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

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Approved by

First Supervisor,   Second Supervisor,

Dra. Marleny Rajuni, M.Ed   Dra. Nadirah Mahaseng, M.Ed
NIP. 196004091987032001   NIP. 195512241986012001

Approved for the Execution of Thesis Examination
by The Thesis Organizing Committees

On Behalf of Dean
Head of English Department,

Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A., Dipl. TESOL
NIP. 196012311986011071

(i)

THESIS

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

BY

A. MUKHLISA INAYATILLAH

STUDENT NUMBER: F041171015

It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on Monday,

February 5th 2021 and is declared to have fulfilled the requirements.

Approved by

Board of Supervisors

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Dra. Marleny Rajuni, M.Ed	Dra. Nadirah Mahaseng, M.Ed
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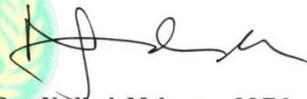
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NIP. 196471611991031010	NIP. 196012311986011071

(ii)

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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

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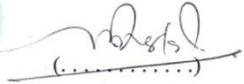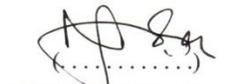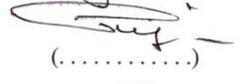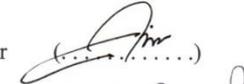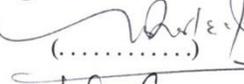
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DECLARATION

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.

Dr. Abidin Pammu, MA., Dipl. TESOL   First Examiner   (.......................)

Ainun Fatimah, S.S., M.Hum.   Second Examiner   (.......................)

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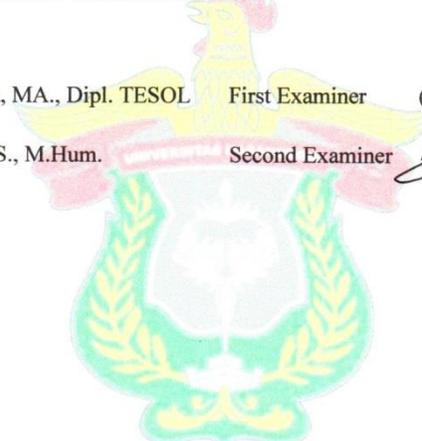
STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

The undersigned,

Name   : A. Mukhlisa Inayatillah

ID   : F041171015

Tittle of thesis   : The Mis-use of English Slang in Facebook by South Sulawesi Netizen Through Their Posts

Department/Faculty : English Literature/Cultural of Sciences

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

The Writer

A. Mukhlisa Inayatillah

(v)

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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.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(x)

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.

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

10

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

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

19

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.