin, Creole, and lingua franca.

g. Individual Variations

Individual Variation is called idiolect. Every speaker has voice characteristics that are different from other speakers. Differences include tone of

voice, word choice and style, and sentence order. Even if you can't see the speaker, you can know the other person by their words.

### **2.3 Slang**

Slang is an informal language used in everyday life as a language of communication. In general, slang is more common in youth environments. And there is always new slang. Different regions should use different slang. The uniqueness of slang is that as fashion changes, everyone uses it if it's a trend. Aswin (2015:143) Says slang is a word of non-standard, slang used in everyday communication among certain social groups or young people.

According to Fromkin and Rodman (2003:264), slang is a kind of casual language that occurs as a result of the rapid growth of new words that is used as creative expression from people in order to make the words more efficient and simpler to be uttered. Slang is a variant of language used in English. Slang is used by any type of group of people who share a situation or interest and it is often used in informal situation Soeparno (2017)

Matiello (2008:31) said slang can be defined as limited speech of a marginal or subgroup different in society. In other words, slang refers to vocabulary certain words or words that are used or spoken between certain groups of people in society. Slang has five types According to Allan and Burrige (2006:69), Fresh and creative, flirtatious, imitations, acronyms, clippings. As Allan and Burrige (2006) note, it can be a word updated with new vocabulary, cleverness, random variation, and whimsy.

There are still many definitions of slang, but none are slang defined same another. Because what constitutes a different source has a different definition depends on what angle you look at it. However, the important point is that you always mention that slang is an informal language, but it wasn't, so it's informal widely and fully accepted at all levels of society because it is mostly spoken by young people.

## **2.4 Slang Word-Formation**

The focus of this study is slang word-formation. According to Mattiello (2008:31) Slang can be defined as language that is restricted to marginal or diverse subgroups of society. In other words, slang refers to certain vocabulary or words that are used or spoken among certain groups of people in society.

This study aims to find the formation of slang words used in the lyrics of Bruno Mars' song on the album "An Evening with Silk Sonic". For this reason, the theory of Elissa Mattiello (2008) will be used to support this study. In this theory there are 15 slang word-formations. To answer the first problem formulation regarding slang word-formation, the writer limited the study to only 9 slang word-formations, namely:

### **2.4.1 Compounding**

According to Mattiello (2008:72) compounding is a common morphological mechanism that obtains new words consisting of "two elements, the first of which is a root, a word or a phrase, the second of which is either a root or a word". For example is found in the *doss-house* a lodging house', the *hot chair* 'the electric chair, and an *outside man* denoting a person involved in the robbery.

In grammar, compounding, also called composition, is where two or more words are combined together to form a new word. Other examples are:

1. Keyboard: This term refers to a device known as a keyboard, which contains buttons representing the letters of the alphabet (A-Z) used for typing sentences. It also includes numbers 1 to 9 and the number 0, along with various special symbols commonly found on a computer. The word "keyboard" is a combination of the words *key* and *board*.
2. Jellyfish: Jellyfish are marine animals characterized by a gelatinous body and trailing tentacles. They are headless creatures consisting of a body and tentacles. The term "jellyfish" is a combination of the words *jelly* and *fish*.
3. Underground: The term "underground" is derived from the combination of the words *under* and *ground*. It refers to various concepts such as locations beneath the surface of the ground, cultural movements operating outside mainstream society, hidden or secret operations, or metaphorical references to something not widely known.
4. Household: The word "household" is a combination of the words *house* and *hold*. It refers to a group of people living together in a domestic setting or the activities and resources related to managing a home.
5. Honeycomb: The term "honeycomb" is a combination of the words *honey* and *comb*. It refers to a structure made of beeswax or similar material created by bees. It consists of hexagonal cells used for storing honey, pollen, and larvae.

6. Haircut: The word "haircut" is a combination of the words *hair* and *cut*. It refers to the act of cutting or styling hair, typically done by a hairdresser or barber.
7. Lipstick: The term "lipstick" is a combination of the words *lip* and *stick*. It refers to a cosmetic product in a stick or tube form used to color and enhances the lips.
8. Handbook: The word "handbook" is a combination of the words *hand* and *book*. It refers to a concise manual or reference guide containing instructions, information, or guidelines on a particular subject.
9. Haircut: The word "haircut" is a combination of the words *hair* and *cut*. It refers to the act of cutting or styling hair, typically done by a hairdresser or barber.
10. Granddaughter: The term "granddaughter" is a combination of the words *grand* and *daughter*. It refers to the female child of one's child, making her the granddaughter of the person.

#### **2.4.2 Affix**

An affix is a sound that is added at the beginning, middle or end of a word, or at the beginning or end of a word. There are lots of examples of affixes, because affixes themselves are divided into several types, as follows:

1) *Prefixation*. Prefixation is a letter or group of letters, for example 'un-' or 'multi-', which is added to the beginning of a word in order to form a different word. For example:

1. Anti- Against. Antisocial.

2. De- Opposite. Demotivated.
  3. Un- Not. Unhappy.
  4. Dis- Not, opposite of. Disagree.
  5. Im- Not. Impolite.
  6. Mid- Middle. Midday.
  7. Mis- Wrongly. Misunderstand.
  8. Over- Over. Overenthusiastic.
  9. Re- Again. Rewrite.
  10. Super- Above. Superhuman.
- 2) *Suffixation*. A suffix is a letter or group of letters, for example ‘-ly’ or ‘-ness’, which is added to the end of a word in order to form a different word, often of a different word class. For example:
1. ful (grateful, beautiful, bountiful)
  2. less (hopeless, baseless, reckless)
  3. able (capable, creatable, craftable)
  4. ous or ious (delicious, humourous, gracious)
  5. ic (stoic, heroic, iconic)
  6. 'ive (pensive, expensive, authoritative)
  7. ant (poignant, extravagant, brilliant)
  8. acy. (Democracy, accuracy, lunacy)
  9. ance. (Nuisance, ambience, tolerance)
  10. dom. (Freedom, stardom, boredom)

3) *Infixation*. Infixation is an affix that is placed in the middle of a word, alias is inserted. Thus, infix is commonly referred to as an inset. An infix is a word or part of a word (that is, a morpheme) added to the middle of a word stem to change meaning, change the grammatical form of a word, or as a type of word play. For example:

- Word: runner-up (meaning second place)

Explanation: The term "runner-up" refers to the contestant or participant who finishes in second place in a competition or event. It indicates the individual or team that is just behind the winner in terms of performance or achievement.

- Stem: runner (the person or thing that takes second place)

Explanation: The stem "runner" is the base form of the word "runner-up." It represents the individual or object that is in second place. In this context, it refers to someone or something that is closely behind the winner and is recognized for their notable performance.

- Infix: runners-up (plural form)

Explanation: The infix "s" in the term "runners-up" is added to indicate the plural form of the word. It implies multiple individuals or entities who have achieved second place in a competition. This plural form recognizes that there can be more than one runner-up in a given event or context.



### 2.4.3 Conversion

Conversion is also known as zero-affixation, zero-derivation or functional shift. The words resulting from this process change the part of speech without adjuncts or overlapping affixes Mattiello (2008, p. 124). For example:

- v run → n run.
- n bottle → v bottle.

### 2.4.4 Acronym

This is a way of forming words that people often get confused to differentiate them. It is because they are identic with first letter of words or phrases. However, Mattiello (2008, p. 135) clearly defines that they have differences. Acronym is a term that formed from initial letters of the words or phrases and it is pronounced as a single word. For example:

- ASAP (As Soon As Possible). This common expression means to do something if given the chance.
- NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration), is the organization that once sent humans to the Moon.
- NAFTA stands for (North American Free Trade Agreement). This organization regulates trade between North American countries.
- DIY or (do it yourself) is common with many websites offering tutorials and help.
- JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group), he rarely calls JPEG instead.
- YOLO (You only live once) is a common expression used to promote exciting or stimulating experiences.

- BAE (before anyone else). It often refers to a boyfriend or girlfriend.
- LOL (laugh out loud) usually means very funny.
- FYI (For Your Information) is used more often in emails and chats.
- UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Fund), provides funds around the world to help children in need.
- BRB (be right back) is often used in text and chat discussions when people need to back off.
- PIN (Personal Identification Number). This is a secret number you create to access your private documents, files, and account information.
- KFC (Kentucky Fried Chicken). A popular American fast food restaurant chain.

#### **2.4.5 Back-Formation**

Back-formation (called back derivation) is a mechanism that rarely in English. Part of a word that experience deletion is affixes. For example:

- (v) confess (confessor)

Explanation: The verb "confess" is back-formed to create the noun "confessor." In this case, the suffix "-or" is mistakenly identified as an affix and removed to form a new word. A "confessor" refers to a person who hears confessions or provides spiritual guidance.

- (v) baby-sit (baby-sitter)

Explanation: The verb "baby-sit" is back-formed to create the noun "baby-sitter." The perceived suffix "-er" is removed, resulting in a new word. A

"baby-sitter" refers to a person who takes care of someone else's child temporarily.

- (v) abscess (abscessed).

Explanation: The verb "abscess" is back-formed to create the adjective "abscessed." In this case, the perceived suffix "-ed" is removed to form the new word. "Abscessed" describes something that is affected by or contains an abscess, which is a localized collection of pus.

#### **2.4.6 Reduplicative**

Reduplicative is another slang word formation mechanism. Reduplicative is a process that refers to a process that plays with sounds Mattiello ( 2008, p. 53). This is meant that new words or new slang that is born from this process experience sound repetition. Still in Mattiello, she divides four types of reduplicative as follow:

##### *1) Ablaut reduplicative*

According to Merlin (n.d), this process refers to an alteration of the stress vowels of words as cited in Mattiello (2008, p. 131). This is meant that it is a process where the words experience repetition but the sound is different since the stress vowels are changed. Further, still in Mattiello, words that are from this process can be based on the repetition of the base that is placed either in the left or in the right side or event it has no base. No base means words that are produced from this process completely as an invention of new words. For examples:

- Chit-chat: The repetition of the syllables "chit" and "chat" involves a vowel alternation (ablaut). It conveys the idea of casual or informal conversation.
- Criss-cross: The repetition of the syllables "criss" and "cross" involves a vowel alternation. It refers to the crossing of paths or the intersecting of lines.
- Ding-dong: The repetition of the syllables "ding" and "dong" involves a vowel alternation. It imitates the sound of a bell ringing.
- Jibber-jabber: The repetition of the syllables "jibber" and "jabber" involves a vowel alternation. It refers to fast, meaningless, or unintelligible speech.
- Knick-knack: The repetition of the syllables "knick" and "knack" involves a vowel alternation. It refers to small decorative objects or trinkets.
- Pitter-patter: The repetition of the syllables "pitter" and "patter" involves a vowel alternation. It imitates the sound of light, quick footsteps or raindrops.
- Splish-splash: The repetition of the syllables "splish" and "splash" involves a vowel alternation. It imitates the sound of something liquid or watery.

## 2) *Rhyming reduplicative*

Rhyming reduplicative refers to twin shapes that have two rhyming components where one of the shapes reproduces the other by changing its beginning consonant Mattiello (2008, p. 131). This is meant that in this

process, a word is repeated hence it has twin forms but, they have a little different sound since they have different initial consonants. For examples:

- Boogie-woogie: The repetition of the syllables "boogie" and "woogie" creates a playful, rhyming effect. It refers to a style of music characterized by a syncopated rhythm.
- Easy-peasy: The repetition of the syllables "easy" and "peasy" creates a rhyming, informal expression. It conveys that something is very easy or uncomplicated.
- Hocus-pocus: The repetition of the syllables "hocus" and "pocus" creates a rhyming phrase. It is often used in a magical or deceptive context, like a magician's incantation.
- Hoity-toity: The repetition of the syllables "hoity" and "toity" creates a rhyming expression. It describes someone who is pretentious or snobbish.
- Rattle-taggle: The repetition of the syllables "rattle" and "taggle" creates a rhyming effect. It refers to a disorderly or disorganized group.
- Razzle-dazzle: The repetition of the syllables "razzle" and "dazzle" creates a rhyming expression. It conveys a sense of excitement, showiness, or deception.
- Super-duper: The repetition of the syllables "super" and "duper" creates a rhyming, emphatic expression. It indicates something is extremely good, excellent, or impressive.

### 3) *Rhyming compounds*

Rhyming compound is a process motivated by two bases that have related rhyme Mattiello (2008, p. 134). This is meant that new words or new slang terms that is from this process usually come from two different bases that have related rhyme. The base is combined together hence it produces new words or new slang terms. For examples:

- Backpack: It is a compound word combining "back" (referring to the location) and "pack" (referring to a bag or container). A backpack is a type of bag carried on one's back, commonly used for carrying belongings.
- Ding-dong: It is a compound word with repeated syllables that rhyme. "Ding" and "dong" imitate the sound of a bell ringing; hence it refers to the sound itself.
- Fast track: This compound consists of "fast" (referring to quickness or speed) and "track" (referring to a designated path or route). "Fast track" commonly denotes an expedited or accelerated process or service.

### 4) *Copy reduplicative*

Generally, English copy reduplicative is refer to repetition of a basic constituent that produces the same form of that basic Mattiello (2008, p. 134). It means that this process involves a base word where that base experience repetition and the result is the same form with it. For examples:

- Boo-boo: This term involves the repetition of the syllable "boo." It is an informal word used to refer to a minor mistake, injury, or mishap.

- Choo-choo: The repetition of the syllable "choo" imitates the sound of a train. It is used as an onomatopoeic representation of the sound made by a train.
- Pee-pee: The repetition of the syllable "pee" is a euphemistic term for urine or the act of urination.

### 2.4.7 Reversed forms

According to Mattiello (2008, pp. 149-150), inversion is the process by which words are created by reversing their reading. This means that words are pronounced backwards and have different forms and meanings when read from the front. At Mattiello, this process is often used in slang that criminals use to keep secrets. The reverse form is also known as back-slang. For example:

- *yob* was originally used in the sense of ‘boy’ but in modern use, it also reduces the disdain of criminals. Others examples are
- *dog-god*,
- *now-own*
- *meat-team*
- *on-no*
- *dab nam*-bad man

### 2.4.8 Blending

According to Mattiello (2008, p. 138), blending is words that form words. In addition, there are two types of mixing: mixing prototype and mixing prototype. For Example:

- *brunch* = breakfast + lunch.
- *Breathalyzer* = breath + analyzer.
- *camcorder* = camera + recorder.
- *emoticon* = emote + icon.
- *motel* = motor car + hotel.



- *Globish* = global + English.
- *sitcom* = situation + comedy.
- *smog* = smoke + fog.

#### 2.4.9 Clipping

Mattiello (2008, p. 141) defines clipping as the process of: Shorten the word to create a new version of the word itself. Also, the clipped word changes from long form to short form. In addition, there are his three types of clipping: back clipping, fore clipping, and clipping compound.

##### 1) *back clipping*

There are many slang terms that arise from this process, and the main parts of speech that appear in this process are nouns and adjectives, while verbs consist of a few. Furthermore, Mattiello defines back clipping to mean preserving the first part of the basis (2008, p. 142). For example (temperature - *temp*, *rhino* -rhinoceros, *gym*-gymnasium)

##### 2) *Fore-clipping*

Mattiello (2008, p. 142) most of the new words and slang that result from this process are nouns. Truncation abbreviates a word by removing the first syllable of the word. For example: (helicopter - *copter*, telephone - *phone*, *plane* - aero plane)

##### 3) *Clipped compounds*

Clipped compound words are the process of shortening parts of compound word Mattiello (2008, p. 147). This process refers to the process of removing parts of compound words and generating new words. Erasure

can be done in either the first half or the second half. However, Mattiello notes that the deleted words in the second part are more common than the first. For example: (*paratrooper*-parachute trooper).

## 2.5 Album

An album is several songs packed together. According to the Oxford Dictionary, an album is "a collection of recordings issued as a single item on CD, record, or another medium". Albums can have various meanings and purposes, depending on the artist, the genre, and the cultural context. Some albums are conceptual, telling a story or exploring a theme, while others are simply a compilation of hit songs or new material. Experts have identified different ways of understanding and interpreting albums. Some music scholars see albums as cultural artifacts that reflect the social and historical context in which they were produced. For example, an album by a protest singer may be seen as a political statement that reflects the struggles and aspirations of a particular community. Others view albums as aesthetic objects that reveal the musician's artistic vision and creative process. For example, an album by a jazz musician may be seen as an exploration of new sounds and improvisational techniques. In addition, albums can also have commercial and marketing purposes, serving as a way for artists to promote themselves and their music. In this sense, albums are often marketed as a brand or a product, with careful attention paid to the album's packaging, design, and distribution. Overall, the meaning of an album is complex and multifaceted, encompassing both artistic and commercial aspects. Whether viewed as a work of

art or a commodity, albums remain a vital part of the music industry and a means of expression for musicians and listeners alike.

According to experts, an album can be viewed as a cohesive artistic expression that reflects the creative vision and process of the musician or band. In this sense, an album is more than just a collection of songs, but rather a work of art that is carefully crafted to convey a particular mood, theme, or message. Experts in the field of musicology, cultural studies, and popular music studies have offered various perspectives on the meaning and significance of albums in music. One example of such an expert is Simon Frith, a prominent music critic, and scholar who has written extensively on popular music. In his book, "Performing Rites: On the Value of Popular Music", Frith argues that albums are a crucial form of artistic expression in popular music, as they offer a way for musicians to create a cohesive and meaningful body of work that goes beyond individual songs.

According to Frith, an album is not simply a collection of tracks, but rather a work of art that is carefully constructed to convey a particular message or emotion. Simon Frith's (1998 P, 126-127) argument about the importance of albums in popular music can be found in his book "Performing Rites: On the Value of Popular Music". In this section, Frith discusses the idea that an album is more than just a collection of individual songs, but a cohesive work of art carefully constructed to convey a particular message or emotion. He argues that albums provide musicians with a way to create a meaningful body of work that goes beyond the limitations of individual tracks, allowing them to explore themes,

tell stories, or express their personal experiences in a more complete and nuanced way. Frith also emphasizes the importance of sequencing and production in creating a successful album, noting that these elements can greatly impact the listener's experience of the music.

Overall, Frith's argument highlights the significance of albums as a form of artistic expression in popular music, and their ability to convey complex emotions and ideas in a unique and powerful way.

## **2.6 Previous Study**

Several scholars have done studies on song lyrics;

Jayanthi, Suastini, and Jayantini (2022) conducted a focused analysis of slang words in song lyrics used by Ariana Grande. Their study employed a descriptive qualitative method to examine the types of slang proposed by Chapman's theory (2007) and the effects of slang words according to Eble's theory (1996). While both studies share a common ground in analyzing slang words, they differ in their specific areas of analysis findings. This study centers on the formation of slang words found in Bruno Mars' album "An Evening with Silk Sonic," and The writer discovered that, consistent with Elisa Mattiello's 20208 theory on slang word formation, whereas of Jayanthi, Suastini, and Jayantini's study focuses on analyzing slang words in the song lyrics used by Ariana.

Natha et al. (2022) conducted an analysis of slang words in the song lyrics of "Rap God" by Eminem. Their study utilized a qualitative descriptive method and employed the theory proposed by Allan & Burrige (2006). The similarity between Natha et al.'s study and the current study lies in their common focus on

analyzing slang words in song lyrics. However, the theories used in these studies differ. The current study concentrates on examining the formation of slang words in Bruno Mars' album "An Evening with Silk Sonic," utilizing Ellisa Mattiello's theory (2008). On the other hand, Natha, et.al, study specifically analyzes slang words in the song lyrics of "Rap God" by Eminem.

Siringoringo and Marpaung (2022) conducted a study on the slang used in Agnes Monica's song lyrics. The study used a descriptive qualitative design, and Yule's (2010) theory was employed to classify the word formation process. The similarity between this study and the current study lies in their shared focus on analyzing slang in song lyrics. However, they differ in the specific song, and artist being studied. The current study centers on exploring the formation of slang words in Bruno Mars' album "An Evening with Silk Sonic," whereas Siringoringo and Marpaung's study concentrates on analyzing the use of slang in Agnes Monica's songs.

Sulatra and Utami (2022) conducted an analysis of slang words in the song lyrics by Megan Thee Stallion on her album "Tina Snow." The study employed a descriptive qualitative method and utilized the theories proposed by Kipfer and Chapman (2007:8) to analyze the types of slang words, as well as Mattiello (2008:72-154) to examine word formation. The similarity between this study and the current study lies in their shared focus on analyzing slang in song. However, they differ in the specific album and artist being studied. The current study concentrates on exploring the formation of slang words in Bruno Mars' album "An

Evening with Silk Sonic," while Sulatra and Utami's study focuses on the analysis of slang words in song lyrics by Megan Thee Stallion on her album "Tina Snow."

Rastafathya, Nawangsasi, and Setyaningsih (2022) conducted a study focusing on the analysis of slang used in the song "Venom" by Little Simz. The study employed a descriptive qualitative method, and the writers used the theory proposed by Kahn & Illson (1985). The similarity between this study and the current study lies in their shared focus on analyzing slang in song lyrics. However, they differ in the specific song and artist being studied. The current study centers on exploring the formation of slang words in Bruno Mars' album "An Evening with Silk Sonic," while Graynada Rastafathya, Retno Chrtisyowatie Nawangsasi, and Nina Setyaningsih's study analyzes the slang used in the song "Venom" by Little Simz.

Puspitorini and Narawaty (2019) conducted a study discussing and focusing on the types and dominant slang words found in Bruno Mars' song lyrics. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative, and the theory proposed by George Yule (1986) about word-formation processes is employed. The similarity between this study and the current study lies in their shared focus on analyzing slang in song lyrics. However, they differ in the specific aspects being studied. The current study centers on exploring the formation of slang words in Bruno Mars' album "An Evening with Silk Sonic," while Ferawaty Puspitorini and Dede Narawaty's study focuses on identifying the types and dominant slang words found in Bruno Mars' song lyrics.

Dewi and Widiastuti (2020) conducted a semantic analysis of slang words in Eminem's song lyrics. The paper explores the meanings and usage of slang in Eminem's lyrics. The data was collected using the documentation method, and a qualitative approach was utilized to describe the types of slang words, their meanings, and the dominant types of slang used in three song lyrics. The study employed Partridge's theory (2004:204) for analyzing the types of slang and Geoffrey Leech's theory (1974) for understanding the meaning of the slang words. The similarity between this study and the current study lies in their shared focus on analyzing slang words in song lyrics. However, they differ in the specific artist and album being studied. The current study centers on exploring slang word-formation in Bruno Mars' album, while Dewi and Widiastuti's study focuses on the analysis of slang words in Eminem's lyrics.

Deviyanti Winda (2017) explored the presence and usage of slang in Chris Brown's songs, with a specific focus on analyzing slang words in his song lyrics. The study utilized a descriptive method for its analysis. In this study, the writer employed the theories of Elissa Matiello (2008) and Leech (1998) to support the examination of slang words in Chris Brown's songs. The difference between this study and the current study lies in the specific artist being studied. While this study centers on exploring slang word-formation in Bruno Mars' album, Deviyanti Winda's study focuses on the analysis of slang words in Chris Brown's songs. Both studies share a common ground in their analysis of slang in song lyrics but diverge in their individual subjects of investigation.

Evadewi and Jufrizal (2018) conducted an analysis of the English slang used in Eminem's rap music. Their study delves into the presence, types, and meanings of slang words in Eminem's lyrics. The study paper used Abadi's theory (2009, p.17) concerning the characteristics of slang. The study employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive method to carry out the analysis. The similarity between this study and the current study lies in their shared focus on analyzing slang words in music. However, they differ in the specific artist and album being studied. This study centers on exploring slang word-formation in Bruno Mars' album, while Rani Evadewi and Jufrizal's study focuses on analyzing the English slang used in Eminem's rap music. Both studies contribute to the understanding of slang in music, but they examine different artists and genres, providing unique insights into the use of slang in their respective contexts.

Astari Puti Raodhatul and Havid Ardi (2019) explored the formation of slang words in an album of songs created by the Indonesian rapper Young Lex. Their study investigated the processes and patterns of creating slang words in the lyrics of Young Lex's songs. The method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative method, and the study paper utilized George Yule's (2006) processes of word formation for analysis. The difference between this study and the current study lies in the specific artist and album being studied. This study centers on exploring slang word-formation in Bruno Mars' album, while Astari Puti Raodhatul and Havid Ardi's study focuses on analyzing the slang word-formation in the songs of Young Lex.



Overall, while all studies have the same goal of analyzing slang words in song of lyrics, they differ in terms of artist, specific study.

## **2.7 Conceptual Framework**

In this section, the conceptual framework will be presented. The conceptual framework provides a systematic approach to the study, guiding the study process and ensuring a clear structure for the analysis of slang word-formation in the specified album. The first writer will provide an overview of the study topic, introducing the album 'An Evening with Silk Sonic' by Bruno Mars and its significance in the context of slang word-formation, and also set the study objectives and outline the scope of the study. Then, the writer will discuss the theoretical foundations that underpin the analysis. This may involve exploring concepts from sociolinguistics, language variations, and their relevance to the study of slang. The importance of understanding language variation and sociolinguistic factors in the context of slang word-formation will be highlighted.

The focus will then shift to a comprehensive discussion of slang, covering its definition, characteristics, and significance in contemporary language use. The various types of slang word-formation processes, such as blending, clipping, etc., will be explored in detail. Additionally, the writer will identify relevant linguistic theories used in the study to analyze slang word-formation in the album.

The Data Analysis section will meticulously detail the study methodology employed in this study. The primary data source for this analysis will comprise the lyrics from the album. The aim is to identify and elucidate instances of slang

word formation within these songs, ensuring a thorough and systematic analysis of the linguistic aspects present in the album's lyrics".

After analyzing the slang word-formation in the album, the writer will interpret the findings and draw conclusions regarding the prevalent types of slang word-formation used by Bruno Mars. The conclusion will also address the album's overall linguistic creativity and its contribution to contemporary slang usage. By adopting this conceptual framework, the thesis aims to contribute to the understanding of slang word-formation in popular music and its connection to sociolinguistic variations. The analysis of Bruno Mars' album 'An Evening with Silk Sonic' will provide valuable insights into the creative use of language in modern music and its impact on language evolution.

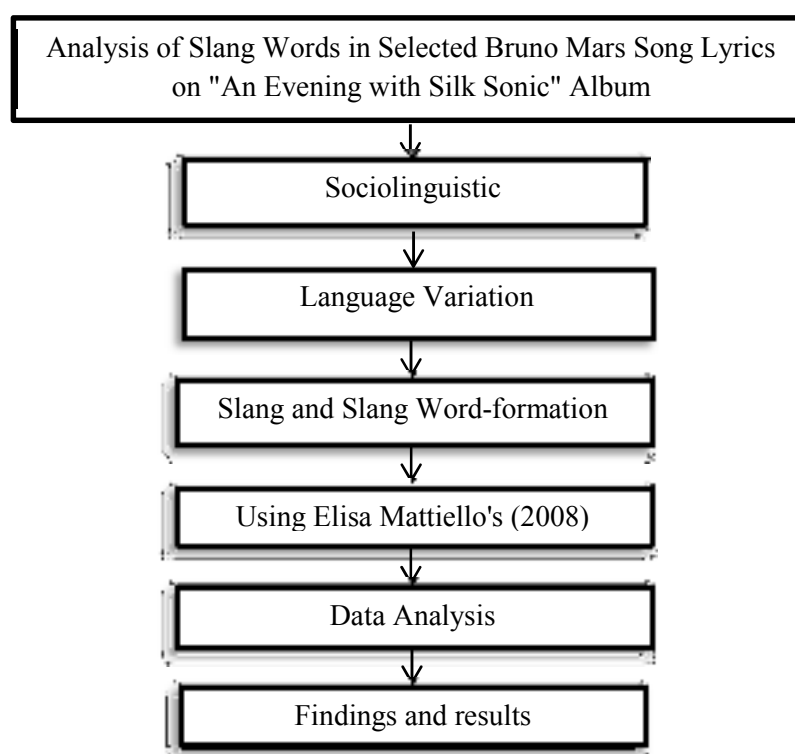


Figure 2.1. Conceptual Framework of Analysis of Slang Words in Selected Bruno Mars Song Lyrics on "An Evening with Silk Sonic" Album.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Method**

The study was analyzed using a descriptive qualitative method. According to Creswell (2012), qualitative research was a means of exploring and understanding the meanings that individuals or groups attached to social and human problems. The study process included addressing new issues and procedures. Data was collected in the subscribers' environment. The data was analyzed inductively to build details for a common problem interpretation of the meaning of the data. The written final report had a flexible descriptive structure. According to Creswell (2012), qualitative methods could be divided into five types: phenomenological study, grounded theory, ethnography, case studies, and narrative study.

Based on the description above, qualitative methods were used to help the writer describe the data. The output of the analysis formed a description of the study conducted through individual or group observations.

#### **3.2 Source of the Data**

The data source was obtained from the YouTube playlist of Mark Ronson's "Uptown Funk" featuring Bruno Mars, which could be found at the following link:

[https://youtube.com/playlistlist=PL2gNzJCL3m\\_9EQtERb0MSi0WgkywdT\\_K](https://youtube.com/playlistlist=PL2gNzJCL3m_9EQtERb0MSi0WgkywdT_K). This playlist includes a collection of songs from Bruno Mars' album "An Evening with Silk Sonic."

#### **3.3 The Technique for Collecting Data**

In this case, the writer used the documentation method in collecting data. This study applied a documented method, as the data source was retrieved from a website. Data collection steps were as follows:

1. Browsed and played Bruno Mars' album "An Evening with Silk Sonic" on YouTube.
2. Searched for the song lyrics on Google's site.
3. Read the lyrics and chose a song title that contained a lot of slang and comprehended them.
4. Transcribe the lyrics.

### **3.4 The Technique for Analyzing Data**

After the data was collected, the writer analyzed the data based on the study questions. The writer finally wrote interpretations of the data analysis. In simple steps, the techniques for analyzing data were:

1. Marked and underlined the types of slang found in the lyrics of Bruno Mars' album 'An Evening with Silk Sonic'.
2. Identified and classified the types of slang found in the lyrics of Bruno Mars' album 'An Evening with Silk Sonic' based on Ellisa Mattiello's theory.
3. Calculated the classification of slang words found in the lyrics of Bruno Mars' album 'An Evening with Silk Sonic' into percentages.
4. Drew a conclusion.