CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1. Linguistics

Akmajian described that Fundamentally, linguistics field is concerned with the nature of language and communication it is apparent that people have been fascinated with language and communication for thousand of years, yet in many ways we are only beginning to understand the complex nature of this aspect of human life. It means Linguistics is concerned with the nature of language and communication, but we are only beginning to understand the complex nature of this aspect of human life. (Akmajian, 2001:5).

According to Meyer (2002:3), linguistics are engaged in the scientific study of language, the approach language ‘dispassionately’, preferring to describe it in an unbiased and objective manner. However, linguistics have their biases too, and the next section explores the ideological basis of language the idea that all views of language are grounded in beliefs about how language should be valued.

It can be shown that linguistics is scientific study that describe dispassionately and explores the ideological basis of language grounded in beliefs how language should be valued.

Olsen (2007:4) defined, linguistics is concerned with the nature of language it is the scientific study of natural language is acquired and used by humans. The structure of human language is highly complex a fact that is not always apparent to speakers because of the ease with which is it learned and put to use in daily communications.

From Olsen definition, Linguistics is the scientific study of natural language use in daily communications and have a highly complex structure of human language that is not always apparent.
Based on the theories above, the writer concludes linguistic is the scientific study of natural language used by humans in daily communications.

2.2. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of effects of various all aspects to society, including cultural, norms, and contexts on the language used.

Holmes (2001:1) defined sociolinguistic is the study concerning with relationship between language and the context in which it is used, why people say something in different ways and to identity the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning, when people use language, they do more than just to get another person to understand to the speaker’s thought and feelings.

It means sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society.

Jendra (2010:9) says “sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that takes language as an subject of study, in a way that is usually distinguished from how syntax, semantics, morphology, and phonology handle it.” It can be shown that sociolinguistic is a kind of linguistic that distinguished how language function in communication.

Tagliamonte (2006:3) says that sociolinguistics argues that language exists in context, dependent on the speaker who is using it, and dependent on where it is being used and why. Speakers mark their personal history and identity in their speech as well as their sociocultural, economic and geographical coordinates in time and space.

It means sociolinguistics is interested in different types of linguistic variation, which is used to express and reflect social factors. These social factors will prove the important determiner in describing and analyzing all the kinds of people interactions.
From the theories above, the writer concludes sociolinguistics is concern with relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication.

2.3. Slang

Slang is an informal language used by a group in a community or a community in a society.

Yule (2010:260) explained “slang is an aspect of social life that is subject to fashion, especially among adolescents. It can be used by those inside group who share ideas and attitude as a way distinguish themselves from others.” From this theory, we knows that slang can be used by group to share ideas and attitude in their social life.

Description of slang by Throne (2007:5) stated that slang is deliberately selected for it is striking informality and consciously used in preference to ‘proper’ speech (or, more rarely, writing) it usually used in small social groups. For these groups, it is a private code that embodies their particular values and behavior and reinforces their exclusivity.

It means slang usually used in a small social group as a private code.

Eble (1996:11) in her book Slang & Sociability, described “slang is an ever changing set of colloquial words and phrases that speakers use to establish or reinforce social identity or cohesiveness in society at large.” It means slang is colloquial. It is often originates in the subcultures in society.

Based on the theories above, the writer concludes slang is the use of informal words and expressions that are not considered standard in the speaker’s language
or dialect but are considered acceptable in certain social settings. Slang expressions may be used to identifying with one’s peers.

2.3.1. Types of Slang

Willis (1964:195) stated, “there are two broad types of slang. One type comes from or gives a new meaning to a standard word. Moreover, the other slang is new inventions or at least has only a slight connection with established words.” It means there are two types of slang. First, gives a new meaning to a standard word, and the second is new invention with established words.

Mattielo (2008:46), categorizes types of slang based on sociological properties. Sociological properties of slang is divided into two parts; speaker oriented and hearer oriented.

1. Hearer Oriented

Hearer Oriented is concerned to produce some effect upon the hearer. There are explanations related to hearer-oriented of sociological properties.

a. To amuse the hearer or to make him laugh (playfulness, humor)

b. To release him from the monotony of neutral style (freshness, novelty, unconventionality)

c. To impress the hearer (desire to impress), especially with bizarre expressions (faddishness), or to attract his attention with colorful words (color) and their sounds (musicality)

d. To mock, offend or challenge the hearer (impertinence, offensiveness, aggressiveness).
2. The speaker-oriented

The speaker-oriented characterizes the speaker. There are explanation related to the speaker-oriented:

a. As member of a particular group (group-restriction, individuality), often an exclusive one (secrecy, privacy, culture-restriction, prestige).

b. As someone with a precise occupation or activity (subject-restriction, technicality).

c. As someone having a low cultural status (informality, debasement), or using low or bad language (vulgarity, obscenity).

d. As an individual of a certain age or generation (time-restriction, ephemerality), or coming from a specific regional area (localism).

From the Mattielo’s theory it can be seen that, there are two types of slang. First, hearer-oriented is concerned to produce some effect upon the hearer. Second, speaker-oriented characterizes the speaker.

According to Chapman (1998:263), there are two types of slang, the primary slang, and the secondary slang.

1. Primary Slang

Primary slang is the pristine speech of subculture members; it is so natural to it is speakers that it seems they might be mute without it. Much of teenage talk and the speech of urban street gangs would be examples of primary slang. Primary slang can be detected by contrast, their oral language is often rich, complex, and powerful, and they live by using it
effectively. It most usually found in the lyrics. They are *Yo, fuckinbitch, ain’t, I-L-Y, fuck ya, baby, etcetera*. The slang words and phrases are identified as primary slang because this kind of slang is used to express anger, as a general expression used by English people on their daily communication, or it is an alternative pronunciation used by a rapper or hip hop singer to shorten, alter, or change the sound of a word. It is not related to someone’s attitude or something secret.

2. Secondary slang

Secondary slang is chosen not so much to fix one group as to express one’s attitudes and resourcefulness by pretending momentarily, in a little stick of guerilla theatre, to be the member of street gang or criminal or gambler or a drug user or a professional football player, and hence to express someone’s contempt, superiority, cleverness by borrowing someone else verbal dress. It is also a matter of stylistic choice rather than true identification.

Eventually, the user of slang is not limited only for underworld people but spreading out through certain groups of people in the society. Most of slang is metaphoric, in determining the meaning of slang given can not be directly found through it is literary meaning, for example “*what the hell?*” it is quite far from our imaginary of a place for punishment by god but here the aim of saying that expression is to show the surprising which mean “*what is this?*”

Based on definition of Chapman, there are two types of slang. First, primary slang is slang expressions that used in primary are expressions that often hear or
used. Second is secondary slang that is used to express something in secret way where just restricted people who understand the meaning of that words.

Based on the theories above, the writer concludes that there are two types of slang according to Willis. First, gives a new meaning to a standard word, and the second is new invention with established words. Other expert, Mattielo’s theory classified slang into two types. First, hearer-oriented, second, speaker-oriented. Also Chapman divided slang into two types : primary slang that often hear or used, and secondary slang that is used to express something in secret way.

2.3.2. Function of Slang

Mattiello (2005:26) proposes six functions of using slang. According to her, slang may be used in situations of :

1. Requiring secrecy.
2. Establishing intimacy.
3. Arousing jocularity.
5. Entailing sympathy.
6. Mitigating the seriousness of the dominant tone.

Dooly (2006:61), stated “It is mostly young people who use slang, generally because it is ‘cool’ using slang shows that the speaker is in tune with the time.” It means slang used by young people to look cool among others.

Eble (1996:116), stated highlights three general functions of slang :

1. Slang changes the level of discourse in the direction of informality.
2. Slang identifies members of a group.
3. Slang opposes established authority.

2.4. Song

Jamalus stated that *musik adalah suatu hasil karya seni berupa bunyi dalam bentuk lagu atau komposisi*. Song can be said as art works if they are sounded (sung) with the accompaniment of musical devices (Jamalus (1988:5). The Encyclopedia of Americana (1986:220) defines “song is a short musical work set to a poetic text, with equal importance given to the music and to the words. It may be written for one or several voices and is generally performed with instrument accompaniments.” Based on the theory of Jamalus and The Encyclopedia of Americana, the writer can concludes that song is a kinds of arts work with instrument accompaniments.

Hornby (1995:529) defined, “song as a short poem or a number of verses set into music and intended to be sung.” It means that song is intended to be sung that set into music.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes song is art works intended to be sung usually performed with instrument accompaniments.

2.5. Lyrics

According to Dallin (1994:15), 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, etcetera.

It can be shown that lyrics is interaction between the writer and the listener to carry a message with the purpose.
Page (2004) in his online article says, “a lyric is verse designed to be sung to the accompaniment of music.” His statement means that lyrics is one element of the song.

Lewis (1961:6) says that lyrics as the lyre. Meant to be sung that directly expresses thought and sentiments and it can be cry straight from the heart. Furthermore, Lewis adds that a lyric is not only for a song but also for the verbal arrangement for musical industry. Lyric means verbal arrangement that has some words which have interesting meanings. It can include a series of verses, the longer sections of the song that tell the story, and a refrain, a short phrase repeated at the end of every verse.

It can be seen that lyrics is meant to be sung that has some words which have interesting meanings.

Based on the explanations above, the writer concludes that lyrics is one element of the song that written as a form of interaction between the writer and the listener which have interesting meaning to carry a message with the purpose.