

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language has an important role in human life. It is a part of communication or interacting among human beings. According to Mary Finochiaro quoted by Alwasilah (1974:3) that:

“Language is a system of arbitrary, vocal symbols which permits all people in a given culture or other people who have learned the system of that culture, to communicate or to interact”.

People use language to interact and to communicate with one another. Nevertheless, without language, communication will hard difficulty for human beings. It can also be transferred to other media, such as writing. Through language, people communicate their ideas or their felling to be understood by other.

From the definition of language above, the language has difference varieties because of different area, time and situation. According to Allan quoted by Pateda (1987:52) that:

“Variety is anybody of human speech patterns which is sufficiently homogeneous to be analyzed by available techniques of synchronic description and which has sufficiently large report of elements and their arrangements or process with broad enough semantic scope to function in all normal contexts of communication”.

Variety of language can be differed from some aspects, they are, user, using, place, situation, and time. According to Pateda (1994:52) as bellows:

Table 1
Language variety

User	Usage	Place	Situation	Status
Diglosia	Glossosalia	Regional	Formal	Mother tong
Creole	Idiolect	Colloquial	Informal	Regional
Oral	Gender	Vernacular	-	Franca
Non standard	Monolingual	-	-	National
Pidgin	Rol	-	-	State
Register	Social status	-	-	Preface
Repertories	Age	-	-	Unity
Reputation	-	-	-	-
Standard	-	-	-	-
Written	-	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	-
Slang	-	-	-	-
cant	-	-	-	-

Based on the data above, slang is including to the user aspect because the existence of slang depends on speaker who uses it. As M.T. Luthan opinion (2001:1) that slang is:

“Perkembangan kosa-kata slang selalu tumbuh dan berkembang seiring dengan usaha manusia untuk menemukan dinamika bahasa yang lebih segar, lebih menarik, penuh dengan warna yang meliputi kosa-kata yang keras (pungent), blak-blakan (vulgar), istilah-istilah seks (sexua’ terms), ungkapan-ungkapan humor (humorous expressions), dan kata-kata keras (obusive talk), semua ini merupakan fondasi dasar bahasa slang yang tumbuh di kalangan bangsa-bangsa di dunia.”

As cited above that slang is included into vocabulary because it is introduced us as a new word to enrich our vocabulary. We also can find some informations about slang easily in some famous books and dictionaries. Thus, by analyzing slang language, it is expected that it can enrich our knowledge about language development and style.

Slang itself firstly is an impermanent symptom that is not needed much, but it describes the progressive fact and it becomes famous especially for youngster and lower class in daily conversation. It already survives almost two half centuries. According to Patridge (1950: 2) slang is not recorded before the early nineteenth century, as the meaning of cant, whether noun or objective, it occurs about 1750.

In Oxford Dictionary (1995:1111) slang is words or phrases used in very informal conversation unsuitable for formal situation. Then, according to Howard (1984:23) slang is the special vocabulary used by any set of persons of low or disreputable character; language of a low and vulgar type; the secret languages of the criminal and disreputable classes. It is clear that slang is as the secret language used by uneducated group. It has been used in very informal communication.

The rise of slang is something issues from many years ago. It raised and developed as long as the development of languages in the world. According to Patridge (1950:37) that:

“Slang therefore, is almost as old as connected speech itself; and, knowing the characteristics of urban life, we may assume that slang dates from the massing of population in cities. Since it represents a kindly of spontaneous indication and manifestation of processes that are for the most part unconscious, and since the “human, to human” impulse towards the conventional has always existed (with the natural result that unconventionality in language would not lag far behind) slang must, in any country have arisen almost as soon as there was a colloquial speech at all.”

From statement above, it can be concluded that the slang rise depends on the human life in the society. Kindly, the slang rise has been spontaneous, unconventional and naturally, until it can be found in any country in the world.

According to Howard (1984:25) that slang referred to irregular, or shady, or lawless activity variously specialized. From an early date it had a connotation more of abusive language than colloquial language. It is clear that slang has many words irregular from standard language such as *Didja, could'a, wanna, ya, dunno, 'cause, 'n, 'em, , howdy, ma'am, c'm, gimme, 'e, outta, in fronna, wachya, lookin', walkin', goin', readin', eatin', openin', gotta*, and others.

For the some example of slang words above, they seem to be difficult to define it, because the slang is very different from standard language. It comes from the lower class, criminal, homeless, and uneducated that lives in the free world. As Howard (1984: 25) said that slang tends to be the language of the poor the huddled masses yearning to be free, and the criminal classes, who make up for the drabness of their lives by the colorfulness of their language. It means that the slang existence is as the language of the poor and criminal but it has various kind of it.

In literary work, there is much slang used by the author. The use of slang of course, has difficulty to be understood by the readers. Moreover, those who have no knowledge about it. One of the types of slang used in literary work is the novel of Thunderclap. They are many slangs used there, so the readers has difficulty to mean it, such as *Gonna, outta, gotta, ya, ma'am, 'count, 'n, 'em, 'round, howdy, can'tcha, gettin', takin', nothin', shootin', makin', ridin', laughin', penin', flyin, payin', killin', rollin', workin', lookin', findin', somethin', tryin', blowin', thinkin', farmin', pickin', accordin', pushin', havin', settin', grubbin'*, and others.

Based on the problem above, the writer proposes to take a title of research namely: **Slang Jack Sheridan's on *Thunderclap***.

1.1 Statement of Problem

From the explanation in the background above, it implies the problems which indicate the difficulty of readers to be understood slang words contained in a novel entitled *Thunderclap*. It includes type of slang as well as its frequency and the socio historical background of using slang in *Thunderclap*.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the problem above, the issues questions proposed are as follows:

1. What types of slang are used in *Thunderclap*?
2. What are the slang words frequently used in *Thunderclap*?
3. What are socio-historical background of using slang in *Thunderclap*?

1.3 The Aims of the Study

In this research, the aims of the study are:

1. To find out types of slang in *Thunderclap*.
2. To find out the slang words frequently used in *Thunderclap*.
3. To find out socio-historical background of using slang in *Thunderclap*.

1.4 The Significance of the Study

In terms of language variation in particular group and in a particular society, this study gives the contribution to the development of issue. The result of this study is to give the information to public about types of slang in Thunderclap.

1.5 Organization of Paper

In this paper, the organization of this paper consists of five chapters, they are:

Chapter one is introduction consisting of background of the study, research question, the aims of the study, limitation of the study, the significance of the study, and organization of the paper.

Chapter two is presents the theoretical foundation related to this study serving as a basis for investigating the research problem.

Chapter three is dealing with research methodology in other to accomplish the study. It comprises method of research, source of data, technique of collecting data and data analysis.

Chapter four consists of slang analysis on Jack Sheridan's of Thunderclap comprising (a). the slang types on Jack Sheridan's of Thunderclap consisting of slang type using the suffix of-a, slang types using the prefix of apostrophe, slang type using the suffix of apostrophe, and the type of using the infix of apostrophe; and (b). To find the percentage each types of slang, and the writer tried to find what type of slang is frequently used in Thunderclap. The last is chapter five comprises conclusions and suggestions.