

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents some theory of related literature and previous study related to this study. The literature review consist of language and language variation, slang, uses of slang, meaning , music and its type, hip hop, song, lyric, Black Eyed Peas, and the E.N.D album.

A. Language and Language Variation

Language has two fundamental aspects, namely the shape and meaning. In terms of shape split into three namely sound, text and structure. To meanings are classified into three, namely lexical, functional and structural. The use of the language can vary both in terms of pronunciation, social state, social groups, and so on. Languages as a system that can be understood by all speakers but said words do not reflect the collection of human society homogenous (similar). There are two perspectives on a wide variety or the language, the first variation or diversity of languages can be seen as a result of social diversity and the speakers of the language function. Secondly, variation or diversity of languages that already exists to fulfill its function as a means of interaction in a variety of community activities.

Hudson (1980:24) assert that the study of language diversity is an important part of sociolinguisticsbecauseit was related to social factors.

Languages vary from one place to another, from one social group to another group and from one situation to another situation. Language variation with respect to the level, class, status and social class speakers;

- a. Akrolek, social variations are considered a higher and more prestigious than other social variations
- b. Basilek, social variations which are considered less prestigious or even lower
- c. Vulgar, social variation characteristics seem language usage by those who are less educated, or from among the uneducated
- d. Slang, social variation that is privileged and confidential. That is, this variation is used by certain circles are very limited and may not be known by the group.
- e. Kolokial, social variations that are used in everyday conversation
- f. Jargon, social variations which are used on a limited basis by certain social groups
- g. Argot, social variations which are used on a limited basis in certain professions and confidential. Location of specificity argot is on vocabulary
- h. Ken (Cant), certain social variation pleading tone, made whining and full of pretense.

Based on the description above, it is curious and prevalent opinion that literature, like all art is merely play imagination, pleasing enough like a new novel, but without any serious or important practical. However, the literature is not things, but a way to comprehend things.

B. Slang

Slang is often called by informal, non-standard words and phrases, generally shorter lived than the expressions of ordinary colloquial speech, and typically formed by creative, often with juxtapositions of words or images. Slang can be contrasted with jargon (technical language of occupational or other groups) and with argot or cant (secret vocabulary of underworld groups), but the borderlines separating these categories from slang are greatly blurred. Somewriters use the terms *cant*, *argot*, and *jargon* in a general way to include all the foregoing meanings.

Slang is non-standard vocabulary composed of words or senses characterized primarily by connotations of extreme informality and usually by a currency not limited to a particular region. It is composed typically of coinages or arbitrarily changed words, clipped or shortened forms, extravagant, forced, or facetious figures of speech, or verbal novelties.

Slang consists of the words and expressions that have escaped from the *cant*, *jargon* and *argot* (and to a lesser extent from dialectal, non-standard, and taboo speech) of specific subgroups of society so that they are known and used by an appreciable percentage of the general population, even though the words and expressions often retain some associations with the subgroups that originally used and popularized them. Slang is a middle ground for words and expressions that have become too popular to be any longer considered as part of the more restricted categories but that is not yet and may never become acceptable or popular enough to be considered informal or standard.

Under the terms of such a definition, "**cant**" comprises the restricted, non-technical words and expressions of any particular group, as an occupational, age, ethnic, hobby, or special-interest group. (*Cool, uptight, do your thing* were youth **cant** of the late 1960s before they became slang.) "**Jargon**" is defined as the restricted, technical, or shoptalk words and expressions of any particular group, as an occupational, trade, scientific, artistic, criminal, or other group. (*Finals* used by printers and students, *Fannie May* by money men, *preemie* by obstetricians were jargon before they became slang.) "**Argot**" is merely the combined cant and jargon of thieves, criminals or any other underworld group. (*Hit* used by armed robbers; *scam* by corporate confidence men).

Slang fills a necessary niche in all languages, occupying a middle ground between the standard and informal words accepted by the general public and the special words and expressions known comparatively into small social subgroups. It can serve as a bridge or barrier, either helping both old and new words that have been used as "insiders" terms by a specific group of people to enter the language of the general public or preventing them from doing so. Slang is a testing ground that finally proves them to be generally useful, catchy, and acceptable enough to become standard or informal. In other words, slang is a testing ground that shows them to be too restricted in use, not as appealing as standard synonyms or unnecessary, frivolous, faddist or unacceptable for standard or informal speech. A third group of words and expressions, slang becomes not a final testing ground that either accepts or

rejects them for general use but becomes a wide limbo, permanent holding ground and an area of speech that a word never leaves. Thus, during various times in history, American slang has provided *cowboy*, *blizzard*, *okay*, *racketeer*, *phone*, *gas*, and *movie* for standard or informal speech. It has tried and finally rejected *conurbation* (disturbance), *krib* (room or apartment), *Lucifer* (match), *tomato* (girl), and *fab* (fabulous) from standard or informal speech. It has held other words such as *bones* (dice), used since the 14th century and *beat it* (go away), used since the 16th century in a permanent grasp, neither passing them into standard or informal speech nor rejecting them from popular, long-term use.

Slang words cannot be distinguished from other words by sound or meaning. Indeed, all slang words were once cant, jargon, argot, dialect, nonstandard, or taboo. For example, the American slang *to neck* (to kiss and caress) was originally student cant; *flattop* (an aircraft carrier) was originally navy jargon; and *pineapple* (a bomb or hand grenade) was originally criminal argot. Such words did not change their sound or meaning when they became a slang. Many slang words, such as *blizzard*, *mob*, *movie*, *phone*, *gas*, and others, have become informal or standard. Certainly, they did not change in sound or meaning when they did so. In fact, most slang words are homonyms of standard words, spelled and pronounced just like their standard counterparts, as for example (American slang), *cabbage* (money), *cool* (relaxed), and *pot* (marijuana). Of course, the words *cabbage*, *cool*, and *pot* sound alike in their ordinary standard use and in their slang use. Each word sounds just as

appealing or unappealing, drab or colorful in its standard as in its slang use. Also, the meanings of *cabbage* and *money*, *cool* and *relaxed*, *pot* and *marijuana* are the same, so it cannot be said that the connotations of slang words are any more colorful or racy than the meanings of standard words.

All of languages, countries, and periods of history have slang. This is true because they all have had words with varying degrees of social acceptance and popularity. All segments of society use some slang, including the most educated, cultivated speakers and writers. Infact, this is a part of the definition of slang. For example, George Washington used *redcoat* (British soldier); Winston Churchill used *booze* (liquor); and Lyndon B. Johnson used *cool it* (calm down, shut up).

The same linguistic processes are used to create and popularize slang as used to create and popularize all other words that are created and popularized in the same general ways, it means they are labeled slang only according to their current social acceptance, long after creation and popularization.

Slang is not language of the underworld, most of it nor necessarily come from the underworld. The main sources of slang change from period to period. Thus, in one period of American slang, frontiersmen, cowboys, hunters, and trappers may have been the main source during some parts of the 1920s and '30s. Speech of baseball players and criminals may have been the main source. At other times, the vocabulary of jazz musicians, soldiers, or college students may have been the main source.

To fully understand slang, one must remember that a word's use, popularity, and acceptability can change. Words can change in social level, moving in any direction. Thus, some standard words of William Shakespeare's day are found only in certain modern-day British dialects or in the dialect of the southern United States. Words that are taboo in one era (*e.g., stomach, thigh*) can become accepted, standard words in a later era. Language is dynamic at any given time hundreds or perhaps thousands of words and expressions are in the process of changing from one level to another becoming more acceptable or less acceptable, more popular or less popular.

C. Characteristics of Slang

Today, any writer may use slang freely, especially in fiction song lyrics and drama (slang of the dukes <https://www.SlangSite.org/copyright.html>).

The following is the characteristics of slang language:

1. Creativity

Creativity means that slang language has cleverness, imagination, productivity and talent. It was created from a new term, so it needs creativity of the creator. The creator is encouraged to produce new terms. The example of teenagers' creativity is creating slang terms from the existing words, but acquire a new meaning, which is different from its original meaning. Some of them is constructed from the kind of colors, animals, and numbers.

2. Flippant

Flippant means that slang produced has irrelevant meaning with the context. That makes this term considered as a rude, for instance, fucking chicken, bitch, motherfucker, and shit.

3. Fresh

It refers to slang expressions that are produced by new words, which are different from the existing word. For example, homie means close friend, walkie-talkie means a portable two-way radio, and moola means money.

4. Onomatopoeic

Slang produced by imitating certain sounds. For example: boo hoo, buzz, icky, yucky, dweeb, etc. boo hoo uses to express sadness. It is adapted from a sound of crying.

D. Uses of Slang

In some cases, slang may provide a needed name for an object, action (*walkie-talkie*, a portable two-way radio; *tailgating*, driving too close behind another vehicle) or it may offer an emotional outlet (*buzz off!* for go away!), a satirical or supporting reference (*smokey*, state highway trooper). It may provide euphemisms (*john*, *head*, *can*, and in Britain, *loo*, all for toilet, itself originally a euphemism) and allow its user to create a shock effect by using a pungent slang expression in an unexpected context. Slang has provided myriad synonyms for parts of the body (*bean*, head; *schnozzle*, nose), money (*moola*,

bread, scratch), food (*grub, slop, garbage*), and drunkenness (*soused, stewed, plastered*).

Slang is used for many purposes but generally it expresses a certain emotional attitude. In the same term, it may express diametrically opposed attitudes when used by different people. Many slang terms are primarily derogatory and also be ambivalent when used in intimacy or affection. Some crystallize or support the self-image in promote identification with a class or group. In other praise, institutions or persons but may be used by different people for the opposite effect. "Jesus freak," originally used as irony that adopted as a title by street evangelists. Sometimes, slang could be insults or shocks when used directly, some term euphemism is a sensitive concept, thought obvious or excessive euphemism may break the taboo more effectively than a less decorous term. Some slang words are essential because there are no words in the standard language expressing exactly the same meaning; e.g., "freak-out," "barn-storm," "rubberneck," and the noun "creep." At the other extreme, multitudes of words, vague in meaning, are used simply as fads.

There are many other uses to which slang is put, according to the individual and his place in society. Since most slang is used on the spoken level by persons who probably are unaware that it is slang. The choice of terms naturally follows a multiplicity of unconscious thought patterns. When used by writer, slang is much more consciously and carefully chosen to achieve a specific effect. However, seldom invent slang.

It has been claimed that slang is created by ingenious individuals to freshen the language, vitalize, make the language more pungent and picturesque, increase the contents of terse and striking words, or to provide a vocabulary for new shades of meaning. Most of the beginner and purveyors of slang are probably not conscious of these noble purposes and do not seem overly concerned about what happens to their language.

E. Indicators of Slang

Anderson and Trudgill (1983) in *Bad Language* mention the typical of slang, some of them are:

1. Slang is typical of informal situation

The formality of language is tied to the situation: in formal situation, people expect formal language and in informal situation they expect informal language. Slang will be the last choice for anyone attempting to use language for formal, persuasive or business purposes since they will be considered as a rude people. More slang words will be found in the conversation between friends if compared with the conversation between employer and employee.

2. Slang is typical of spoken language

Since the situation in which we write are more formal than the situations in which we talk, as stated above that slang is typical of formal situation, automatically slang belong to typical of spoken language. The example is like when go and watch soccer, they will hear a lot of slang from

the crowd but the next morning when people read about the match in the newspaper, there will be far less slang in the paper's coverage of the game.

3. Slang is found in words, not in grammar

Every language contains vocabulary and grammar. Since there is not grammar of slang, slang cannot be considered as language. That is way, when people talk about slang it is referred to words not grammar or pronunciation.

4. Slang is not swearing

Swearing is type of language use in which the expression refers to something that taboo in cultural and usually express strong emotions and attitudes. That is definitely different with slang. Even though slang terms may contain some taboo words, but it is used for fun and the important thing is that slang words used without emotion.

5. Slang is not register

Register is a specialized vocabulary owned by specific occupation and activity. Registers are different with slang, but may contain slang as long as the specialized vocabulary is informal. In the medicine terms, for example, when a patient leaves a tissue sample of examination, the doctor may say that they are sending some meat to the laboratory. These words are learned and used in practice and none of those words are written in the books of medicine. Most of register associated with unofficial or illegal activities may consist a lot of slang. Like the narcotic business, industries that involve very many people and lies on

the fringes often find its way out of this register and into general slang vocabulary. Words such as high, stoned, freaked out, turned on, which related to the effects of drug abuse, shifted their way into slang words.

6. Slang is not cant, argot or jargon

For the first time, the term slang was used by British criminal to refer to their own special language. Cant is a private language of the underworld (criminal) which still used as a term for language of criminals. Thus, slang has moved a long way from its origin. Argot is a name for the language criminals which origin is French and has been used for several centuries with this meaning. Jargon refers to special or technical words used by particular group of people.

7. Slang is creative

Creativity took an important part in the invention of many slang words. The point of slang words is often to be startling, amusing or shocking. Slang expressions- for example, the apple of one's eye (one favorite), square heads (stupid person), for the first time they are used they are truly creative. Those words attract other people's attention but when it is used over and over again, its freshness is lost and it turns into rather ordinary lexical items. This then creates a need for few expression, new expression, and new metaphors. Since slang is another way to express either something new or something old in a new way, there is constant desire to create new and dramatic expression. Slang words changed continually, it is very unusual for slang words to live on

the language for thousand years. By those reasons, creativity is very important in the development of slang words.

8. Slang is short-lived

As stated before that is unusual for slang words to stay on the language for thousand years. Most of slang words are accepted into neutral style or else die out rather quickly. Many slang words, such as phone, bike, bus, pub, etc, have become standard or neutral language. There are also many slang words which have been lost. Slang changes through time. What is slang for one person, generation or situation may not be slang for another. This change is directly connected with the creativity of slang. The enormous number of new slang words may trigger the replacement of the old ones.

F. Meaning

In linguistics, meaning is what the source or sender expresses, communicates, or convey in their message to the observer or receiver, and what the receiver infers from the current context. Understanding meaning is very important to know the message inside the lyric. Most of people are all necessarily interested in meaning. Sometimes we are not sure about the message we should get from something we read and hear. We are concerned about getting our own message across to other. Fedderick (1988:4) said “mastering language is a master of degree and knowing the meaning all of the words”.

From the explanation above, someone who studies or reads English fluently he or she will easy to know the dictionary of words. However they may often find that sometimes the words have very different meaning or association, so mastering a language is hoped for understanding the right word in particular context. In this study the writer only focuses on contextual meaning in analyzing slang language in Black Eyed Peas' in The E.N.D Album, because the writer wants to know the meaning of lyric related to the context.

Harmon (1998) defines contextual meaning as a more commonly used term "context clue" to make it clear that it is the information across the text that is used. Moreover the context is how words and their meaning are connected to each other in a written work. The writer used it to explain the meaning of the lyric from Black Eyed Peas' in The E.N.D Album, because most word have more than one meaning. The meaning of a word is determined through its contextual use, the word in the sentence that surround the word you are trying to define contextual clues to found words meaning. A word is defined within the context of a sentence.

G. Music and Its Type

There is noone person in this world who does not like the music, any kind of music. Some people consider the intangible music at all. According to Banoe (2003: 288), the music comes from the word "muse" it's one of the Gods in ancient Greek mythology for the branch of the arts and

sciences; God of the arts and sciences. In addition, he also believes that music is a branch of art that addresses and assigns different sounds into patterns that can be understood by humans. Aristotle said that music has the ability to trouble the heart, have recreational therapy and foster patriotism. Music is organized sound such that it contains rhythm, song and harmony, especially the sound generated from tools that can produce a rhythm.

Although music is a kind of phenomenon of intuition, to create, improve and present is an art form. Music is a very unique phenomenon which can be produced by several musical instruments and other supporting instruments. Listen to the consolation. In this world there are many types of music, such as blues, classical music, country music, electronic music and many more. Each type of music has a characteristic that is not the same as the other and the fans of every type of music can't be underestimated for granted. *Blues* is a genre and musical form that originated in African-American communities in the "Deep South" of the United States around the end of the 19th century, *classical music* is art music produced or rooted in the traditions of Western music, including both liturgical (religious) and secular music, country music is that developed from Southern American folk and western cowboy music in the rural regions of the Southern United States in the 1920s. Dance tunes and ballads with harmonies and simple form played with banjos, acoustic and electric guitars, harmonicas and fiddles, *Electronic music*, today suggests that the character

and quality of the music is synthetic, the music is created and manipulated by electronics instead of performance by acoustic instruments.

This type of music began about 1942 when Pierre Schaeffer put up what is believed to be the first Electronic music studio using a mixture of recorded normal sounds, variable speed tape recorders, phonographs and microphones, *Jazz music* was born from a mix of European and African music traditions at the beginning of the 20th Century among African American communities in southern areas of the United States. African undertones are evident in the mixture of blue notes, polyrhythm's, improvisation, syncopation, and the swing note, *Latin music* naturally originates from the broader Latin world, mainly from Latin America with fusions by Latinos of the United States as well as genres from European countries such as Portugal and Spain.

Language, the cultural background of the artist, geography and music style is the main elements that define Latin music. These four elements fuse in different ways usually with a combination of two or more of the main elements to give a production the Latin Music Tag, *Pop music* is confused with popular music. Whereas Pop music describes music that evolved from the rock and roll revolution of the middle 1950s and continues in a definite route today, popular music refers to music that is associated with the tastes and interests of the urban middle class during the period covering 1800s and industrialization to date. From the 1950s until today, Pop music is identified as the hits most often played on radio, that which attracts the largest audiences, sells the most copies, and the musical styles that displayed by the biggest audience therefore it is

really to combine of whatever is popular at any given moment and doesn't represent any specific genre(s), *Metal music* is characteristic of powerful, loud bass drums and aggressive electric guitars. It was developed in the United Kingdom in the 1960s and early 1970s and also in the United States.

The words are usually about provocative and controversial themes. Metal music fans are referred to as head bangers and metal heads. Developed between 1974 and 1976 in the United States, United Kingdom, and Australia, *Punk Music* is a type of Rock Music Genre based on Garage rock/Protopunk music. Bands made hard-edged songs that were short, political, anti-establishment with stripped down instrumentation, *Rap music* originated among African-Americans' inner-city street culture in the 1970s. Rap is considered as a mainstream type and is popular among people of all ages and background around the world. Rap music is generally not sung. The words are spoken with a backdrop of music borrowed from soul, funk and rock pieces. Musicians remix sounds, and rhythms with their own innovations and synthesized musical elements, *Reggae Music* arose from Jamaica in the late 1960s. Reggae Music refers to a style that developed from Ska (it was precursor to rocksteady and reggae) and Rock Steady (a successor of Ska and precursor to reggae), *Rhythm and Blues (R&B)* is a genre of popular African-American music that originated in the 1940s. It is music genre that combines elements rhythm and blues, soul, funk, pop, hip hop and dance, *Rock* is a genre of popular music that originated as "rock and roll" in the United States in 1950s and developed into a range of

different styles in 1960s and later, particularly in the United Kingdom and the United States.

H. Previous Study

1. Analysis on the use of slang on Eminem's Lyrics

Abadi(2009), conducted a research that the objectives purpose of this study was to find out the characteristics of slang used in Eminem's song lyrics. In this research focus on slang language in song lyrics.

The result of this study shows that one use of slang is a simple way of circumventing social taboos. The mainstream language tends to shy away from explicitly evoking certain realities. Slang, and also the informal forms of language, permits one to talk about these realities in a special language stripped of a usual connotation in the normal register. Slang vocabularies are particularly rich in a certain domains, such as sexuality, violence, crime, and drugs. Originally, certain slang designated the speech of people involve in the criminal underworld, hooligans, bandits, criminals, etc. Therefore, their vocabulary carried very vulgar connotations, and was strictly rejected by the speakers of "proper" language. Other groups, generally those on the margins of mainstream society who were excluded or rejected, developed their own slangs. Slang is a language based off of shortened words; something like a contraction but used to shorten speech in a hasty manner. This analysis used descriptive method because it is to describe the meaning of slang.

Based on that previous study the writer try to conduct new researchentitled Slang used in Black Eyed Peas in The E. N. D Album and try to find something new its aboutthe meanings of slang found in Black Eyed Peas' in The E.N.D album.Which is this study haven't conduct yet by the previous study. Beside that, the writerconduct a research with different object from theprevious studies above.