CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Each language has different variation even though it’s called the same language, when people speaking it must be different. Most people speaks at least one language, and probably they speak more than one language. For those who are born in multicultural language or multilingual country, automatically they speak more than one language. Hudson (1996: 22) defines a variety of language as a set of linguistic items with similar distribution, a definition that allows us to say that all of the following are varieties: American English, Australian English, British English, Canadian English, London English, the English of football commentaries, and so on. In other hand, Indonesian not only speak Indonesian language with one dialect. Likewise in Indonesian language, Indonesia people speak different Indonesian. That’s what we called dialect. Dialect based on the region. For example when Javanese speak Indonesian is different from Sundanesse who speak Indonesian. They have different dialect from its own region.

Language variation associated with different social factors, especially related to speakers’ social status, such as: social class, occupation, religion, cultural background, and ethnicity. Varieties of language can divided into two types, the individual and the societal language varieties.
The individual language variety is commonly referred to a speech. Depend on sociolinguistics, idiolect sometimes can be termed as variety. Thus, every idiolect or speech is a realization of the abstract language associated to a society. A societal language variety refers to a variety of a language thus is shared by every individual as members of a speech community. A speech community is a community whose members share at least a single variety and the norms for its appropriate use. The variety is popularly known as social dialect.

Social dialect is a variety of speech associated with a particular social class or occupational group within a society, but may be also named as sociolect. There are some branch of sociolect or social variation such as slang, colloquial, jargon and argot.

Slang word denotes an informal language, and it is often associated with youthful community, almost every speaker use and recognize slang, and slang is like ‘know it when we see it’ phenomenonin every language use. Often used in spoken not written. The characteristics of slang is prerogative for young speakers or particular group. For example: Hot means sexy; CU means see you.

Colloquial is the use of informal variation words used in daily conversation, are influenced by the way people speak in that society. Informal language variation used in daily conversation. It’s spoken not written, but it’s not tacky language. For example: give up means relinquish; get along means harmonious relationship.
Jargon is the technical terminology or characteristic idiom of a special activity or group and impossible for outsiders to understand. Jargon is typically used in a limited community, but it's not a secret language. For example: FX is Medical jargon meaning bone fracture; TD is military jargon, means Temporary Duty.

Argot is a secret language for a particular group or community. It refers to the kinds of slang vocabulary which is typically created and used by criminal groups. Including for thieves and other criminals, to prevent outsiders from understanding their conversations. For example: Kece means keren cakep; gemuk means mangsa besar (Indonesian language). In this research, the writer focuses the slang word.

Slang consists of words and expressions which will not be found in the dictionary, and can be distortions of existing words or entirely invented terms. It is used in informal situations. It is not appropriate in formal situations which is commonly used in a society by the teenagers or even children. According to Spolsky (1998) slang is a feature of the speech of the young and powerness. Slang word often associated with teenager or youthful community.

Slang is a perpetual whirlwind of creativity among the young and avant garde use to claim solidarity. These groups are constantly breaking new ground with artistic expressions of their lives and the life around them. Sometime if you heard what they are talking about, you seemed to be confused to catch it, caused it seemed that they are make, mixed or
maybe interfered with another word. Many slang are used in the end of a sentence. Usually, slang words do not change the sentence meaning directly. However they can have other effects like as emphasizing a sentence. Slang words can be used to reinforce the social link between speaker and listener.

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Slang is predominantly used in everyday conversation, social community, among popular media to a certain extent, in teen publications or pop culture magazines. Today slang words are an establish part of linguistic environment. An environment also has an important role to develop the language. Slang words is also a creativity language among the young and avant garde. These group are constantly create new terminology with artistic expression of their lives and the life around them.

Slang is a universal language and no one can define slang precisely. It is found in all languages and all time periods. It varies from region to region, and from past to present. Slang meets a variety of social needs and rather than a corruption of the language, it is yet further evidence of the creativity of the human language user. Slang words can
happen because of the human creativity to create some new expression in making terms to become simpler and easier to be used.

Slang is predominantly used in everyday conversation, social community, among popular media to a certain extent, in teen publications or pop culture magazines. Slang words also can be changed every time, it depend on the user of slang words itself who create slang words. Today slang words are an establish part of linguistic environment, especially for teenagers. The teenagers use slang word in their communication to show their identity.

Teenagers are constantly create new terminology with artistic expression of their lives and the life around them. That fact is supported by Allan and Burridge (2006) who state the slang words are identify activities, events, and objects that have become a routine for everyone who involved. Beside that, slang words has an important funtion in creating rapport in the work or recreational environment especially for teenagers.

Teenagers is a young person whose age falls within the range from 13-19 years old. According to Larson, R., and Wilson, S. (2004) teenagers is viewed as a young people who still in a phase of transition from chilhood to adulthood. The transition phase of teenagers in modern society becomes longer. It is caused by an obligation as an adult to fulfill material and social status to need highly. As a result, a “free” lifestyle is likely to be chosen by the teenagers. They create their own language to show their identity and to make the outsider may not understand it. They tend to use
informal style rather than formal one because it creates the situation sound friendly in their communication.

Many teenagers in Surabaya are used slang words. Slang language often functions as the primary language medium for communication in daily life. The teenagers commonly used slang language to show surprise or show a warning. They often use it when they interact with their fellow of their community.

In this research, the writer wants to analyze the english slangwords among the teenagers in Surabaya. The writer tries to find the mechanisms or processes of word formation processes occured in slang used by teenagers in Surabaya. Besides, word form has deep relation with meaning. The meaning of the new word form is influenced by the process of forming a word. This process called word formation process.

The writer also used Yule’s theory as the theory of word formation process. The word formation process according to Yule consist of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, prefixes/suffixes, infixes, and multiple processes (2006). The writer use descriptive qualitative approach. The writer observes directly the place and takes the data from the members of teenagers community.

1.2 Statement of the Problem
In conducting this research, the writer formulates the following problems which related to the study:

1. What slangs are produced by Surabaya’s teenagers in English?
2. On what occasion they often used slang words?
3. How was the word formation processes or formed into the slang?

1.3 Purpose of The Study

In this proposal, the purpose of this research are:

1. To find out slangs are produced by Surabaya’s teenagers in English.
2. To find out the reasons many teenagers in Surabaya using slang words.
3. To find out word formation processes or formed into the slang.

1.4 Significance of The Study

The significance of this research will provide an input for the writer in the similar topic. The readers can know not only about English slang words, but also gain knowledge about word formation process of English slang words. Then enrich information about slang word.

1.5 Scope and Limitation
In this research, the object of this study concern on slang words within the teenagers in Surabaya. In this research, the writer focusses on slang to be analized, especially in English words as an Indonesian slang word used by teenagers in Surabaya. The writer collected the data within 30 teenagers in Surabaya (12-15 years old). In this research, the writer focusses on processes of word formation precesses occured in slang.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

Some items of terminology are defined in order to avoid misinterpretation:

1. Slang words is an informal language, nonstandard, nontechnical vocabulary for standard word or phrases. It is often associated with young people or teenagers which is used in spoken. Based on Spolsky (1998:36) slang is a feature of the speech of the young and powerness. Slang is predominantly used in everyday conversation among social community.

2. Word Formation is the ways or creation of new words are made on the basis of other words or morphemes. There are some kinds of word formation processes: compounding, borrowing, coinage, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, inflection, derivation, clitilization, reduplication, abbreviation, prefixes and suffixes process(Richard et. All, 1990:321).
3. English is a word or phrase that express a concept and is used as a unit within a sentence. In this study, the writer wants to analyze the slang from english words among the teenagers in Surabaya.