CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter is divided into three sub-chapters that discusses the theories, previous studies, and theoretical frameworks; Firstly, it contains of linguistics, scope of linguistics, sociolinguistics, domain of sociolinguistics, slang, and theoretical picture of the information collected. Secondly, it contains of five previous studies that show the similarities and differences related to this study. And thirdly, the sub-chapter is about a chart of this study in its Theoretical Framework.

A. Theoretical Review

The theory of the term discussed is the basis of the research. This chapter contains theories related to research and is used as the main basis. Ranging from linguistics, sociolinguistics, slang theory, Twitter platform until the Fandom. It will be explained further in this chapter;

1. Linguistics

A language cannot be separated from the role of science that studies it where language is the main object of identification of significance. The general definition is the scientific study of languages, called Linguistics. According to Widdowson (1996: 3) linguistics is the name given to the discipline which studies human language. Branch of scientific knowledge and research, which defines a kind of subject with some relationship with another field or science

beyond itself Robins (2013). After all, the major goal is to describe and explain the spoken language, as well as to demonstrate how it should be spoken and how it will be used.

The form of learning from linguistics itself has several branches of linguistics itself that divide into two branches including Micro-linguistics and Macro-linguistics, the scope of linguistics is as wide as these areas and the following:

a. Micro-Linguistics

The term micro-linguistics is about the branch of linguistics that studies language based solely on the language itself. Language studies are derived from the internal side of the language by Sinha (2005: 4):

1) Phonetics

Phonetic prior to phonemic analysis, phonetics analyzes the generation, reception, and perception of speech sounds in general and assigns them to a universal classification system.

2) Phonology

Phonology is the study of a languag's sound system. General phonetics defines the features of speech sounds but does not specify the voice sounds a language recognizes.

3) Phonotactics

Phonotactics is the study of how phonemes interact with one another; each language groups sounds differently

4) Morphophonemics

Morphophonemics is the study of the various realizations of a morpheme; as a result, the morpheme from a word has several forms.

5) Morphology

The study of word structures in terms of morphemes is known as morphology. Sentences are the most fundamental unit, which can be broken down into clauses and clauses into phrases.

6) Syntax

The focus of syntax is on sentence structure. A native speaker can recognize the difference between a sentence and a non-sentence since each language has its own way of putting words together into sentences.

7) Semantics

The discipline of linguistics that analyzes meaning in general is known as semantics. It tries to figure out what a word and its structure mean at different ages.

b. Macro-Linguistics

Kentjono (1990: 11) argued that macro-linguistics is the classification of linguistics that studies language in relation to factors outside of the language. It includes the interdisciplinary

studies of language and applied linguistics. They are many fields which belong to Macro-Linguistics :

1) Phonetics

    Phonetics is the study of linguistic sounds in all languages. Linguistics, physics, anatomy, and psychology are all part of this interdisciplinary field.

2) Stylistics

    Stylistics is a science to study language in the form of literature. It is the combination between linguistics and literature.

3) Philosophy

    The study of the nature and place of language, as well as basic linguistic notions and theories, is known as linguistic philosophy.
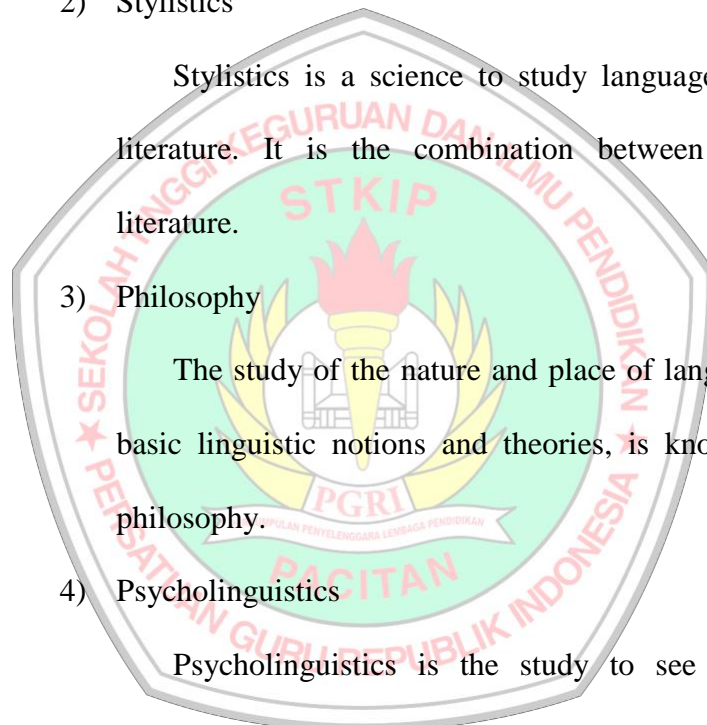
4) Psycholinguistics

    Psycholinguistics is the study to see the relationship between language and human behavior.

5) Sociolinguistics

    Sociolinguistics tries to study the relation between language and society.

6) Ethnolinguistics

    Ethnolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and rural or non-written societies.

7) Philology

The study of a country's language, culture, and history as written or printed in written materials is known as philology.

8) Semiotics

Semiotics is a science which studies figures, symbols, or signs.

2. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics was concerned with the relationship between language and society Holmes (1992: 1). Where the context concerns social differences, identify social functions, used to convey social meaning, and know people use language in different societies such as social relationships in a community. Wardhaugh, et al (2015: 1) stated sociolinguistics is the study of how language functions in our daily lives, including how it operates in our conversations and in the media, as well as the existence of social norms, regulations, and laws that deal with language.

From both definitions, sociolinguistics is a category of language variation studies whose research is used or useful to seek more in-depth knowledge of languages and at the same time know speakers about the language. Sociolinguistics can also be defined as the extensive knowledge to study the relationship between a language and its society. It focuses on how people use languages in different

regions, how each speaker uses them, and how languages are used differently.

The study of sociolinguistics according to Wardhaugh, et al (2015: 15) according to some researcher, it is appropriate to strive to introduce a sociolinguistic distinction (micro-sociolinguistics). Micro-Sociolinguistics is concerned with language and attempts to understand how social structures can be better understood by studying language, such as how certain linguistic elements function to characterize specific social environments.

Sociolinguistics who learn about language and social characteristics also have a variety of languages that are divided into 4, namely, dialect, Register, Jargon, and Slang. Among them are;

a. Dialect

Dialect is a variation of a language that differ in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation Holmes (2001: 132). In this way, the style of speaking about persons from various social classes, as well as geographical groupings. They use language that reflects a group's characteristics or originates from a certain location, and they will, of course, use diverse social dialects. An example of a dialect from the word *Letter*, in some countries has its own dialect such as; The British became *'ledder'* and the American remained the *'letter'*.

b. Register

Wardhaugh (2002: 51) that people who engage in repeated communication situations have comparable vocabularies, intonation traits, and syntax and phonological characteristics. The register are still included in language variations associated with groups or social habits. And people can use registers to describe their identity at a specific time or location, the level of performance, and the media of its users. Registers in language can be viewed according to their needs, such as in languages or dialogues in medicine, sports, and radio broadcasters that certainly have different terms of words and intonations. On radio broadcasters who often use a mixed language of *code mixing* and *code swithcing*.

c. Jargon

Jargon is a sort of language developed by persons who involved in the field on a regular basis for specific purposes. Jendra (2010) jargon is a term used by professionals to describe words having specific meanings. It's like a mini-dialect, but it's only used for they activities. Jargon is generally created by a particular group. An example of jargon from *Magic Bullet*: This is the term used for simple solutions to solve complex problems.

d. Slang

Yule (in Fattaut, 2020) that slang or colloquial speech, according to this definition, refers to words or phrases that are used instead of more common terms by younger speakers and other groups with unique interests. Slang is widely used in informal situations. Wherewith the slang, make the conversation more intimate and relaxed. Slang is a spoken language that expresses creativity. Slang words are quite popular such as *freebie* which means free and *counch potato* which means jobless.

3. **Sociolinguistics and Language Teaching**

Sociolinguistics is one of the categories of a learning about language that focuses on the relationship of language and social context. It must relate to the functioning and use of that language, and how language is key to communicative interaction with the surrounding environment and society. Language is important to have skills, communicative language is language that can be understood by the opposite in various contexts. Stated from Hymes (1972) the ability of communication to send messages to others in the context of a particular language, as if they understood the message conveyed with the right language.

In this concept, language requires communicative competence in good language teaching, which includes the uses of practicality of a language. Hymes' theory is popular because communicative

competence influence teaching in language with a traditional approach. Communicative competence can be through the teaching of effective communication with others verbally and nonverbally. Shu (2019) the most important role of sociolinguistics in language teaching is for learners to have the correct rules of speaking and writing to increase their sociolinguistic awareness. It refers to the relationship and role of the human being to the social context that is established, and its interrelationship with the information or message to be conveyed.

4. **Slang**

Slang is a language that creates words by shortening or converting them into one or more letters. Slang has two types according to the theory of Chapman (1988), slang is divided into:

a. Primary Slang

Primary slang is the pristine speech of subculture members, so natural to speakers that they appear to be deafeningly it. Of course, they wouldn't be, because we all know that slang is always an optional idiom, to be chosen rather than forced. Primary slang can be found in a lot of teenage conversation and in the lingo of urban street gangs. Primary slang is detectable; yet, their oral language is frequently rich, deep, and forceful, and they thrive by effectively using it, Chapman (1988).

The following group's primary slang is frequently adapted into generic slang. It is unique, rich, and inventive in the eyes of the general public. It suggests a manner of existence that is more entertaining and exciting than most people's well-regulated lives. Chapman (1988) stated vocabulary is a technique of living vicariously through others online while objectionable what is unsafe or undesirable about the subculture's way of life.

For example, sixteen samples of songs were identified as major slang, with fifteen lyrics including eighteen slang words and phrases. Yo, fuckin bitch, ain't,'sposed, hoes, back, 'bout, dis, stole, I-L-Y, fuck ya, Crib, cryin' up a storm, hit, sleepin', tryna, and baby were their names. The slang words and phrases are classified as primary slang because they are used to indicate fury, or they are an alternate pronunciation used by a rapper or hip hop performer to shorten, alter, or change the sound of a word. d. It has nothing to do with a secret or someone's attitude.

b. Secondary Slang

Secondary Slang from Chapman (1988) that secondary slang is used to express one's attitudes and resourcefulness by pretending to be a member of a street gang, a criminal, a gambler, a drug user, or a professional football player for a brief moment in guerilla theatre, and thus to express contempt, superiority, and cleverness

by borrowing someone else's verbal dress. It's also more of a stylistic choice than a genuine identification.

A term has the true meaning of the word in this slang. It was the term "bankroll" that did it. The term "bankroll" is a commonly used term for money. This slang term is used to express things in a non-public manner and is only understood by those who know what it means.

The majority of slang is metaphoric; the meaning of slang cannot be determined only by its literary meaning, for example, "what the hell?" It is far from our conception of a place for God's punishment, but the purpose of using that word here is to demonstrate the unexpected, which means "what is this?".

5. Categories of Slang

Slang words have several categories used to analyze slang words based on meaning which are in the slang itself. Slang categories among them:

1) Meaning of Slang

Meaning of slang is used to analyze slang from the meaning of the suppressed Leech (1974) said the meaning distinguishes in seven types namely: conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning and thematic meaning. They are:

a) Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning, also known as 'denotative' or 'cognitive' meaning, is usually thought to be the most important aspect in verbal communication, and it has been demonstrated to be vital to the proper functioning of language in a manner that other types of meaning are not.

b) Conotative Meaning

A word's connotative meaning refers to the ideals and attitudes it evokes in addition to its primary meaning. It always varies throughout time and is culturally dependent based on the linguistic characteristics.

c) Stylistics Meaning

A stylistic meaning is a piece of language that conveys information about the social context in which it is used.

d) Affective Meaning

Affective meaning reflects the speaker's own feelings or attitude toward the listener or target of the speech more explicitly. In most cases, such feelings or attitudes are negative or insincere.

e) Reflected Meaning

In situations of multiple conceptual meaning, reflected meaning is the meaning that emerges when one sense of a word is part of our response to another sense.

f) Collocative Meaning

The associations a word gets as a result of the meaning of words that are likely to appear with it are known as collocative meaning.

g) Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning is conveyed by the organization of a speaker's or writer's message in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis.

2) Function of Slang

In the use of slang, one must have a reason why use it. On the other hand, the use of slang will be tailored to his needs such as social issues, he said to be popular, or indeed a language in one of the communities. According to Allan and Burridge (2006) people use slang for any of at least fifteen functions:

a) To Address

People use slang to communicate with others in order to demonstrate their intimate relationships. A person with a close relationship will usually use an informal address rather to a formal address because a formal address shows that they do not have a close relationship. As in the word D*ude* used to call close friends and also the word *Chale* mentioning others when spoken to in person.

b)   To Humiliate

The habit of mocking someone or something to express negative or detest feelings of the speakers towards that person or object, usually using *Turnip top* to mocking someone with the mean is stupid or idiot.

c)   To Initiate Relax Conversation

People sometimes prefer to utilize slang to have a relaxed discussion rather than using specific jargon to make the conversation more comfortable so that they may feel more relaxed. The example of the words as a *Dope* and *Gotta*, dope has a meaning as an expression to praise such as very good / excellent and gotta has the meaning of have to or must.

d)   To Form Intimate Atmosphere

People often use slang to reflect their feelings about something, whether positive or negative, in order to provide a clear image about the certain emotion they want to express like the word *Cosy* that expresses feelings about comfort.

e)   To Reveal Anger

Slang is used to express hate or negative feelings towards someone or something by cursing them by cursing them with saying *Salty* for feeling anger like upset jealous.

f)   To Show Intimacy

When conversing with strangers, the speakers normally use formal language, but when conversing with friends, they employ slang to emphasize the intimacy or solidarity of their social relationship. Well-known word to promote one's closeness by using *What's up* and *What's cracking*, these two words have different meanings for what's up for hello or hi and what's cracking to ask how or how are you doing.

g)   To Express Impression

People often used the slang to communicate their feelings about something that requires a certain emotion, a words that can express that feeling is *Lit up* for an awsome or fantastic and *Damn* for something that makes amaze or cool.

3) Type of Slang

In slang words can be classified as characters, which is useful to facilitate the identification of words into the type of slang. The types by Allan and Burridge (2006) there are divided into 5, namely:

a)   Fresh and Creative

Slang has vocabulary from the formation of new vocabulary, informal variety, cleverness, imagination, and is trending. This new word is commonly used because it is up to date and can also be called fresh and creative because it

creates word updates. The word slang is exemplified in the word "*bro*" which is used to call the oldest brother. Other examples like *sist, buddy, guys*.

b)   Flippant

The type of slang with two or more words that have no correlation between words and with denotative meanings. For example, in the word "*jungle gym*", the slang describes when doing activities that are outside. Two words on *jungle gym* that affect each other when used simultaneously. But it will be different when the two words are separated.

c)   Imitative

Imitative means that the slang word imitating or derived from the Standard English word; using the Standard English words in different meaning or combining two different words. Like the example of "*dunno*". The word *dunno* comes from a combination of the words I don't know. *Dunno* itself in the use of this word imitates from the original word.

d)   Acronym

Acronyms have a feature in the word that is formed from each letter at the beginning of the word in a phrase or uses the initials of a group. For the example *OOTD*, which belongs to the acronym type. *OOTD* says it means *Outfit Of The Day*.

e)   Clipping

It means that slang word comes from the deletion of some part of longer word becomes a shorter but still has the same meaning as the original word meaning. Some examples of words from clipping *exam* (examination), *pop* (popular music), *phone* (telephone).

4) Kind of Slang

Slang also has a variety of slang in accordance with the uses in the community. The kind of slang according to Eric Partridge cited by Hanggoro (2011) mentions 10 slang, including:

a)   Cockney Slang

The word Cockney slang relates to London's working-class residents, particularly in east London. It often uses in reference to the Cockney accent And Cockney slang is the brightest in England because it has a very pronounces accent. There are two types of cockney slang: first, educated and middle-class Cockney slang. Second, Cockney is known as Cockney London of the Street because it is employed by semiliterate and uneducated people. For the example of words *Brilliant* used to reveal something wonderful, and the *Damp Squid* as to no avail.

b)   Public House Slang

The nature of the subject compensates for the small recorded vocabulary with the public house group of words and phrases. It's upbeat, cheerful, and materialistic, but not obnoxious or cynical. Like the example of *Early Purl* means a drink taken early. *Shed a tear* mean to make water.

c)   Workmen's Slang

This type has a connection from public houses slang. It is strongly related to tradesmen's slang and is also influenced by people's work activities. Famous word in workmen's like *Screwed* to express without money, and *Want a apron* to be out of work. The majority of people who speak workmen's slang are laborers, including city and farm laborers.

d)   Tradesmen's Slang

Some words in tradesmen's slang and workmen's slang are connected to origin slang, and the users are also workers, but the distinction is that tradesmen's slang considers four words to be typical: tailors, butchers, chemists, and builders. Example word from this slang is *Lagging* mean to insulation of pipe cover to regulate temperature, *Dib and Dab* to drywall adhesive.

e)   Slang in art

Slang originally appeared in art in the seventeenth century, when Richard Brome's play A Fovial Crew introduced slang on the stage for the first time. Furthermore, this slang is significantly more difficult to decipher than other slang terms because the meaning is so tough to decipher in present day. Some words are known as artistic slang, but slang words and phrases in art were quickly adopted by society. Like the words *Wildstyle* is used by graffiti painter refer to 3-dimensional styles. *Biennials* used to refer to twice-yearly occurrences.

f)   Slang in Commerce

This type of slang is often used for commerce, because so much of modern commerce is based on publicity, businesses require catchy phrases or rhymes to wow the audience. For the example words is leverage and gain traction. *Levarage* is to use a maximum advantages, and *Gain Traction* is to gain a popularity.

g)   Society Slang

There is a lot of slang in society's colloquial speech; most of the terms fade away quickly, but a significant number of them find a home in everyday conversation. Furthermore, slang in society expresses a happy or jovial attitude toward

the target and the practice of the slangster's own calling. The slang word like *Greenlee* to esxpression of a beautiful female from high society, and *Bourgeors* to express middle class of people in capital society.

h) Slang of Commerce

This slang is commonly used in trade, and the words are directly tied to the trade of commerce. It is commonly used by business people, and it is mostly employed on the stock exchange. Some the words like *Go on the dote* and *To axe*. Go on the dote to mention receive unemployment benefit and to axe to cut down expenses.

i) Slang in Public School and University

The slang that used in university is considerable different with public school slang, because university slang differs significantly, when males leave school and enroll in university, they must abandon their old language and adapt to the institution's slang. Growing boys and high-spirited young fellows detest restriction of any type, preferring to race through life in their own slang phraseology to all the fixed forms and syntactical rules of alma mater. Slang word a school like *Bung* mean lie, and the slang a university like *Bung shooter* mean a volunteer, *Leccer* mean lecture.

j)   Slang in Theatre

The theater began to exert a major influence on ordinary and interest spoken English in the nineteenth century, and theatrical slang gradually achieved a standing in the first part. The famous slang words in theatre are *Meatpuppet and Buffing*. Meatpuppet is mean the term used for technical and crew in film and buffing is a piece of scenery to stop from ratthing.

Some experts who have researched of the slang words by (Allan and Burridge, 2006; Eric Patridge cited by Hanggoro, 2011). Based on the theories, types of slang words are: (1) Fresh and Creative; (2) Flippant; (3) Imitative; (4) Acronym; (5) Clipping. While, the kinds of slang words are: (1) Cockney slang; (2) Public House slang; (3) Worksmen's slang; (4) Tradesmen's slang; (5) Slang in art; (6) Slang in commerce; (7) Society slang; (8) Slang of Commerce; (9) Slang in public school and university; (10) Slang in theatre.

6. Twitter

There are many social media networks on the Internet that can be used by everyone as well as the community. It is used to access their need for information and interaction. Social media that has many users such as Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, Line, and many more. Others like Twitter with a broader base. These social networks facilitate the

development of communities dedicated to specific topics throughout the site.

Twitter is a social networking media that is equipped with an online microblogging service that allows its users to receive and send text messages. Twitter was first launched in July 2006, in San Francisco by Jack Dorsey, Biz Stone, Evan Williams, and Noah Glass. At that time Twitter could only provide access to sending short messages to its users with a maximum of 140 words called tweets (*kicauan*). An estimated 554.7 million people around the globe actively use the service and post a collective 58 million "tweets" each day. Alternatively, perhaps query one of the 135,000 new users joining the network daily, according to Statistic Brain (2013).

In addition, Twitter as a communication media with elements that are similar to email, Internet Messenger, texting, blogging, etc. increasingly shows its advantages and more exist for its users. According to Twitter president Jack Dorsey in Reventós (2008) that Twitter enables users to interact through mobile phone, exchange information, send immediate messages about what others are doing, and remain in touch with people in real time. Of the many user interests, Twitter currently works with a lot of writing, photos, and videos.

Usually, Twitter is widely used because of its features that are different from other social media. This feature allows people to share

long threads, can respond by commenting, liking, or retweeting. With a comment, there will be an interaction between the sender and the reader. In addition, users can also see trending topics through (#) hashtags that are popular and hotly discussed from home to abroad, so that users will always be up to date.

7. **Description of Fandom**

Fandom comes from *fan kingdom* which refers to a group or fans association. Fandom itself is a term for a group of fans who form a social network with similar goals between individuals. Now, fandom is like something very synonymous with something of a character from the K-pop world. Fandom is in a stage related to presenting admiration for someone regarding their idol.

In fandom not only shows admiration for idols but also can obtain and share information related to idols, intern fandom, and trends in the world of K-pop. The development of a growing fandom will compete with each other in various positive activities. In a Twitter group, a fandom has rules that must be adhered to by its members as the rules of the @treasuremenfess. (1) what not to do: a). discussing topics outside of idols, b). it contains Sara, c). misgendering and must be 18 and above, d). denigrating a fandom or other idol, e). invite war, f). request a re-tweet forcefully, g). comparing between groups or idols; (2) the consequences of violating: a). one subscription will be

unfollowed, mute, and given a warning, b). two violations will be directly blocked permanently.

B. Previous Studies

The researchers say the study is not the first to analyze English slang words. To demonstrate the originality of this study, the researchers refer to previous studies that have contributed to this study.

Table 2.1 Previous Studies

No.	Researchers	Previous Studies	Differences and similarities from this study
1.	Della Mayvalencia, (2011) Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University	The title of this research An Analysis of Meaning Equivalence of English Slang Language Translation In Wild Child. There are 2 purposes of this study, namely, English slang word translated into Indonesian and meaning equivalence between the translated text and the original text from the movie. In data collecting using qualitative to explain word in detail. The researcher found the slang language utilized in	There are several similarities between this study and previous research that lay in the use of qualitative research and equally analyzing the topic of slang. In addition, there are also differences from both research, namely the subject and the theory used. Previous research analyzed slang from a script of movie while this study analyzed slang from social media.

No.	Researchers	Previous Studies	Differences and similarities from this study
		this movie scripts are from the American or American slang and English or British slang. Equality in this translation consists of formal equality, dynamic equality, cultural equality, grammatical equality, and pragmatics equality.	
2.	Siti Nia Mahnunik, (2015) Sunan Ampel State Islamic University of Surabaya	Title of this research An Analysis of Slang Language in Song Lyrics Used by Justin Bieber. Subject lyrics of Justin Bieber Song. In data collected uses qualitative descriptive with technique reading and comprehending the lyrics, marking the slang word found in the lyrics, finding and classify the meaning of the slang word. Researcher analyze the slang used in the lyrics of Justin	This study has similarities with previous research, there is in the type of qualitative research and character analysis in slang. There was also a difference in the subject. Previous research used song lyrics subjects while these studies used to comment or caption subjects.

No.	Researchers	Previous Studies	Differences and similarities from this study
		Bieber's song and the characteristics of slang used in Justin Bieber's lyrics. This research found 4 characteristics in the lyrics of Justin Bieber's song namely Blending, Clipping, Coinage, and Acronym.	
3.	Ferawati Puspitorini, (2017) Univesity of Bhayangkari Jakarta	This research title An Analysis of Slang Word Used in Twitter. By using descriptive qualitative data collection methods, to find out the type, meaning, and reason of slang used by the Millennial Generation in social media. Researcher collecting data by conducting observations, interviews, and documentation from their captions or stories. To combine information using triangulation techniques. The	There are several similarities, namely both analyzing the type and meaning of the word slang. It's also the same using Twitter social media as the object. But there was a difference in the study focusing on a particular community as a subject, whereas previous research on the subject was a general Twitter user.

No.	Researchers	Previous Studies	Differences and similarities from this study
		results of this study get 4 types of slang and 4 meanings that focusing on the reason for the use of slang in social media.	
4.	Liani Ekawati, 2018 Sultan Thaha Saifuddin State Islamic University	The title of research Slang Word in Fast and Furious 7 Movie. The purpose of study is to discuss the types, meaning, and reason used by the main characters in the movie title Fast and Furious 7. Collecting data uses qualitative, and to collecting with observational method & note taking technique obtained from the dialogue of characters. The researcher also uses pragmatics method to identify and pragmatics competence-in-dividing technique by Sudaryanto. The researcher found 2 types of	The similarities in these two studies is the use of qualitative research and wants to analyze slang in the form of any type of slang. Then for differences, previous research used pragmatics methods to identify and on the subjects used.

No.	Researchers	Previous Studies	Differences and similarities from this study
		slang in this movie.	
5.	Syariful Wahib, (2020) Institute for Islamic Studies Salatiga	The title An Analysis of Slang Word Used by Game Community on Comments of Shround's Youtube Channel. Researcher using qualitative to collect data and use triangulation techniques to check the accuracy of data. In collecting data researcher conducted data searching, collecting data obtained from comments on Shround's YouTube Channel. As a result, there are 5 types and 5 functions of conversations in the comments field, this slang is what makes them connect in the conversation.	This study has similarities that can be seen from the type of research that uses descriptive qualitative, both looking for characteristics in slang and similarities also exist in the subjects studied, namely comments from netizens. The difference between the two studies was on object, in this study using Twitter as a social media platform and using the K-pop community to obtain data.

However, these studies generally use a type of qualitative research to be able to explain the problem or condition being studied to produce detailed data. The general purpose of the study was equality for studying

the function, shape, and meaning of slang, but researcher has differences from some previous studies, namely on data analysis techniques with Spradley analysis, subjects will be using interactions or captions from the social media platform Twitter, on objects that used the K-pop community as samples.

C. Theoretical Framework

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                         │   TWITTER    │
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                         │    K-POP     │
                         └──────┬───────┘
                                ↓
                         ┌──────────────┐
                         │    SLANG     │
                         └──────┬───────┘
                                           ┌─────────────────────┐
                                           │   SOCIOLINGUISTICS   │
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| FRESH AND CREATIVE | FLIPPANT | IMITATIVE | ACRONYM | CLIPPING |

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                         ┌──────────────┐
                         │  GEOGRAPHY   │
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                         │   SPRADLEY   │
                         │   ANALYSIS   │
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| DOMAIN | TAXONOMY | COMPONENTIAL | ANALYSIS OF CULTURE THEME |

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                         ┌──────────────┐
                         │  CONCLUSION  │
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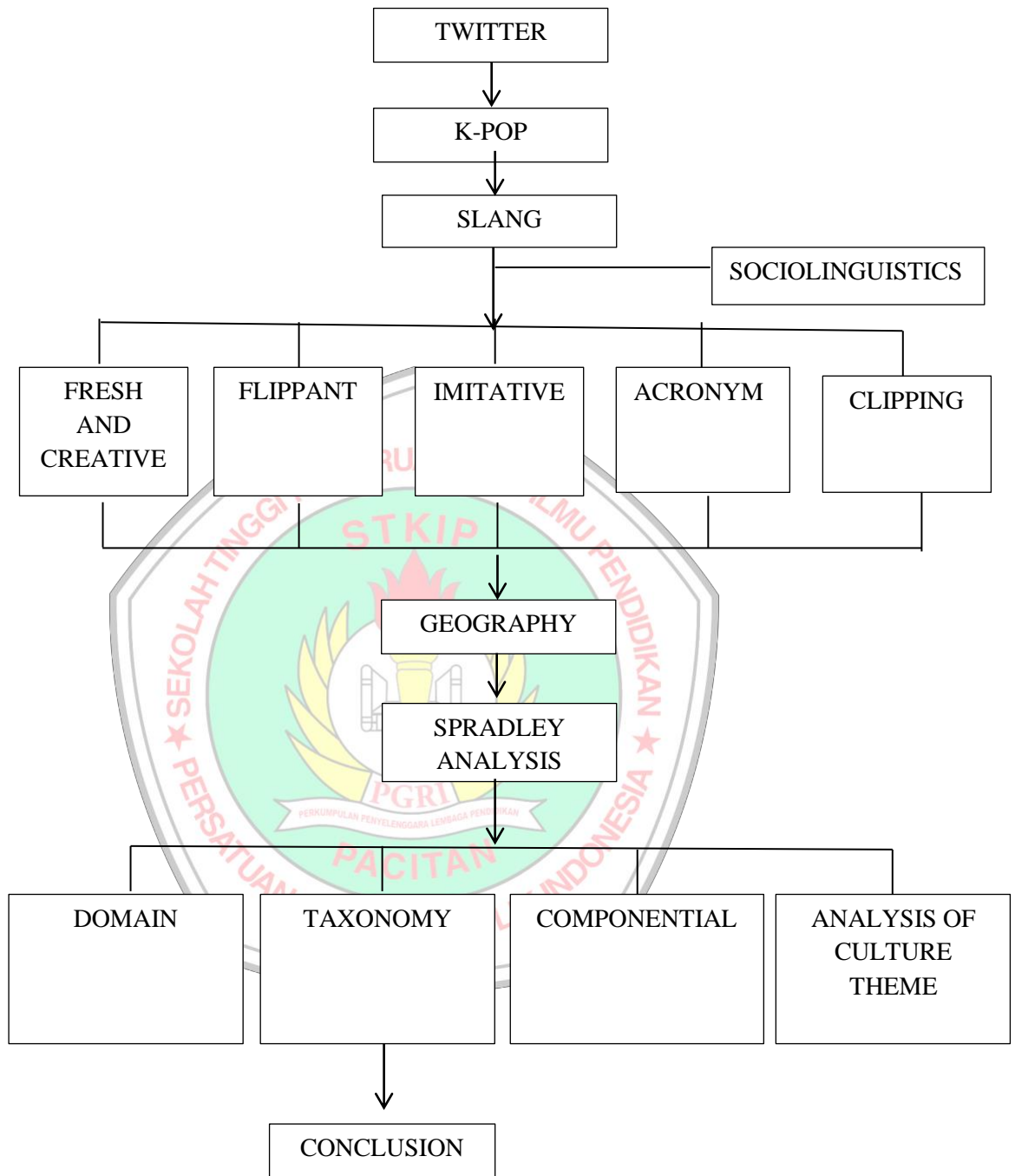
Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

This shows a construction relationship between the interrelationships in this study. Where there is a social media called Twitter, which has various communities formed in it. One of those communities is the K-pop community. This community is widely found to have English Slang Words used in their captions/comments. It's then condensed using perspective sociolinguistics of study, and grouped according to the types in slang of Allan and Burridge's theories. The type of English slang words are fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping. From the caption/comment will be grouped based on the geography of netizens. The data analysis using Spradley Analysis which is divided into domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential analysis, and analysis finding of cultural theme. Finally, the study will find conclusions.