CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   The Background of Study

The relationship between language and society cannot be separated, it is studied in sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the study of how language works in everyday lives. Language is a social phenomenon that lives and develops according to the needs of the community. Through language, community members interact with each other in their social environment for various purposes, such as developing and meeting the needs of life. Therefore, language is needed by all levels of society, such as children, adolescents, and the elderly.

Currently, the development of communication technology is very rapid. Communication can not only be done directly face to face at any time, but can also be done anytime and anywhere. The development of advances in communication technology has certainly had an impact on the use of language as a means of communication itself, both verbally and in writing

Slang as part of language variety is one of the influences of the development of communication technology. Slang is a non-formal language, the use of slang language is very limited and only understood by a group or community. The widespread use of slang is strongly supported by media such as social networks and television media.

In this modern era, where technology has taken over the world. People are starting to use social media to communicate as well as to get information about the latest news. With social media, people are free to communicate with others

with different styles and accents. In social media in particular, people usually use slang to communicate with each other. In this day and age, people cannot be separated from social media, such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube,Spotify and others. Spotify is a platform that provides digital music entertainment, podcasts that can be listened to online or streaming. Through Spotify, users can listen to music from various genres and podcasts from various countries which can be listened to anytime and anywhere. this is different from radio broadcasts which have standard broadcast hours with local coverage, for example: each city has different radio broadcasts.

A podcast is a recorded conversation that aims to discuss a topic and is packaged in video or audio form. Raditya Dika is a content creator who uploads podcast content on his Spotify account called PORD. Raditya Dika often invites comedians as speakers on his podcast so the language he uses is not always formal.

Therefore, the writer is interested in studying the use of slang in podcasts on PORD's (Podcast Raditya Dika). This discussion aims to analyze the use of slang in the podcast entitled "Panduan Menghadapi Haters (ft Uus)". The reason for choosing this podcast is because Radit invited resource person is a comedian who has had a lot of controversy and also has a lot of haters.Based on the descriptionabove, , this research is entitled "Analysis of the Use of Slang in the Raditya Dika Podcast".

1.2 The Problem of Study

Based on the background of the study, the problem of the study can be formulated as follow:

1. What types of slang are used in Raditya Dika's Podcast?

2. What are the meaning of slang used in Raditya Dika's Podcast?

1.3　The Scope of Study

The scope of this research is about slang words. This study focuses on analyzing the types and meanings of slang words found in Raditya Dika's podcast. The writer limits this research by taking one of the podcasts uploaded with the title " Panduan Menghadapi Haters (Ft.Uus)"uploaded in July 2019. (https://open.spotify.com/episode/5BAOlislRKLhEGz6SPotef)

1.4　The Objective of Study

The purpose of this research can be summarized as follows:

1. To find out the types of slang language in Raditya Dika's Podcast.

2. To find out the meaning of slang language used in Raditya Dika's Podcast .

1.5　The Significances of Study

There are two kinds of significances in this study. They are theoretical and practical significances.

1. Theoretically

This research is expected to enrich the repertoire of scienceespecially in the field of analysis of the use of slang language in social media.

2. Practically

   a.　To Lecturer of English Department

   This research can used as an example how to analyze slang language in video podcast .

b. To Students of English Department

The writer hope this research can be useful for students to provide new knowledge about slang words and can be used as additional knowledge in sociolinguistics.

c. To Other Researcher

This research hopefully can be used by the next researchers as reference materials who are interested in analyzing slang language.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical Framework is aimed at giving some concepts in analyzing the study in research. In conducting a research, there are some theories which are need it to explain some concepts or term implied in the research concerned. The concepts which are use must be clarified.

2.2 Sociolinguistics

Language is the most important means of communication in life, whether in the form of writing, orally or only in the form of certain sign. Without language humans cannot socialize with another one.

Sociolinguistics is the study of language related to language social conditions. Nababan (1989:187) explains that sociolinguistics is the study of language in society. It can be explained that a system community communication consisting of sound symbols.

Fishman in Suwito (1994:3) defines two factors that should be studied in sociolinguistics. Namely linguistics and non-linguistics Factors. Non-linguistics factors influence language through social factors such as the social environment status,education level, gender, age and others.

According to the understanding of experts, sociolinguistics is the science that studies the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics focuses on how individual use language differently by it's region, how individual speaker use language, and how language is used differently between at school

and at home. Therefore , Sociolinguistics can never be separated from the problem of the relationship between language and social activities or aspects.

2.3   Language Variation

Along with the times, language also experienced development. Technologicaldevelopments, differences in groups, occupations, activities, and communities also contribute to language development.Variety of language is a set of linguistics item with similar social distribution,Hudson (1996: 22).

Language variation (Chaer, 2010:62) is the diversity of languages caused by the existence of social interaction activities carried out by very diverse communities or groups and caused by non-homogeneous speakers. Language variety that arise from different languages when people speak to each other. And also each person has a characteristic in their language. Language variety can occur in communication depending on the aspects of the speakers. As statement from Fishman in Muhamad Ismail (2014)said that from the aspect of spaker language variation is divided in five parts: Dialect, Register, Jargon, Style and Slang.

2.4   The Classification of Language Variation

2.4.1 Dialect

Dialect is a particular language that is unique to a particular region or social group. Dialect have variations in vocabulary, grammar or pronunciation. According to Chaer and Agustina (1995:83) Dialect is a variation language that comes from a relatively large group of users who living in one particular place, region or area.

Since dialects is based on the place, region or area where the users live it is usually called as area dialect or regional dialect. The users of a dialect have

certain features that mark them as people who have the same dialect altoughthey have their own idiolect. People who use Karonese with dialect of Kabanjahe have their own particular features that are different from others who have the dialect of Deli Tua. But they can communicate well with each other because those dialects are included in the same language, Karonese.

2.4.2 Register

Register is a variation of the language used based on the field of use,style, level of formality, and the medium of . According to Holmes (2001:246) register refers to the language of a group of people with similiar interestor occupations, or the language used in situations related to that group.For example, the use of the word 'operation' in the medical or military field has a different meaning.

2.4.3 Jargon

Jargon is a language variation in the form of a distinctive vocabullary which is only used by certain groups, is not secret but is often not understood by general public. A Chaer and L. Agustina (2010:68) explain that jargon is a social variation that is used in a limited way by certain social groups. For example, a mechanic has a few phrases that only people who work in that field can understand.

2.4.4 Style

People speak in different ways, formally or informally,according to the situations and the circumstances. According to Marjohan(1988:34) that style refers to variations in speaking or writing from a more formal to a more casual. For example, a student who talks to his teacher definitely uses more formal language than when talking to his friends.

2.4.5 Slang

Slang is words or phrases that are informal language, and it is typically seen used in speech more often then writing . It can be specific to a particular group of people or context; therefore, the meanings of the words may not be apparent to all people.

2.5 The Definition of Slang

Slang is an informal word used by certain people for informal communication or in a daily contex. According to Claire (1998: 15), slang is used in informal situations where a person feels comfortable with friends or associates. Slang word often are new words in the language or old words that now have a new meaning . Slang word is one of the language variations recently used mostly in teenager interaction. The teenagers use this language variation in various types and reasons. According to Eble (2005), slang is a core element of youth culture.

According to Allan and Burridge (2006:69), Slang is language of a highly colloquial and contemporary type, considered stylistically inferior to standart formal and even polite informal,speech. Because of it's informal use which makes teenagers use slang more, but even so it is possible that almost all people know what it means because of the times and use of social media, we can eve know slang from other countries. According to Eble (1996) examines that slang is an ever changing set of colloquial words and phrases that speaker uses to establish or reinforce social identity or cohesiveness within a group or with a trend or fashion in society at large

From the above definition, we can conclude that slang is a new vocabulary owned by a certain group of people related to informal conversation and used in

informal situations. In addition, slang is also like fashion and lifestyle, which means it can change at any time depending on the decade.

2.5.1 Types of Slang

In discussing slang, we should know the types of slang first. There are many types of slang that we can discuss. Allan and Burridge (2006) affirm that there are five different slang types..

a.   Fresh and Creative

Fresh and Creative means that slang language has another vocabulary, cleverness, informal variety, imagination and it also can be an up to date words.

For example : The word *boo,* this slang word comes a new vocabulary and clevernes imagination. The slang words *boo* use to call someone special and creates an informal situation with their informal variety. The other example is *sweetie, dude, broh* and etc.

b.   Flippant

Flippant is a types of slang made by two words or more in which the words are not correlated with the denotative meaning, and are often used in informal setting.

For example: The slang word what the hell belong to flippant because made by a word or more in which the words composed not correlated with the denotative meaning. What the hell usually used when hearing something bad. The other example is get of my back, kick your ass, big deal, brass monkeys and etc..

c. Imitative

Imitative which means that slang word imitating or derived from the standard English (SE) word ; using SE word in different meaning or combined two different words.

For Example: gonna.

This slang word is derived from phrase words going to. The other example is gotta,wanna,imma,kiddo and etc.

Another example is Honey

In fact, the word honey refers to the thick, sweet liquid produced by bees from plant necktar. But so many people used that word to call someone who is loved and that is very different from the actual meaning .

d. Acronym

Acronym is type of slang constructed by the result of words from the fisrt letter of each word in a phrase or this type is made by the initials from a group of words or syllables. For example is BTW used as internat shorthand to mean By The Way. The other example is PE (Physical Education), LOL (Laughing Out Loud),OMG (Oh My God)and etc.

e. Clipping

Clipping is a types of slang words comes from deletion of some part of longer words becomes a shorter form in the same meaning. For example is "till" to mean "until", lab (laboratory), prof (professor) and flu (influenza).

2.6 Podcast

Podcast is audio recording that can be listened to by the general public via the internet. This is different from radio, which must be direct on a certain frequency and cannot be heard again at a certain time. While podcast can be listened to through an application that provides podcast features and it can be accessed at any time via an internet connection . Podcast also have a large selection of topics and you dont have to worry about missing out because podcast can be downloaded and listened to when you have free time .

2.7 Raditya Dika

Raditya Dika is a writer and actor who is involved in the comedy genre. He started his career as a blogger. He wrote down all his daily experiences while studying in Adelaide, Australia. Apart from being an actor and writer, Radit has also ventured into a stand-up comedian who was also influential in the explosion of stand-up comedy in Indonesia, so that become a judge in several Indonesian stand-up contest. Radit has a lot of content on his YouTube channel which is quite interesting and able to invite laughter, there is some horror and motivational content.

2.8 Previous Related Studies

Slang is interesting topic to be explored and investigated since slang as one of the language variety. Furtermore, knowing the development of language also provide us better knowledge of some language. In conducting this research , the writer include some recent studies of analyzing slang to find gaps in conducting research.

The first research by Melin Chasandra (2016) "Slang Language Showing Narcissim, Mood , And Love in Cody Simpson's Pop Song Lyrics". Melin Chasandra used Allan and Burridge (2006) theory to analysis the data in this study. This study is focused on describing the slang words used in Cody Simpson's Pop song lyrics and to describe the types of slang and relating them to narcissism, mood and love. Based on her assumption and after analyzing. The writer finds there are five types of slang is used in Cody Simpson lyrics; fresh and creative, flippant, blending, acronym and clipping.

The second previous study is a research conduct by Sita Zakiyatu Musofa (2020) "An Analysis of Slang Terms in Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle Movie". Sita also used Allan and Burridge (2006) theory to analysis the data in this study. This study is focused on clarifying the meaning of slang expressions, to find out the types of slang expressions and to find out the reasons for using slang expressions in Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle. The writer finds there are five types of slang employed by the characters in Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle Movie. They are fresh and creative(72.00%), flippant(6.67%), imitative(9.33%), acronym(4.00%) and clipping(8.00%).

The third previous study by Fika Nurmamlu'atul Khoiriah(2021) " An Analysis Of Slang Words Used In The Social Network Movie". Fika Used Yule's and Allan and Burridge theory to analysis her study. This study focused on To classify the types of word formation process of slang words and to classify the functions of slang words that are used in The Social Network movie. From the results of the research, the researcher observed that there were twenty-five slang

words collected based on slang theory and clipping was the word formation process that was most often used in the film Th Social Network Movie.

The fourth previous study by Siti Swita (2022) "An Analysis Of Slang Word In Twitter : Gender". Siti Swita use Allan and Burridge theory to analysis her study. This reserch aimed to know the type of slang word mostly used by male and male in Twitter. The sample of this research is 30 users Twitter. 15 male and 15 female. From the results of the research, it was found that male users use more acronyms types while female users use more imitative types .

The fifth previous study by Ulandari (2021) " An Analysis Of Slang Words On Instagram Comment From Celebrity And Politician Accounts" . Ulandari Used Allan and Burridge theory to analysis her study. The research was conducted to analyze the formation of slang words and describe the meaning of each slang word. This study aims to find out the types of slang word in Instagram comments.

The sixth previous study by Debora Primaningtyas (2016) " A Word-Formation Analysis Of Slang Expressions In Pitch Perfect Movie Script". This study aims to find the syntactic form of slang expression contained in the Pitch Perfect film script and clarify the meaning of these expressions based on the context of their pronounciation. This study uses the film script as data and the Yule word formation process theory to analyze it. Debora as a writer found 38 slang words in the film script consisting of 5 coinage, 11compounding, 11 blending, 10 clipping, and 1 multiple process.

And the last previous study by Nurul Wardayani (2020) " An Analysis Slang Words Poducesd By Members Of Indonesia Hunters English Club On WhatsApp

Group ". The aim of this study is to find out the slang words used,types and types of dominant slang words produced by members of the Indonesian Hunters English Club in the WhatsApp group. The writer found 5 types of slang word based on the theory by Allan and Burridge on the members' chats. The writer foun 2 fresh and creative, 10 flippant, 7 imitative, 3 acronym and 4 clipping.

The similarity between the research above and this research is the use of the same theory by Allan Burridge except Debora Primaningtyas used the Yule word formation process theory to analyze. What this research has in common with previous research is that it discusses slang language and uses descriptive methods. and the difference between this research and previous research is the research object. This research uses Raditya Dika's Podcast as the object to Research.
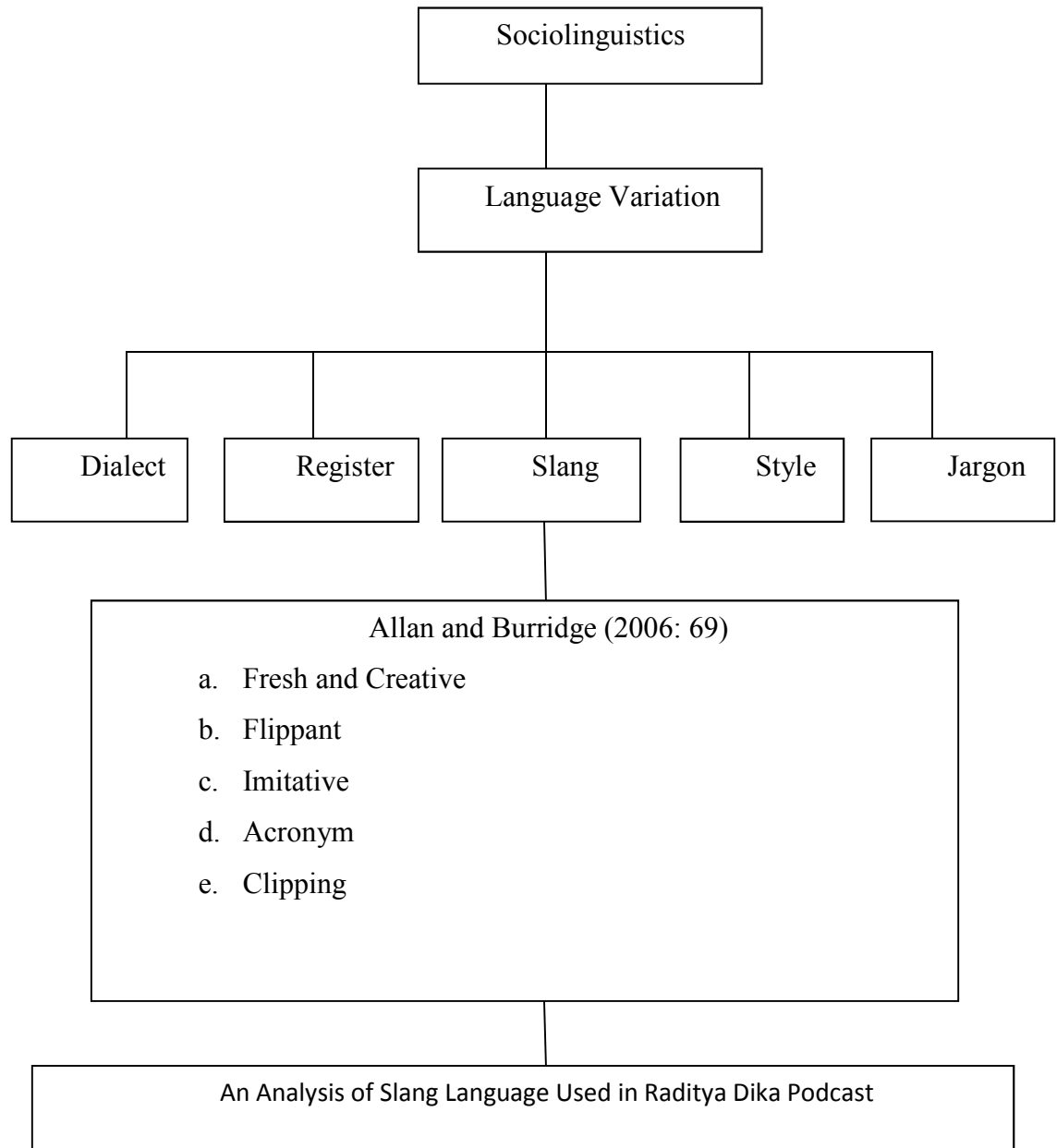
2.9   Conceptual Frame Work

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┌──┐
│   Allan and Burridge (2006: 69)   │
│   a.   Fresh and Creative   │
│   b.   Flippant   │
│   c.   Imitative   │
│   d.   Acronym   │
│   e.   Clipping   │
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│ An Analysis of Slang Language Used in Raditya Dika Podcast │
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Figure 2.1 Conceptual Frame work of An Analysis of Slang Language Used

in Raditya Dika Podcast.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 The Research Design

There are two approaches to research. They are qualitative research and quantitative research. Because the purpose of this study is to find out the types and meanings of slang word used in a podcast, and the data in this study consists of words, phrases, and sentences , the method used is a qualitative descriptive research methodology.. Qualitative research is research which does not deal with number but in written and oral words from the object of the research (Moleong 2005:3).

The data in this study are analyzed descriptive based on transcript of Raditya Dika's Podcast. In order for the reader to understand this research, the writer must describe each data that contained in the Raditya Dika's Podcast in detail. As a result, the writer used qualitative descriptive techniques.

3.2 The Source of the Data

The data for this research are words, phrases, or sentences used in Raditya Dika's Podcast. The data sources for this research was taken from Raditya Dika's Spotify account which was uploaded in July 2019. (https://open.spotify.com/episode/5BAOlislRKLhEGz6SPotef)

3.3 The Technique of Collecting Data

In colleting the data, the writer did the following activities:

1. The writer downloaded Raditya Dika's Podcast on his Spotify account with the title " Panduan Menghadapi Haters ft Uus"

2. Listening to Raditya Dika's Podcast and write the transcribing.

3. Taking notes on the slang spoken.

3.4   The technique of Analyzing Data

The writer using some steps to analyze the data as follows:

1. Reading and checking the data then understanding the meaning of eachsentences.

2. Identifying the classifed data.

3. Analyzing the data using Allan and Burridge's theory in finding the types of slang.

4. Explaining the meaning of slang used in Raditya Dika's Podcast.

5. Concluding