

# **THE ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS IN ANDHIKA WIRA'S SONGS**

(A Thesis)

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of  
the Requirements for S-1 Degree**



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## ABSTRACT

This research is about slang and its word formation process. Slang is a non-standard language that is used in everyday situations. Slangs are usually found in teenagers conversation. Slang terms may be found in everyday conversation as well as in literature, one example is music. This thesis concerns on slang words found in Andhika Wira's song lyrics. The researcher used Yule's theory to analyze the word formation processes on the slang words found in Andhika Wira's song lyrics. The result was analyzed by using descriptive qualitative methodology. The steps of analyzing the data are: Familiarizing and Organizing, Coding and Reducing, Interpreting and Representing. Those steps are referring to Donald Ary's Theory. After analyzing the data, the researcher found 24 slangs used in Andhika Wira's song lyrics. Those slangs are included into three types of word formation process according to Yule's theory, they are clipping, coinage and blending. The percentage of the data showed that 41,7% slangs are included to clipping process, 54,2% slangs are included to blending process, and 4,2% slangs included to coinage process. So, from those percentage the researcher found that blending process was mostly used in slangs found in Andhika Wira's song lyrics.

**Keywords:** *Slang Words, Word Formation Process, Andhika Wira's Songs*

## **DECLARATION**

The researcher states that she wrote this graduation paper entitled “The Analysis of Slang Words in Andhika Wira’s Songs” individually. Except for the information in the references, this work contains no materials that have been published by others and does not quote any other people's ideas except in accordance with ethical standards.

Bandar Lampung, 16th December 2021

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**APPROVAL**

**This is to testify that the following thesis:**

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**ADMISSION**

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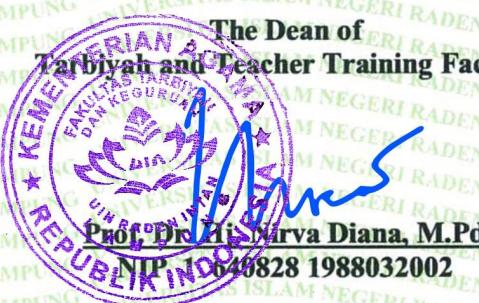
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## MOTTO

إِنْ أَحْسَنْتُمْ أَحْسَنْتُمْ لِأَنفُسِكُمْ ۖ وَإِنْ أَسَأْتُمْ فَلَهَا

If you do good, you will do good for your own souls, and if you do evil, it shall be for them. (Qs. Al-Isra:7)



## **DEDICATION**

The researcher would like to thank to Allah SWT the almighty, the great creator. This thesis is dedicated to the beloved ones:

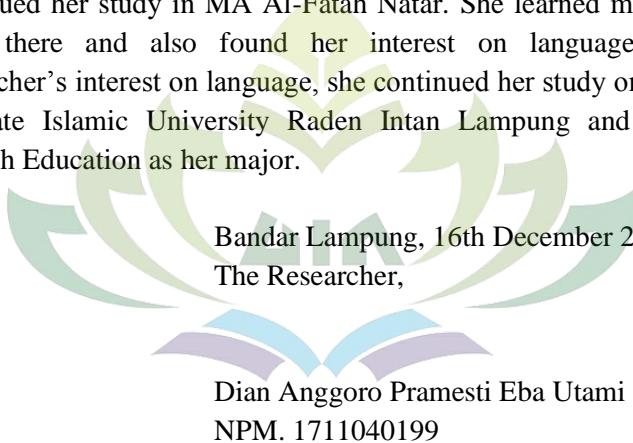
1. The parents, Mr. Basuki and Mrs. Eka Tridasih Marti Intarsih. The ones who always support the researcher, the ones who were there in her lowest point and will always be by her side in every situation and the ones who never forget to pray for the researcher.
2. The brother and sister in law who also never forget to pray for the researcher and help her through her difficult situation.
3. The Almamater, UIN Raden Intan Lampung, the place where the researcher got many things to learn.



## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

Dian Anggoro Pramesti Eba Utami is the beautiful name given on 19<sup>th</sup> June 1998 to the baby girl who is now become the researcher of this thesis. Everyone calls her Dian, the second child of Mr. Basuki and Mrs. Eka Tridasih Marti Intarsih. The researcher has only one brother and one sister in law, he is Galih Prasetio Ekin Basuki Utomo and Andini Winda Yati.

TK Aisyah Bustanul Aisyiyah Bustanul Athfal was the first place to the researcher in starting her study. After two years, the researcher continued her study in SDN 1 Metro for six years. Then, she continued to a higher education level in SMPN 2 Pekalongan. After three years studying in junior high school, the researcher continued her study in MA Al-Fatah Natar. She learned many things from there and also found her interest on language. By the researcher's interest on language, she continued her study on language in State Islamic University Raden Intan Lampung and she took English Education as her major.



Bandar Lampung, 16th December 2021  
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of The Research

Slang is including to non-standard language that is usually used in an informal situation. Hornby in Rezeki and Sagala stated that Slang is not appropriate to be used in writing and formal context, it is usually used to communicate among friends<sup>1</sup>. Just like in Indonesia, Slang is generally invented by teenagers, this statement is in line with Holmes' statement, he stated that slang is identically related to young people and it will sound strange in older people's conversations<sup>2</sup>. Slang words are commonly used by teenagers to strengthen the intimacy when engaging with their friends or their groups, slang also allows them to build a sense of unity in their common way of life<sup>3</sup>. So that they can comfortably share their feeling by using slang. It can be concluded from those statements, Slang is a kind of non-standard language that is usually used by teenagers to share their ideas with mates. Slang is also inappropriate to communicate with elders.

The presence of slang will never be permanent, it always changes, there will always be a new word. As an example, is the word "dungarees" which means jeans. Dungarees is rarely used nowadays. As some words are outdated, there are new terms that are often used nowadays. To illustrate, the word "lit" is a term to describe something thrilling or fantastic. The process of forming a new word is called a word-formation process. Word formation is including on morphology or a study of the word. According to Plag, word formation process is the study in where the new complex words are formed from the other

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<sup>1</sup> Tri Indah Rezeki and Rakhmat Wahyudin Sagala, "Semantics Analysis of Slang (SAOS) in Social Media of Millennial Generation," *KREDO : Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa Dan Sastra* 3, no. 1 (2019), <https://doi.org/10.24176/kredo.v3i1.3865>. p.37

<sup>2</sup> Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, 4th ed. (New York: Routledge, 2013). p.176

<sup>3</sup> Elisa Mattiello, "The Pervasiveness of Slang in Standard and Non-Standard English," *The Pervasiveness of Slang in Standard and Non-Standard English* 6 (2005). p.15

words or morphemes<sup>4</sup>. So, it is the method to create new words on the basis of certain guidelines from the previous words.

Yule stated about some types of word formation, the first process is Borrowing, Borrowing is the word formation process in which the new words are produced by borrowing the foreign language. The second process is Blending, Blending is combining beginning words with the end of another word into a new term. And then Compounding, it is a word formation process in which the new terms are produced by combining two or more words. The next is Clipping, it is an abbreviation process of one word into a new term. Backformations is the process of reducing a long term to create a new word usually by cutting the affix, the new word will have a different class from the original word. and then Conversion, Conversion is a process of changing the word's purpose without any reduction. The next process is Coinage, Coinage is one kind of word formation process in which new words are developed from brand names or consumer items which become a common term. The next one is Acronym, Acronym is the process of constructing a new word from the initial letters of a group of words. And Then Derivation, Derivation is where a new word is constructed by adding affixes so the purpose and part of speech on the new word are different from its root. And the last process according to Yule is Multiple Process, Multiple Processes is one of word formation process which requires more than one process.

By many types of word formations, Slang words are created and they can be used on some occasions. Not only in a written language such as in a newspaper and magazine, but slang is also used in a spoken language. Slang that is used in spoken language can be found in some literary works, for example in song. According to Hornby, a song is a brief melody with words that is usually sung.<sup>5</sup> Many slang words used in the song lyrics, as Muhartoyo and Wijaya stated that nowadays slang words become popular, so that they may

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<sup>4</sup> Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003). p17

<sup>5</sup> Hornby, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary Of Current English, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1987) p.1419

appear on TV Programs, movies, social media, and song as well.<sup>6</sup> There are many singers who use slang words in their song lyrics. However, in Indonesia there is a singer and a songwriter as well, His name is Andhika Wira.

Andhika Wira became famous because many people were impressed to his songs because he took the problems that are usually faced by the youth. Therefore, Andhika Wira's songs are mostly listened by teenagers. Recently, Andhika Wira has written 5 songs which he uploads to his youtube channel. His song entitled "happy" has reached 11 million viewers. From many musical genres that is exist, pop is the music genre of Skinnyfabs' songs. Remy Sylado stated that pop is a kind of music genre that is easy to listen and popular among the society.<sup>7</sup>

In listening to Andhika Wira's songs, the writer discovers some slang words. The slang words used in Andhika Wira's songs, for instance, "Cuz" from a song entitled Happy, the songwriter writes Cuz if you think which means because if you think. The next example is "Gotta'" from a song entitled It's a Love Song, Andhika writes "You gotta see the stars" which means You got to see the stars. The last example is "Lemme" from a song entitled Circus, the songwriter says "Lemme tell you" which means let me tell you. From those examples, the researcher decided to analyze the slang words available in Andhika Wira's song by using Yule's theory.

Many previous types of research related to slang words have been conducted by some researchers. One of them is the research done by Tuti Alawiyah Panjaitan entitled "An Analysis of Slang Language in Zootopia Movie". She analyzed the meaning, the types, the function of the slang words used in Zootopia movie and the characters' background of slang users. It was found one type of slang by using Partridge theory which is a society slang. It was also found three

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<sup>6</sup> Muharto Muharto and Baby Samantha Wijaya, "The Use of English Slang Words in Informal Communication Among 8th Semester Students of English Department in Binus University," *Humaniora* 5, no. 1 (2014), <https://doi.org/10.21512/humaniora.v5i1.3009>. p.201

<sup>7</sup> Remy Sylado, *Menuju Apresiasi Musik* (Bandung: Angkasa Bandung, Tahun, 1983).

processes of word formation by using Eble's theory in this research, they are Blending, Clipping, and Acronym.

Another research was conducted by Rosani Aahardin, Syarifah Hudiya, and Iskandar Abdul Samad entitled "An Investigation of Word Formation Processes of Indonesian Slang Words. This research was investigated to find the slang words delivered by Kasino in Setan Kredit movie. From this research, the researcher found 186 slang words delivered by Kasino in Setan Kredit movie. The slang words are included in some word formation processes, namely: Compounding, Prefixation, infixation, conversion, reduplicative, acronyms and initialism, blending, clipping, variation, word manufactured, and fanciful formation. It also was found the reason of Kasino in using Slang Words, it was used to tease other people, it was used to reveal his identity, it was also used to friendly talk to other characters in the movie.

Unlike the previous studies, This research uses Yule's Theory to examine the word formation process of slang terms in Andhika Wira's songs. Meanwhile, Tuti Alawiyah Panjaitan in her research used Eble's Theory in word formation process and Rosani Aahardin, Syarifah Hudiya and Iskandar Abdul Samad used Mattielo's Theory of word formation process in their research. The title of this research is "The Analysis of Slang Words in Andhika Wira's Song".

## B. The Focus of The Research

This research focused on analyzing the slangs' word formation process according to Yule's theory. There are some types of word formation processes by Yule, they are Borrowing, Blending, Compounding, Clipping, Backformation, Conversion, Coinage, Acronym, Derivation, and Multiple Process. The songs that was analyzed in this research are the songs by Andhika Wira entitled Happy, Ghost, Circus, and It's a Love Song, It's Not a Love Song.

### C. The Formulation of The Research

From the background of the research, the author formulated the research into:

1. What are the slang words can be found in Andhika Wira's songs?
2. What are word formations types of slang words used in Andhika Wira's songs?
3. What is word formation's type of slang words mostly used in Andhika Wira's songs?

### D. The Objectives of The Research

Referring to the background and the formulations of the problem, the objectives of the research were as follows:

1. To discover the slang words exists in andhika wira's songs
2. To discover the word formations types of slang words used in Andhika Wira's songs.
3. To discover the word formation type of slang words mostly used in Andhika Wira's songs.

### E. The Significance of The Research

The author hopes that this research would aid in some fields

1. Theoretically, the product of this research might be a reference of a linguistic range. Since it is difficult to find books and references about slang words even on the online book page and the book is still rare.
2. Practically
  - a. For the readers

The result of this research is expected to comprehend the readers about slang words or expression, especially the English department student. As a teacher will be, English department students should know slang words, so that they

can avoid to use a slang words in teaching and learning process in order to get a better conversation in class.

b. For the teachers

This research is intended to offer as well as provide new knowledge regarding figurative languages as a result of its findings. Furthermore, after reading this, teachers will have extra resources for teaching word formation process and slangs.

c. For other researchers

The result of this research is expected to enrich the references about the similar research for the future researchers.

## F. The Scope of The Research

1. Subject of The Research:

The subject of the research is the song's lyrics by Andhika Wira.

2. Object of The Research:

The object of the research is an analysis of slang words and kind of word formation process type in Andhika Wira's songs.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. THEORY

##### 1. Slang Words

Slang is included to language variants. People use various variations in language to engage with others. Language and interaction is connected the language variations. by having a variety in our interaction, the language would seem greater and innovative.

Slang language is perhaps the most popular style used in informal contexts, especially among young generations or adolescents to share their idea. It is a private language kept by certain group which is not used by other groups. They develop a language system that is distinct from the current language structure. Teenagers communicate and use everyday conversations such as daily talk, talks or social media, they attempt to build uncommon vocabulary or phrases. Teens also use slang to make words simpler and easier to pronounce, because people will talk more relaxed in daily life, ignoring grammar like neglecting word order. Slangs are often more expressive than the regular words.

Soeparno states that slang is the representation or the expression of a particular and a hidden language.<sup>8</sup> Slang words is kind of language variations used by people to share their experiences and desires in any situation, however slang is mostly used in informal situation. Although slang is used orally for many reasons, it is not categorized as an official language or we can say that slang is an informal language. Slang words vary in one generation to another and in one geographic location to another. Therefore, slang's presence will never be permanent. Every set of people may establish and use a specific term which only applies to

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<sup>8</sup> Soeparno, “Dasar-Dasar Linguistik Umum” (Yogya: PT. Tiara Wacana, 2002) p.73

the group. Chaer and Agustina argues that slang is a hidden and unique social variant which will only be recognized by some members in a specific area and it will not be recognized by others.<sup>9</sup> According to Partridge Slang is primarily spoken, and is still widely used in social media. Slang also used in some works of literature for some other needs.<sup>10</sup>

According to Richard in Gemilasari, Slang is used for very casual speeches that also act as a group language, for example teens, army and pop songs.<sup>11</sup> Slang is perceived as a product of the quick development of the new terms that occurs. That's such a kind of artistic expression for teens to make the words be easier and more effective to say. It evolves even more so that it becomes the normal way of expressing things. Since it is more interactive and fun, people prefer to use slang. Slang is often formed by people unintentionally, mostly to explain their feeling or to convey a specific purpose.

To conclude those statements, slang is an informal language that is included to the variations of language. Slang is generally used as a tool of communication among a group of teenagers. This is because they have their own language in expressing their emotions. A tool of communication is needed by teenagers to convey things that are considered to be secret by their group, so that other people or group will not know what they mean. As the time goes by, slang words will always develop.

## 2. Word Formation

Word as a part of language has an essential role in the development of language. One of the improvements in language is the new words construction through word formation processes. Word formation is the part of morphology which examines how

<sup>9</sup> Abdul Chaer, Lwonie Agustina, *Sosiolinguistik Suatu Pengantar* (Jakarta:PT Rineka Cipta,1995) p.87-88

<sup>10</sup> Astari Putri Raodhatul and Havid Ardi, "Word Formation of Slang Word in Song Albums Created By Indonesian Rapper, Young Lex" 8, no. 3 (2019), <http://ejournal.unp.ac.id/index.php/ell/article/view/105801>. p. 309

<sup>11</sup> Nor Gemilasari, Jufrizal, and Muhd Al Hafizh, "An Analysis of Word Formation of Slang Words Found in Short Stories in Teenager Magazines Aneka Yess!," *English Language and Literature E-Journal* 2, no. 1 (2013): 142–48. P.143

the words are formed. It implies that most languages, including English, have the methods or procedures to construct words. And there are some hypotheses in English which concern in word formation processes. According to yule, the development of new words will never end. English is one example of language that is often has the new words as a mark of human's creativity.<sup>12</sup> According to wisniewski the processes associated with modifying the structure of words are referred to as word formations.<sup>13</sup> In addition, Lieber states that word formation or lexeme formation is a morphological study about the process of forming new words from old ones, which can change the category of a word and add important meaning, or only change the category of a word but not add important meaning, and vice versa.<sup>14</sup>

From those statements, word formation is a procedure of collecting one morpheme to another morpheme to create a new term. For instance, the prefix -dis means “not” or “remove”, the suffix -able means “be able”. Therefore, the words inserted by a prefix -dis at the beginning of word, such as disrespect means not respect. Another example is removable which means can be removed.

There are some types of word formation processes according to Yule, namely:

#### a. Coinage

Coinage is the formation of a new terms when there is no available borrowing word or local word which is sufficient for representing it. Yule argues that coinage is hardly-used word-formation process.<sup>15</sup> The most sources of this type is

<sup>12</sup> George Yule, *The Study of Language*, (Singapore: Markono Print Media, 2020) p.58

<sup>13</sup> Fenny Fauziyah and Saunir Saun, “English Word Formation Process of Advertisement” 7, no. 1 (2018). p.93

<sup>14</sup> Sonia Rizki and Leni Marlina, “Word Formation Process in Novel Alice’S Adventures in Wonderland By Lewis Carroll and Movie Alice in Wonderland By Walt Disney,” *E-Journal of English Language & Literature* 7, no. 1 (2018): 166–76. p.166

<sup>15</sup> George Yule, *The Study of Language*, 7th ed. (Singapore: Markono Print Media, 2020).p.64

usually from a brand of new product or from older words, it become a common term. Fromkin et.al argues that nowadays, some brands like Vaseline, Kleenex, Jell-o become a common terms to represent the similar product, for example Kleenex as a terms for some cleaning products even in different brands.<sup>16</sup> From those statements, we can conclude that Coinage is a word forming process in which existing words or brands of products are taken to represent a new thing.

### **b. Borrowing**

According to Yule, Borrowing is the type of word formation process in which terms from several languages are adopted.<sup>17</sup> This statement is in line with Fromkin's statement about borrowing.<sup>18</sup> From those statement we can conclude that borrowing is a process of word forming by borrowing new terms from other languages. Borrowing process happens as one language applies terms from other languages to its own language. This usually occurs in language communication context, where many people from different countries communicate each other with two or more languages. The terms can be directly or indirectly borrowed from other languages. The example of a directly borrowed language is feast from French. Algebra is a indirectly borrowed terms from Spanish which was borrowed from Arabic, so algebra is indirectly borrowed from Arabic language.

### **c. Compounding**

Referring ti Katamba's statement, mixture of two words or more can create a new word and this process known as compounding<sup>19</sup> . According to Yule, compounding is a

<sup>16</sup> Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman, and Nina Hyams, *An Introduction to Langauge*, 10th ed. (Canada: Wadsworth Cengage Learning., 2014). P.351

<sup>17</sup> Yule, *The Study of Language*.p.60

<sup>18</sup> Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, *An Introduction to Langauge*. p.356

<sup>19</sup> Riryn Fatmawaty, Putri Ayu Anggraini, "An Analysis Of English Word Formation Processes In Beats Apart Novel By Alanda Kariza And Kevin Aditya" E-Link Journal, no.1 (2019)

procedure by which two distinct terms are joined to create a new term. According to Plag, Compound is a word formation process which a new term was composed of two words or more.<sup>20</sup> The two or more elements in compounding process can be from nouns and adjectives. Here are some example the words made up by compounding process:

- 1) Sun + Flower = sunflower
- 2) Well + known = well-known

The meaning of new terms made up in compounding process is sometimes unpredictable This statement is in line with Hudson's, he concludes that although the new terms are produced by the existing words, it results a new meaning.

#### **d. Blending**

According to Yule, Blending is one of word formation process' type in which a single word is generated by the fusion of two different words.<sup>21</sup> Normally this process connects the beginning of one word and the end of another word. To illustrate this process, we can see from a word "smog" which is the fusion of smoking and fog.

#### **e. Clipping**

According to Yule, Clipping is reducing lexemes from the word more than one syllable becomes shorter.<sup>22</sup> Plag also argues that Clipping is a Shortened form of a broader words which share a similar purpose to express the association with real meaning of the words.<sup>23</sup> Based on those statement, Clipping is a reduced form of the words which have more than one syllable, therefore Clipping usually only has one syllable or two syllables. This is supported by Katamba's statement, he said that Clipping is one type of word formation process when a monosyllabic or disyllabic word are produced by cutting off the larger form of words. So, we can conclude that

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<sup>20</sup> Plag, *Word-Formation in English*.p61

<sup>21</sup> Yule, *The Study of Language*.p.61

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.p.62

<sup>23</sup> Plag, *Word-Formation in English*.p.154

Clipping is a kind of word formation process in which a word is created by shorten the words that have more than one syllable. One example of this type of word forming is the term “ad” from the word “advertisement”. The shortened form usually used in the informal context and the longer words usually used in formal context.

#### **f. Backformation**

Yule stated that Backformation is a reducing process to make a new term from an existing word, it can cause the changing of word structure.<sup>24</sup> In Back formations, the part that is usually reduced is affixation. As Katamba stated that a new term is created by eliminating the affixes from the source word. however, the conclusion of those statements is Backformation is a process in which the affixes of some source words are cut off to form a new term with different word's class. For instance, mix (verb) is a shortened form of mixture (noun).

#### **g. Conversion**

Conversion is switching the word's class without any changes of the source words. Yule stated that Conversion or as known as “category change” and “functional shift” is the changing of word's function, for example noun become verb, with no modification of the words.<sup>25</sup> Plag also states that Conversion is the procedure by which the words are produced with no apparent modification with the older words.<sup>26</sup> In modern English, Conversion is very common. It can be nouns into verbs, for example water into to water. It also can be a phrasal verb into nouns, for example to print out into a printout. There are many words produced by conversion process, even for a complex word combination.

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<sup>24</sup> Yule, *The Study of Language*.p.62

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.p.63

<sup>26</sup> Plag, *Word-Formation in English*.p.27

### **h. Acronyms**

Acronyms is a word-forming process in which the new terms are produced by collecting the initial letters of some words. Yule stated that Acronyms is a process of word forming when a new word are created from the initial letters of a group of words.<sup>27</sup> Plag also argues that Acronyms is a word made of the combining initial letters of some words.<sup>28</sup> Usually the collection of initial letters from some words become the word that is able to pronounce. As the example of Acronyms is NASA from the set of words National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

### **i. Derivation**

Derivation is a process of converting an actual word into the new word by adding the affixes, it creates the variations in the context and the word's class. Derivation is the most prominent process in forming the new terms. Stockell and Minkova Argue that the development of new words by attaching endings to the fundamental words. The words formed by derivation process are for example, kind-ly and un-kind from the fundamental word kind. In English there are some kinds of affixes, namely:

#### **1) Prefixes and Suffixes**

Kind of affixation inserted at the beginning of the word is called Prefixes and another kind of affixes is suffix which means an affix inserted at the end of the words. According to Yule Prefixes is the affix that is attached at the onset of the word and suffix is other affixes attached at the tip of the words.<sup>29</sup> A lot of words have prefix, suffix, or even both of them. For instance, un-friend, friend-ly and un-friend-ly.

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<sup>27</sup> Yule, *The Study of Language*.p.64

<sup>28</sup> Plag, *Word-Formation in English*.p.134

<sup>29</sup> Yule, *The Study of Language*.p.65

## 2) Infix

Another kind of affixes is Infix, this type is rarely used in English, but it is used in other languages. Infix is tucking the affix in the fundamental words. One example to illustrate this is Mothers-in-law, “s” at the end of mother signed a plural noun.

### j. Multiple process

Multiple process is the creation of new words through more than one process. It is supported by Yule’s statement about Multiple Process, it is the construction of a new terms in which some process can be identified.<sup>30</sup> So, it will be found more than one process in forming the new terms, for example deli, its first process is borrowed from Germany language “*delicatessen*” and then a clipping process become deli.

## 3. Song

Song is a voice arrangement usually sung by a musician with the creativity, emotions, thoughts, and messages of the songwriter to others. Not only the song writers to the listeners, Songs are also used to communicate the listener’s feeling of conveying messages to others and to certain people for those who are unable to convey their feeling explicitly. Song is a familiar item in general society as well as in educational society. Song can build a pleasant feeling and delivering the singer’s aspiration. According to Richard a song is sung with the particular tones, patterns, tempo, and form.<sup>31</sup> Griffe argues, song is a kind of art usually sung with lyrics.<sup>32</sup> Lyric is an element in a song that makes a song become magnificent. Song lyric could be defined as the message, emotions or thoughts of the singer that are conveyed to the listeners. This is supported by Abrams, lyric is a relatively

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<sup>30</sup> Ibid.p.66

<sup>31</sup> Nurmala Hendrawaty, “The Influence of Listening English Pop Songs to Improve Learners’ Vocabulary at LKP Nuansa Jaya,” *Loquen: English Studies Journal* 12, no. 1 (2019), <https://doi.org/10.32678/loquen.v12i01.1192>. p.57

<sup>32</sup> Veronica Christamia, “*Improving Students’ Speaking Skills Through English Songs And Puppets At Grade Iv Of Sd N Adisucipto Ii In The Academic Year Of 2013/2014*”, 2014 p.23

brief poem delivered by a musician that expresses a state of mind or a vision, thoughts, and feeling phase.<sup>33</sup> Pettijohn and Sacco also stated that lyrics share stories and engage with audiences in a way that is close to how people communicate each other.<sup>34</sup> The words discovered in song are often creative, fascinating and even educated as people listen to an album.

## B. Conceptual Framework

Slang is a colloquial language that is included in language variations. Slang is a tool of communication between people who belong to the same social group and are well connected. Slang is more widely used in speech than in writing. Slang develops at a rapid time. Slang is mostly used by youth, but it is still used by some older speakers. Slang is a way for the members of a particular group to stand out, to show themselves in a unique and personal way, and also to keep secrets hidden from others.

Slang occurs by following the common language guidelines. The morphological guidelines that analyze the method of forming new words in a language are known as word formation process. It is a method of not only inventing new words, but also inventing new definitions. There are some types of word formation process, for instance, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending and etc.

A song is a piece of music written to be performed, typically with verbal text. It is mostly used for the performance of singer. Every songwriter always conveys the meaning and message in the song lyrics. Song lyrics have the form of messages in the form of written words and sentences that can be used to create a certain atmosphere and imagery for the listener so that they can create various meanings.

The songs that were analyzed in this research are the songs that are sung by Indonesian singer, Andhika Wira. He is a twenty-three

<sup>33</sup>Terry F. Pettijohn and Donald F. Sacco, "The Language of Lyrics," *Journal of Language and Social Psychology* 28, no. 3 (2009): 297–311, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0261927x09335259>.p 298

<sup>34</sup>Jehan Rakhmadani, Rizki, "Youth as Represented in The Song Lyric of We Are Young," 2016.p.2

years old singer and songwriter who released six songs in his YouTube channel. The themes of Andhika Wira's songs are about the problem usually faced by the adolescents. He chooses pop as the genre of his songs as long as pop is a kind of genre that is easy to listen.



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