**CHAPTER I**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. Background of the Study

According Susanto (2007:2), language is a signaling system which operates with symbolic vocal sound, and which is used by a group of people for the purpose of communication. People need language when they are motivated to express their idea, feeling and thought or when they interact one and another. Obviously, language plays an important role in human life.

Widodo (2000:17), argue that in this word language as part of culture and society, which societies are organizations of people or other forms of life, inhabiting a particular territory, persisting through generations, and more less independent of other societies. Susanto (2007:3-4) state that related language with society does not only serve simple function as a means of communication but also establishes the social relationship among the speakers, shows the identification of speakers, conveys information about speakers either the social background of speakers or part of places the speakers come from. The use of language in society is influenced by social factors, such as the age, religion, education, social status of the speakers and situational factors. For example where the speaker speak, when they speak, whom they speak to, what topic they discuss, and so forth.

Wikianswer (2011), language users developed the language, make it lives and grows by custom. Sometimes people express their ideas by combining a word with other word to make new expressions which is not common. The expression is called Slang.

Based on Microsoft Encarta 97 Encyclopedia, slang can be described as informal, nonstandard words or phrase (lexical innovation). which tend to originate in subcultures within a society. Slang often suggest that the person utilizing the words or phrases is familiar with the hearer’s group or subgroup it can be considered as distinguishing of in a group identity.

Alwasilah (1985:56), Slang is a style of language in faitly common use, produced by popular adaptation and extension of the meaning of existing words and by coining new words with disregard for scholastic standard and linguistic principles of the formation of words, generally peculiar to certain classes and social or age groups.

Slang usually used in a group of teenagers, a group of university students the composer of music. Some of group use certain slang are just raised in surrounding on radio, television, magazines, lyrics of music, books, etc. Basically in music the slang commonly used by black singer, and Ciara is one of black singer.

The writer used Ciara’s song in this analysis because Ciara is one of black singer from American and her album popular in 2004th at the first album. Ciara Princess Harris is an black [American](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) recording artist, [dancer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dancer), actress, and fashion model. Ciara was born in [Austin, Texas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austin%2C_Texas) on October 25, 1985 as the only child of Jackie and Carlton Harris . During her teens, Ciara and her family settled in [Atlanta](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlanta). In the firs album “goodies” Ciara release three songs there are, “goodies”, “ 1\_2 step”, and “oh”. With its success in the US, the album was released internationally on January 24, 2005, where it also performed well being certified platinum in Canada, and gold in New Zealand and the United Kingdom. So in here the writer will analyze focus on the first album of Ciara’s songs. (Wikipedia, the Encyclopedia Answer: 2011)

The lyric of a hip hop and R&B song by Ciara frequently uses slang words. So, in this research we will focuses on lyric of album “goodies” Ciara’s songs. Because in this album I find many slang from the lyrics. And in that rhythm always make listener happy when hearing R&B song by Ciara. There are some examples of slang in lyric’s of album “goodies” Ciara’s songs:

1. And *I ain't comin' back* – Ciara (goodies,2004)

 ain’t comin’ = I'm not coming. (metrolyrics:2011)

1. *Rock it*, don’t stop it – Ciara (1,2 step. 2004)

 Rock it = dance. (azlyrics: 2011)

1. They got them fellas lookin'– Ciara (oh, 2004)

 Fellas lookin’ = looking at me (metrolyrics:2011)

By looking at the slang words lyrics above, some people who use English as a second of a foreign language usually get confused to have the specific meaning in lyric of songs. Because part of slang in the song it’s vocabulary not found in the dictionary, so usually make the people difficult to arrange the meaning of songs. From here the slang is very important to understand in song when someone reads lyrics of songs. Firstly, To understand related the meaning the reader must be know all of vocabulary and variation of language used in songs. So if the reader understand the means of song, they can find the message and theme of songs.

To provide the originality of this research the writer wants to present the previous research that deals with especially slang in general. The previous research is done by Sulistyowati (2005) in Analysis Slang used in Browsing. His study focuses on slang in social interact used browsing internet. Another study is from Age Nur Hilda Wati (2009) in Analysis of Celindion’s songs. Besides, her study focuses on the meaning and the message that used in that songs..

In the previous studies only focused in slang, meaning, message, and theme of lyric in song. Actually, song has several aspects that can be analyzed. In each analyze song, we will not only find the meaning and message used in the song. But also, we need to know the theme used in the song. So we will know clearly the purpose of the song. For this study the writer analyzes the song by focusing on existence of slang, meaning and message of slang, and theme of the song. Object of song used in this study also differs from the previous studies.

Related to the description above, the writer studies slang used in selected song of Ciara. The writer intends to find some kinds of slang used. She also studies about the meaning and message of slang in song used in selected song of Ciara, and the theme of selected song.

1. Research Problem

According to the background explained above, the problems of the analysis are formulated as follows:

* + - 1. What form of slang (word, phrase, abbreviation) are used in lyrics of Ciara’s songs?
			2. What are the meaning by the lyrics of Ciara’s songs?
			3. What are the message carried by the lyric of Ciara’s songs?
			4. What are the theme by the lyrics of Ciara’s songs?
1. Purpose of the Study

Concerning to the problem of the analysis as mentioned above, the

objectives of the analysis are:

1. To identify the meaning of slang (word, phrase, abbreviation) are used in lyrics of Ciara’s songs.
2. To find out the meaning by the lyrics of Ciara’s songs.
3. To know the message carried by the lyrics of Ciara’s songs.
4. To understand the theme by the lyrics of ciara’s songs.
5. Significance of the Study

The research is expected to give worthy contribution for the students, English teacher and future researcher. For English learners and students, the research findings are expected to enrich knowledge about variety of language especially slang used in songs as media in process to study English. While, for English teacher, the result of the study is hopefully able be used as complement about slang selected on Ciara’s lyrics in semantic study used media of song in teaching and learning English. And also for future researcher, the research findings are expected can be used as references in conducting further studies about slang.

1. Scope and Limitation of the Study

This research is directed to analyze slang used in lyric of Ciara’s songs. A song can have different meanings, messages, and themes at different levels. And can be validly interpreted in different ways by different reader.

This research was limited in analyzing the slang (words, phrase, abbreviation) used in the first album in lyrics of Ciara’s selected song. However the writer only analyzing the first album consist of 3 songs, entitled: *goodies, oh.., 1\_2 step.* This study also attempted to overcome problems of determining the meanings, messages, and themes of each song.

1. Definition of Key Term

To avoid misunderstanding of the part of the readers, the writer gave the definition of key term are used:

1. Analysis is the examination and evaluation of the relevant information to select the best course of action from among various alternatives. (investorwords:2011)
2. Slang can be described as informal, nonstandard words or phrase (lexical innovation). which tend to originate in subcultures within a society. Meaning is the thing one intends to convey especially by language. (Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia:2007)
3. Message is written or spoken piece of information sent to somebody or left for somebody. (Oxford Pocket Dictionary ,2000:270),
4. Theme is Theme is "something that has been described", or "something that has been placed". This word comes from greek tithenai which means 'place' or 'put'. (IKAPI:107),
5. Song is a piece of music for accompanied or uncompanied voice or voices or, “the act or art of singing, but the term is generally not used for large vocal forms including opera and oratorio. (Wikipedia :2011)
6. Lyrics are State that “lyrics is expressing the writer’s feelings or composed for singing. (Oxford Advance Learner’s Dictionary :703)
7. Ciara is an American recording artist, dancer, actress, and fashion model. (Ciara Wikipedia:2011)
8. Organization of the Study

The organization of the thesis covers the following chapters:

1. Chapter I: Introduction; it covers the background of the study, statement of the problems, the purpose of the study, the significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, definition of key terms, and organization of the study.
2. Chapter II: It is to review of the related literature: it includes discussing slang, meaning, message, theme, lyric, and song.
3. Chapter III: It present research methodology, it consist of reseach design, data source, subjects of the study, data collection, data analysis.
4. Chapter IV: Data presentation, it presents the findings of data presentation, research finding.
5. Chapter V: it presents of discussion
6. Chapter VI: It presents of the conclusion and suggestion.