

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter will seek to explain the theories related to the study. The sections contained in this chapter include the theory of the first variable/sub variable, the theory of the second variable/second sub-variable, the third theory/ third sub-variable, previous studies, and the theoretical framework.

A. Theoretical Description

1. Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is a subfield of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics is a descriptive study of every influence and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, assumptions, contexts, and ways of speaking. Sociolinguistics is very influential in the use of English as a second language. Sociolinguistics becomes the overall effect of society on language use. Ethnicity, religion, status, gender, level of education, and age as different languages.¹ The term sociolinguistics is used to study the relationship between language and society in general. Sociolinguistics is a broad field of inquiry developed through linguistic interaction with various other academic disciplines.²

According to Downes, sociolinguistics is a subfield of linguistics that only studies the characteristics of language and languages that require social references including contextual factors and explanations.³ From this understanding, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a science that studies the relationship between language and society, and examines the way people use language in different social contexts and from the aspect of their social identity. This is reinforced by Holmes's statement that

¹ Lana Hasanah et al., "Sociolinguistic Influence in the Use of English as a Second Language (ESL) Classroom: Seeing from OGO's Perspective", *ELSYA: Journal of English Language Studies* 1, no. 1 (2019) : 28, <https://journal.unilak.ac.id/index.php/elsya/artcle/download/2538/1629>

² George Yule, *The Study of Language Third Edition* (USA : Cambridge University Press, 2006), 205.

³ Rafika D. Nasution, "Slang Language", *VISION* 9, no. 9 (2016) : 1, <http://jurnaltarbiyah.uinsu.ac.id/index.php/vision/article/view/75>

sociolinguistics is a science that explains why people speak differently in different social contexts, and identifies the social functions of language and how language is used to convey social meaning. The benefit of researching how people use language in different social contexts is that it provides a wealth of information about how language works, social relations within communities, and how people convey and construct aspects of their social identity through language.⁴

Sociolinguistics is concerned with the investigation of the relationship between language and society, it aims to provide a better understanding of the structure of language and how a language can function in a community. According to Hudson, sociolinguistics is the study of language related to society. In other words, sociolinguistics can help us study language and society to know as much as possible about what language is. Coulmas added that sociolinguistics investigates how social structures can influence the way people speak and how language variations and usage patterns reciprocate with types of social groups such as class, gender, and age.⁵

2. Language Variation

Language is one of the most important parts of humans. Language as a method for expressing our opinions to others, which will make it easier for people to understand one another. We need language to share our ideas with others.⁶ The function of language is to understand one's intentions toward others. Apart from sharing our ideas and opinions, by using language people can also share information and news. Therefore, language is very important for humans in communicating in everyday life.

⁴ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction To Sociolinguistics Fourth Edition* (New York: Routledge, 2013), 1.

⁵ Ronald Wardhaugh and Janet M. Fuller, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics 7th ed* (Chichester: John Wiley & Sons Inc, 2015), 15.

⁶ Madazizova D. Habibiloyevna, "The Semantic Analysis of Slang in the Movie School," *Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices* 3, (2021) : 83, <https://zienjournals.com/index.php/jpjp/article/download/432/331>

Types of communication are divided into formal and informal. The variety of formal languages usually occurs in the variety of standards, conditions, and contexts of formal or official matters. Meanwhile, informal language varieties usually occur in non-standard language varieties, situations, and contexts of informal or casual material.⁷ When our interlocutors are with older people, we speak using a more polite or formal language, different when we talk to people of even younger ages who usually use informal language. A person's speech does not only reflect aspects of their identity such as ethnicity, age, gender, and social background but also reflects the context in which they use language.⁸ From this explanation, we understand that language is diverse, there is a language used in formal and informal situations. In each region, there is also a variety of languages according to the language used. The existence of a variety of languages is a very natural thing, because a language is a form of human social behavior, and society tends to split into various groups, each of which displays different behaviors.⁹

Language varies from one social group to another, from one situation to another, and from one place to another. The existence of language variations indicates that speakers do not speak in the same way all the time. Language variations show that each speaker is different from other speakers or groups. Language and society can influence each other. This influence is considered a dialectical nature, that speech behavior and social behavior are in a state of constant interaction, which gives diversity and language variation. Language variation is a language phenomenon that occurs in community speech. In sociolinguistics, language variety is also known as lect. According to Hudson quoted in Abadi,

⁷ Nico Harared, "Slang Created And Used in 1CAK.COM SITE: A Sociolinguistics Study", *HUMANIORA* 9, no. 2 (2018) : 119, <https://doi.org/10.21512/humaniora.v9i2.4262>

⁸ Nudia Yultisa and Ainun Mardiah, "The Effect of Using English Slang Words on Students' Speaking Skill of The Year 2018/2019 Tenth Grade Student of SMA Negeri 1 Hinai Kabupaten Langkat", *Jurnal Serunai Ilmu Pendidikan* 3, no. 2 (2018) : 109, <https://ejournal.stkipbudidaya.ac.id/index.php/ja/article/download/33/22>

⁹ George L. Brook, *Varieties of English 2nd ed.*, (London: The Macmillan Press LTD, 1979), 12.

language variety is a set of linguistic items with a similar social distribution.¹⁰

The following are various languages according to Nichol:¹¹

- a. Argot
Argot is the language and vocabulary used to disguise conversation and is confidential, for example, the language used by criminals.
- b. Cant
Cant is a synonym of argot and jargon, which refers to the vocabulary used by a particular group, and is usually used to deceive.
- c. Colloquial language
Colloquial language is a language that is not used in formal writing or conversation.
- d. Creole
Creole is a developmental language or a derivative of a more sophisticated pidgin.
- e. Dialect
Dialect is a person's way of speaking based on geography and social factors.
- f. Jargon
Jargon is a collection of words or terms used in certain activities or professions.
- g. Lingo
Lingo is a way of speaking of certain people or groups, which is synonymous with many other words such as slang and jargon.
- h. Lingua Franca
A lingua franca, also known as an intermediary language, is a language that is often used as a common language to facilitate communication between speakers of different languages.

¹⁰ Renita K. Situmorang and Herman, "An Analysis of Slang Language Style Used in Charlies'Angels Movie", *Journal of English Education Study (JESS)* 4, (2021) : 21 – 22.
<https://jurnal.stkipersada.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/JESS/article/view/820>

¹¹ Rafika D. Nasution, "Slang Language", 2 – 4.

- i. Patois
Patois is a language that is referred to as a regional dialect which is considered a non-standard language. Patois can refer to creoles, dialects, and pidgins.
- j. Pidgin
Pidgin is a language that emerged as a result of interaction between two groups of people who spoke different languages and did not understand each other. So they use pidgins to communicate.
- k. Slang
Slang is a vocabulary used by a particular group or subculture.
- l. Vernacular
Vernacular is a form of language used in everyday life by a group of people, such as a particular region or culture.

3. Slang Language

a. Definition of Slang Language

Slang is a sign or form of informal language. Almost everyone uses slang in some circumstances, but it is not easy for someone to define the slang word. The use of slang or everyday language has brought many new words into the language by reuniting old words with new meanings.¹² The nature of slang is universal and varied. Universal in question is slang found in various languages and periods. While it varies, namely there are changes in slang from one area to another, and from the past to the present. Therefore, slang has a shorter lifespan than ordinary language, because slang can change words over some time.¹³ Therefore, slang has a shorter lifespan than ordinary language, because slang can change words over some time.

The simple definition of slang is informal language used in everyday interactions. Slang is defined as a set of everyday language that constantly changes words and phrases that speakers use to build or

¹² Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman, and Nina Hyams, *An Introduction to Language Seventh Edition*, (Australia: Thomson, 2003), 473.

¹³ Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman, and Nina Hyams, *An Introduction to Language Tenth Edition*, (USA: Cengage Learning, 2013), 320.

strengthen social identity or cohesiveness within a group or tendencies or modes in society in general. According to Mary Bucholtz slang is used as a form of youth identity.¹⁴ Yule described, Slang or “colloquial speech” is defined as a word or phrase that is used as a substitute for everyday terms that are often used by young speakers and other groups within them. Slang is an aspect of social life that is based on trends or styles among teenagers, just like clothes and music. It is used by teenagers to differentiate themselves from other people.¹⁵ According to Coleman's understanding, slang is a type of everyday language whose position is below the level of educational standards, consisting of new words or words that have special meanings.¹⁶

Slang is a language (words, phrases) used by certain groups such as teenagers, musicians, or criminals to build a certain group identity as a means of communication. Slang is used by millennials in everyday conversations. According to Strauss, the millennial generation refers to the generation of people born in the early 1980s as the early birth year and the mid-1990s to early 2000s as the final year of birth. The slang used by the millennial generation can be found on their social media such as Instagram, Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, etc. Slang influences the millennial generation, namely the millennial generation has difficulty communicating using Indonesian properly. This happens because of the slang language development factor that is applied in certain groups which are considered as creativity for them.¹⁷

¹⁴ Entisar Elsherif and Nadia Nsir, “Introducing Slang to English Language Learners”, *Ohio TESOL Journal* 7, no. 3 (2015) : 6, https://www.academia.edu/19516671/introducing_Slang_to_English_Language_Learners

¹⁵ George Yule, *The Study of Language Fourth Edition*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012), 259-260.

¹⁶ Julie Coleman, *The Life of Slang*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2012), 12.

¹⁷ Tri I. Rezeki, Rakhmat W. Sagala, Efrini P., Juliantina, “Slang Words Used by Millennial Generation in Instagram”, *Jurnal Serunai Bahasa Inggris* 11,

Slang generally includes social purposes that mark informal forms, convey creativity or playfulness, display irreverence or even reject formal traditions. In Indonesia, students and other youths already use slang, which is an informal socialization language to sound fashionable, trendy, and have broad insights, as well as a list of sayings that are considered "too familiar" and even harsh for speakers of standard languages.¹⁸ Slang is included as one of the popular language phenomena among young people, it is also included in the difficult language category because only a few people who learn slang will understand the language. Researchers sometimes bring slang to social dialects, the dialect in this context is a type of territorial, temporary or social language. English lexicography explains that the term "slang" was widely adopted, namely at the beginning of the last century. The etymology of the word "slang" is debatable. Slang is a complex, difficult language, and an unavoidable language phenomenon. The emergence of slang is always caused by historical, social, and cultural trends in people's lives in this and that language community.¹⁹

Slang is often not easily understood by people outside the group or people who don't understand the context of the speech. For the most part, slang is often thought of as the language used by younger people in a culture and used by uneducated or less educated people in a society. Slang does not always translate well between different cultures and countries. However, it is also often not translated well between different cultures in the same country or different translations from the same language.

no. 2 (2019) : 75,
<https://ejournal.stkipbudidaya.ac.id/index.php/jd/article/download/162/123>

¹⁸ Jennifer R. Gordon, "Language and Creativity: Slang", *The International Encyclopedia of Linguistic Anthropology*, (2020), 3, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/9781118786093.jela0192>

¹⁹ Guzel A. Izmaylova, Gulyusa R. Zamaletdinova, Maira S. Zholsheyeva, "Linguistic and Social Features of Slang", *International Journal of Scientific Study* 5, no. 6 (2017): 76 https://www.ijss-sn.com/uploads/2/0/1/5/2015321/ijss-iran_sep_17_benson_0a16.pdf

For example, Colombian Spanish has very different slang translations than Argentine Spanish, and Spanish has very different meanings and slang translations than Portuguese. One in the United States, we will easily find examples of slang from teenagers or adults in that area. April Wells explains that she's heard something like "Did you see Janet's new sweater? It's totally wicked." In a literal sense, it means that the sweater is evil or bad. However, according to teenagers or young adults, the phrase is interpreted differently, meaning Janet's sweater is very nice, pretty, or something nice to have. In this example sentence it can be concluded that context is something that is very important in slang, another example is the word "Hot". The word hot associated with humans means something that is attractive. Hot that is linked to a ring or watch is more likely to mean it has been stolen. April Wells once heard someone in the server room say something like "Did you see the (server) cluster over there? it's hot. The word hot in this sentence can take one of three meanings, namely maybe running at a temperature higher than normal, maybe a very impressive cluster, or maybe it has been stolen."²⁰

b. History of Slang Language

After the researcher reads several articles and journals about the history of slang, the researcher can find the history of a collection of several slang words, namely the first time originating from English criminals and developed in the 16th century. Starting from this incident, a new type of language was created that was usually used by criminals and fraudsters to commit criminal acts, slang in ancient times only flourished in a few salons and gambling houses. At first, the British criminals were believed to be foreigners, educated people thought the foreigners were from Romania or had links with France. English that contains criminals tends to develop slowly. In fact, out of four million people who

²⁰ April Wells, *The Teach Professional's Guide to Communicating in a Global Workplace: Adapting Across Cultural and Gender Boundaries* (USA: Apress Media, 2018), 90-91.

speak English, only about 10 thousand people who speak English contain criminals. At the end of the 16th century, this new style of speech (slang) was considered language "without reason or regularity".

Rafika explained that Patridge divides the history of slang into five decades, which can be seen as follows:²¹

1) Sixteenth Century

Slang for the first time in society is considered a strange language, slang is also only specifically used by certain groups. For examples thieves, beggars, criminals, etc.

2) Seventeenth Century

In this century, slang contains many metaphors or figurative language and is associated with immoral acts. Slang began appearing on popular drama shows and introduced slang into entertainment for the first time, such as in Richard Brome's comedy *A Jovial Crew* and in a poem by William Shakespeare on the word "hick".

3) Eighteenth Century

The rhetorician has formed for the first time among students and schoolmates, which is a key element to the social conceptualization of slang. Furthermore, slang has been recognized as part of the English vocabulary.

4) Nineteenth Century

In the 19th century, it can be seen that slang increasingly developed, marked by the existence of the first slang dictionary (1899) produced by intellectuals. World War I and II also influenced slang like G.I., Pissed off, brass, etc.

5) Twentieth Century

In the 20th century slang progressed namely, it became part of spoken language and was not only used by thieves or criminals but also used by ordinary people or the general public. Not only that, slang is

²¹ Rafika D. Nasution, "Slang Language", 6-7.

also used in everyday conversation because the wording is simpler and easier to pronounce.

c. Type of Slang Language

The science or study that discusses the origin and history of a word is known as etymology. When you delve deeper into the etymology of words that are irregular in the sense that they don't conform to the rules of the language, you will understand that there are many different ways in which new words can enter a language. There are several ways of forming new words that are currently widely used by young people, they call them slang.

There are several kinds of formation according to George Yule, including coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation or affixation (prefixes and suffixes), and multiple processes.²²

1) Coinage

Coinage is a kind of slang that completely new invention of words, the typical proses of coins usually adopting brand names as common words. Old examples include *aspirin*, *nylon*, *vaseline*, and *zipper*. Examples of new ones include *granola*, *kleenex*, *teflon*, and *xerox*.

Example: "*Do you know where is my Pepsodent?*" The word *Pepsodent* is one of the brand names for toothpaste. In this example sentence, the intention is to ask where the toothpaste is.

2) Borrowing

Borrowing is a kind of slang word that comes from another language. Seperti *croissant* (French), *dope* (Dutch), *lilac* (Persian), *piano* (Italian), *pretzel* (German), *sofa* (Arabic), *tattoo* (Tahitian), *tycoon* (Japanese), *yogurt* (Turkish), and *zebra* (Bantu).

Another example is the word "*supermarket*." The word comes from the Japanese word *suupaa* or *suupaamaaketto*. And "*typewriter*" comes from the

²² George Yule, *The Study of Language Fourth Edition* (USA: Cambridge University Press, 2010), 53-60.

word *taipuraitaa*. In the American concept, the word "*boyfriend*" is also a form of borrowing a word modified from sound, namely from the Japanese *boyifurendo*.

Borrowing words can also be used with very different meanings in some cases, for example contemporary German uses the English word partner and look in the word partnerlook to describe two people wearing similar clothes together.

3) Compounding

Compounding is a kind of slang which making a new word by combining two or more words.

- Noun + noun = bookcase, doorknob, fingerprint, sunburn, textbook, wallpaper, wastebasket, waterbed.
- Adjective + adjective = good-looking, low-paid
- Adjective + noun = fast-food restaurant, full-time job

4) Blending

Blending is a kind of slang that is combining two words become one word.

Examples like the following:

- *smog* combined from "*smoke + fog*"
- *smaze* combined from "*smoke + haze*"
- *smurk* combined from "*smoke + murk*"
- *bit* combined from of "*binary + digit*"
- *brunch* combined from "*breakfast + lunch*"
- *infotainment* combined from "*information + entertainment*"

5) Clipping

Clipping is a kind of slang that abbreviated one word into its part of the word. It can be said we cut a part of the word into a new word. Examples *ad* (advertisement), *bra* (brassiere), *cab* (cabriolet), *fan* (fanatic), *flu* (influenza), *phone* (handphone).

6) Backformation

Backformation is the process of reducing words from one type of word (noun) to another type of word (verb). For example:

- Television (noun) becomes televise (verb)

- Donation (noun) becomes donate (verb)
- Emotion (noun) becomes emote (verb)
- Enthusiasm (noun) becomes enthuse (verb)
- Babysitter (noun) becomes babysit (verb)

7) Conversion

Conversion is a process of changing the meaning of a word without changing the original form of the word used. For example bottle, butter, chair and vacation are nouns which are then changed to verbs without reducing their original form. Example:

- *We bottled the home-brew last night.* (in Indonesian it means “Kami membotolkan minuman rumahan tadi malam.”)
- *Have you buttered the toast?.* (in Indonesian it means “Sudahkah kamu mengolesi roti panggangnya?”)
- *Someone has to chair the meeting* (in Indonesian it means “Seseorang harus memimpin rapat.”)
- *They're vacationing in florida* (in Indonesian it means “Mereka sedang berlibur diFlorida.”)

8) Acronyms

Acronym is a kind of slang words that makes up a new word by taking the initial letter from some word. Example *ASAP* (As Soon As Possible), *BTW* (By The Way), *PIN* (Personal Identification Number), *ATM* (Authomatic Teller Mechine), *CD* (Compact Disk), *VCR* (Video Cassette Recorder), etc.

9) Derivation or Affixation

Derivation or affixation is a kind of slang that free morpheme or roots word combined by the affixes to create the new word. There are two types of affixes:

- a) Prefixes : the affixes are put in front of the word such as pre-, un-, mis- ; this will be put in front of the word. For examples: pre-service, unhappy, misunderstand.
- b) Suffixes: the affixes are put at the end of the word such as -full, -less, -ness, -ish, -ism. For examples: useful, careless, sadness, boyish, terrorism.

However, there are also words that consist of both (prefix and suffix) and there are also words that consist of two suffixes. Example: *disrespectful* (both), *foolishness* (two suffix).

10) Multiple processes

Multiple process is a word formation process which is happened by combining more than one word formation processes to create a word.

4. Standard English

Language is a communication tool used by various people in the world. English itself has been used and recognized by people around the world as an international language, namely the language of communication used as a liaison between one country and another throughout the world. However, there are various ways people use and pronounce English according to their respective countries, therefore we need to understand this situation. If not, then we will have difficulty understanding the new words and idioms that we constantly encounter. Therefore, we need harmony in language, in English, it is often referred to as 'Standard English'. The word of *standard* according to the Oxford Dictionary is '*thing used as a measure*'.²³ In general, when meeting new people or meeting someone using standard or formal language, this is the use of standard English. We can also meet the use of standard English during English lessons at school using textbooks. Trudgill defines standard English as follows:

Standard English is that variety of English which is usually used in print, and which is normally taught in schools and to non-native speakers learning the language. It is also the variety which is normally spoken by educated people and used in news broadcasts and other similar situations. The difference between standard and non-standard, it should be noted, has nothing in principle to do with differences between formal and colloquial language, or with concepts such as 'bad language.' Standard English has

²³ Oxford University, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2008), 433.

colloquial as well as formal variants, and Standard English speakers swear as much as others.²⁴

Standard English according to Strevens is a particular dialect of English, the only non-local dialect, global transition without significant variation, generally accepted as an appropriate educational target in teaching English, which can be spoken with an unlimited choice of accents.²⁵ Jones also argues about the notion of standard English, namely the pronunciation accepted by any scientific dictionary with conditions; first, reduction and refinement of less important words that appear in all informal utterances but not in all formal dictionaries; secondly, the individual variations found even in the speech of two members of the same family whose speech patterns are generally considered acceptable by a lexicographer; third, variations that appear in different places.²⁶

From the several opinions of the experts above, the researcher conclude that standard English is a variety of English that is held by many people, which is considered 'correct' in the sense that it does not indicate a variety of regional or other languages which are considered by some people to be inconsistent with grammar, or English. non-standard. Standard English maintains standards through rules or grammatical conventions that are regulated, we are expected to use correct and acceptable spelling, grammar, pronunciation, punctuation, etc. Standard English is used in formal, official situations and is expected to be polite (e.g. when speaking with authority, writing emails, in law and politics, talking to neighbors or relatives who have not seen each other for a long time, etc.). Meanwhile, when in informal situations such as talking to friends or close friends, writing funny text messages, memes, etc. using non-standard English. In the sense that standard English does not use or

²⁴ Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Fifth Edition* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2006), 35.

²⁵ Peter Strevens, "What is 'Standard English'?", *RELC JOURNAL* 12, no. 2 (1981): 2, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/003368828101200201>

²⁶ Margaret E. Jones, "The Case for Standard English", *Quarterly Journal of Speech* 22, no. 3 (1936), 450, doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00335633609380220>

avoid slang and everyday language, and non-standard English uses slang and tends to use new languages, for example using abbreviations in writing text messages; for example 'lmk' meaning 'let me know', 'ttyl' meaning 'talk to you later'.²⁷

Received pronunciation (RP) is the way it is pronounced in standard English without any regional variations. Standard English and RP are widely used by the media and community leaders, so they have a prestigious status and are considered the most desirable form of language by many people.²⁸ The use of RP (Received Pronunciation or 'Educated Southern British') cannot be compared directly. RP is a non-localized British English accent, which is spoken only in the standard English dialect and never in any other dialect. In a country where most regard English as a foreign language, it has neither the special status nor the historical dominance of either PR or America in general. However, where countries consider English as a second language, accents that can be identified as belonging to the state have been taught and generally accepted.²⁹

B. Theoretical Framework

Humans need language as a tool to communicate with other humans by using signs, such as words and gestures. Therefore language has an important role in human life. The study of language is called linguistics. Linguistic itself has several branches of science which are divided into two categories, namely Macro Linguistics and Micro Linguistics. The Macro Linguistics categories are Psycholinguistic, Neurolinguistic, Historical Linguistic, Sociolinguistic, Comparative Linguistic, Ethnolinguistic, Dialectology, Stylistic Linguistic, and Applied. While the Micro Linguistics category

²⁷ "Standard English," StudySmarter, accessed on February 03, 2023. <https://www.studysmarter.us/explanations/english/international-english/standard-english/>

²⁸ "Standard English Definition," Using English.com, accessed on February 03, 2023. <https://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/standard-english.html>

²⁹ Peter Strevens, 9.

is Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Pragmatics, and Semantics.

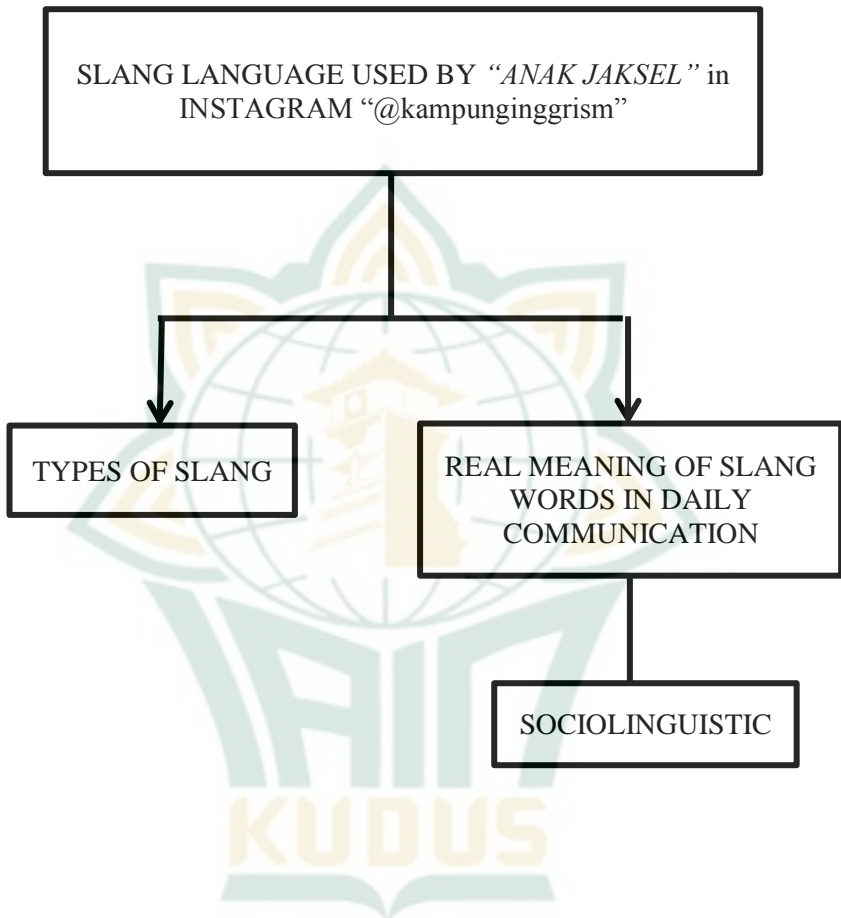
Language and society have a relationship with each other, the science that studies this relationship is sociolinguistics which is a branch of linguistics. The use of language in society can vary according to circumstances, age, and the influence of certain groups. For example, based on age, when we speak to older people, we use formal language, while when the other person is the same age or younger, we use informal or everyday language and may use slang.

Slang is a variation of language that is often used by the majority of young people today. Initially, the phenomenon of using slang occurred in South Jakarta children, they often used slang to communicate with their peers and used mixed language methods between Indonesian and English slang. Over time, this style of language was followed by several other groups of young people and is still used today and is even growing. The existence of slang does not suddenly appear, but there is a history of how slang was formed in the past century. Along with the development of the times, there are several types of slang, not just one type.

Slang is very difficult to understand for people who have never used or are even unfamiliar with slang. Slang should only be used when communicating with people who understand slang. If you use it to communicate with people who don't understand slang, it will cause misunderstandings. Therefore, someone needs to know and learn slang and its meaning which can also enrich our English vocabulary.

To simplify the framework above, the researcher would describe it in the following chart:

Figure 2.1.
Conceptual Framework



C. Review of Previous Study

Researcher conducting this research need some previous research to review more material studies.

1. Research conducted by Nico Harared in his journal entitled *Slang Created and Used in 1cak.com Site: A Sociolinguistic Study*.³⁰ The focus of this research is analyzing slang by describing the process of word formation and its function. This research uses a qualitative method that produces descriptive data, data collection techniques are carried out using the observation method through screenshots of memes or posts. Data was taken from 'trending' and 'legend' posts on the 1cak.com site. The results of this research were the discovery of several types of slang word formation processes according to Yule used at 1cak.com including clipping, blending, borrowing, acronyms, initials, and derivations by adding certain suffixes. Two additional functions of slang were also found to add to what Coleman stated that there are 26 reasons why people use slang, such as mocking and praising. The difference between this research and previous research conducted by Nico Harared is in the research object. In previous research, the research object was based on one of the popular sites in Indonesia, namely 1cak.com, which is a humor-based site consisting of image and video content. Meanwhile, the research object used by researcher in this study is an English course Instagram account which falls into the education-based category and displays a lot of content, be it picture posts or video reels in the form of various kinds of vocabulary and others.
2. Research conducted by Riananda Syaputra entitled *An Analysis of English Slang Language Used By Pewdiepie Youtube Videos*.³¹ The focus of this research is the types of slang and slang functions used by Pewdiepie YouTube videos. Researcher used descriptive qualitative research methods to analyze data and used documentation instruments to collect data. This research mentions nine

³⁰ Nico Harared, "Slang Created And Used in ICAK.COM SITE: A Sociolinguistics Study", *HUMANIORA* 9, no. 2 (2018)

³¹ Riananda Syaputra, "An Analysis of English Slang Language Used By Pewdiepie Youtube Videos" (thesis, Universitas Islam Riau Pekanbaru, 2022)

types of slang, namely borrowing, compounding, clipping, blending, back-formation, acronyms, multiple processes, coinage, and affixes. From the research results, researcher found 30 slang languages used by Pewdiepie in YouTube videos; 6 for borrowing, 10 for compounding, 3 for clipping, 0 for blending, 1 for back formation, 1 for acronyms, 2 for coinage, 0 for multiple processes, 2 for affixes, 5 for uncategorized. Based on the data that has been found, it can be concluded that the researcher only found 7 types of slang, namely borrowing, compounding, clipping, back-formation, acronyms, coinage, and affixes. The researcher concludes that the function of the slang used by Pewdiepie in his video is to inform or tell the audience about his video, to call or to mention someone, and to show expressions related to his video. The difference between this research and previous research conducted by Riananda Syaputra lies in the research object. Previous research used research objects on the YouTube platform on the Pewdiepie account. Pewdiepie's YouTube account displays many videos with the theme of daily vlogs, memes, games, etc. which use several slang languages. Meanwhile, the research object used by researcher in this research utilized the Instagram platform on the @kampunginggrism account, which is an English course Instagram account that also displays a lot of slang vocabulary that is often used by teenagers.

3. Research conducted by Norah Bt Entus Nasrudin Tubagus et.al with the title *An Morphological Analysis of Slang Words Used by Characters in Ralph Breaks the Internet" Movie*,³² this research demonstrated changes in the meaning of slang words that have been influenced by certain morphological processes by modifying them. original word category. The results of this research show that there are several terms in slang words that retain their original meaning even though the spelling changes. Meanwhile, certain slang words are shortened and retain their original meaning. Several other slang words change meaning by

³² Norah Bt Entus N.T et.al, "A Morphological Analysis of Slang Words Used by Characters in 'Ralph Breaks the Internet' Movie", *E-Structural* 4, no. 1 (2021)

changing the category of the word and changing their meaning depending on the use of the word. This research used a descriptive qualitative method with a content analysis design. The data found in this study showed 42 slang words that were categorized into different morphological processes based on Mattiello's theory including compounding (14.28%), clipping (11.90%), blending (14.28%), affixations (16.66%), reduplicative (7.14%), backformation (2.4%), abbreviation (2.4%), conversion (4.76%), alternation (14.28%), extension (4.76%), and word manufacture (7.14%). The difference between this research and previous research conducted by Noreh et.al lies in the type of analysis, theory, and objects used in the research. In previous research, Noreh et.al used morphological analysis to analyze slang words found in a movie and this research was based on Mattiello's theory to analyze data on slang words found in the movie. Meanwhile, the novelty of the research currently being carried out by the researcher herself is analyzing types of slang word forms on the Instagram account platform @kampunginggrism based on George Yule's theory and analyzing the meaning of types of slang based on the type of sociolinguistic analysis.

From several research reviews above, researcher found several similarities and differences. The similarity is that several of the studies above discuss slang words, while the researcher have explained the differences in each previous study. From previous research, it becomes a review for researcher to help carry out this research.