

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this section, various theories are examined to provide guidance for the subsequent analysis, focusing on linguistic research aspects. This includes the review of related literature, and the morphology and semantics of slang words. Additionally, prior studies and the theoretical framework are discussed to enhance understanding in this field.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In this research, the writer needs some other related literature as guidance to analyse the problem.

2.1.1 Sociolinguistic

According to Holmes (2017), the relationship between language and society is intricate and multifaceted. Sociolinguistics, the study of how language and society intersect, examines how social factors such as class, gender, ethnicity, and age influence language use and variation. Holmes emphasizes the importance of studying language in context, recognizing that people's language use is shaped by their social surroundings (Holmes & Wilson, 2017). Her work in sociolinguistics involves investigating the intricate relationship between language and society, considering the impact of various social factors on language use and variation.

Wardhaugh et al. (2014) describe sociolinguistics as the study of how language functions in our daily lives, including its role in conversations, the media, and the social norms, regulations, and laws governing language. They also discuss the concept of micro-sociolinguistics, which focuses on understanding social structures by studying language, such as how linguistic features characterize specific social circumstances. Sociolinguistics divides language into categories such as dialect, register, jargon, and slang, each reflecting different social features (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2014).

Social class significantly impacts language use, with Labov's (1966) research showing that different social classes exhibit distinct linguistic traits, such as pronunciation and vocabulary choices. These distinctions can indicate a speaker's social position and are often linked to concepts of linguistic prestige and stigma. Higher social classes typically employ more standardized language forms, while lower classes may use regional dialects or non-standard forms, reflecting broader socioeconomic hierarchies. Ethnicity also impacts language through the preservation of linguistic heritage and adaptation to dominant societal languages, leading to bilingualism or multilingualism. Labov's research on African American Vernacular English (AAVE) demonstrates how specific language traits express and maintain ethnic identity. AAVE, for example, has its own grammatical rules and serves as a symbol of cultural identity and solidarity among African American communities.

Age-related language variation is another important field of study in sociolinguistics. Younger generations frequently invent and promote new slang and linguistic patterns that distinguish them from previous generations. These differences can indicate shifts in cultural norms and societal values over time. According to Holmes (2017), understanding these age-related changes is crucial for appreciating the dynamic nature of language and its role in reflecting and driving social change.

2.1.2 Language variation

1 Regional and Social Variation

Wardhaugh et al, (2014) provide a comprehensive overview of language variation, emphasizing how social networks, communities of practice, and broader speech communities influence linguistic diversity. He explains that social variation, determined by factors such as social class, ethnicity, age, gender, and occupation, is not random but systematically reflects the social identities and relationships of speakers. For example, unique linguistic features or jargon often develop within close-knit social

networks or specific communities of practice, distinguishing these groups from others. This perspective aligns with Holmes and Wilson (2017), who argue that language variation is intricately tied to social factors and is essential for understanding how linguistic features are distributed across different social groups and contexts.

In his seminal work, Labov (1966) adds another layer to this understanding by examining regional variation and its interaction with social class. His study of the pronunciation of the postvocalic /r/ in New York City reveals that higher social classes are more likely to use the prestige form, characterized by the pronunciation of the /r/ sound, compared to lower social classes, who tend to drop the /r/. This finding shows how specific linguistic features can signal social identity and status, reflecting broader social stratification. Labov's work demonstrates that regional dialects evolve due to historical migration patterns, geographical isolation, and social interactions within specific areas, further supporting the idea that language variation is systematically linked to social and regional factors.

Slang exemplifies the interplay between social and regional variations in language evolution. It typically emerges within particular social groups or regions as a means to establish identity, foster in-group solidarity, and differentiate from others. Creative word formation processes, such as blending, clipping, and borrowing, contribute to the dynamic and adaptive nature of slang. As these terms gain popularity and spread beyond their original communities, they often become part of the broader lexicon, illustrating how social and regional influences drive the continual evolution of language (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2014; Holmes & Wilson, 2017; Labov, 1966).

2 Gender and Age

Sociolinguistics explores how language varies across different social groups, including variations influenced by factors such as gender and age. Tannen (1994)

discusses how gender differences can affect language use, emphasizing that men and women often have distinct communication styles shaped by societal expectations and cultural norms (Tannen, 1994, p. 32). For instance, women may tend to use more collaborative and supportive language, whereas men may use language more competitively or assertively.

Labov's seminal work pioneered the study of sociolinguistic variation across age groups, revealing how language undergoes transformation across generations. His research demonstrated that younger speakers frequently introduce new linguistic features, leading to shifts in language use and pronunciation patterns within communities (Labov, 1966, p. 120). This phenomenon highlights the dynamic nature of language evolution, where younger generations play a crucial role in shaping linguistic norms and trends over time. Eckert's research in 1989 further explores sociolinguistic variation among adolescents, emphasizing how language functions as a tool for establishing social identity and group belonging. Adolescents, Eckert argues, actively engage in linguistic practices that distinguish them from adults and other peer groups, thereby solidifying their social identities (Eckert, 1989, p. 45).

These practices include the adoption and adaptation of slang, which serves not only as a marker of generational identity but also as a means of expressing solidarity and cultural affiliation within youth subcultures. The evolution of language and the emergence of slang are intricately linked to these sociolinguistic dynamics. As younger generations innovate language to assert their identities, slang emerges as a distinct form of linguistic creativity and social differentiation. It reflects ongoing changes in social norms, technological advancements, and cultural influences, shaping how individuals communicate and relate to one another within diverse social contexts.

3 Language Style

Language style refers to the distinctive manner in which individuals express themselves through language. According to Holmes (2017) people in a society can speak several types of languages according to the different social situation they encounter. This difference in social situations can be the location where communication takes place, with whom communication or topics are being discussed. Understanding language style is crucial for effective communication, as it helps individuals navigate diverse social and professional situations. It's a dynamic aspect of language that can vary significantly from person to person and from one context to another.

Language style encompasses a range of linguistic elements, including:

1. **Vocabulary:** The choice of words can greatly impact the style of language. Some individuals may use formal, technical, or academic vocabulary, while others might prefer informal, colloquial, or slang terms. Vocabulary choices can convey a speaker's education level, expertise, or social background.
2. **Syntax:** The arrangement of words in sentences and the structure of phrases contribute to the overall style of language. Some people may use complex and intricate sentence structures, while others prefer simplicity and clarity. Syntax can influence how ideas are conveyed and the overall flow of communication.
3. **Tone:** The emotional quality or attitude expressed in language contributes to its tone. Tone can be formal, informal, humorous, serious, sarcastic, etc. It plays a crucial role in shaping the overall impression a speaker or writer conveys to the audience.
4. **Register:** Register refers to the level of formality in language. Different situations and contexts may require varying degrees of formality. For example, language used in a job interview may be more formal than the language used among friends. Understanding the appropriate register is crucial for effective communication.

5. Jargon: In specific fields or professions, individuals often use specialized terminology or jargon. This can create a distinct style that is recognizable to those within the same field but maybe less accessible to outsiders.
6. Rhetorical Devices: The use of rhetorical devices, such as metaphors, similes, alliteration, or repetition, can contribute to the stylistic richness of language. These devices add flair and emphasis to the expression of ideas.
7. Cultural Influences: Language style is also influenced by cultural factors. Different cultures may have unique ways of expressing ideas, conveying politeness, or structuring communication.
8. Contextual Adaptation: Effective communicators often adapt their language style to fit the specific context, audience, and purpose of communication. The way someone talks to a child, for instance, may differ significantly from how they speak in a professional meeting.

2.1.3 Slang

Slang is a fascinating aspect of sociolinguistics, as it reflects the dynamic and informal language used within specific social groups. Slang often serves as a marker of identity and belonging. Different social groups, such as youth subcultures, ethnic communities, or professional circles, may develop their own unique slang terms. Slang is language which is very familiar in style, and is usually restricted to the members of particular social group, for example 'teenage slang', 'army slang', 'theatre slang'. Slang is usually not understood by people outside a particular social group, and so has value in showing the intimacy of its members.

In its earliest attested the word slang referred to the vocabulary of "low" or "disreputable" people. By the early nineteenth century, it was no longer exclusively associated with disreputable people, but continued to be applied to usages below the level of standard educated speech. Spolsky (1998) defined slang as a sort of language used in "intimate" group talks. Slang

is a type of jargon distinguished by its refusal to follow formal conventions, relative freshness, and ephemerality, and is used to claim solidarity. Slang frequency is connected with peer communication as well as gangster communication.

According to Allan and Burrige (2006), slang is typically used by social groups, especially teenagers, who share common interests, hobbies, places, and circles of friends. These groups often have shared experiences that influence their use of language. Slang can consist of words or phrases that are specific to a particular social group. Allan and Burrige (2009) also describe slang as a highly contemporary and informal language style that is considered less prestigious compared to formal or polite everyday speech. It often involves creative and playful use of language, employing current words in specific contexts and meanings, and can include new or recently developed vocabulary and grammatical structures.

As stated by Chapman (1988), there are two kinds of slang: primary slang and secondary slang. Primary slang is the pristine speech of subculture members; it is so natural to its speakers that it seems they might be mute without it. This type of slang is often integral to the identity and communication within a subculture. For example, the slang used by skateboarders, such as "ollie" (a type of skateboarding trick) or "grind" (sliding along an edge), is essential to their group identity and communication.

Secondary slang, on the other hand, deals with stylistic choice rather than true identification. It is used more for effect or to add a certain flavor to speech, rather than as a fundamental part of the speaker's identity. An example of secondary slang could be the use of words like "cool" or "awesome" in casual conversation. These terms are widely understood and used across various groups, not necessarily tied to a specific subculture but rather chosen for stylistic reasons.

So, basically Slang words are informal, often non-standard words or phrases that are commonly used in spoken language within specific social groups or subcultures. Slang is

dynamic and can vary significantly across regions, age groups, and communities. It often serves as a way for people to express identity, solidarity, or shared experiences.

2.1.4 Morphology

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure and formation of words in a language. It focuses on the internal structure of words and the meaningful units (morphemes) that make up those words. Morphology explores how words are formed, how they can be modified, and how they convey meaning. Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words and forms a core part of linguistic study today. The term morphology is Greek and is a makeup of morph- meaning 'shape, form', and -ology which means 'the study of something'. It analyzes the structure of words and parts of words such as stems, root words, prefixes, and suffixes. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure and formation of words in a language. It focuses on the internal structure of words and the meaningful units (morphemes) that make up those words. Morphology explores how words are formed, how they can be modified, and how they convey meaning. As a core part of linguistic study today, morphology analyzes the structure of words and parts of words, such as stems, root words, prefixes, and suffixes. The term morphology is derived from Greek, combining "morph-" meaning 'shape, form', and "-ology" meaning 'the study of something.'

Renowned linguist Aronoff (1994) explains that morphology is not only concerned with the rules that govern the structure of words but also with the way these rules interact with other components of grammar, such as syntax and phonology. Aronoff emphasizes that morphology plays a critical role in understanding how words can be systematically varied and combined to express different meanings and grammatical functions. In addition, Bauer (2003) states that morphology provides insights into the way languages evolve over time. By studying morphological processes, linguists can trace the historical development of words and

understand how languages influence each other through processes like borrowing and loan translation.

According to Booij (2005) the term 'morphology' refers to the study of the internal structure of words and the systematic relationship of meaning and form between words. Then Ramlan (1978) states that morphology is part of linguistics that discusses or studies the intricacies of word forms and the effect of changes in word form on the group and meaning of words. Furthermore, Spencer (1991) notes that morphology is crucial for understanding the cognitive processes involved in language production and comprehension. By analyzing how morphemes are stored and accessed in the mental lexicon, researchers can gain a better understanding of the underlying mechanisms of language processing and acquisition (Spencer, 1991).

Morphology plays a crucial role in understanding how languages structure words and convey meaning. Linguists use morphological analysis to examine the rules and patterns governing word formation in different languages.

1. Morpheme: The smallest unit of meaning in a language. Morphemes can be words or parts of words, such as prefixes, suffixes, and roots. For example, in the word "unhappiness," "un-" is a prefix, "happi-" is a root, and "-ness" is a suffix.

2. Word Formation:

a. Derivation: The process of creating new words by adding prefixes or suffixes to existing words. For instance, "happy" can become "unhappy" by adding the prefix "un-."

b. Inflection: The process of modifying a word to indicate grammatical features such as tense, number, or gender. For example, in English, "walk" becomes "walked" in the past tense.

3. Lexeme: A basic lexical unit in a language, consisting of a base word along with its inflected forms and derivations. For example, the lexeme "run" includes "run," "ran," and "running."

4. Syntax and Morphology Relationship: Morphology is closely related to syntax, which is the study of sentence structure. Morphological analysis helps us understand how words are combined to form sentences.

5. Free Morphemes and Bound Morphemes:

a. Free Morphemes: Morphemes that can stand alone as words, such as "book" or "run."

b. Bound Morphemes: Morphemes that cannot stand alone and must be attached to a free morpheme, such as prefixes or suffixes.

6. Morphological Typology: The classification of languages based on their morphological features. Languages can be classified as isolating (few morphemes per word), agglutinative (many affixes), inflectional (grammatical information is conveyed through inflections), or polysynthetic (complex word formation).

2.1.5 Semantic

Semantics encompasses the distinctions people make regarding word meanings and the linguistic field that examines how meaning is formed in words. This branch of linguistics delves into words as symbols representing concepts. It focuses on the study of meaning in language, exploring how words, phrases, and sentences convey and are interpreted for meaning. Semantics covers both the meanings of individual words (lexical semantics) and larger units like phrases and sentences (compositional semantics). Understanding semantics is vital for grasping how language conveys meaning and how language users interpret and express information. This field plays a pivotal role in various aspects of language study, such as lexicography, natural language processing, and language instruction.

Geoffrey Leech (1981) discusses the seven types of meaning in semantics: conceptual, connotative, stylistic, affective, reflected, collocative, and thematic. Conceptual meaning is the core, logical content of a word, while the other types deal with additional layers of meaning

that arise from context, usage, and associations. This multi-layered approach to meaning helps linguists analyze how language operates on different levels to communicate effectively.

1. Word Meaning

a. Denotation: The literal, dictionary definition of a word.

b. Connotation: The additional, often implied meanings and associations that a word carries beyond its literal definition.

2. Sense and Reference:

a. Sense: The way a word is understood or conceptualized in the mind.

b. Reference: The actual object, concept, or entity to which a word refers in the real world.

3. Pragmatics: The study of how context influences the interpretation of meaning. Pragmatics considers the speaker's intentions, the context of the communication, and the social aspects of language use.

4. Semantic Fields: A set of words grouped together based on shared meaning or theme (e.g., words related to colors or emotions).

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Slang Words Formation Process

According to Eble (1996), slang terms follow the same morphological processes as standard language. Eble (1996: 26-38) specifically discusses word-formation processes common to both slang and standard English, including compounding, affixation, conversion, shortening, and blending. However, Eble's discussion does not encompass slang-specific processes (as cited in Mattiello, 2008).

Coinage, which is one of the rarer methods of word formation in English, involves creating entirely new terms. Moreover, when a word is derived from the name of a person or place, it is known as an eponym. Although some may react negatively to the introduction of new words, it is important to recognize the continuous evolution of

language. This evolution—marked by the emergence of new words and the novel uses of existing ones—serves as a testament to the language's dynamic and creative adaptation to the needs of its speakers (Yule, 2016).

Slang forms adhere to several word formation patterns. Dressler and Barbaresi (1994), Doleschal and Thornton (2000), and Zwicky and Pullum (1987) distinguish between "expressive" and "plain" morphology, highlighting extra-grammatical morphological operations (EMOs) that violate universal properties of grammatical morphology. Another category of slang construction follows established grammatical morphological principles (MRs) productive in standard English morphology (Bauer, 2001). A third type of slang formation falls in between, exhibiting some regularity alongside extra-grammaticality in base forms, or vice versa.

In exploring the dynamics of language and its expressive range, three distinct but interconnected processes come to the fore:

1 Extra-Grammatical Formation: Extra-grammatical formation refers to linguistic elements or features that exist outside the realm of traditional grammar but still play a role in communication. These elements often involve aspects of language use that go beyond strict grammatical rules and can include things like tone, intonation, gesture, context, and pragmatics.

Examples:

- a. If you look like a **grot** ('grotty' 'unpleasant person'), you'll never get a flat.
- b. The Bill continues to go from strength to strength because all the bobbies are completely **O.T.T.** ('outrageous').

2 Grammatical Formation: refers to the structure and rules governing how words are combined to form sentences in a language. It encompasses everything from word order and sentence structure to verb conjugation, noun declension, and the

formation of phrases and clauses. In essence, it's the system of rules that allows speakers to create meaningful and coherent utterances.

Examples:

- a. I was **bombed out** ('under the influence of drink or drugs') – didn't know what I was doing.
- b. The women thought him an eligible bachelor, if a bit of a **chaser** ('an amorous pursuer of women').

3 Borderline Cases: Some slang constructions fall between grammatical and extra-grammatical morphological operations, following regular word-formation patterns but potentially violating universal English grammar rules.

Examples:

- a. Young men exchange their uniforms for **civvies** ('civilian clothes').
- b. Her husband got **antsy** ('agitated') and asked me to have Tom Lewis see her in consultation.

Some of these are the employment of metaphor, simile, folk etymology, distortion of sounds in words, generalization, specialization, clipping, the use of acronyms, elevation and degeneration, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, borrowings from foreign languages, and the play of euphemism against taboo. Slang words can take various forms, and their structure often reflects the creativity and informality inherent in slang.

1. **Compounding:** Slang can be formed by combining two or more words to create a new term. For instance, "brainiac" (brain + maniac) or "motel" (motor + hotel).
2. **Prefixation:** Prefixation involves adding a morpheme, typically at the beginning of a word, to create a new word or modify the meaning of the original word. For example, "Unfriend" (from "friend"): While not exclusive to slang, the prefix "un-

" is added to "friend" to create a term referring to the act of removing someone from a list of friends on social media platforms.

3. Suffixation: Suffixation involves adding a morpheme, typically at the end of a word, to create a new word or alter the grammatical function or meaning of the original word. Example, "Snacc" (from "snack") A slang term used to refer to someone attractive or appealing. The suffix "-acc" is added to "snack" to create a playful term for someone desirable.
4. Final Combining Forms: Final combining forms involve combining two or more complete words or word elements to create a new word or term. For example, "Cronut" (from "croissant" and "donut"): A slang term for a pastry made by combining elements of a croissant and a donut. The combining form "-nut" from "donut" is appended to "croissant" to create a new word for this hybrid pastry.
5. Infixation: Infixation involves inserting a morpheme within a word, rather than at the beginning or end, to create a new word or modify the meaning of the original word. In some informal language use, infixation is used for emphasis or intensification, such as in "fan-freakin'-tastic," where "-freakin'-" is inserted within "fantastic" for emphasis.
6. Conversion or Shift in Word Class: Slang can involve using a word in a different grammatical category. For example, "Google" (originally a proper noun) has become a verb in slang: "I'll Google it."
7. Back-formation: Slang sometimes involves creating a new word by removing what appears to be an affix. For example, "burglarize" gave rise to the slang term "burglar" through backformation.

8. Reduplicative: Slang words may be formed through the repetition of sounds or syllables. For instance, "boo-boo" (slang for a mistake) or "no-no" (slang for something prohibited).
9. Abbreviations and Acronyms: Slang often involves abbreviations or acronyms that represent longer phrases or concepts. This process, also known as initialism, can be divided into two categories of acronyms. An acronym is created by combining the initial letters of several words, or in some cases, the component parts of a compound word. For example, "LOL" (Laugh Out Loud) or "FOMO" (Fear of Missing Out).
10. Blending: Slang words are sometimes formed by blending parts of two or more words. For instance, "modem" (modulator + demodulator) or "mockumentary" (mock + documentary).
11. Clippings or Shortenings: Slang may involve shortening words by clipping syllables or parts of words. For example, "ad" (advertisement) or "info" (information).
12. Semantic Shift: Semantic shift, also known as semantic change or semantic extension, refers to the process by which a word's meaning changes over time to encompass new, often related, meanings. In the context of slang, semantic shifts often lead to the development of new, informal meanings that diverge from a word's original or traditional sense that through process metaphorical extension, broadening and narrowing. For instance, "Broadcast" shifted from scattering seeds to disseminating information. "Mouse" originally referred to the small rodent. With the advent of computers, it gained a new meaning referring to a computer input device.
13. Reversed Forms: Reversed forms involve reversing the letters or syllables of a word or phrase to create a new term, often used as slang. For instance, "Yas" is a reversed

form of "say," often used informally to express agreement or excitement, especially in online communication.

14. Variation: Variation involves altering a word or phrase slightly to create a new term or convey a specific meaning within a particular group or context. For example, "Lit" is a variation of "cool" or "awesome," often used to describe something exciting or impressive, especially in youth slang.
15. Word Manufacture: Word manufacture involves creating entirely new words or phrases, often through combining existing words, blending elements, or inventing entirely new terms. For example, "Hangry" is a word manufactured by combining "hungry" and "angry" to describe the feeling of being irritable due to hunger.
16. Fanciful Formations: Fanciful formations involve creating imaginative or whimsical words or phrases that may not have a clear etymology but are understood within a particular social group or context. For example, "Bae" is a fanciful term of endearment, often used to refer to a romantic partner, derived from the acronym "before anyone else."

2.2.2 Social Function of Slang in Sociolinguistic

In sociolinguistics, slang is studied not only for its linguistic characteristics but also for its profound social functions and cultural influences. Slang serves as a powerful linguistic tool that plays crucial roles in facilitating social identity and solidarity among speakers. According to Bucholtz (2007), slang distinguishes insiders from outsiders within a community or subgroup, often emerging organically within specific social contexts where it signifies membership, shared experiences, and values. This function of slang highlights its role in marking social boundaries and reinforcing group cohesion. Moreover, slang's social function transcends its basic communicative purpose. Eble writes, "Slang is the quintessential in-group language; its use is intended to signal

membership and strengthen the bonds among those who share it" (Eble, 1996). This statement underscores the role of slang in creating a sense of belonging and reinforcing social bonds within a group.

Androutsopoulos (2014) adds that slang reflects and shapes cultural attitudes, values, and social norms within society. It adapts rapidly to societal changes, such as technological advancements and shifts in popular culture, influencing and reflecting broader cultural dynamics. This adaptability underscores slang's responsiveness to social trends and its role in cultural expression and innovation. From a sociolinguistic perspective, Bucholtz and Hall (2005) emphasize that studying slang provides insights into how language evolves in response to social dynamics. It offers valuable clues about identity formation, group affiliations, and the negotiation of social relationships within diverse communities. Slang thus serves as a lens through which researchers can understand the intricate connections between language use, social interaction, and cultural expression.

Murray asserts that "slang serves as a tool for forming group identity and solidarity among its users, while simultaneously enabling expressions of resistance against societal norms and conventions" (Murray, 1998). In his later work, Murray (2017) elaborates that slang functions not only as a medium for expressing solidarity and rebellion but also as a vehicle for creativity within communities. Slang allows individuals to articulate shared beliefs, attitudes, and emotions in ways that standard language may not fully convey. For example, slang can represent cultural resistance by challenging dominant linguistic norms and voicing dissenting perspectives.

Slang serves various social functions within sociolinguistics and related fields:

2.2.2.1 Identity Marker

Group identity refers to the sense of belonging and distinctiveness that individuals experience as members of a particular group. It involves how individuals see themselves in relation to others within the group and how they differentiate their group from others. "Slang is a quintessential in-group language; its use is intended to signal membership and strengthen the bonds among those who share it" (Eble, 1996). This statement underscores the importance of slang in creating an inclusive environment for group members, enhancing their sense of community and belonging. Slang often serves as a marker of social identity, distinguishing insiders from outsiders within a community or subgroup (Bucholtz & Hall, 2005). For example, in hip-hop culture, the term "lit" is used to signify something exciting or amazing, reflecting shared values and experiences among enthusiasts.

2.2.2.2 Group Solidarity

Group solidarity refers to the sense of unity and mutual support among group members. It involves the strength of the connections and relationships within the group and how these relationships are maintained and strengthened. Slang fosters group solidarity by reinforcing bonds among members of a social group, enhancing a sense of belonging and shared experiences (Androutsopoulos, 2014). The shared use of slang often involves humour and inside jokes, which can enhance group solidarity by creating positive and enjoyable interactions. In online gaming communities, phrases like "gg" (good game) or "noob" (inexperienced player) create solidarity and camaraderie among players, establishing a common language and cultural norms.

2.2.2.3 Resistance and Opposition

Slang can be used as a form of resistance or opposition to mainstream language norms or dominant cultural values, expressing alternative viewpoints or subversive

attitudes (Murray, 2017). Slang can act as a form of resistance by challenging conventional language norms and expectations. It allows individuals to create alternative ways of expressing themselves that defy traditional linguistic standards. Slang can be used to directly oppose or criticize authority figures or institutional practices. It provides a way for individuals to express dissatisfaction with specific policies or actions in a manner that may bypass formal channels. By using slang to critique or highlight injustices, individuals can bring attention to issues of inequality or unfair treatment. Slang serves as a tool for vocalizing opposition to systemic problems. For instance, the use of terms like "woke" or "cancel culture" in social media reflects a critique of societal norms and practices, highlighting evolving attitudes towards social justice and activism.

2.2.2.4 Creativity and Innovation

Creativity is evident in the creation of entirely new slang terms or expressions. These new terms often arise from wordplay, blending, or the alteration of existing words to convey fresh ideas or concepts. Innovation in slang refers to the development of new linguistic forms and practices that challenge and expand existing language norms. It involves the introduction of novel ways of using language to address changing social and cultural contexts. Slang reflects linguistic creativity and innovation, often introducing new words or meanings that adapt quickly to changing social contexts and technological advancements (Bucholtz, 2007). The term "fomo" (fear of missing out) originated from youth culture to describe the anxiety of not being included in social events, demonstrating how slang evolves to meet contemporary social needs.

2.2.2.5 In-group Communication

Slang facilitates efficient and expressive communication within specific social groups, allowing members to convey complex ideas or emotions succinctly (Murray,

2017). Slang is often used to signal membership in a particular group, helping individuals identify themselves and others as part of the same social circle. This use of slang helps solidify the group's identity and reinforces the sense of belonging among its members. By using specialized slang, group members create a linguistic boundary that separates them from outsiders. This exclusivity helps maintain the group's cohesion and ensures that certain aspects of communication remain accessible only to those within the group. Medical professionals may use acronyms like "STAT" (immediately) or "C&S" (culture and sensitivity) to streamline communication in high-pressure situations, demonstrating how slang enhances professional communication within specialized fields.

2.2.2.6 Expression of Attitudes and Emotions

Eble (1996) examines how slang operates within social groups to communicate attitudes, emotions, and group identity. Slang often serves as a means for individuals to express feelings such as approval, disapproval, humor, or intensity. By utilizing slang, people can convey their emotions more vividly and informally, thereby enhancing the emotional impact of their messages. Slang can offer expressive terms that capture specific emotions or moods in ways that standard language might not. For instance, slang terms can convey a sense of excitement, frustration, or irony with greater intensity or nuance. By using slang, speakers can enhance the emotional impact of their communication. Slang often involves creative language use that adds depth and color to expressions of feeling, making them more relatable and impactful. For example, take the slang term "savage." When someone remarks, "That comeback was savage," they are showing strong approval and admiration for the remark's cleverness or boldness. The use of "savage" amplifies the emotional response, making the statement more powerful than if a more neutral term were employed.

In summary, the study of slang in sociolinguistics reveals its multifaceted roles as a marker of social identity, a tool for cultural expression, and a dynamic component of language evolution. By examining slang, linguists gain deeper insights into how language both reflects and shapes social realities, offering rich perspectives on identity, community dynamics, and cultural change.

2.3 Previous Studies

Several researchers have delved into the analysis of slang words. Firstly, Hafiza (2020) conducted a study about types of slang words from movie *Straight Outta Compton* as the object of analysis and conducted this research using descriptive qualitative method. This research, Hafiza utilized the movie script as the primary research material and identified six types of word formation within slang vocabulary, namely coinage, blending, clipping, compounding, acronym, and multiple processes. From her research she found out the most dominant type of word formation was blending with 29.24%, coinage 26.16%, clipping 24.65%, compounding 13.84%, and the less percentage are acronym and multiple-process with 3.07%.

Second, Novianti (2017) investigated the word formation analysis of English slang language. Novianti's research focused on the movie *Deadpool* as the subject of analysis, and she identified five-word formation processes that contributed to the development of English slang language based on the ten-word slang process of George Yule theory. Her investigation used a four-step procedure based on structural morphological processes. This study was conducted utilizing qualitative approach and Yule's hypothesis of word development process

Furthermore, Delvary (2023), Delvary's research followed a descriptive approach with qualitative methodology. This study's data analysis was derived from the script of the film *Furious 7*. This study aims to analyze the types of word development and the function of slang words discovered in the film *Furious 7*. Through this study, Delvary uncovered 37 instances of slang words, which were categorized into seven types of word formation. According to this

study, there are seven different methods of word formation in slang: borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes. Furthermore, six distinct functions were identified in the employment of slang words: to address, to establish comfortable discussion, to communicate impressions, to exhibit intimacy, to display wrath, and to humiliate.

The unique aspect of this study lies in the different data sources examined compared to earlier researchers. Additionally, differences were observed in the amount of data available for analysis. This study aims to enrich the collection of slang language data by incorporating quotes, terms, and expressions from each character portrayed in the Netflix series *Never Have I Ever* Season 1. Furthermore, the study sets itself apart by using a descriptive qualitative analysis to examine the slang words used in the series. The analysis will use Mattiello's hypothesis of the slang formation process, classifying all slang words into different types of word formation processes. This approach aims to evaluate the processes and explore the meanings of the slang words.

