UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

The Miss-use of English Slang in Facebook By South Sulawesi Netizen Through Their Posts

A.Mukhlisa Inayatillah

F041171015

Submitted to the English Department in Faculty of Cultural Sciences of Hasanuddin University

as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature

English Department

Faculty of Cultural Sciences

Hasanuddin University

2021

ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY MAKASSAR

APPROVAL FORM

With reference to the letter of the Dean of The Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No. 1640/UN4.9.1/KEP/2020 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm approve the thesis draft by A. Mukhlisa Inayatillah (F041171015) to be examined at the English Department Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

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THESIS

THE MIS-USE OF ENGLISH SLANG IN FACEBOOK BY SOUTH SULAWESI
NETIZEN THROUGH THEIR POSTS

BY

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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on Monday,
February 5th 2021 and is declared to have fulfilled the requirements.
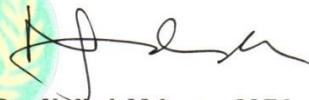
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Today, Monday, 8ʰ February 2021, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **A. MUKHLISA INAYATILLAH** (Student Number: **F041171015**) entitled: **"THE MIS-USE OF ENGLISH SLANG IN FACEBOOK BY SOUTH SULAWESI NETIZEN THROUGH THEIR POSTS"** Submitted in fulfillment one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 8ᵗʰ February 2021

BOARD OF THESIS EXAMINATION

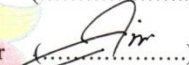| 1. | Dra. Marleny Rajuni, M.Ed. | Chairperson | (............) |
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The thesis of **A. Mukhlisa Inayatillah** (Student Number: **F041171015**) entitled
"THE MIS-USE OF ENGLISH SLANG IN FACEBOOK BY SOUTH SULAWESI NETIZEN THROUGH THEIR POSTS" has been revised as advised by the examiners on Monday, February 8th 2021 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examination.

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STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

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Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by the writer herself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite any other people's ideas except the quotations and references.

Makassar, February 8th 2021

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A big thanks for the presence of Allah SWT who has bestowed health favors and opportunities for me personally so that I can take and complete my bachelor's degree on time. Also big thank you to my parents, Ayah and Bunda who have given birth, raised, and paid for my school up to this level. Thank you also to all relatives, family, and friends who have accompanied the ups and downs during my undergraduate education for about 3,5 years. To my comrades in arms, Yenni, Friska, and Elvira, thank you for being the best comrades, being my friends where I can sharing complaints and encouragement when times feel so difficult, everytime and everywhere. Also my other Best friends, Fitrah, Fifi, Putri, Wiwi, Sahar, Akram, and Adli who I wil unable to repay one by one for your kindness, I hope you guys will always be successful and healthy. And the last is the best support system when I do this research, Ilham; Thank you for being you. Presumably that is the introduction of this thesis, I hope this thesis as a final project is useful in the development of science, especially in the Field of linguistics in English Department, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 2 February 2021

A.Mukhlisa Inayatillah

ABSTRACT

A.MUKHLISA INAYATILLAH. *The Miss-use of English Slang in Facebook by South Sulawesi* Netizen *through their posts (Sociolinguistic Approach)*

This study aims to analyze miss-use, the types of slang used, the function and reasons for using English Slang in South Sulawesi posts in their status posts on Facebook.

To achieve the objectives of this study, researchers used one type of study, namely literature studies using methods and interview notes with post owners, through social media Facebook. Literature study is carried out with the aim of obtaining theory and information related to research. The study was conducted by collecting data from Facebook which used as material for analysis and a questionnaire given to respondents (post owners) to see why they used slang in their posts. The data were analyzed using quantitative and descriptive qualitative methods. The population of this study is 30 posts, from 15 different accounts used as the sample.

This research is expected to have 3 main results, namely the type of slang Indonesian netizens use in their posts, as well as their reasons, as well as the slang function in their posts obtained from questionnaires and interviews about why they use slang in their posts and why the miss-use the slang can be happen.

Key Words: Slang, Type, Function, Reason, Facebook.

ABSTRAK

A.M UKHLISA INAYATILLAH. *The Miss-use of English Slang in Facebook by South Sulawesi* Netizen *through their posts (Sociolinguistic Approach)*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa kesalahan penggunaan *slang*, tipe-tipe *slang* yang digunakan, fungsi serta alasan penggunaan *slang* bahasa inggris dalam postingan orang-orang Indonesia pada postingan status atau keterangan foto mereka di facebook.

Untuk memperoleh tujuan dari penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan satu jenis studi yakni studi pustaka dengan menggunakan metode pengumpulan data dan catatan interview dengan pemilik postingan, melalui sosial media facebook. Studi pustaka dilakukan dengan tujuan memperoleh teori dan informasi yang berkaitan dengan penelitian. Studi yang dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan data dari facebook digunakan sebagai bahan analisa dan kuesioner diberikan pada responden (pemilik postingan) untuk mengetahui alasan mereka menggunakan *slang* dalam kiriman mereka. Data kemudian dianalisa dengan menggunakan metode kuantitatif dan deskriptif kualitatif. Populasi penelitian ini adalah 30 postingan, dari 15 akun yang berbeda yang digunakan sebagai sampel.

Penelitian ini diharapkan memperlihatkan 3 hasil utama, yaitu tipe slang yang digunakan Netizen Indonesia dalam kiriman mereka, serta alasan mereka menggunakannya, serta fungsi slang dalam postingan mereka yang diperoleh dari kuesioner dan interview mengenai mengapa mereka menggunakan *slang* pada kiriman mereka dan mengapa kesalahan penggunaan slang tersebut bisa terjadi.

Kata Kunci : *Slang, Tipe, Fungsi, Alasan, Facebook.*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Nowadays, having knowledge of a language that is different from people in general can make someone look cool and insightful. But not a few people force the use of several terms so that the vocabulary they use looks diverse and unique. In communication especially, people sometimes put some terms in order to express what they really mean and it is influenced by one or more reasons. The using of the term is varied, and the most popular one is using English slang. This is mostly found in dialogue, but sometimes it is also found in monologue. The using of slang is also not only in human reality conversation, but in this era of globalisation, we can find many people use slang in their social media account, especially on their posts or conversation in social media, especially Facebook, in particular.

In Indonesia, there are some social media with high frequency that netizen use to connect on internet such as Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, Line, and WhatsApp. But the main focus of this research is social media 'Facebook'. As we know that Facebook is using by every part of age of people, start from teenager until adult, there is so many types of language that we can find on it. Furthermore, the various language is impact to the style of typing post or caption. As society goes, language also goes and it also happens in using language in social media. The using of code switching in early 2000s by netizen on internet become so various and more complicated day by day. And because of English as a universal language in the world, everyone is can speak English

now, no matter the grammar, or its context is correct or not.

This research discusses the miss-use of a terms/ variation of language that usually use nowadays; English Slang. The writer has found several times in posts of netizens in Facebook, especially those from South Sulawesi, that some of them abuse the terms of language, one of those is English Slang which is become the subject of the writer's discussion in this research. This study has a different focus from similar studies (i.e. the use of English Slang) in general. If the previous researchers focused on the use of slang in social media, the type of slang that is often used, and etc., this study focuses more on the miss-use of the English Slang.

Facebook as a social media that most of South Sulawesi Netizen use can show us some various code-switching that using on it. Then the example of using slang as the main focus in this research can find easily in Facebook. But to more specific reason why the writer chooses to doing this research is not only about what type of slang that South Sulawesi Netizen use, but the problem is *The Miss-use of English Slang in Facebook by South Sulawesi Netizen through their posts*. Because this problem of course has its reason, why the netizen uses it and why it divided as the miss-used. Moreover, the writer will analyse the types of slang that use, function and the reason of its use.

1.2 Identification of Problems

The research problems based on background above are:

1. There are several users of Facebook that usually use English Slang which does not fit with the context of the sentence on their posts.
2. It is hard to know the factors that caused the miss-use of Slang.
3. It is difficult to classify instantly some types of slang that South Sulawesi Netizen frequently used on their posts.
4. The writer find it hard to analyse the function why South Sulawesi Netizen

choose to use some English Slang on their posts.

5. The writer find it tough to know the reason why South Sulawesi Netizen do the miss-use of slang on their posts.

1.3 Scope of Problems

Based on the research problems above, this research is going to focus on:

1. It is difficult to classify instantly some types of slang that South Sulawesi Netizen frequently used on their posts.

2. The writer find it hard to analyse the function why South Sulawesi Netizen choose to use some English Slang on their posts.

3. The writer find it tough to know the reason why South Sulawesi Netizen do the miss-use of slang on their posts.

1.4 Research Questions

In according to the title and context of this research that have been mentioned before, the problems stated as follows:

1. What are the type of Slang that frequently used by South Sulawesi Netizen in Facebook?

2. What is the function of South Sulawesi Netizens choose to use some English Slang on their posts?

3. What are the reasons of South Sulawesi Netizens do the miss-use of slang on their posts?

1.5 Objective of The Study

Based on research question, the objective of the study are:

1. To figure out the types of Slang that frequently used by South Sulawesi Netizen in Social Media Facebook.

2. To identify the function for South Sulawesi Netizen through their using of

Slang in Social Media Facebook.

3. To pinpoint the reasons why South Sulawesi Netizen

1.6 Significance of The Study

This research is expected to give both theoretical and practical significances. For the theoretical benefit, this research is expected can be one way for people to identify why people do the miss-use of english slang, and can be a reference of other researchers to do further study in sociolinguistics. Also this research is expected can be one of the references in the field of Sociolinguistics which discusses Slang.

While for the practical benefits, the first is for readers, this study is useful to enrich their knowledge in recognizing the types of Slang. And the second is for academic society, it is expected to give contribution to Sociolinguistics field as one of the sources and gives information about Slang for those who concern with this study.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Previous Study

There are several researches related to the topic of this research. The first is *"The use of slang amongst undergraduate students of a Malaysian public University"* **by Firooz Namvar (2014).** In his research, he tried to show us the data of the most kind of slang that Malaysian Public University's used in their daily conversation.

The second is *"Form and Used of Slang in Using Social Media Line (Batavia Diponegoro University Account)"* **by Shoula Maharani Husa (2017)**. In her research, she tried to analyse the form and used of slang and how the form pattern of slang that frequently used in Batavia Diponegoro University's Group member through their comment in social media group Line.

The thirds is *"Slang in Chris Brown Songs' Lyrics"* **by Deviyanti Winda (2017)**. In her research, she tried to analyse, identify, and classify the words that use slang word of Chris Brown's songs. The purpose of this research is to analyse the types of slang by using song lyrics of Chris Brown's songs.

The differences between this research and the previous studies stated above is the object, and the way using the slang. In this research, the object is the South Sulawesi Netizens in a social media called Facebook. Also, in this research the writer focus on the mis-use of the slang. All the previous writers are focused in Code-Switching and slang as the one way to elaborate the conversation.

3.2 Theoretical Framework

3.2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a study of linguistics that concern to the relation between language and society. Sociolinguistics study is the use of language in social and cultural context, such as gender, ethnic, age, and race. Trudgill defined Sociolinguistics as:

> "That part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It investigates the field of language and society and has close connections with the social sciences, especially social psychology, anthropology, human geography and sociology." Peter Trudgill (in McGee, 1992:2)

In addition, Chambers stated that:

"Sociolinguistics is the study of the social uses of language, and the most productive studies in the four decades of sociolinguistic research have emanated from determining the social evaluation of linguistics variants. These are also areas most susceptible to scientific methods such as hypothesis- formation, logical inference, and statistical testing." Chambers (in Wardhaugh, 2002:11)

Based on all the definition above, the writer can summarize that sociolinguistics is the study to reveal out the connection between where the language was born and being used and its social context. This study also can be identified by scientific methods, such as hypothesis formation, logical inference, and statistical testing.

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3.2.2 Bilingualism

Bilingualism is an ability to be "native-like control of two or more languages" (Bloomfield 1933). In other words, a bilingual have to master two or more languages like the native.

In addition, Macnamara (1967) stated that:

> "A bilingual is anyone who possesses a minimal competence in only one of the four language skills, listening comprehension, speaking, reading, and writing, in a language other than his mother tongue" Macnamara (in Hamers and Blanc 2000:6)

Similarly, Baker (1988) stated that:

> "As language consists of the four basic skills, such as listening, reading, speaking and writing which in their turn are subdivided into further skills like vocabulary, grammar, style pronunciation and meanings, a large number of varieties is possible in which bilinguals may differ from each other in their language competence."

> From the definitions above, the writer finds that there are four basic skills of language; listening, writing, reading and speaking. And the indicator of someone can be categorized as a bilingual is if he has at least one of the skills of the other language than his mother tongue.

3.2.3 Definition of Slang

Slang is non-standard use of words in a language. These non-standard words might use among the conversations. Mish (2003, p.1170) mentions, "Slang is an informal non-standard vocabulary composed typically of

coinages, arbitrarily changed words, and extravagant, forced, or facetious figures of speech." Munro cited in Fasola (2012, p.4) mentions that slang is included in non-standard language as the sort of words and expressions which anyone might use in conversation or a letter, but which is not used in a speech or formal essay.

"Slang words and expressions are characterized by a high degree of informality, familiarity, vocabulary richness. They are realized by a specific group of people whose members are connected with some particular link, such as territory (Californian), age (teenagers), subculture (students), and mainly occur in spoken form of the language." (Burdova, 2009, p.8)

There are four identifying criterias for slang according to Lighter cited in Eriksen (2010, p. 12-13):

1. Its presence will markedly lower, at least for the moment, the dignity of formal or serious speech or writing.
2. Its use implies the user's familiarity either with the referent or with that less status full or less responsible class of people who have such familiarity and used the term.
3. It is a tabooed term in ordinary discourse with persons of higher social status or greater responsibility.
4. It is used in place of the well-known conventional synonym, especially in order (a) to protect the user from the discomfort caused by the conventional item or (b) to protect the user from the discomfort or annoyance of further elaboration.

Dalzell (2008) mentions the reasons of slang usage as follows:

1. In sheer high spirits.
2. As an exercise in wit or humour.
3. To be 'different' – to be novel.
4. To be picturesque.
5. To be startling; to startle.
6. To escape from cliché's and long windedness.
7. To enrich the language.
8. To give solidity and concreteness to the abstract and the idealistic, and nearness to the distant scene or object.
9. To reduce solemnity, pain, tragedy.
10. To put oneself in tune with one's company.
11. To induce friendliness or intimacy.
12. To show that one belongs to a certain school, trade of profession, intellectual set or social class. In short to be in the fashion – or to prove that someone else isn't.
13. To be secret; not understood by those around one.

3.2.4 The Characteristic of Slang

Allan and Burridge (2006:69) said that there are five different slang types. The explanation of slang types can be seen as follows:

a. Fresh and Creative: Fresh and Creative mean that slang language totally new vocabulary, informal variety, cleverness, imagination, and it can be up to date words. Some words already familiar with our mind possibly will be slang words, as we do

not realize it. The reason why those slang words become familiar in our mind because those slang words appear in a long time ago since 18th century as stated by Allan and Burridge (ibid:69). The
example is the slang word daddy. Daddy (n) used as a term of address for a man, especially an older man. First appear is in US, 1928 Dazzle and Victor (2008:183).

b. Flippant: Flippant means that slang language made two words or more in which the words composed not correlated with the denotative meaning. The example is break a leg. The slang words break a leg means good luck for an actor. It is theoretical superstition considers a wish of good luck to be tempting fate. This slang words comes from folk-etymology that offers the example of American actor John Wilkes Booth who assonated President Abraham Lincoln.

c. Blending: Blending is another way of combining two words in order to generate a new word. It is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the word.

d. Acronym: Acronym is type of slang constructed by the result of words from the first letters of each word in a phrase of this is made by initials a group of words or syllables. The example is LOL, used as Internet shorthand to mean "Laughing out Loud" found in US around 1991 (Dazzle and Victor 2008,p 406).

e. Clipping: Clipping types is one of variety slang made by deleting of some part of longer word become shorter form in the same meaning. The example is the use of word "cuz" to mean

because. The words which commonly used can be clipped into shorter form. In addition, clipping form is not appropriate formal conversation.

According to Spolsky cited in Rahmawaty (2012, p.10), here are some characteristic of slang:

1. Slang is a kind of jargon marked by its rejection of formal rules. It is comparative freshness and its common ephemerality and its marked use to claim solidarity.
2. Slang regularly transgresses other social norms, making free use of taboo expression.
3. Slang arises as vocabulary which is used by a particular social group with specific purpose, for example as a device for familiarizing a conversation.
4. Slang comes in the form of new words with new meaning or old words with new meaning.

In short, **Burdova (2009, p.13)** states that slang word is usually produced in a shortened, easier and more relax way. Those are divide into five kinds of Slang, such as;

1. Slang using weak forms: *What I'm going t'do now? Ah'm over here*.
2. Consonant germination: *innit?* (isn't it), *wunnit* (wasn't it), *dunno* (I do not), *lemme* (let me).
3. Colloquial words: *dough* (money), *cool* (great), *come up for air* (take a break). Idioms: *The first game ever played* (to have sex), *Have a mind like a streel trap* (to learn easily).

4. Using positive adjectives for expressing negative qualities: *He is phenomenal idiot*.

5. Using negative adjectives such as *terrible*, *horrific*, and*tremendous* in order to exaggerate or overact.

3.2.5 Classification of Slang

Classification of slang within non-standard varieties based on Mattiello cited in Burdova (2009, p.25) : **1. Specific slang**, a language used by members of a particular group to show their respect for that group and solidarity with other group members. It is also used in order to underline speakers´ identity, social status, age, education, special interests as well as their geographical belonging. Therefore, it is mainly spoken by people of similar age (teenagers: chick ´a girl´, cool ´OK´), similar occupation (military: flak ´an aviator´); or by people sharing similar lifestyle (homosexuals, drug addicts: smack ´heroine´) or the same living conditions (criminals: axe ´a knife´). 2. **General slang**, a language used by speakers to avoid conventions, seriousness. It is used instead of cliches and standard language to change the level of formality (bevvy ´a drink´, footy ´football´). Some words can be both specific and general according to context, for example the word grass is in specific drug slang ´marijuana´ whereas in general slang it stands for green vegetables" .

Patridge cited in Hanggoro (2011, p.10-19) classified slang into some categories. The classifications are as follows:

1. Cockney Slang, refers to working-class people in London. It is often used in reference to the cockney accent. Cockney slang is the brightest spot in England because it has a very pronounced accent. In the society of England,

cockney slang is very easy to be understood directly. There are two kinds of Cockney slang, at first, Cockney slang that spoken by educated and middle class people. At Second, Cockney slang that used by the semiliterate and illiterate people, it is called as Cockney London of the street. Here are several examples of Cockney slang that commonly used in daily conversation by the educated and middle class people: „See the breeze and taste the sun' means an expression of summer enjoyment to escape from London to an open common; „Eye in a sling" means crushed or defeated.

Here are examples of Cockney slang that is commonly used in daily conversation by the semiliterate and quite illiterate:

a. Up the pole, means drunk.

b. Old gal means general term of affection describing a wife.

c. Sky a chopper means to make a disturbance.

2. Public House Slang, Public house group of words and phrases makes up for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by the nature of the subject. It is genial, cheery, materialistic, but not gross nor cynical. Below are the examples: a. Round the corner means a drink. b. Three out brush means a glass shaped like an inverted cone. c. Raven means a two penny portion of bread and cheese.

3. Workmen's Slang, has a link with the public house slang. It is very closely allied to Tradesmen's slang and also considered to people's activity in working. Most of the users of workmen's slang are labourers either town and farm labourers. Moreover, there is a significant difference both of them that the town labourer is more ready with their

tongues and fluent with their slang than the farm labourer which is not too modern instance. Here are examples of Workmen's slang for the town labourer: a. Screw up means without money, therefore unable to move about at will. b. Matey means a companion in labour. c. Brass means money, this is very general term seems to have originated the chopper and iron industries.

4. Tradesmen's Slang**,** some of the words are related to origin slang and the users are the worker too, but the difference is the Tradesmen's slang considers four as typical: tailors, butchers, chemists, and builders. The tailors have the largest number of slang terms. Here are examples of Tradesmen's slang for tailors:

   a. House of parliament means a meeting of tailor assistant and apprentices in the shop, especially for a serious purpose.

   b. Tradesmen's slang for butchers: „Turkey buyer' means a person of considerable importance.

   c. Tradesmen's for chemist: „Syrup" means money.

   d. Tradesmen's for builders: „Flannel jacket' means the navy on heavy work has so long and so unexceptionally worn flannel.

5. Slang in Art, emerges in seventeenth century, it is quickly adopted by society. Moreover, it is considered more difficult than other slang terms, the meaning is hard to be guessed even in the present day. Here are several examples:

   a. Walled means same as hung, which, to some extent, it displaced.

   b. Buniony means showing, in one's painting, a very marked tendency to lumpiness of outline.

   c. Crocks mean ornamental China.

6. Slang in Publicity, is often used for commerce, because much of modern commerce depends on publicity, a firm needs the catchy phrase or

rhymes that can impress the public. Here are several examples:

a. Sunlight means soap.

b. Worth a guinea a box means Beecham's pills.

c. Glaxo baby means a plump and healthy child

7. Society Slang, in society, there arises a kind of special vocabulary, which is constantly changing with changing fashion. There is much slang in the colloquial speech of society, most of words soon disappear, but a considerable number of them make good their place in ordinary speech. Moreover, slang in society shows a joyously or jauntily over the object and the practice of the slangster's calling. Here are examples of the society slang:

a. Cyrano means a huge nose.

b. Rothschild means a very rich man.

c. Get the mores means to become temporarily melancholic.

d. Thou' means a thousand pound sterling.

8. Slang of Commerce, used in trade and the words are closely related to the trade or commerce. It is often used by businessman, mostly used in stock exchange. Here are examples of the slang of commerce:

a. *Take the rate* means to borrow stock, likewise give the rate is to lend stock.

b. *Rig* means a combined effort to raise the price of stock artificially and without regard to its merits.

c. *Shunt* means to buy and sell securities between two home exchanges.

9. Slang in Public School and University, the user of this slang is student, in public house, as in board and private schools. Here are examples of publicschool slang: *„Wrux'* means a rotter or humbug; *„Bung"* means lie; *„What's a mat*? Means what is the matter. The slang that used in university is considerable different with public school slang, when boys

leave school and go to university, they tend to drop the old slang and to mould themselves to the slang of the university. Here are examples of the university slang:

a. *Wine* means a wine party.

b. *Leccer* means a lecture.

c. *Tea-pot* means a tea party.

d. *Rugger* means football, played to rugby rules, soccer being association football.

10. Slang in Theatre, in nineteenth century, the theatre began to exercise a powerful influence on ordinary and informal spoken English and theatrical slang gradually gained a status in the first part. Here are examples of the slang in theatre:

a. Paper house means a theatre that, at a given performance has an audience consisting   of mainly of those who have come with "paper" complimentary ticket.

 b. Tabs means an ageing woman; from tabby.

 c. Toga Play means a play on classical theme.

11. Medicine Slang, is from the very nature of the case, more interesting to laymen than is law slang, but we will confine ourselves to example current in the present century. Below are examples of medicine slang:

a. Dope means anesthetise; to dope, to give anesthetise to.

b. Drinks mean medicine, at the four-hourly occasions for medicine in the ward's hospital.

c. Dippy means delirious.

12. Slang in Church, Slang has long since penetrated into forum, and now we meet in the Senate and even the pulpit itself is no longer free from its intrusion. On contrary, and justice to clergy, it must be said that

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principal disseminators of pure English throughout the contrary are the ministers of established Church. Below are the examples of Church slang:

a. *The Three B's* means bright, brief, and brotherly. A protest against the soporific nature of so many Church services.

b. *Workus* means a Church of England pleasantry at the expense of the Methodist chapels, usually very plain, often whitewashed. In short, one is forced to notice that slang of the cloth is neither very witty nor very tolerant.

13. Soldiers' Slang, is slang terms that come from around the army community that is commonly used by the soldiers" slang. They are divided in a several characteristics as follows:

a. "Old soldier words", such as *pawny* means water, *rooty* means bread, *swing the lead* means to malinger, *come the old soldier* means to attempt.

b. Officers and instructors, words of command, such as carry on.

c. Nicknames; *aussies* or *canucks* means Canadian, *daughboys* means Americans, *a hun* means a German.

d. Words connected with:

1) Drinking, such as; chin-chin means a toast

2) Companionship with women, such as; square-pushing means going out with a woman, ring-money means a soldier's wife allowance.

3) The soldiers" name for his punishments, such as; clink means prison.

4) Guns and shells, such as; dud means a bomb.

5) Borrowings from outside England, such as; dinkum means good (come from Australian). e. Words connected with civilian activities, such as; Cutthbert means a slacker, funk-hole means a government office, comb out means to send to the front. f. Naval words, such as;

chew the fat means to grumble, hush-hush means ships. g. Words connected with aviation, such as; to pancake means drop flat, to zoom soar verticall

Yanchun Zhou and Yanhong Fan from Changchun University of Science and Technology cited in Academy Publisher in Finland (2013, p. 1-3) also classified American slang in some features such as follows:

a. *Humour*: The one function of slang by American is considered as a "comedy" because of it humorous effect. The characteristic of this type can be shown through lexicon. The example such as NATO. It is an acronym which is short for the famous North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but now American people develop NATO into a slang which has a quite different meaning with the original one, that is, the new meaning of NATO is used to describe somebody or something that only says something but not puts their plans to practice.

b. *Conciseness*: This type is attained either by Apo cope, as in vamp for vampire, molt for muttonhead, fan for fanatic (apparently), etc., or by substitution of an expressive monosyllable or compound of monosyllables for a longer word or description. The other examples are simp (stupid person), veep (vice president), classy (fashionable) etc. are easy to speak out.

c. *Originality*: Slang is the diction that results from the favorite game among the young and lively of playing with words and renaming things and actions; some invent new words, or mutilate or misapply the old, for the pleasure of novelty, and others catch up such words for the pleasure of being in the fashion. For example, live wire, smoker eater and flying coffin refer to "living man", "fireman", "plane" respectively.

These similes are so novel and vivid that they can't be made without good imagination, while think-machine (brain), sparkler (diamond), pickers (hands), canned music (musical disk) are more vivid and expressive. Sometimes slang words are invented by a few people for the pleasure of novelty and imitated by others who like to be in fashion. Many of the slang words coined during the Second World War have passed out of use along with the events that called them into life.

d. *Instability*: Whereas the words which form the backbone of the language still show no signs of failing variety, it is unusual for slang words to remain in use for more than a few years, though some slang terms serve a useful purpose and so pass into the standard language. The vocabulary of slang changes rapidly: what is new and exiting for one generation is old-fashioned for the next. Old slang often either drifts into obsolescence or becomes accepted into the standard language, losing its eccentric color. Flapper, for instance, started life in the late 19th century as a slang term for a young unconventional or lively woman, but subsequently moved into the general language as a specific term for such a vogue woman of the 1920s. Similarly, the use of gay in the sense "homosexual" has its roots firmly in slang of the 1930s, but is now widely accepted as standard terminology.

3.2.6 Facebook

Facebook is one kind of social media that frequently used by netizen nowadays. The founder of this social media introduces and launches Facebook on 2004. Start from the beginning this application launched till nowadays, Facebook still exist and interest a number of users around the world. This application help human to interact one with

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another without seeing face to face, so we do not worried about the distance, and time. The user of Facebook can build a communication field easily.

Being a Facebook user (Facebook-er) sometimes make someone prefer to show their feeling such as angry, happy, sad, satisfied, or etc. on their account. But not just about their feeling, a Facebook-er also often share about their activity or sharing information to their friends on Facebook. Most of the user of Facebook like to create their existential on this social media by showing their personal thing, or using an anti-mainstream term to make themselves look different from the orthers.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the writer discusses about the methodology used in this research. It consists of research design, type of research, technique of collecting data, and technique of analysing data, and technique of analysing data.

3.1 Research Design

The method that used in this research is mixed method research that is quantitative and qualitative method. Quantitative is based on testing a theory, measured with numbers and analysed using statistical techniques and it particularly emphasize objectivity and reproducibility (Smith *et al.,* 1994). One of the purposes of quantitative research is to count the data of the percentage from the data collected. Therefore, the writer uses this method to calculate the frequency or percentage of using slang taken from Facebook. Meanwhile, qualitative method involves an interpretive and naturalistic approach. This means that *"qualitative researchers study things in their natural setting, attempting to make sense of or to interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them"* (Denzin and Lincoln, 1994). In this research, qualitative method is used to describe the reasons why Facebook users use slang as a one type of code switching that frequently used by South Sulawesi Netizens. The Facebook also uses both library and field research in taking data related to the object of analysis

3.2   Library Research

The writer used library research to gain useful information and theories. The writer tried to find data relevant to the topic of study through books, articles, journals, and other writings. In addition, the writer also used resources that taken from the internet to support this study.

3.3   Research Instruments

The instruments of this research are note-taking and questionnaire. The writer will take notes of some posts from Facebook that use the miss-used of slang and the writer utilized questionnaire to reveal the reasons for South Sulawesi Netizens do code switching, in this case using slang.

3.4   Technique of Collecting Data

The writer will do some steps of collecting the data, as follows:

1. The population of this research is South Sulawesi Netizens, those are 15 accounts. The utterances were taken from these accounts. The number of the utterances with slang produced by those accounts in Facebook will be **15 accounts**. From these 15 accounts with slang by South Sulawesi Netizens through their posts, the researcher purposively selected **30 posts** which were taken as the sample for this research.

2. Doing note-taking to identity the miss-used of slang with emerge in posts from Facebook.

3. Giving questionnaire to find out the reasons of why South Sulawesi Netizens do the miss-used.

3.5   Technique of Analysing Data

After all the data collected, the next step was data analysis. As mentioned above, the method used is both quantitative and qualitative analysis. The steps are as follows:

1. Finding the types of slang.
2. Classifying the data based on the types of slang.
3. Calculating the frequency of each types of slang.
4. Finding the dominant type of slang.
5. Finding the functions and reasons of slang.
6. Classifying the data based on the function and reasons of slang.
7. Analysing the data using descriptive qualitative analysis.
8. Drawing conclusion using both quantitative and qualitative analysis method.

To calculating all of the data that shows by a percentage, the formula which the writer use is:

$$\% = \frac{n\ sample}{n\ total} \times 100\%$$

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter consists of two parts. The first part presents the research findings. In line with the formulated research questions, the writer presents the findings of slang words type based on theories by **Burdova (2009, p.13**), **Allan and Burridge (2006:69) Mattiello cited in Burdova** and **Patridge cited in Hanggoro (2011, p.10-19)**. The second part is discussion which gives further explanation and interpretation of the research findings and the results of South Sulawesi Netizen through their posts on Social Media called Facebook.

A. RESEARCH FINDINGS

1. Data of Slang That Got The Miss-use by South Sulawesi Netizens through their posts in Facebook

The writer found 30 data of miss-use of slang towards South Sulawesi Netizens in their posts in social media called Facebook.

Table A.1 Data of the Miss-use of slang by South Sulawesi Netizen in Facebook

No.	The Reason of The Senders Using The Slang	The Sentence Which Use The Slang	Have a knowledge of slang	Frequency of use od English Slang
1.	a. The sender with username Fiqra Amalia used this slang to express how funny her friend is.	a. Ahahaha ngakak parah *wtf!*	Yes	Sometimes

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		b. **LOL** parah (ROTFL Emoji) HAHAHA		
2.	a. The sender with username Nurcahyadi Ramadhan used this slang to express his personal satisfaction by having a completed job.	*a.* Selesai lagi satu kerjaan, *nice one!*	No	Very rarely
	b. The sender with username Nurcahyadi Ramadhan used this slang to call his friend (like a bruh/bro) in conversation.	*b.* Heyyo *nigga whats up?!*		
3.	a. The sender with username Andi Putri Inayah used this slang to express the stupidity of a stranger she just met.	a. Anehnya itu orang, **LOL** sekali.	No	Very rarely
	b. The sender with username Andi Putri Inayah used this slang to express her satisfaction of having set someone up.	b. **Zonked!** It's a wrap.		
4.	a. The sender with username Andi Nuzul used this slang to express her interest by having	*a.* Jjs dulu sama teman geng *#friends_with_*	No	Very rarely

	a good time to do such an afternoon stroll. b. The sender with username Andi Nuzul used this slang to express how weird his friend is. Tiba-tiba datang, tiba-tiba ngamuk.	**Benefit** b. **Blunder** pake banget hahaha		
5.	a. The sender with username Ade Juandi used this slang to express how his friend had a hard time to understand something responsively. b. The sender with username Ade Juandi used this slang to tell his mutual on facebook that he already done (in period) with his girlfriend.	a. Sampai sini paham? **LOL** banget. b. Jenuh, bosan. **Break out** dulu lah!	Yes	Very rarely
6.	a. The sender with username Ayya used this slang to express how easily her friend	a. **LOL..** Bisa-bisanya dia percaya.	Yes	Sometimes

	believed in something that was not real. b. The sender with username Ayya used this slang to express how she is attracted to a boy he just met on social media.	b. Damagaenya tidak main-main. **Xoxo**		
7.	a. The sender with username Alikaa used this slang to ask her friend's about their homework (in Math). b. The sender with username Alikaa used this slang to express how angry she is in her friend fault.	a. Lupa kalau minggu lalu absen kelas. Haduuuh **whats the mat** gaiss? b. No komen saya hahaha. **Ass out**.	Yes	Sometimes
8.	a. The sender with username Fitratul Mar'ah used this slang to tell her mutual on facebook that she already done (in period) with her boyfriend.	a. **Break out** lebih baik sepertinya.	No	Very rarely

	b. The sender with username Fitratul Mar'ah used this slang to express how afraid she is.	b. Seram banget. I want to *pissed* now.		
9.	a. The sender with username Wiwi Narti used this slang to express how she enjoy her morning routine. b. The sender with username Wiwi Narti used this slang to welcoming her older sister's new baby.	a. *Spill the tea* and have a nice day. ***b.*** Welcome to the world my *newbie*	No	Very rarely
10.	a. The sender with username Adhe Librayanhi Sept Putri used this slang to give a congratulation of her friend pre-thesis (seminar). b. The sender with username Adhe Librayanhi Sept Putri used this slang to express her hate	a. Happy *semprotulatio n* sister. Akhirnya selangkah menuju S.Pd b. Potato literally HAHAHA *gimme!!*	Yes	Sometimes

	comment to her friend (judging physics of her friend)			
11.	a. The sender with username Andi Fuly Ekaningrat used this slang to give a congratulation of his friend's graduation. b. The sender with username Andi Fuly Ekaningrat used this slang to tell his mutual on Facebook that it is to get his crushed attention.	a. Happy *congraduation* bro. Semoga gelarnya berkah. b. Do not worry, *cheesy* to get his attention.	No	Very rarely
12.	**a.** The sender with username Alfina Damayanti Pipink used this slang to complete her sentence about breakfast' reminder. **b.** The sender with username Alfina Damayanti Pipink used this slang to express what she is	a. Selamat *brunch* guys, awali pagi dengan makanan sehat. b. Netflix and *chill* adalah yang saya	No	Very rarely

	really wanted to do now.	butuhkan saat ini.		
13.	a. The sender with username Lina Makkuraga used this slang to express her pique because of the online school activities.	a. Boring dirumah dan sekolah online, *gimme* please..	No	Very rarely
	b. The sender with username Lina Makkuraga used this slang to express her congratutaion of her friend proposal seminar.	b. Happy *semprotulation* kepala suku. Semangat sampai akhir.		
14.	a. The sender with username Fifi Juliastuti used this slang to express her opinion in face some problems around her.	a. *In no time* untuk ngurusin hal-hal ga berguna kayak begitu.	Yes	Very rarely
	b. The sender with username Fifi Juliastuti used this slang to express her accusation to her friends.	b. You are *innit'* jadi jangan bohong		

No.			
15.	a. The sender with username Muh. Ruly Aksa used this slang to express his satisfaction of he & his friend successes. b. The sender with username Muh. Ruly Aksa used this slang to express his gratefulness of his friend helps.	a. After all the hard work, we got it then *lemme*!!! b. That's what friend is for *#Friendswithb enefit*	No	Very rarely

Table A.2 Types of Slang Words

No.	Types of Slang Words	The Number of Slang Words	Percentage (%)
1.	**1.** Acronym **Types of Slang Words** As what the writer has mentioned above, there are 30 data of the miss-use of slang. Those can be	4	14%

	classified into **seven types** of slang words.		
2.	Weak Forms	7	24%
3.	Student's Slang	1	3%
4.	Consonant germination	1	3%
5.	Colloquial words	5	17%
6.	Society Slang	10	33%
7.	General slang	1	3%
8.	Positive Adjectives Slang	1	3%
	TOTAL	**30**	**100%**

Table two above presents the frequency and percentage of each slang word type which actually got the miss-use. The first is *Acronym* slang with the total of use is 4 data. The second is *Weak Forms* slang with the total of use is 7 data. The third is *Student's Slang* with the total 1 data. The fourth is *Consonant germination* with the total 1 data. The fifth is *Colloquial Words* slang with the total 5 data. The sixth is *society slang* with the total 10 data. The seventh is *General Slang* with the total 1 data. The eighth is *Positive Adjective Slang* 1 data.

B. DISCUSSIONS

A. Slang Function that got miss-use

Based on finding research point, the writer has classified some slang and try to explain those types and examples of slang meaning below.

a. Acronym Slang

There are four data found which can be classified into this type. Those slang words will be explained as follows:

Table A.1

No.	Slang Words/ Phrases	Description	
		Meaning	**Example**
1.	*WTF*	This slang is an acronym of phrase What The Fuck, which means expressing or asking about something that happened suddenly. Generally, this slang is used to express about bad / negative things.	*Wtf* is happened to you? You look so dirty.
2.	*LOL*	This slang is an acronym of phrase Laugh Out Loud which means an expression of laugh in a loud voice for something very funny, or for something that does not	Guys look at this cartoon, it is very funny *LOL*.

		make a sense and it's funny.	

These example of slang are examples of Acronym Slang which is stated by Allan and Burridge (2006:69) and as an addition, example LOL, used as Internet shorthand to mean "Laughing out Loud" found in US around 1991 (Dazzle and Victor 2008,p 406).

b. Weak Forms Slang

There are seven data found which can be classified into this type. Those slang words will be explained as follows:

Table A.2

No.	Slang Words/ Phrases	Description	
		Meaning	**Example**
1.	*Semprotulation*	This slang is a combination of two words. Those are *Sempro* means *seminar proposal* (Bahasa) and *tulation* from *congratulation* (English). This slang is usually used as a congratulation to a friend or relative who has completed one of the stages namely the	"One step closer sister, *semprotulation!*"

		proposal seminar for get a bachelor's degree.	
2.	*Congraduation*	This slang is a combination of two words. Those are ***congra*** from ***congratulation*** and ***duration*** from ***graduation.*** This slang is usually used as a congratulation to a friend or relative who has already graduate from university.	"It's been 4 years since we first meet in new student orientation days, and today is ours. *Congraduation* girls!"
3.	*Gimme*	This slang is a combination of two words; ***Give*** and ***Me***.	"It's hard enough to finish the task fasts, so *gimme* more time"
4.	*Lemme*	This slang is a combination of two words; ***Let*** and ***Me***.	"We are talks for a long time but still can't find the solution, so ***lemme*** make it clear"

These are examples of Weak Form slang that stated by Burdova (2009, p.13). He mentioned five types of slang, and one of those types is weak form slang.

c. Student's Slang

There is one data found which can be classified into this type. This slang word will be explained as follows:

Table A.3

No.	Slang Words/ Phrases	Description	
		Meaning	**Example**
1.	*What's The Mat*	This slang is usually used of students in School or University for asking their friends about the problem whether related to their academic issues or extracurricular activities in school or campus.	"Hey why are you look so confused? *What's the mat?*"

This example of slang is a Student's slang, stated **by** Patridge cited in Hanggoro (2011, p.10-19) those are thirteen types of slang, one of them is Slang in Public School and University

d. Consonant Germination Slang

There is one data found which can be classified into this type. This slang word will be explained as follows:

Table A.4

No.	Slang Words/ Phrases	Description	
		Meaning	**Example**
1.	*innit'*	This slang is a combination of three words; *Is*, *Not*, and *It*. This slang usually used as a *'Make sure'* phrase in a sentence especially in an interrogative sentence.	"You are a senior high school student, *innit*?"

This slang is an example of Consonant Germination Slang, that stated by Burdova (2009, p.13). He stated five types of slang, one of them is this type.

e. Colloquial Words

There are five data found which can be classified into this type. Those slang words will be explained as follows:

Table A.5

No.	Slang Words/ Phrases	Description	
		Meaning	**Example**
1.	*Break Out*	This slang is used as a description of the appearance lots of pimples or acne on the face.	"Someone please recommend me a product to fix this *break out*"

2.	***Blunder***	This slang is used as a description of the vagueness of a person in issuing an opinion or statement. It can also be used to describe the peculiarity of someone's behaviour which is unclear or not in accordance with the current situation and condition.	"Your statement is unclear yet doesn't connect with the topic. It's *Blunder*"
3.	***Chill***	This slang is usually used as a description of *'having a relax time'*.	"Let's order some food, watching movie and *chill* guys"
4.	***XOXO***	This slang is actually a 'hug and kiss' expression which used to express an affection feeling to our relatives, friends, girl/boyfriends, and family.	"See you next time guys, *XOXO*"

These slang are the examples of Colloquial words slang, that stated by Burdova (2009, p.13). He stated five types of slang, one of them is this type.

f. Society Slang

There are ten data found which can be classified into this type. Those slang words will be explained as follows:

Table A.6

No.	Slang Words/ Phrases	Description	
		Meaning	**Example**
1.	*Ass Out*	This slang is used as an expression while someone in *'no haveany money'* situation.	"I can't join with you guys, you know I'm *ass out* now"
2.	*Spill The Tea*	This slang means a 'tell the truth' expression, which is usually used by netizen in social media to get the valid information about something viral.	"Don't make us curious and *spill the tea*"
3.	*Zonked!*	This slang is actually describe a 'very tired' feeling. It is one of British slang which has same meaning with 'exhausted' in American.	"Last week I have so many schedules. Now *I'm zonked*"
4.	*Nigga what's up*	This slang means a *'hi brother, how are you'* in Nigerian daily	"Hey *Nigga* long time no see. *What's up* bruh?"

		conversation. In term of use of this slang, is actually can used only by Nigerian, and if someone which is not a part of this community, It is called as *'Racist word'*.	
5.	*Newbie*	This slang is used as an expression of *'New Player'* or *'a noob one'* in a game or in daily activities. This slang is usually used by teenagers in their daily interactions.	"Look at that boy, he is a *newbie* in playing basketball"
6.	*In No Time*	This slang is used as an expression of something that is fleeting.	"It is *in no time*. Flies so fast"
8.	*Friends With Benefit*	This slang is used as a term of having a relationship more than friends (and generally leading to things like indulgence with a fellow friend)	"In mood to have a *friend with benefi*t"

Those slang above are the examples of Society Slang which stated by Patridge cited in Hanggoro (2011, p.10-19). He mentioned 13 types of slang, one of those is this type.

g. General Slang

There is one data found which can be classified into this type. This slang word will be explained as follows:

Table A.7

No.	Slang Words/ Phrases	Description	
		Meaning	**Example**
1.	*Cheesy*	This slang is a term that commonly used to refer an objects or groceries that look cheap.	"I will never use that cheesy bag"

This type of slang is an example of General Slang that stated by Mattiello cited in Burdova (2009, p.25). He stated two types of slang, one of them is this type.

h. Positive Adjective Slang

There is one data found which can be classified into this type. This slang words will be explained as follows:

Table A.8

No.	Slang Words/ Phrases	Description	
		Meaning	**Example**
1.	*Nice One*	This slang is a term which use positive	"Seems you need a very long time just

		adjective 'nice' but actually refers to a negative meaning; meant to be insinuating.	for this work, hufff *nice one*"

This slang is an example of positive adjective slang that stated by Burdova (2009, p.13). He stated five types of slang, one of them is this type.

B. Reasons of South Sulawesi Netizens do the Miss-use

Based on the data that writer has shown in research finding point, the writer divide three main points to answer the last question in chapter one before. These are the reasons why South Sulawesi Netizens do the miss-use of slang through their posts in Facebook.

Table B.1 The function of the slang that South Sulawesi Netizen use in Facebook:

No.	Reasons	Number of Population	Percentage
1.	To appear have a good diversity of vocabulary (not disguised as people in general)	4	27%
2.	To hide the original meaning of the post by using slang.	3	20%

3.	Do not have any idea/ just follow her/his friends.	8	53%
	TOTAL	**15**	**100%**

In more detail, these are the explanation below why the reasons intended by the sender above can be contrary to the slang function they actually use, so they do the miss-use of slang through their posts:

1.1 To Appear have a good diversity of Vocabulary (not disguised as people in general)

Based on the data, there are 4 respondents who choose this first reason of using slang. In more detail will be explained below:

a. First respondent with username Fikra Amalia: Based on the data that shows in the finding table, this respondent using slang on her posts without even knowing what the slang actually is, but still using slang to show her friends that she has a good diversity of vocabulary in english.

b. Second respondent with username Ade Juandi: Based on the data that shows in the finding table, he already knows the understanding of slang but still do the miss-use with the slang she used through her posts.

c. Third respondent with username Ayya: Based on the data that shows in the finding table, she already knows the understanding of slang but still do the miss-use with the slang she used through her posts.

d. Fourth respondent with username Andi Fuly: Based on the data that shows in the finding table, this respondent using slang on hir posts without even knowing what the slang actually is, but still using slang to show hir friends that she has a good diversity of vocabulary in English.

"Slang words and expressions are characterized by a high degree of informality, familiarity, vocabulary richness. They are realized by a specific group of people whose members are connected with some particular link, such as territory (Californian), age (teenagers), subculture (students), and mainly occur in spoken form of the language." (Burdova, 2009, p.8)

Based on the understanding above, and how to use it according to Burdova, slang is indeed used by certain groups of people, who are interrelated with one another and have the knowledge of the vocabulary of the slang that they use before using it in their daily life, whether in actual or on social media.

This 27% of South Sulawesi Netizen which do the miss use (based on the data that writer found) just using slang because they want to appear have a good diversity of vocabulary (not disguised as people in general). In cases like these, of course, the most important role is a person's vocabulary. Because slang is a word or expression that sometimes the original word is different from its meaning, for example *Positive Adjective slang; using positive adjectives for expressing negative qualities and Negative Adjective Slang; Using negative adjectives such as terrible, horrific, and tremendous in order to exaggerate or overact* (**Burdova (2009, p.13**) so even though slang is a

free language and used in the sphere of informal conversation, slang is also has its own terms, so that in its use we do not make mistake or miss-use anymore.

At this first point of the causes slang's miss-use, 2 of 4 respondents who choose this reason did not know what slang was at all and just used slang without knowing that what they actually used was a term that classified as a slang. Then the other two respondents actually knew the meaning of slang but still made mistakes because they did not understand the proper use of the slang they used. At the end we can conclude that the lack of knowledge of netizens in South Sulawesi (i.e. 4 samples of the data that writer obtained) can be a particular concern, especially for academics in the field linguistics to try to correct the mistake like this.

1.2 To hide the original meaning of the post by using slang

Based on the data, there are 3 respondents who choose this second reason of using slang. In more detail will be explained below:

a. First respondent with username Alika Febrianti: Based on the data that shows in the finding table, she already knows the understanding of slang but still do the miss-use with the slang she used through her posts.

b. Second respondent with username Adhe Librayanhi Sept Putri: Based on the data that shows in the finding table, she already knows the understanding of slang but still do the miss-use with the slang she used through her posts.

c. Third respondent with username Fifi Juliastuti: Based on the

data that shows in the finding table, she already knows the understanding of slang but still do the miss-use with the slang she used through her posts.

Dalzell (2007) mentions several reasons of slang usage in daily life that two of them are; *(a) To be 'different' – to be novel and (b) To be secret; not understood by those around one.*

Based on the understanding above, Dazel's explanation about the slang usage related the function of South Sulawesi Netizens put some slangs on their posts. But the problem is, they were miss-interpreted the slang that they use so that there is a miss-use. Although one of the purposes in using slang is 'to hide the original meaning of the post by using slang', it still cannot be left alone. There needs to be some educational addition in social media, so that the use and reference of the actual meaning of the slang is right on target so that there is no longer a miss-use afterwards.

According to **Spolsky cited in Rahmawaty (2012, p.10)** he stated four characteristics of slang, one of them is; *Slang comes in the form of new words with new meaning or old words with new meaning.* 3 populations or 20% of the data that found by the author implements the appropriate meaning of slang that Spolsky said in his explanation above into a post that they share on social media, in this case Facebook.

At this second point of the causes slang's miss-use, we can conclude that the number of South Sulawesi Netizens' understanding of the purpose of using slang and the understanding of slang is a little bit good, but the problem is their own knowledge of the slang that they use,

or they insert into their posts is still a misunderstanding due to their meaning of the slang they used and the mismatch of situations and conditions for what the slang actually must be used vs how they used it.

1.3 Do not have any idea/ just follow her/his friends

Based on the data, there are 8 respondents who choose this third reason of using slang. In more detail will be explained below:

a. First respondent with username Andi Putri Inayah: Based on the data that shows in the finding table, this respondent using slang on her posts without even knowing what the slang actually is, and the purpose of using slang through her posts is nothing (just follow her friends).

b. Second respondent with username Andi Nuzul: Based on the data that shows in the finding table, this respondent using slang on hir posts without even knowing what the slang actually is, and the purpose of using slang through his posts is nothing (just follow her friends).

c. Third respondent with username Fitratul Mar'ah: Based on the data that shows in the finding table, this respondent using slang on her posts without even knowing what the slang actually is, and the purpose of using slang through her posts is nothing (just follow her friends).

d. Fourth respondent with username Wiwi Nr: Based on the data that shows in the finding table, this respondent using slang on her posts without even knowing what the slang actually is, and the purpose of using slang through her posts is nothing (just follow her friends).

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e. Fifth respondent with username Lina Makkuraga: Based on the data that shows in the finding table, this respondent using slang on her posts without even knowing what the slang actually is, and the purpose of using slang through her posts is nothing (just follow her friends).

f. Sixth respondent with username Ruly Aksa: Based on the data that shows in the finding table, this respondent using slang on hir posts without even knowing what the slang actually is, and the purpose of using slang through his posts is nothing (just follow her friends).

g. Seventh respondent with username Alfina Damayanti Pipink: Based on the data that shows in the finding table, this respondent using slang on her posts without even knowing what the slang actually is, and the purpose of using slang through her posts is nothing (just follow her friends).

h. Eighth respondent with username Nurcahyadi Ramadhan: Based on the data that shows in the finding table, this respondent using slang on his posts without even knowing what the slang actually is, and the purpose of using slang through his posts is nothing (just follow her friends).

From the three points of reasons why South Sulawesi netizens use slang through their posts and got the miss-use, based on the data, this third points shows 8 respondents of the 15 data collected or 53% . These 8 respondents are the most influential examples of why we can find miss-use of slang by South Sulawesi Netizens, because they did not know what slang actually is, when it is used, and what is the

function of using slang through their posts. This is an illustration that until now there are still many netizens who only use slang just because they follow their friends, or someone they meet in social media. This is an irony that must be addressed and is a concern for academics, especially for the academics in the field of linguistics.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on data analysis presented in the previous chapter, conclusion about the miss-use of English Slang by South Sulawesi Netizen through their posts on Facebook and suggestions are drawn as follows:

A. CONCLUSIONS

The aim of this study is to classify some types of slang that got the miss-use by South Sulawesi Netizen through their posts in Facebook, the function why the use it, and also the reason why they use those slang which got the miss-use. Those types of slang, which usually get miss-use are Acronym slang, Weak Forms slang Student's Slang. Consonant germination, Colloquial Words, society slang, General, and Positive Adjective.

This study is also reveal that there are three reasons why South Sulawesi Netizens choose to used slang on their posts the got the miss-use. Those are to appear have a good diversity of vocabulary (not disguised as people in general), to hide the original meaning of the post by using slang, and the most dominant reason is do not have any idea/just follow her/his friends. This third reason which become the most dominant based on the data that the writer found from the questionnaire, all of the respondent already did not know the understanding of English Slang itself. So it can conclude that the very basic reason and also the dominant one, why some South Sulawesi Netizens do the miss-use through their posts is because they did not know what they were actually used, and for what purpose it used.

B. SUGGESTIONS

For further research, the writer proposes several suggestions as follows:

1. Since this study has limitations that it merely focused on the types of English Slang that got the miss-use, the function of it slang and the reason why South Sulawesi Netizen do the miss-use, the writer suggests the next researchers to investigate more about the factors that influence the miss-use of English Slang.

2. This study merely focused on English Slang that usually used by South Sulawesi Netizen in one social media called Facebook. So the writer suggests for the next researchers to find out some problems about the miss-use of English Slang in the other social media.

3. Language variations has many types that can be investigated more and this study only focused on The Miss-use of English Slang, while it does not rule out the possibility the other variations of language will got the miss-use. Thus, the writer suggest to the future researchers to investigate any other language variation, jargon, register, or dialect.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNARE

SECTION 1 (PERSONAL INFORMATION)

Name:

Facebook Username:

SECTION 2 (QUESTIONS)

Baca pertanyaan berikut dengan cermat, dan jawab pertanyaan dengan jujur tanpa ada paksaan atau terpengaruh dari orang lain. Jika terdapat opsi (Ya / Tidak), dan opsi A, B, dan C centang salah satunya yang merupakan jawaban anda.

1. Berapa usia anda saat ini?
   ⇨

2. Apakah anda menggunakan Facebook untuk membagikan kegiatan/ memposting sesuatu rutin setiap harinya?
   ⇨   (Ya / Tidak)

3. Apakah anda tahu apa itu English Slang?
   ⇨   (Ya / Tidak)

4. Seberapa sering anda menggunakan Slang dalam postingan anda di Facebook?
   a. Selalu (hampir disetiap postingan saya menggunakan English Slang)

b. Kadang-kadang

c. Sangat jarang

5. Mengapa anda memilih menggunakan English Slang dalam postingan anda?

   a. Agar terlihat memiliki pengetahuan kosakata yang berbeda dengan teman Facebook saya pada umumnya

   b. Untuk mengungkapkan maksud dari postingan secara tersirat

   c. Tidak tahu (hanya mengikuti teman-teman)