AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH SLANG WORDS DISCUSSED

BY SLANG CONTENT CREATORS ON TIKTOK AND ITS

CONTRIBUTION TO LANGUAGE LEARNING IN SPEAKING

Final Project

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements

for the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan* in English

by

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ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION

UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG

2021

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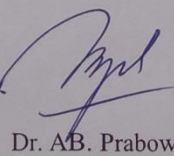
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ii

DECLARATION

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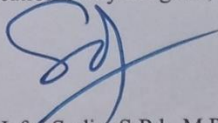
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RATIFICATION

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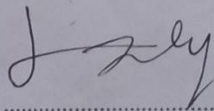
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MOTTO

"Effort makes you. You'll regret someday if you don't try your best now. Don't think it's too late but keep working on it. It may take time but there's nothing that gets worse when you practice. You may get sad, but it's evidence that you are doing great."

(Jeon Jungkook)

DEDICATION

This graduating paper is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parent, my Mom Kartini and my Dad Sutrisno who give me true love, affection, motivation, and everything for my life.

2. My brother Ponaryo Robani who gives me help and more cheerful life.

3. My big family who always give support.

4. My closest friends, Eni, Mei, Nudya, Chomar, Ihza and Jung who always accompany, listen and understand me both in my happy or hard times.

5. My favorite idol BTS, especially Jungkook, who inspires me to work harder and be better than before.

6. My second favorite idol Enhypen, especially Jake, who cheers me up when I'm tired and inspires me to be a kind-hearted person.

7. Last but not least, myself who has been this strong and has never given up on getting to this position.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All praises to Allah SWT for blessing that has been given to the researcher. So, the researcher can complete this final project on time entitled "*An Analysis of English Slang Words Discussed by Slang Content Creators on TikTok and Its Contribution to Language Learning in Speaking*".

This research is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan* English Education, Faculty of Language and Arts Education, Universitas PGRI Semarang.

There are many problems when the researcher arranges to this final project. But, in the end it could be resolved because of helped by many people. Henceforth, the researcher would like to thank for those who helped the researcher in doing all the activities. They are:

1. Dr. Asropah, M.Pd., as the Dean of the Faculty of Language and Arts Education of Universitas PGRI Semarang

2. Dr. Jafar Sodiq, S.Pd., M.Pd., the Head of English Education Department of Universitas PGRI Semarang

3. Prof. Dr. Suwandi, M.Pd., as my first advisor who has provide me with careful guidance, correction, and great patience from the beginning until this final project is completed.

4. Dr. AB. Prabowo KA, S.Pd., M.Hum., as my second advisor for my guidance and correction for the finalization of this final project.

5. All of the English Education Department lecturers who have given much knowledge.

Semarang, October 2021

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ABSTRACT

Yuniar, Ainun Nisa. 2021. "*an analysis of english slang words discussed by slang content creators on tiktok and its contribution to language learning in speaking*". Final Project, English Education Study Program, Faculty of Language and Arts Education, Universitas PGRI Semarang.
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This study discusses the analysis of the meaning and types of English slang words discussed by slang content creators on TikTok. This study also discusses the contribution of English slang words to language learning. There are 50 data that have been analyzed by researchers.

The methodology of this research was qualitative research. The data sources in this study are some contents discussed by slang content creators which contain slang words on TikTok. The instrument in this study is the researcher itself as a human instrument and a smartphone as a nonhuman instrument. The data were taken in September 2021. The study consisted of three steps, they were; reading, selecting, and classifying the data. To identify the types of slang words, the researcher used the theory of Michael Munro (2007). The researcher also used online and manual to find the meaning of English slang words.

Researchers found six out of eight types of slang words on TikTok. They are United States slang, Canadian slang, Australian slang, New Zealand slang, South African slang, and Irish slang. The researcher did not find slang words that belong to the type of Caribbean slang and South Asian slang. There are 16 United States slang words, 3 Canadian slang words, 11 Australian slang words, 10 New Zealand slang words, 5 South African slang words, and 5 Irish slang words. The United States slang type dominates the type of slang discussed by slang content creators on TikTok.

Keywords: *slang, type, language, tiktok, social media.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is the instrument to communicate, both spoken and written. Humans cannot communicate without using language such as for requesting something, giving or asking information, entertaining, and the others. Language is integrated in human life, so humans as social creatures need language to communicate. By language, people can also socialize and communicate with each other, either verbal or nonverbal. The study of language about society is called Sociolinguistics.

Fishman in Wardhaugh (2010:16) says that sociolinguistics should encompass everything from considering "who speaks (or writes) what language (or what language variety) to whom and when and to what end". Language is not only considered as a language in sociolinguistics, but it may also serve as a means of communication, interaction, and other types of moments in the lives of people who live in society. Everyone has distinct functions in terms of language usage, phonetics, phonemics, word selection, idiolect, and sentence structure. In fact, society is rife with dialects. The difference in dialect is created by the speaker's social class, geographic location, social rank, habit, and many other factors. Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between

language and the person who speaks it in society. Sociolinguistics also includes research on multilingual society's language change and development, as well as a system of social rank in utilizing language.

Language evolution, whether national, international, or ethnic, cannot be avoided. They are the result of cultural acculturation. The speaker's movement to other regions may be the cause of this point. When someone or a speaker relocates to a new region, the speaker is influenced by the new society, which results in new dialects and words, as well as changes in the syntactic structure of the language. Language has the ability to evolve and expand on its own. It is due to the adaptation of development, pattern change, and societal systems, such as educational, social, cultural, and technological levels.

Two elements influence the process of language change. There are two types of changes: internal and external. Internal change is based on grammatical rules, whereas outward change is influenced by social media. One of them is slang language. Slang can be concluded to be a type of language that created by a certain group of people which is used in the process of daily communication whose meaning is only known by that group. Slang is a phrase or word which is used in an informal or casual spoken. It created and used by people in a particular community. Yule (2006 : 211) defines slang, or "colloquial speech", as words of phrases that are used instead or more everyday terms among younger speakers and other groups with special interests.

Slang is considered a familiar variety because the style of speech is characterized by using language codes that are personal and relatively fixed in groups. Familiarity and intimacy in communication do not require a complete grammar with the clear articulations and short utterances. This is due to mutual understanding and knowledge of each other. In the familiar variety, many unique forms or terms are used for a particular family or social group.

In this modern era, many people use slang in a daily coversations. People use slang to communicate on social media as well. As a result, slang is now commonly used by the majority of people. Users can easily communicate, share, and create content on social media sites such as blogs, social networks, wikis, forums, and virtual worlds. Blogs, social networks, and wikis are among the most popular forms of social media used by people all over the world. Social media is also a collection of web-based programs that are built on philosophy and technology that allow users to interact or communicate in an indirect manner. TikTok is another form of social media.

TikTok, otherwise known as lip-sync apps, is currently at the top of its fame. This video-based social media has received a lot of attention from the public, especially the younger generation. Zhang Yiming is the figure behind the launch of the music video platform. He is an alumnus from Nankai University, a software engineer graduate. Apart from being an alumnus from Nankai University, he also founded a technology

company called "ByteDance". From that process, TikTok social media was created, which is a medium for making short videos.

Currently, video is one of the most popular contens for netizens globally. Video has even become a new source of livelihood for millennials to reap profits from advertisements that appear on their video channels. Video has also become a new weapon for marketing as a brand communication strategy. To facilitate them in making interesting videos, many developers are competing to create video editing applications.

TikTok allows users to produce distinctive short movies fast and effortlessly to share with friends and the rest of the globe. Making social media a new benchmark in creation for online content creators all over the world by empowering creative thinking as a type of content revolution.

There are many reasons that encourage people to have certain communication behaviors caused by social media, one of which is the use of language. TikTok, which can be accessed around the world, produces content in a variety of languages depending on where the creator's content comes from. From seeing the content on TikTok, we can indirectly learn a variety of slang languages, especially English slang words. That's why researchers are interested in conducting deeper research on the use of English slang words in TikTok with the title "An

Analysis of English Slang Words Discussed by Slang Content Creators on TikTok and Its Contribution to Language Learning in Speaking".

B. Reasons for Choosing the Topic

Reasons for choosing a topic that will be investigated by researcher are as follows:

1. Over time, more and more people communicate using slang language.

2. Because social media varies widely, researchers chose TikTok as a platform for research because TikTok is one of the most popular social media recently.

3. Researchers want to know how to use slang on the TikTok platform, which research is still rarely conducted.

C. Statements of The Problem

Based on the reasons above, the problems that will be investigated by researcher are as follows:

1. What are the meanings of English slang words discussed by slang content creators on TikTok?

2. What are the types of English slang words discussed by slang content creators on TikTok?

3. How do English slang words contribute to language learning in speaking?

D. Objectives of The Study

Based on the statement of the problem above, the purpose of the research is as follows:

1. To find out the meanings of English slang words discussed by slang content creators on TikTok.

2. To classify the types of English slang words discussed by slang content creators on TikTok.

3. To find out the contribution of English slang words to language learning in speaking.

E. Significance of The Study

There are several benefits that are expected to be obtained from this research. These are the benefits include the following:

1. Theoretically

The findings of the study can be important information for the readers to comprehend the meaning and the types of English slang words discussed by slang content creators on TikTok, also its contribution to language learning in speaking.

2. Practically

The practical benefits of the results of this study are expected to provide understanding the problem of slang or other secret languages, especially which discussed by slang content creators in TikTok.

F. Outline of The Research

In this part, the researcher is separated into five chapters. Each of which discusses something differently, depending on the topic being covered.

The Chapter I is an introduction. It includes the researcher's background, which includes the study's background, the researcher's motivations for picking this research issue, and the research's problems. Following that, it comprises the research objectives, which are comprised of the research's goals, as well as the definition of the key term. The structure of the graduating paper is also a consideration.

The theoretical framework is discussed in Chapter 2. This chapter delves into the hypotheses that were used in the study. The theoretical framework is discussed in the review of literature. This chapter will inform the reader about the type of theory that was used in this study.

The type of research, the purpose of the research, the data sources, and the data collecting and analysis procedure are all covered in Chapter III. The readers will understand the data used and the method used to analyze the data after reading this chapter.

Data analysis is included in Chapter IV research findings and data analysis. The writer would like to share the results of the investigation and the detailed analysis of the data in this chapter by utilizing the theories and method that are mentioned in previous chapter.

The Chapter V brings the story to a close. It is the research's final chapter. The writer would like to wrap up the research in this chapter by briefly explaining the results of her analysis. The readers will know whether the writer understands the research objectives after reading this chapter.

G. Definition of The Key Terms

1. Sociolinguistics

   According Holmes (2013 : 1), Sociolinguistics study the relationship between language and society. They're interested in learning about the social objectives of language and how it's used to express social meaning, as well as why we speak in different ways in different social situations.

2. Slang Word

   Slang is a word or phrase that is frequently used in an informal or casual manner among members of a certain community. Yule (2006 : 211) defines slang, or "colloquial speech", as words of phrases that are used instead of more everyday terms among younger speakers and other groups with special interests. Slang words are mostly used by teenager, but there are older speakers use it in their communication.

   Although it isn't always appropriate in professional contexts, slang can make speaking more relaxed and funny. It prevents the

user of slang terms from being bored when using it in everyday life because it is humorous and can be a characteristic of a certain group or culture, as well as being intriguing.

3. TikTok

One of the most popular social networking apps is TikTok. This app is the most popular place to make short-form mobile films in Asia, the United States, and other parts of the world. It was made by the same people that made the Musical.ly app. TikTok, also known in China as Douyin, was launched in September 2016 and is run by ByteDance (Lauren Hallanan, 2018). This media app is available in 75 languages and over 150 marketplaces (Mehvish Mushtaq, 2018).

TikTok is a social media network where users may publish short, looping videos with a range of material, including dance routines. Users of this application can easily make cool short videos that can attract the attention of many people see it. TikTok is a Chinese social network and music video platform launched in September 2016. This application is an application for making short videos with the support of music, which is very popular with many people including adults and children under age. TikTok is an application that can also view short videos with various expressions of each creator. And users of this application can also imitate other users' videos.

In TikTok, there are a lot of various video content that they want to make easily. Not only can they see and imitate, they can also make videos in their own way. They can pour various creative videos according to their ideas. Not only about interesting videos, dancing, lipsync, they can also take part in challenges created by other users. TikTok is one application that keeps its users entertained. This application can be said is an entertainment application. Some people say a lot that this application is an application that can make the user entertained. In this application the user can browse the creativity of each other user on the homepage.

TikTok application can also make the user known or famous. Known or notorious for their videos make, there are videos that are famous for their creativity, there are also those who are famous for their funny videos, there are also those who are famous for the uniqueness of the videos they make. All according to the views of each viewer or other user.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Review

1. Sociolinguistics

Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015: 1) define sociolinguistics as the study of how language functions in our everyday lives, including how it operates in informal conversations and the media we are exposed to, as well as the existence of society norms, rules, and laws that deal with language.

The goal of sociolinguistics, according to Holmes (2013: 12), is to provide a theory that provides a motivated explanation of how language is used in a community and the choices people make when they use language. Socilinguistics is the study of language variation with the objective of determining what variation reveals about language and speakers' "knowledge" of the language, according to the definitions above.

Sociolinguistics, on the other hand, is the study of the link between language and society. Sociolinguistics is concerned with understanding the social uses of language and the manner in which it is utilized to express social meaning, as well as explaining why humans speak differently in different social circumstances (Holmes,

2013: 1). Language and society can have a number of different interactions. One is that language structure and/or behavior may be influenced or determined by social structure. It is possible that certain evidence will be presented to support this viewpoint. On the issue of young children speaking differently than older children, and adult children speaking differently than adults. According to research, the variety of language used by speakers reflects factors such as their socioeconomic status, ethnic origin, and possibly even gender, as well as previous studies demonstrating that particular way of speaking. The language we use and even the conventions we follow when communicating are heavily influenced by cultural demands. As a result, sociolinguistics might be defined as the study of the link between language and society. In this situation, some social groupings employ unique terminology to convey ideas like identity, authority, gender, and politeness.

Sociolinguistics, as defined above, is a large field of study that looks at the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics is the study of how individuals use languages differently based on where they live, how individual speakers use language, and how language is utilized at home and at school.

2. The Scope and Sub-Division of Sociolinguistics

The field of sociolinguistics is separated into two areas of research. According to Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015: 15), some

researchers have found it useful to make a distinction between sociolinguistics (or micro-sociolinguistics) and language sociology (or macro-sociolinguistics). In this sense, (micro-) sociolinguistics is concerned with gaining a better understanding of the structure of language and how it functions in communication by researching the relationships between language and society. The purpose of sociology of language is to figure out how to better understand social structure through the study of language, such as how certain linguistic elements assist to characterize specific social arrangements. In light of the preceding debate, this study use micro-sociolinguistics as the lens through which it examines a specific community, namely the American family. Because it explores the description of slang based on the slang type and social function of slang in relation to social elements, this study is classified as descriptive sociolinguistics research.

3. Language Variations

Everyone can communicate in at least one language, and the vast majority of people can communicate in multiple languages. Even the majority of Americans who solely speak English are aware of a variety of dialects.

No one has the same tone of voice all of the time. Language diversity exists because of the use of a single language that is distinct

within a single group. Men do not speak like women, and older people do not speak like younger people.

Variety of language, according to Hudson (2010:24), is a set of linguistics elements with a comparable social distribution. Language variation, according to Ferguson, is any speech pattern that is sufficiently homogeneous to be analyzed using existing synchronic description techniques and has a large enough repertory of elements and their arrangement or process with broad enough semantic scope to function in all normal communication contexts.

a. Dialect

Dialect refers to the language diversity that arises from a small group of users who live in a single location, region, or area. Variances in pronunciation and vocabulary are arguably the most obvious differences between different dialects of English that people are aware of. The term "dad" pronounced by a New Zealander sounds like "dead" said by an English person, according to Holmes (2001:124) in her book. The word "god" uttered by an American sounds similar to the word "guard" pronounced by an English speaker. To many non-American English speakers, the term "later" sounds like "ladder." The phrase used by Australians, those who live in England, and New Zealanders are all examples of language variances. Australians refer to their parents as "sole parents," while English people

refer to them as "single parents," and New Zealanders refer to them as "solo parents". The name "robot" is used in South Africa, while "traffic light" is used in the United Kingdom.

b. Accent

An accent is a style of speaking a language in sociolinguistics. It's a way of pronouncing a word that's unique to a person, place, or country. An accent can reveal a speaker's location, socioeconomic level, race, caste or social class, first language (when speaking a second language badly), and so on.

Montgomery (1996:69) defines accent as a term "exclusively reserved for the whole patterns of pronunciation typical of a particular region or social group". An accent may be connected with persons from a specific location. Our accent may give the impression that you spoke a language other than the one you are currently speaking (you might speak Spanish with an English accent, or English with a Singaporean accent). It's hard to speak without a certain amount of information being conveyed through your accent.

As a result, all languages are spoken with a variety of accents. Without an accent, it's hard to communicate. Your accent is a product of how, where, and when you learnt the language you're speaking, and it provides other people

perceptions of you. Also, not everyone from the same place speaks the same way: there are a range of accents in any region.

c. Register

Different groups and professionals may establish their own vocabulary. People that participate in recurring communication settings develop comparable vocabularies, similar features of intonation, and characteristic parts of syntax and phonology, according to Ferguson in Wardhaugh (2005:51). Wardhaugh (2005:51) defines register as a collection of language items associated with a specific occupational or social group. People can use register to express their identity at a specific time or location.

d. Jargon

Jargon is a term that refers to the use of certain terms. Jargon, on the other hand, is a specialized vocabulary that characterizes the language use of various groups of people, often occupational or recreational groups (for example, profession or teenager jargon). Outsiders may find a particular jargon's expert terms and expressions incomprehensible. This is why dictionaries exist that can translate such jargon into more familiar terms. Such dictionaries are available on the internet, for example profession and teenager jargon. Jargon, unlike slang, is not

limited to extreme informality and often lacks the rebellious overtones associated with the use of slang phrases.

e. Slang

Slang is a term that refers to non-standard words that are known and used by a specific group of people, such as a group of teenagers, college students, jazz musicians, and so on. There are many different types of slang because each group has its own slang vocabulary. Slang is frequently made up of random words; for example, the word "money" contains slang words like "cabbage" and "dough." Slang terms are sometimes more vibrant and expressive than regular language. For example, the slang term for "cemetery" is "boneyard," "clerk" is "pencil pusher," and "money crazed" and "gold digger" are slang terms for women who like men solely for their money.

4. Slang Words

a. The Notion of Slang

According to Akmajian et al (2001 : 303), slang is something that everyone can recognize but no one can define. Speakers employ slang with incredible originality (it is, after all, one of the most creative areas of language use), and it is frequently a source of amusement. The majority of people are aware that

slang exists. People are aware that it is a slang term, but they are unaware of its meaning.

Slang, according to Hornby (2005: 1433), are relatively informal phrases and expressions that are more widespread in spoken language and are used by a certain set of individuals, such as children, criminals, soldiers, and so on. In a casual discussion, slang is an informal word or phrase used by a young speaker. In a formal conversation, slang is inappropriate. Several experts have attempted to define slang. Slang is more appropriate for use among friends in casual settings.

In addition, Holmes (2013: 176) claims that slang is a type of vocabulary that represents a person's age. Slang also becomes a privilege of the youth, and older people in general consider it rare. Furthermore, slang is associated with a specific group's identity.

Slang is noted for its vocabulary, although this does not imply that it follows standard language syntax, grammar, phonetics, and so on. Sentence structure, pronunciation, intonation, gesture, and so forth.

According to Holmes (2001:167), persons in a society may speak a variety of languages depending on the social situations they encounter. People should be aware of whether they are in an informal or formal scenario. When people communicate, they

should have a good understanding of the situation. It is critical to select appropriate language, whether formal or non-formal, for use. Some social characteristics, such as age, gender, and social status, can influence the use of slang language.

b. History of Slang

Slang has been around for a long time. According to Allan and Burridge (2006: 69), slang words originally appeared in the eighteenth century. Originally, the slang term alluded to a criminal's pattern. Because slang originally referred to a sub-language of the underworld, this source appears apt. Slang is being utilized not only in the criminal sector, but also by regular people. It was widely utilized by common people since it is a more straightforward and straightforward way of expressing desire. Slang, on the other hand, is a type of spoken language that is commonly employed in everyday situations.

c. Characteristics of Slang Words

According to Allan and Burridge (2006: 69) classified the slang into five characteristics. They are Fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping.

1) Fresh and Creative

It indicates that slang words have developed new vocabularies to express things in an informal setting. For example, the term "dad" is used to refer to a father,

particularly one who is older. Dude, men, bro, sist, and other new and imaginative sorts are examples.

2) Flippant

It signifies that a slang word is made up of two or more words that have nothing to do with the denotative meaning. Breaking a leg, for example, is a sign of good luck for doing something. Then there's in the same boat, which implies that someone is having the same issue.

3) Imitative

Imitative refers to a slang phrase that imitates or is developed from a Standard English word. It also refers to employing Standard English vocabulary in new ways or combining two different words. The example is "will be followed". This is a slang term that originated from the phrase "going to." The slang term "going to" is widely used by practically everyone around the world.

4) Acronym

It signifies that the term's outcome is derived from the first letter of each word in a phrase or from a set of initials. LOML, for example, stands for "Love of My Live". The other example is "OMG". It means "Oh My God".

5) Clipping

It signifies that the slang word is formed by omitting a portion of a longer word, resulting in a shorter variant with the same meaning. "Till" means "until," for example. This word has finally gained popularity as a result of its frequent use in talks. According to Mulyana (2008), slang is a collection of phrases or expressions used by people from specific subcultures that have special, unique, deviant, or even contradictory meanings. Sarwono (2004) adds that slang is a typical language of teenagers (the words are transformed in such a way that it can only be understood by them) that can be comprehended by practically all adolescents, even as the terms evolve, change, and grow. virtually every single day The two definitions are mutually exclusive. The first definition simply states that slang is a language with a unique phrase, however the second definition clarifies that the language is used by teens and that it will continue to evolve.

d. The Types of Slang Words

There are eight types of slang words according to English-speaking countries around the world. Michael Munro (2007) explain there are eight types of slang words as follows:

1) United States Slang

The origins of US slang are various, and it's difficult to know where it all came from. Slang is by definition informal and unofficial: when a word is first used in a new way, there is rarely a stenographer present to record it. However, there are a few recurring cultural themes that have influenced America's favorite old slang terms. According Munro (2007) US slang is probably the most widely known slang in the world, such has been the dominance throughout the 20th century and into the 21st of American culture – largely through cinema and TV, but also in books, comics and popular music. Once exposed to a wider audience, many American terms quickly become adopted into the slang of other English-speaking countries. For example :

a) Badass

b) Dude

c) Dumb-ass

2) Canadian Slang

Aside from politics, Americans and Canadians make excellent neighbors. Although they all speak English, there are various linguistic distinctions that come from cultural differences. While the United States fought the British for freedom, Canada remained a commonwealth with a strong

French past. In Canada, both French and English are official languages, and both have influenced Canadian English. According to Munro (2007) everyday slang in Canada is peppered with terms borrowed directly from its larger and culturally dominant neighbour and Canadians use them unthinkingly as part of their own natural speech. One specific element of Canadian life that is reflected in the slang is the fact that, owing to its varied imperial history, a large part of the country and population speaks French as its first language. This has come to mean that slang terms of French origin are used in Canadian English. For example:

a) Dep

b) Hab

c) Frog

3) Australian Slang

According to Munro (2007) Australian English is largely the product of the English spoken by its immigrants from England itself, and also from Scotland, Ireland and Wales. So, many of the words that associate with Australia originated in British or Irish English. Perhaps the Australian "tucker box" is more British or Irish. The colonial underclass consisted of Cockney and Irish immigrants.

Their descendants are no longer considered outcasts, and as their social position has grown, so they have their language behavior. The origins of new Australian words and phrases will alter as Australia's cultural mix changes. Characteristic of Australian slang is to shorten existing words and add the suffi x '-o', creating slang usages that are more familiar, everyday and comfortably down to-earth than the more stilted originals. For example :

a) Abo

b) Convo

c) Avo

4) New Zealand Slang

The New Zealand is a mixture of English, Maori words and phrases, Australian slang and a couple of other pieces. It is inevitable that every day in conversation, going to another country, there will be differences, so we knew that New Zealand would have nothing different. Kiwi has their own slang and sentences, like in any other country, and it's quite disconcerting in all honesty sometimes. According to Munro (2007) New Zealand slang suffers from the same effect that the United States has on Canada, namely linguistic domination by a more populous neighbour. New Zealanders are exposed to Australian influence in the media

as well as through personal contact, and many expressions listed under Australian slang in this book are equally current in New Zealand. For example :

a) Cuz

b) Hoot

c) Kiwi

5) South African Slang

We find it strange to slang from South Africa. We sometimes found it hard to keep up with local speakers when combining slang words from all eleven national languages – especially Afrikaans, English and Zulu – although a lot of people were glad to translate. According to Munro (2007) the variety of English spoken in South Africa bears the mark of a variety of infl uences, and the same is true of the slang in use there. Chief among these linguistic inputs to South African English is Dutch, and its later variant, Afrikaans, providing such slang terms as :

a) Befok

b) Bokkie

c) Vrot

6) Carribean Slang

English has been spoken in the Caribbean since the 17th century, but French, Spanish, Dutch and other

languages, not least those of the black African slaves, have also had wide currency there, and there are significant variations in slang from island to island. When large numbers of West Indians emigrated to the United Kingdom in the latter part of the 20th century, they brought many slang terms with them which continue in use, not only within the Afro-Caribbean community, but in wider society too.

a) Babylon

b) Natty

c) Skanking

7) Irish Slang

Ireland has two official languages. Irish is a national language, while English is regarded as Ireland's second language, although spoken by the majority of people. Irish has close ties with Scottish Gaelic, Welsh, and Breton as a Celtic language. It was spoken until the beginning of the 19th century by most people. The transition to English was rapid and 85 percent of the population talked about it by 1891. A national cultural revival and an independent Irish State were established in the early 20th century. Ireland is now prioritizing the preservation of the Irish language and is promoting bilingual citizens. According to Munro (2007)

Irish people have a reputation for being linguistically inventive and their long and rich literary tradition supplies ample evidence of this. The same creativity has been shown in the coining of slang through the centuries, from 'wigs on the green' to 'plastic Paddies'. The Irish Gaelic language that puzzled English settlers in the Elizabethan age continues to influence Irish English, and many slang terms can be immediately identifi ed as originating in Irish. For example :

a) Gowl

b) Flah

c) Scutters

8) South Asian Slang

English has been in use in South Asia for over two hundred years, having been brought there by British traders and, later, empirebuilders. This of course meant that, alongside more formal language, British slang gained currency in such areas as the Indian subcontinent, HongKong and what is now Malaysia. Interaction with local languages led to the development of slang terms that were new and peculiar to their environments. For example:

a) Auntie

b) Uncle

c) Deadly

5. TikTok

    a. Definition of TikTok

TikTok is one of the most widely used social networking apps. In Asia, the United States, and other regions of the world, this app is the most popular place to make short-form mobile films. It was created by the creators of the Musical.ly app. TikTok, also known in China as Douyin, was launched in September 2016 and is run by ByteDance (Lauren Hallanan, 2018). This media app is available in 75 languages and over 150 marketplaces (Mehvish Mushtaq, 2018).

TikTok is a social media network where users may publish short, looping videos with a range of material, including dance routines. TikTok is a Chinese music video platform and social network that was created in September 2016. This application is a music-supported short movie making application that is immensely popular among adults and minors alike.

TikTok application is an application that can also view short videos with various expressions of each maker. And users of this application can also imitate other users' videos.

In TikTok, there are a lot of various video content that they want to make easily. Not only can they see and mimic, they can also make videos in their own way. They can pour various creative videos according to their ideas. Not only about interesting videos, dancing, lipsync etc., they can also take part in challenges created by other users.

TikTok is one application that keeps its users entertained. This application can be said is an entertainment application. Many users say that this application is an application that can make the user entertained. In this application the user can browse the creativity of each other user on the homepage.

TikTok application can also make the user known or famous. Known or famous for the videos they make, there are videos that are famous for their creativity, some are famous for their funny videos, some are famous for the uniqueness of the videos they make. All according to the views of each viewer or other user.

b. Factors Affecting the Use of the TikTok Application

Mulyana claims that there are two aspects to consider when employing Tik Tok: internal and external variables. Feelings, attitudes, and individual qualities, prejudice, wishes or expectations, attention (concentration), learning process, physical condition, values and requirements, as well as interests, and motivation are examples of internal elements. Family history, information received, surrounding knowledge and needs, intensity, size, opposites, new and familiar objects, or an object's alienation are all external elements.

1) Internal Factor

Internal elements, such as feelings, are factors that originate from within a person. Feeling, according to Ahmadi, is a spiritual condition or psychological event that we have happy or unhappy experiences with in relation to knowing and subjective occurrences. So, according to Ahmadi, feeling is an internal factor that affects the use of the TikTok application. Because according to him, if someone's feelings or souls are unhappy with the use of TikTok application, then that person will not use it.

According to W. Wundt in Ahmadi, feelings can not only be seen or experienced by individuals as happy or unhappy feelings but can be seen from various dimensions. So according to W. Wundt, the use of the tik tok application can not only be seen through his feelings but also seen from his behavior.

In using this TikTok application, everyone has different to make a content with various situations based on their feelings which different too. If the feeling is happy, their behavior in making the TikTok application also matches with their feelings. Because their behavior when they use the TikTok application proves a user's feeling.

According to Gerungan, prejudice is the attitude of people's feelings towards certain human groups, racial groups or cultures that are different from those who are prejudiced. So according to Gerungan, prejudice also has an effect on the use of the TikTok application. Because if someone has good prejudice when using the TikTok application, there is no negative side to using this TikTok application. But vice versa, if someone's prejudice is not good about using the TikTok

application, then that person will also not want to use the TikTok application.

Internal factors are factors that greatly influence the use of the Tik Tok application. Internal factors can also be a learning process in the use of social media including the use of the Tik Tok application. So the use of social media such as the Tik Tok application is not only for entertainment, but also for learning to interact with new people, then also using the Tik Tok application can increase everyone's creativity. Judging from the negative side, the use of this Tik Tok application can make everyone feel lazy and forget all the work he should be doing.

2) External Factor

In the Tik Tok application, people get information from sharing videos, for example video events such as a ship sinking or in other forms of recording, so quickly information about events is conveyed to other users. Nasrullah said information becomes the identity of social media because social media creates a representation of his identity, produces content, and interact based on information. So information is

something that also greatly affects the use of the Tik Tok application.

If someone doesn't get information about Tik Tok, maybe they don't know the TikTok application. Therefore, information is very important in using the Tik Tok application. One of the influences of social media, which is part of the information media, so it can affect a person's knowledge. However, with information someone can also be affected by their knowledge of social media such as TikTok.

B. Review of Previous Study

This isn't the first study to look into slang phrases, according to the researcher. The researcher mentions earlier studies that are pertinent to this one to highlight the research's originality.

The first research has been conducted by Manurung et.al. (2020). They used documentation method to collect the data and descriptive study with qualitative approach as a research design. They identified the slang language based on the theory suggested by Allan and Burridge (2006), including fresh and creative flippant, imitative, acronym and clipping. There are five sorts of slang words used in the Deadpool movie, in addition to the study of the varieties of slang words and their functions. They're fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and

clipping. In comparison, 14 slang terms classed as fresh and creative slang, 15 slang words categorized as flippant, 20 slang words categorized as imitative, 3 slang words categorized as acronym, and 2 slang words categorized as clipping are among the 54 slang words used in this film. Imitative slang terms dominated the Deadpool movie's slang vocabulary. There are 6 slang words with the function of addressing, 17 slang words with the function of humiliating, 9 slang words with the function of initiating a relaxed conversation, 10 slang words with the function of forming an intimate atmosphere, 8 slang words with the function of expressing impression, 2 slang words with the function of revealing anger, and 2 slang words with the function of showing intimacy among the 54 data.

Tiarma Ika Yuliana (2015) did the second study, which was titled "Analysis Of American Slang In The Film "Laugh Of Loud." She collected data using a qualitative descriptive strategy in this study. This study's data comes from the film script for Laugh Out Loud (LOL), directed by Lisa Azuelos, Karim Ainouz, and Nans Delgado, with the major data being American slang. They discovered the slang language using the theory proposed by Andersson and Trudgill (1990). They are the Neutral Syntactic Level, which is used in informal situations, Spoken Language, and Creativity. According to the research, there are 35 slang words or phrases in the LOL movie, which are divided into four categories: (1) 8 slang words or phrases for the neutral syntactic level,

(2) 10 slang words or phrases for typical informal situations, (3) 2 slang words or phrases for typical spoken language, and (4) 15 slang words or phrases for creative. The definition of slang terms or phrases in the context of casual situations can be found in a dictionary.

Wahyu Trimastuti conducted the third study, which was titled An Analysis Of Slang Words Used In Social Media (2017). The researcher employed a descriptive qualitative research design in her study, and she collected data through recording and observation. In this study, the alay language was examined utilizing contextual meaning to determine semantic traits. Contextual meaning, according to Larson (1988), is the meaning derived from the situation or context in which the words, phrases, sentences, and expressions are used. After completing the data analysis, the researcher came to the conclusion that communication is defined as the conveyance of meaning from one person to another. People engage and achieve personal and societal goals mostly through conversation. People primarily engage through talk, which occurs most frequently in casual conversation. "Alay" is a slang term that is commonly used among teens. Certain groups, notably those who utilize the "alay" language, may understand it. In Bahasa Indonesia, the "Alay" language for communication contains numerous mistakes. In order to keep everything in order, Alay language in social media should be kept to a minimum.

In summary, when compared to the past investigations, the researcher discovered both differences and similarities. The three studies are similar that they discuss the different varieties of slang. However the previous studies focused on word formation, whereas the researcher focused on English-speaking countries around the world. Another distinction is the research topic. The first researcher concentrated on slang terms from the Deadpool film. The second researcher concentrated on the film Laugh Out Loud. Slang words used in social media, such as BlackBerry Messenger, Twitter, Instagram, Path, Line, and Facebook, were the focus of the third researcher.

As a result, while the goal of this study is to learn about different varieties of slang. The researcher is interested in a different topic. The topic of the study is TikTok content, which has never been the subject of a study previously. The Michael Munro theory is also being used by the researcher to identify the different forms of slang words.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

A. Research Design

When doing research, the research method is quite important. In order to conduct research, the researcher must use the most appropriate method. The researcher would like to explain the research procedure in this chapter. The type of study, the purpose of the study, the source of the data, the data gathering strategy, and the data analysis technique are all included.

This study was conducted using a descriptive qualitative method. It is an acceptable sort of research to examine the meanings and types of English slang words mentioned by TikTok slang content providers, as well as their contribution to language development.

A qualitative research, according to Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 310), is a sort of study that produces a descriptive text of the events. Seixas, et al. (2018: 779) further noted that descriptive qualitative studies are used to provide a summary of an event, institutional framework, and generally observed behaviors. Furthermore, qualitative research is an approach for examining and understanding the meaning individuals or groups attach to a social human situation, according to Creswell (2014: 4).

The descriptive qualitative research method was employed by the researcher because it tries to identify and examine the meaning of the slang

words produced, as well as their type and contribution to language development. The goal of this research is to describe the most in-depth example possible.

B. Subject of The Research

This study analyzed some popular contents about English slang in TikTok (based on the views and the comments) which conduct slang words. The focus in this research is slang content creators who discussed about slang on social networks through social media TikTok.

C. The Source of The Data

1. Primary

Primary data is original data obtained for a specific research aim, according to Hox and Boeijie, 2005: 1. The key sources for this study are certain TikTok videos created by slang content creators that feature slang phrases. To identify the solutions to the research's problem statement, primary data will be evaluated, categorised, and described.

2. Secondary

Secondary data, according to Hox and Boeijie (2005: 1) is originally obtained for a different reason and then reused for a different research question. This study's secondary data comes from books, journals, and articles that are linked to the study. This information is gathered from a variety of literary publications and sources, many of which deal with

the underlying theories of literary works and articles. The researcher additionally consults a manual dictionary as a primary source of information and an internet dictionary to round out the information.

D. Instrument of The Data

Because it is a set of methods that is used to gather data, the research instrument is very significant in obtaining research data. In this study, two types of instruments were used: human instruments and non-human instruments. The researcher, as a human instrument, is the principal instrument in this study, as he or she selects, collects, and analyzes data, as well as reporting the study's findings. The researcher will need a smartphone (as a nonhuman instrument) to visualize the TikTok contents as a media to assess the English slang phrases because the data source is video. A research can achieve its objectives as expected, and can accounted for academically, a collection method is needed The objectivity of the data generated can be guaranteed.

E. Techniques of Data Collecting

Data collection techniques used in this study are as follows :

1. This observation technique is used so that researchers can observe for free, so it is expected that the results of this study will be objective. In this study uses non-participant observation. Observation non-participants are where the observer does not participate in people's lives

who will be observed, and are separately acting as observer. In this case the observer only acts as an audience just without having to go directly into the field. Observation is method of data collection through direct observation or review carefully and directly in the field or research location. In terms of This is necessary for researchers to be guided by their research design visit the research location to observe various things firsthand or conditions in the field.

2. The reading technique is to read each informant's contents about slang uploaded in TikTok.

3. Documentation technique by taking photos of informants' contents about slang via the smartphone screen. It does to get a written language which is slang.

F. Techniques of Data Analysis

The primary step in qualitative research according to Flick's theory (2013: 3) is data analysis. Whatever the data are, it is their analysis that shapes the research's conclusions in a very definitive way. Data analysis, according to Patton (2011: 95) is the process of arranging, organizing, and categorizing data. The researcher looks for English slang words in the videos created by slang content creators on TikTok. It was used to locate relevant data based on the problem's emphasis and formulation.

The researcher used the following steps to analyze the data:

1. Reading the data

   The researcher watch and read the contents discussed by slang content creators on TikTok which consists of English slang words.

2. Selecting the data

   The researcher selected the data. In this step, the researcher selected the English slang words in the contents discussed by slang contents creators on TikTok.

3. Classifying the data

   The researcher classified the data. In this step, the researcher classified the gained data based on the type of slang words in the contents discussed by slang content creators on TikTok. Classifying the types of slang words based on Michael Munro's theory which was divided into eight types of slang according to English speaking countries around the world. They are United States slang, Canadian slang, Australian slang, New Zealand slang, South African slang, Carribean slang, Irish slang, and South Asian slang.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the researcher focuses on analyzing the data that has been collected. Researchers collected data from some of the most popular videos about slang language (based on viewers) on TikTok. Data acquisition in the study was carried out by observing and reading the contents discussed by slang content creators. Then, the researcher documented their discussion which contained English slang words in it. From the results of observation and documentation of this study, researchers got 50 English slang words discussed by slang content creators on TikTok.

A. Research Findings

1. Data Presentation

Researchers found a lot of slang words from some of the most popular videos about slang words discussed by slang content creators around the world. There are 50 slang words found by the researcher.

Table 4.1. Slang Words

Video	TikTok Channel	Slang Word
1	@christy_lats (Explanation on p. 45-48)	1. Deadass 2. Brick 3. Yurrrr 4. Mad

		5. Tight
		6. Dumb
		7. Bodega
		8. Beef
2	@theenaysimone (Explanation on p. 48-50)	1. Washed 2. Namean 3. Bofofem 4. Yeeeeeer 5. Iiiiiight
3	@whosjmarr (Explanation on p. 50-51)	1. Fade 2. Foo 3. Hella
4	@andie.00 (Explanation on p. 51-52)	1. Kerfuffle 2. Give'er 3. Keener
5	@tazandalessia (Explanation on p. 52-55)	1. G'day mate 2. Uie 3. Maccas 4. Dunny 5. Lolly 6. Arvo 7. Onya 8. Mozzie

6	@caiobcpc (Explanation on p. 55-56)	1. Chur bro 2. Sweet as 3. Yeah nah 4. Far out
7	@zephanclak (Explanation on p. 56-57)	1. Reckon 2. Teko 3. Hard
8	@simonarblaster (Explanation on p. 57-58)	1. Mean 2. Feed 3. Keen
9	@_0_mgthefirst (Explanation on p. 58-60)	1. Kak 2. Boets 3. Jol 4. Gesuip 5. Aweh
10	@katieboylecomic (Explanation on p. 60-61)	1. Inbits 2. Ride 3. Minging 4. Craic 5. Tobler
11	@joelbergs (Explanation on p. 61-62)	1. Durry 2. Slappa 3. Kuta

a. The Meanings of English Slang Words

In the first study the researcher explain the meanings of English slang words. To find the meaning of the data, the researcher used several online methods. The first method uses urbandictionary.com and the second method uses dictionary book by Michael Munro. For a more detailed explanation of the meaning of the data, the researcher describes it in the explanation below.

1. Video 1

    a) Deadass

    Deadass is a word primarily used by teens, or New Yorkers who have a Timberland obsession, and usually spend their time in Brooklyn or the Bronx, this word means "**seriously**" or "**really**" to any other American.

    Example :

        1) I deadass need some new Timbs.

        2) "I just got my new timbs dirty."

        "Deadass?"

    b) Brick

    Brick is a slang term meaning **very cold**. Only acceptable to use if the temperature is 5 degrees or colder.

    Example :

        1) Shaney, it's brick out there. Let's go inside!

        2) Son, it's mad brick outside!!

c) Yurrrr

Yurrrr is a slang for saying "**what's up**" or "**hi.**". Also also it can be another way of saying "**yeah**" Its mostly used in New York or New Jersey.

Example :

1) "Yoo, wassup my friend!"

"Yurrrr!"

2) I asked Aurora if she went to the party and she said yurrr.

d) Mad

Most predominantly used in the greater New York area, "mad" is an appropriate replacement for Northern California's "hella" and Boston's "wicked." In the common vernacular, it translates into "**a lot**" or "**extremely**". It can be used almost interchangeably with any of the above listed words.

Example :

1) It's mad hot today.

2) She has mad problems.

e) Tight

Tight is mostly used in the New York area, usually meaning extremely **mad** or **irritated**.

Example :

1) "We had homework? I'm tight."

2) This girl would not shut up. She got me tight.

f) Dumb

Dumb means **you don't know** how to think or your just

really **stupid**, stupid enough to look dumb up.

Example :

1) You're really extremely dumb.

2) Hunny, I was born dumb.

g) Bodega

In Canada, a neighbourhood **corner store**, not part of a

large chain, that is being used as a front to sell drugs. There

will be some legitimate business selling soda, cigarettes,

and candy bars, but most of the aisles in the store will be

full of liquidation merchandise covered in a thick layer of

dust.

Example :

1) If you're going to bodega, pick me up a pack of

smokes.

2) I went to bodega to buy an ounce of weed.

h) Beef

Originally American slang meaning **to fight** someone or **being aggressive** towards someone. It used commonly in America and in England.

Example :

1) Do you want beef?

2) Why do you want beef with me?

2. Video 2

a) Washed

A term used to describe a general feeling of **exhaust**, **tiredness** and **lack of motivation**. For a situation like after a long day at work, one may experience the feeling of being washed.

Example :

1) I'm super washed today.

2) You look so washed. Why?

b) Na mean

A shortened form of "**know what I mean?**" used in various US cities but particularly in the midatlantic region of the US. It can be used either as a question or rhetorically.

Example :

1) "Oh my god, that jawn is tight!"

"You na mean, kid."

    2) She's so amazing like you na mean?

c) Boffem

It means **<u>both of them</u>**. It used to take both options when ask which of the two we want. When two choices are equally good and a single one can not be picked then you take boffem.

Example :

    1) "Do you like coffee or tea?"

       "Boffem"

    2) I'd get boffem if I was you.

d) Yeeer

A word similar to **<u>yes</u>** or **<u>yeah</u>**, used to lead a conversation to an end. Specifically for when the other texter does not pick up on dry texting. Its goal is to confuse them, and use the corresponding confusion for them to forget they were leading an unwanted conversation.

Example :

    1) "Let's go out tonight!"

       "yeeer"

    2) Yeeer, it's a very good choice!

e) Iiight

It a slang that used to say "**<u>alright</u>**", "**<u>ok</u>**", "**<u>yes</u>**". It most commonly used in the New York area.

*Secondary Spelling – Ite

Example :

1) Iiight, it's sounds good to me.

2) My mom said you can come over my house today, iiight?

3. Video 3

a) Fade

The term "fade" is from South Central, L.A.

Gang members originally meant **<u>murder</u>** when they talked about fading someone. If you fade a gang member you are decreasing the number of members in his gang and effectively "fading" his color.

Today the term fade is more flexible by simply meaning "**<u>disgrace</u>**".

Example :

1) Is someone steals from me, I'll have to show them the fade.

2) It will be a fade for me.

b) Foo

A slang word commonly used by the Hispanic population to identify a **friend** or **homie**.

Example :

    1) I wanna give a something special to my foo.

    2) What's up, foo?

c) Hella

The farmers from Northern California who settled here a long time ago (probably before the 1950's) were patient and slow people and took everything with ease. When they communicated to explain "**very**" they would say "**hell of a**" instead of "very" or "a lot". Then the city folks who migrated in later to the Bay Area took the Northern California farmers saying and shortened it to "Hella" instead of "Hell of a."

Example :

    1) LA is hella far away

    2) It was hella cool!

4. Video 4

a) Kerfuffle

It means a **disturbance** or **commotion** typically caused by a dispute or conflict.

Example :

1) There was a kerfuffle over the chairmanship.

2) When the rival soccer fans got a kerfuffle in the pub, the police were called.

b) Give'er

A Canadian slang phrase referring to **doing something with maximum effort**, most typically with a complete disregard for any consequences of doing such. Also carries connotations of the behavior being at least somewhat self-destructive.

Example :

1) "Give'er, Terry, give'er!"

2) "Come on, just give'er!"

c) Keener

A person who is **really extra** in everything they do, especially academics.

Example :

1) His senses were keener that hers.

2) The sensation was immense, and the pursuit became keener.

5. Video 5

a) G'day mate

A greeting phrase usually meant to be slang from Australia meaning "**Hello friend**". Oddly enough, most Australians don;t use this phrase and most see it as very stereotypical.

Example :

1) G'day mate!

2) G'day mate, you going to Robbo's joint for a BBQ later?

b) Uie

The act of making a quick **U-Turn when driving**, pronounced "U E".

Example :

1) Ah we missed it, bust a u-ie!

c) Maccas

That is what Australian's call **the giant golden arches conglomerate (McDonalds)** that invaded our country like all other developed nation in the world.

Example :

1) No country with a maccas has ever waged war against the United States.

2) Let's go to maccas and gain kilos.

d) Dunny

Australian term for any **toilet**.

Example :

1) I need to go to the dunny.

2) Where's the dunny located?

e) Lolly

Australian version of **candy**. Therefore, it also used to mean

an ecstacy tablet (which is sometimes called candy).

Example :

1) I gave her flowers and lollies like a real gentleman.

2) Do you want to buy a lolly?

f) Arvo

It means **afternoon**. One of the many words that

Australians have cut syllables off and replaced with "-o".

This one represents the hours after 12 p.m., and is used by

people, myself included, who can't be bothered saying "-

fternoon".

Example :

1) Wanna hang out this arvo, mate?

2) I'll see you tomorrow arvo.

g) Onya

Australian slang, an exclamation of approval "**Good on**

you" signifying heartfelt praise and approval.

Example ;

1) That's onya, mate!

2) I think it'll be onya.

h) Mozzie

Mozzie for refering to **mosquitoes** that is predominantly used in spoken language and there are varied spellings for the word.

Example :

    1) Look at all these bloody mozzies!"

    2) There are a lot of mozzies here.

6. Video 6

    a) Chur bro

It is another way of saying **thank you** or **hello**. We can use this slang to show gratitude or appreciation.

Example :

    1) "I'll help you to change your passwords."

       "Chur, bro."

    2) Chur bro, how it is going?

    b) Sweet as

It is a slang that means **cool**, **good**, **ok**. It can also used in place of "**yes!**".

Example :

    1) That guy was sweet as.

    2) "Wanna beer, mate?"

       "Yeah, sweet as."

c) Yeah nah

Yeah nah is the most common form of Australian slang that is the short form of **'yes, but no'**. It commonly used to respond to a mate during conversation, when you are aknowleging what was just said in a conversation, but you have a different view or opinion and are about to express said view or opinion.

Example :

1) "Do you want some of our new wine?"

"yeah nah"

2) "Hi mate, it's a great day to go fishing?"

"yeah nah"

d) Far out

It is a slag that used to express **disbelief** or **surprise**. When something is **cool**, you say "far out!"

Example :

1) "Hi, I've bought a new Barbie doll."

"Far out!"

2) That rhythm is pretty far out!

7. Video 7

a) Reckon

Reckon means **guess**, **imagine**, **expect**, **believe**, or **suppose**. It is often used by rural types in Holliwood movies.

Example :

1) I reckon that there are twenty four hours in a day.

2) It will rain tomorrow. Do you reckon?

b) Teko

Teko means **shit**, or when someone talk **bullshit** or **lie**.

Example :

1) Don't say that, it's full of teko.

2) Why does she always talk teko?

c) Hard

It is a slang that means **good**, **like tight**, **cool**, or **ill**.

Example :

1) That song is hard.

2) Her shoes go hard.

8. Video 8

a) Mean

To describe something as exceptionally "**good**" or "**cool**", normally referring to an item/ non-living thing, but it can be used to describe people also.

Example :

    1) Why are you so mean?

    2) That girl right there is looking so mean.

b) Feed

New Zealand slang (chiefly Maori) for **food**, specifically a **meal**.

Example :

    1) Who's down to get some feed?

    2) Mom, I'm gonna cook us up a tasty feed.

c) Keen

It is a slang term that means **wonderful** or **splendid**. Also it's a playful way to describe something as **excellent** or **wonderful**.

Example :

    1) Are you keen for a game of pool?

    2) My new shirt is keen.

9. Video 9

a) Kak

It pronounced 'kuk'. It means **shit**. It can be used in this context or as an extreme version of something.

Example :

    1) Dude, that chick is kak pretty.

2) Go kak, man. You're so full of kak

b) Boets

A word of Afrikaans origin directly translated as '**brother**.'
It can be used in a rather condescening manner, or in a friendly one, depending on context.

Example :

1) My boet is gonna take me to the match.

2) Hi boet, wanna go to party tonight?

c) Jol

A word that the South Africans use for **party**, or to express when we have a good time. Jol can also means **funny** or **cool.**

Example :

1) Last night was a jol.

2) Are you going to Liam's jol?

d) Gesuip

It is Africans slang for "**drunk**". Drinking until couldn't properly walk anymore.

Example :

1) I know you gesuip last night.

2) Don't gesuip again!

e) Aweh

A South African, slang, word, term, derivative used as **<u>a greeting or means of acknowledgement</u>**. It can also be used to describe something in a positive way. Aweh pronounced "ah-weh".

Example :

   1) The food I ate is aweh.

   2) "Hi, guys!"

      "Oh aweh man!"

10. Video 10

a) In bits

In Ireland it means **<u>sick</u>**, **<u>exhausted</u>**, **<u>broken</u>**, or **<u>ugly</u>**.

Example :

   1) I'm in bits today.

   2) The bird I hit last night was in bits.

b) Ride

A ride is a person whom you find **<u>very attractive</u>**.

Example :

   1) Mila is an absolute ride.

   2) He's a ride.

c) Minging

It means anything **fool**, **smelly**, or **nasty**. This word is widely used in the North of England and Scotland.

Example :

1) This mouldy cheese is minging.

2) Onions are minging!

d) Craic

Craic is an Irish word usually meaning **fun** or **what's happened lately**. It is used both in the Irish language and as a slang word in Ireland and Northern Ireland.

Example :

1) This party's good craic, isn't is John?

2) What's he craic?

e) Tobler

It means **to be by oneself**. It derived from the word 'toblerone' (to-hon-ler-own). It is used when somebody is left with none of their friends.

Example :

1) I've been sitting on my tobler for two hours.

2) My friends left me in here on my tobler.

11. Video 11

a) Durry

It is Australian slang for **cigarette**. It commonly known throughout Australia.

Example :

1) Swing us a durry, man.

2) Can I have a durry, mate?

b) Slappa

It means a female who is a **slut**.

Example :

1) Phil's friend is a slappa.

2) Isn't she a slappa?

c) Kuta

It is Australian Slang for **good**, **the best** or **the greatest**. Often used in conjunction with the words Fucking and mate.

Example :

1) That's extremely kuta, right?

2) Hey, look at that car, kuta!

b. The Types of English Slang Words

After describing the meaning of the slang words, the researcher then classified the slang words. To classify the data types of slang words, the researcher used Michael Munro's theory. From this theory, the classification is divided into eight types, which are based on English-speaking countries around the world. They are United States slang, Canadian slang, Australian slang, New Zealand slang, South African slang, Caribbean slang, Irish slang, South Asian slang. The following is a classification table of 50 slang words found by researchers.

Table 4.2. Types of English Slang Words

No.	Types of Slang Words	Slang Words
1.	United States Slang	1. Deadass 2. Brick 3. Yurrrr 4. Mad 5. Tight 6. Dumb 7. Bodega 8. Beef 9. Washed 10. Namean

		11. Bofofem
		12. Yeeeeeer
		13. Iiiiiight
		14. Fade
		15. Foo
		16. Hella
2.	Canadian Slang	1. Kerfuffle
		2. Give'er
		3. Keener
3.	Australian Slang	1. G'day mate
		2. Uie
		3. Maccas
		4. Dunny
		5. Lolly
		6. Arvo
		7. Onya
		8. Mozzie
		9. Durry
		10. Slappa
		11. Kuta
4.	New Zealand Slang	1. Chur bro
		2. Sweet as
		3. Yeah, nah

		4. Far out
		5. Reckon
		6. Teko
		7. Hard
		8. Mean
		9. Feed
		10. Keen
5.	South African Slang	1. Kak
		2. Boets
		3. Jol
		4. Gesuip
		5. Aweh
6.	Carribean Slang	-
7.	Irish Slang	1. Inbits
		2. Ride
		3. Minging
		4. Craic
		5. Tobler
8.	South Asian Slang	-

c. **The Contributions of English Slang Words to Language Learning in Speaking**

In the third study, the researcher explained how the contribution of slang words in TikTok. With the existence of slang language makes the language more varied and growing through the addition of new vocabularies. Because it is related to which language as a means of communication, slang makes a significant contribution to the speaking process. The following is a more detailed explanation regarding this matter.

a. Facilitate communication

Many people understand slang in English. Almost every level of society, especially teenagers use it in daily conversation. Therefore, we need to learn this language so that it is not rigid when communicating with natives. Moreover, natives use it in informal communication.

Surely we don't want to be able to only communicate perfunctory with natives. Especially if we are going to live in another country that uses English as the main language.

b. Closely related to culture

Slang is also closely related to culture. One of them is popular culture. No wonder if a lot of vocabulary in slang language continues to grow.

The reason is that almost every day there are jokes or utterances which are then used as everyday language.

c. Easy to understand

Although slang often changes, this language is one that is easy to understand. Moreover, slang is also used by many young people. When one utterance becomes a word that is catchy and easy to use, the language will spread easily.

That is, the word so quickly became mainstream or popular that more and more people were using it. When many people use it, the word is included in the slang section. That's why slang is easy to understand, because it spreads so fast.

d. Avoiding communication errors

Slang is probably used more than the formal language you are learning. Because of its relationship with culture, of course we must learn slang if we don't want to experience fatal mistakes when communicating.

For example, we often make jokes to our friends. Then, you apply the same thing in English to natives. In fact, it's not necessarily the equivalent of the words you use in English that are suitable to be used as jokes.

If it turns out that the words you use are considered sensitive, you will create an awkward atmosphere. Worse, your interlocutor may be offended by what you mean as a mere joke.

e. Help express feelings

Sometimes, we may find it difficult to express our feelings in formal language. It could be that you are long-winded and can't give an accurate picture if you only use standard language.

Therefore, slang is here to make it easier for you to express the feelings you have, both happy and sad. In addition, what you say to other people will also be easier to understand.

B. Discussions

In this section, we discuss the findings and analysis of English slang words discussed by slang content creators on TikTok. Discussion based on data analysis. Researchers found 50 slang words discussed by slang content creators on TikTok. The researcher collected some popular content that contained English slang words in it. From video 1 there are 8 slang words, video 2 has 5 slang words, video 3 has 3 slang words, video 4 has 3 slang words, video 5 has 8 slang words, video 6 has 4 slang words, video 7 has 3

slang words, video 8 has 3 slang words, video 9 has 5 slang words, video 10 has 5 slang words and video 11 has 3 slang words. If the slang words are counted in total there are 50 words. They are deadass, brick, yurrr, mad, tight, dumb, bodega, beef, washed, namean, boffem, yeeer, iiight, fade, foo, hella, kerfuffle, give'er, keener, g'day mate, uie, maccas , dunny, lollu, arvo, onya, mozzie, chur bro, sweet as, yeah nah, far out, reckon, teapot, hard, mean, feed, keen, kak, boets, jol, gesuip, aweh, inbits, ride, minging , craic, tobler, durry, slappa, and kuta.

In the first analysis process, the researcher analyzed English slang words discussed by slang content creators on TikTok. Researchers documented or took screenshots of videos or content that contains slang words. There were 50 slang words found on TikTok, then the researcher identified the data to answer the research questions that had been determined.

Furthermore, to answer the research questions of the study, the writer translated the slang words using urbandictionary.com and manual way. After translating, the researcher classified them to find types of slang based on Michael Munro's theory (2007). In the data analysis, the researcher found that there were 16 slang words categorized as United States slang, namely deadass, brick, yurrr, mad, tight, dumb, bodega, beef, washed, namean, boffem, yeeer, iiight, fade, foo, and hella. There are 3 slang words that are

categorized as Canadian slang, namely kerfuffle, give'er, and keener. There are 11 slang words categorized as Australian slang, namely g'day mate, uie, maccas, dunny, lollu, arvo, onya, mozzie, durry, slappa, and kuta. There are 10 slang words that are categorized as New Zealand slang, namely chur bro, sweet as, yeah nah, far out, reckon, teapot, hard, mean, feed, and keen. There are 5 slang words that are categorized as South African slang, namely kak, boets, jol, gesuip, and aweh. There are 5 slang words that are categorized as Irish slang, namely inbits, ride, minging, craic, and tobler. The researcher did not find slang words categorized as Caribbean slang and South Asian slang on TikTok. In the last analysis, the researcher explains the contribution of English slang words to language learning. Over time slang is increasingly varied in different countries. This slang is growing rapidly through various social media, including TikTok, where the platform has become increasingly popular since 2020. We can see how much slang language on TikTok has influenced or contributed to language learning especially in speaking. First, English slang words can facilitate communication, especially teenagers use it in daily conversation. Second, it closely related to culture, so no wonder if a lot of vocabulary in slang language continues to grow. Third, English slang is easy to understand because the word so quickly became mainstream or popular that more and more people were

using it. Forth, it can avoid communication errors because of its relationship with culture, so of course we must learn slang if we don't want to experience fatal mistakes when communicating. Fifth, it helps express feelings more easily.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusions of the research and suggestions for teachers or lecturers, readers, and other researchers who want to research about slang language. The conclusion is based on finding and discussion, and then the researcher provides suggestions for better research in the future.

A. Conclusion

After the research was conducted, the researcher concluded from an analysis of English slang words discussed by slang content creators on TikTok, the researcher could conclude based on the findings discussion in the previous chapter.

Based on the first problem regarding the meanings of English slang words discussed by slang content creators on TikTok, the researcher found the meaning of slang words collected using online translation sites, namely urbandictionary.com and manual way. Urbandictionary.com is a site that can be accessed by anyone easily.

Based on the second problem concerning the types of English slang words discussed by slang content creators on TikTok, the researcher found six of the eight types of slang by Michael Munro's theory. They

are United States slang, Canadian slang, Australian slang, New Zealand slang, South African slang, and Irish slang. There are 16 United States slang words, 3 Canadian slang words, 11 Australian slang words, 10 New Zealand slang words, 5 South African slang words, and 5 Irish slang words. The United States slang type dominates the type of slang used by English speaking people on TikTok. Meanwhile, the researcher did not find the type of Caribbean slang and South Asian slang on TikTok. So it can be concluded that the two types of slang are not very popular or rarely discussed by slang content creators in Tiktok.

In the third problem about how English slang words contribute to language learning in speaking, the researcher found that slang makes a significant contribution to the speaking process. In this research, the researcher found 50 slang words that can contribute in language learning, so there are no misunderstandings in translating the meaning of the English slang words. Not only learning the language, English slang also contribute in understanding the culture on social media TikTok. However, this research has an excellent contribution to language learning.

B. Suggestions

1. For readers

    The researcher expects that by doing this study, readers will gain a better understanding of slang terminology. The author also hopes that

readers will have a better understanding of sociolinguistics, particularly slang language that they encounter in their daily lives.

2. For teachers

From this research, it is hoped that it can guide teachers or lecturers in teaching slang in the context of Sociolinguistics learning.

3. For students

This study was undertaken to assist students in expanding their present slang vocabulary in order to learn and comprehend slang phrases that may be encountered during their learning process.

4. For further researchers and students majoring in English.

This study can be used as a starting point for slang term research. Other researchers could look into a variety of aspects of slang. It's a proposal for English majors and researchers who want to learn more about slang terminology. The researcher suggests looking at slang words not just on TikTok, but also on other social media platforms like Twitter, Telegram, and other platforms that will emerge in the future.

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APPENDIX

The following are English slang words documented by researcher from TikTok :

1. Video 1 by TikTok channel @christy_lats
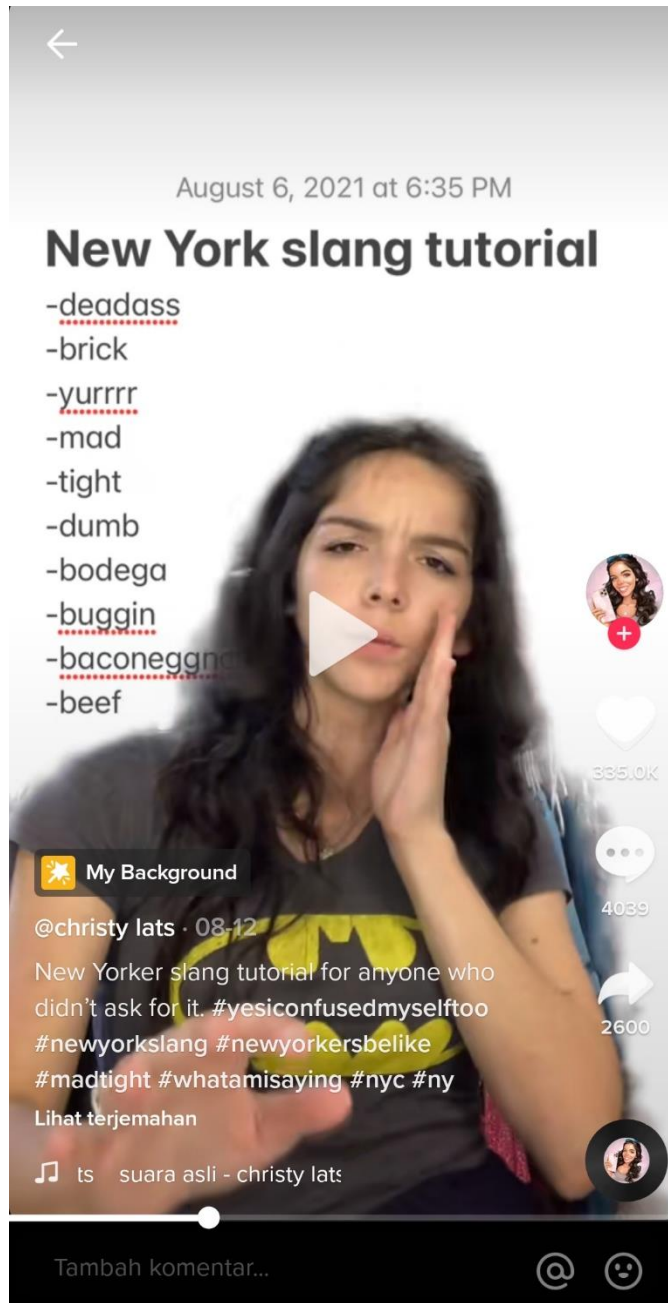
2. Video 2 by TikTok channel @theenaysimone

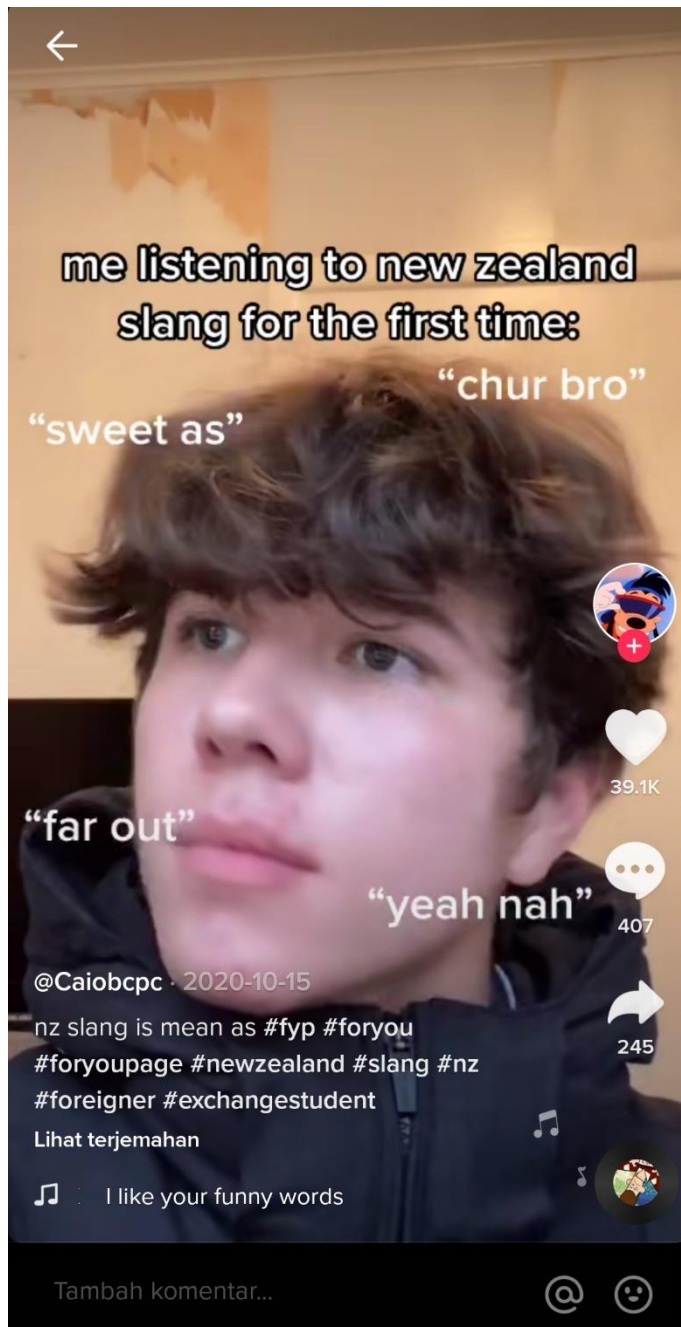3. Video 3 by TikTok channel @whosjmarr
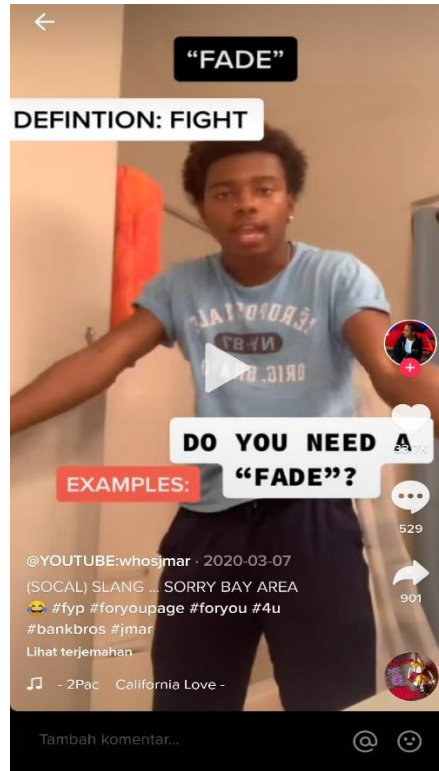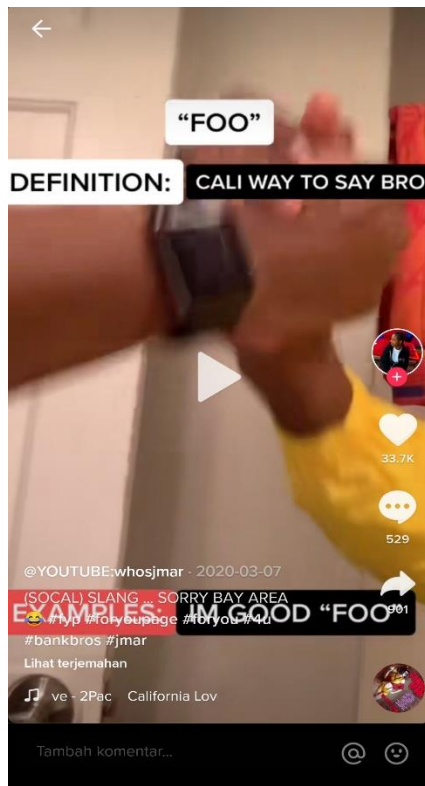
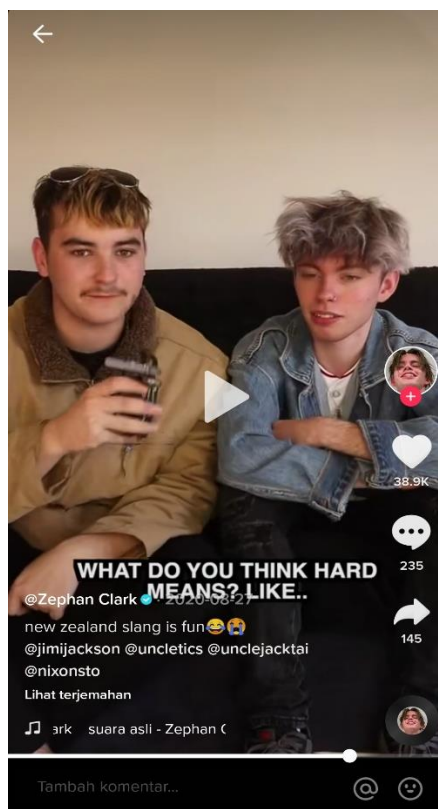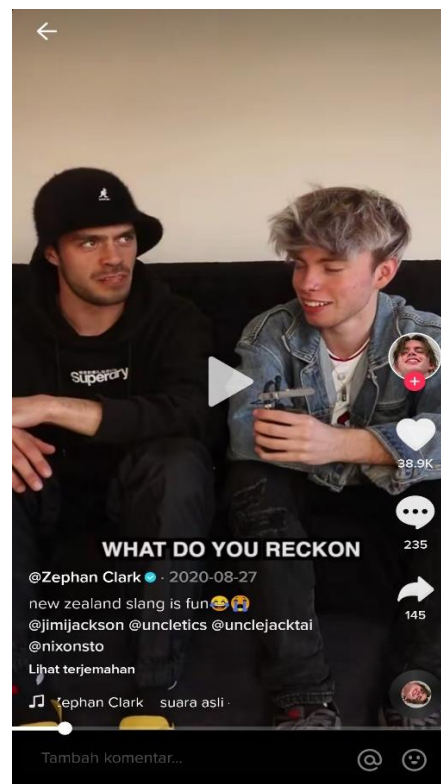4. Video 4 by TikTok channel @andie.00
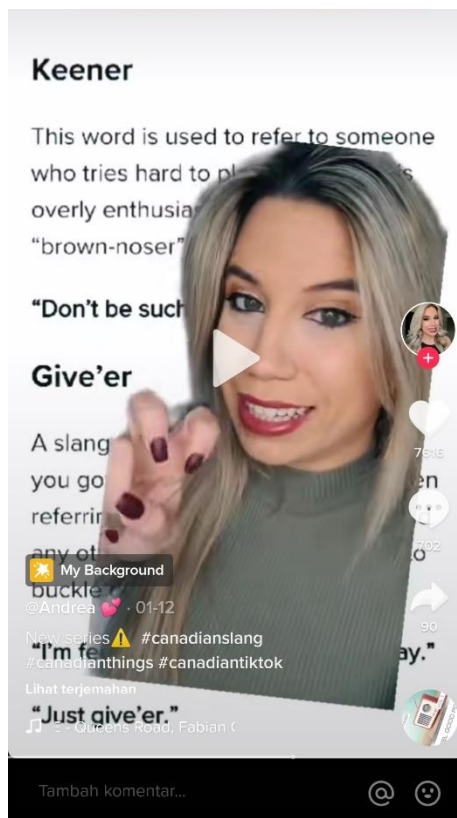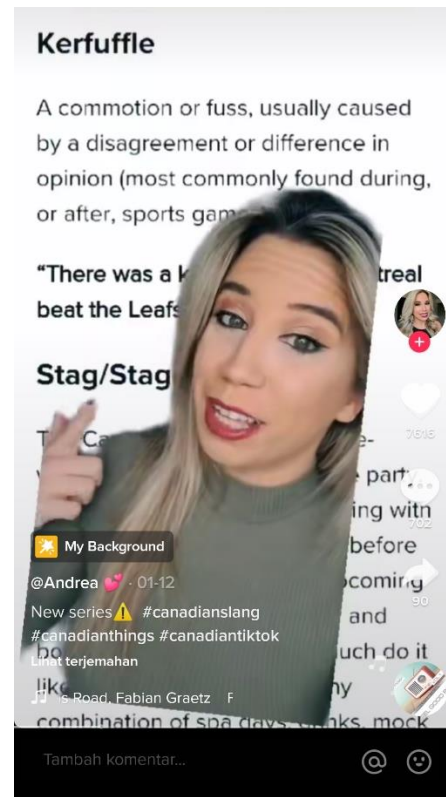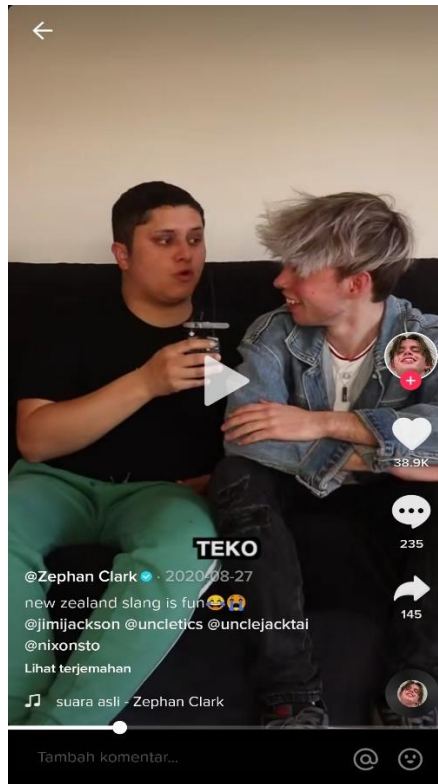
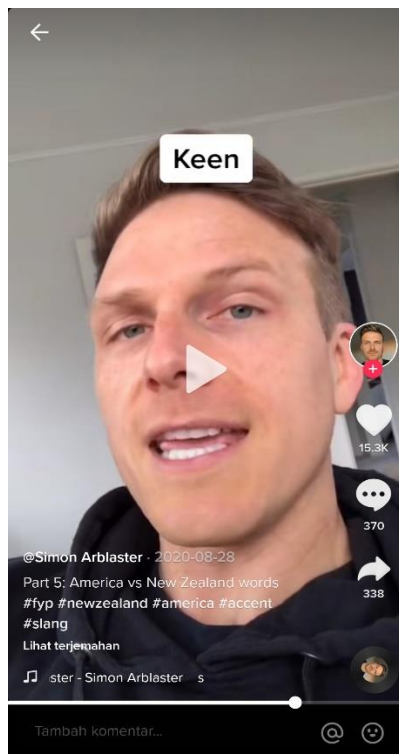5. Video 5 by TikTok channel @tazandalessia
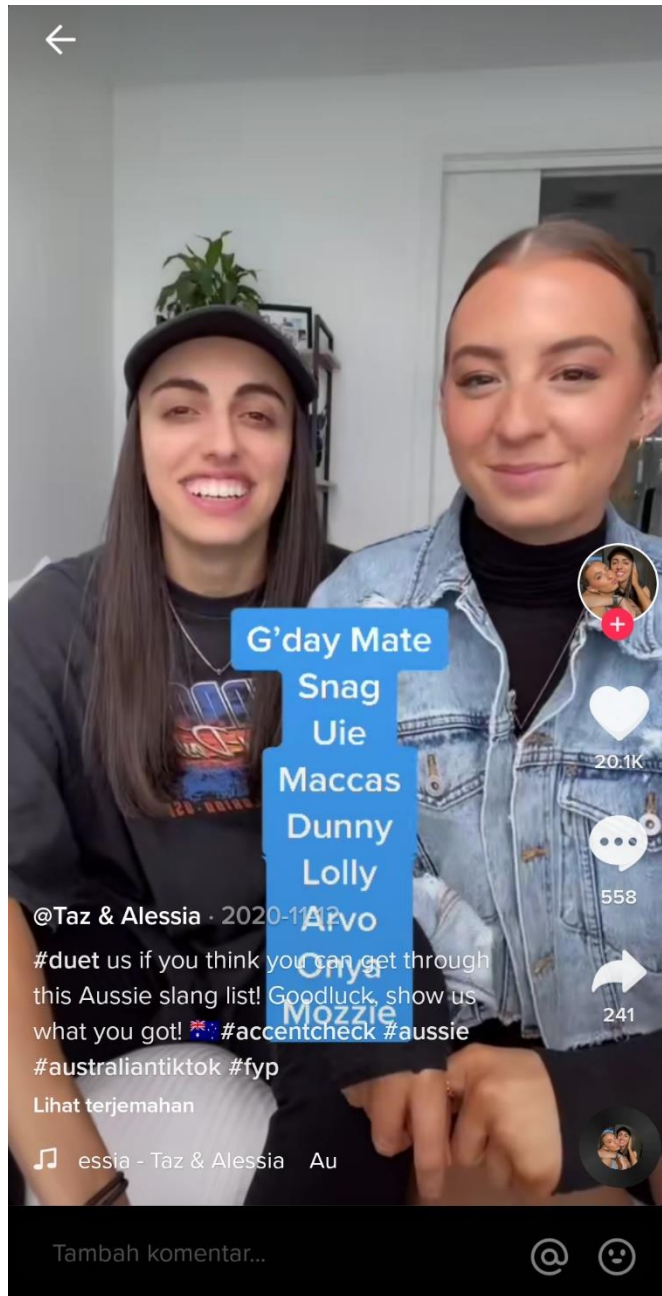
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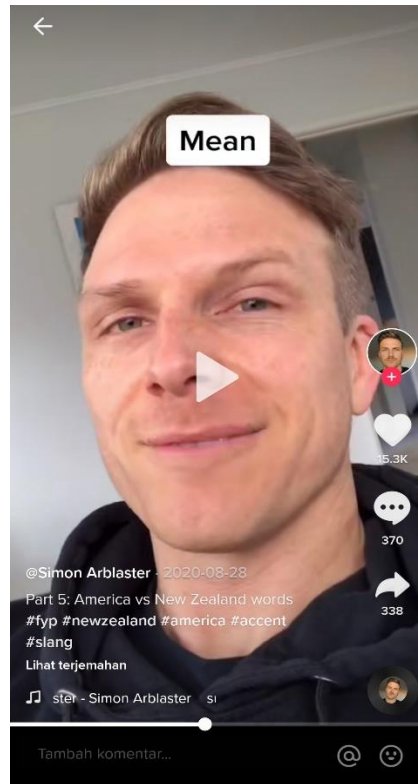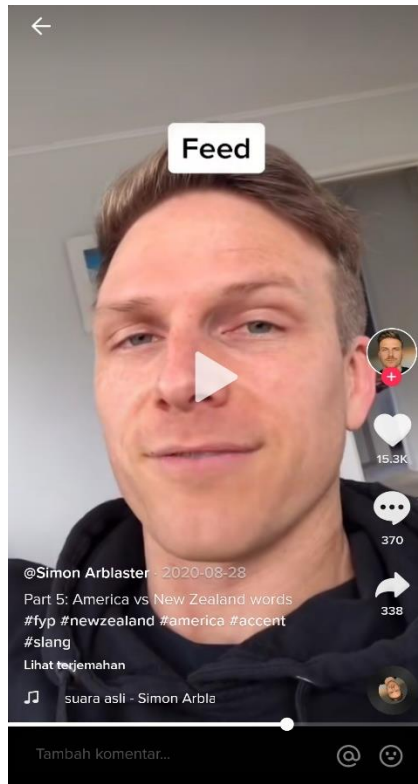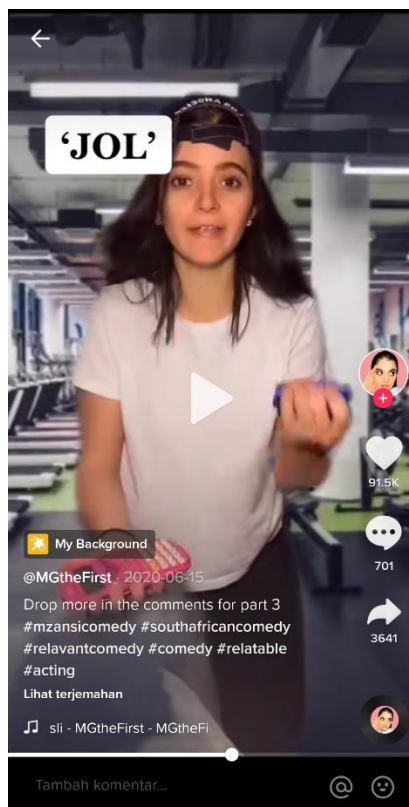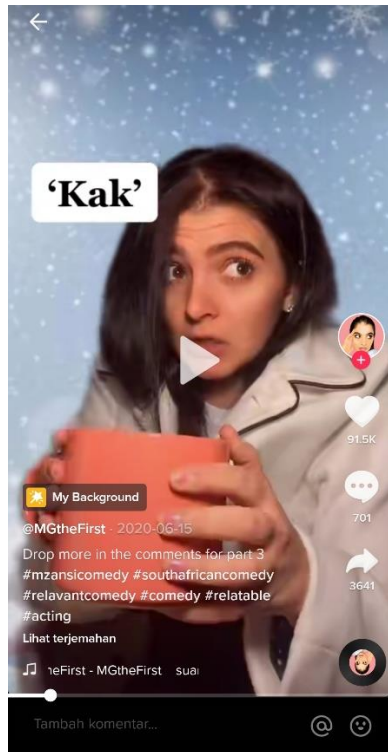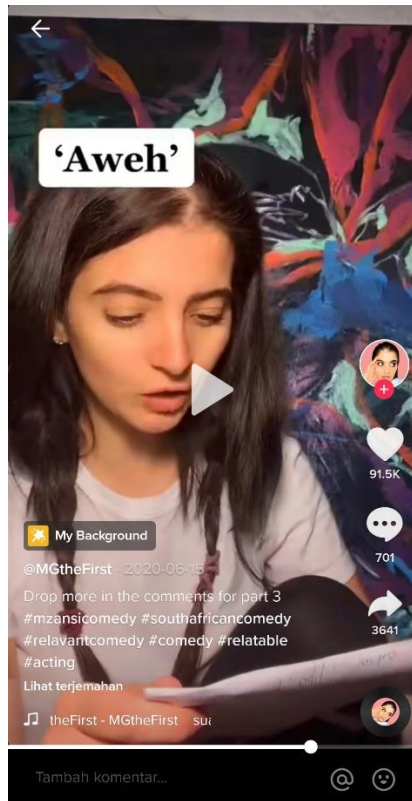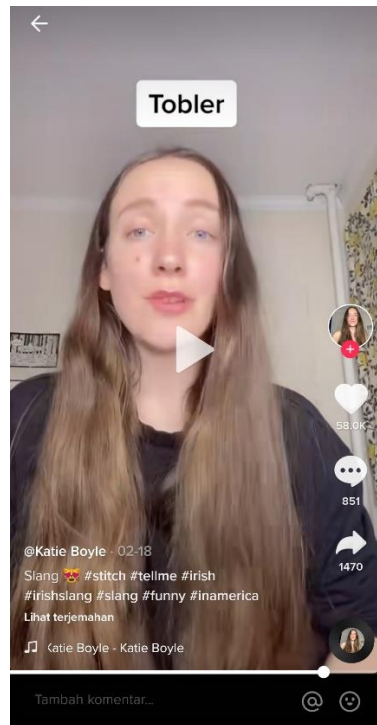
7. Video by TikTok channel @zephanclak

8. Video 8 by TikTok channel @simonarblaster

9. Video 9 by TikTok channel @_0_mgthefirst

10. Video 10 by TikTok channel @katieboylecomic
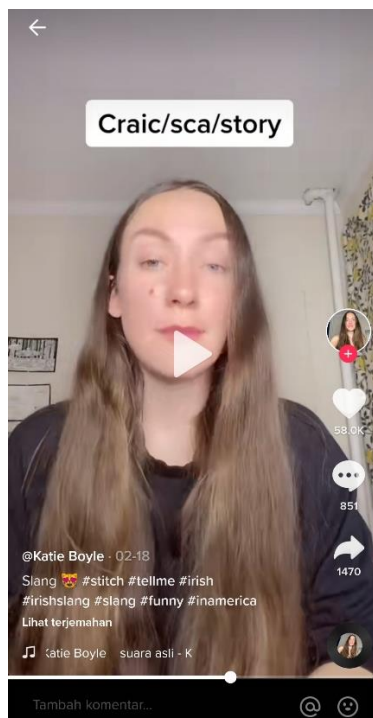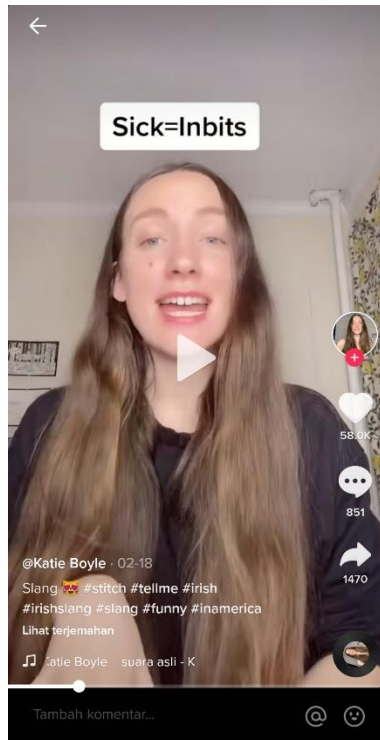
11. Video 11 by TikTok channel @joelbergs
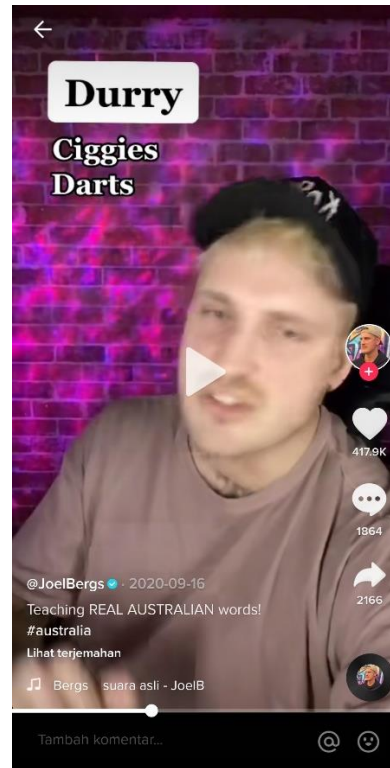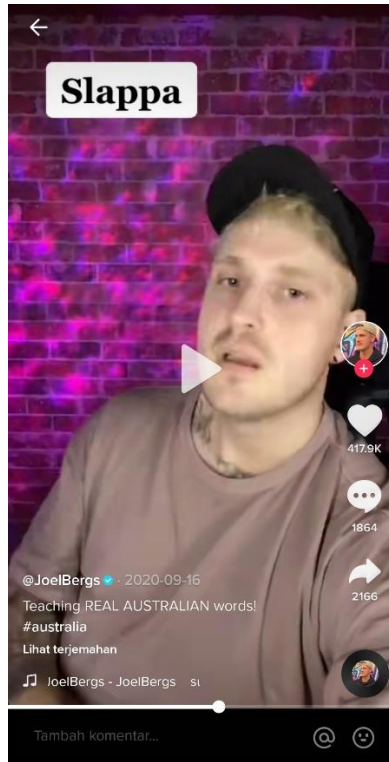
KARTU BIMBINGAN FINAL PROJECT

MAHASISWA UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG

NAMA   : AINUN NISA YUNIAR

NPM   : 17420129

FAK/PRODI   : FPBS/PEND. BAHASA INGGRIS

DOSEN PEMBIMBING I   : Prof. Dr. Suwandi, M.Pd.

DOSEN PEMBIMBING II   : Dr. AB. Prabowo KA, S.Pd., M.Hum.

NO	WAKTU BIMBINGAN	MATERI YANG DIKONSULTASIKAN	TANDA TANGAN PEMB. I	PEMB. II
1.	26 Jan 2021	Pengajuan judul		
2.	29 Jan 2021	Revisi judul		
3.	12 Feb 2021	ACC judul		
4.	27 April 2021	Ganti judul		
5.	10 Juni 2021	Pengajuan & ACC judul baru		
7.	28 Juni 2021	Bimbingan proposal		
8.	2 Juli 2021	Revisi & ACC proposal		
9	18 Okt 2021	Pengajuan bab 1-5		
10	22 Okt 2021	Bimbingan bab 1-5		
11	01 Nov 2021	ACC bab 1-5		

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NO	WAKTU BIMBINGAN	MATERI YANG DIKONSULTASIKAN	TANDA TANGAN	
			PEMB. I	PEMB. 2
1	23 April 2021	Pengajuan judul		
2	26 April 2021	Ganti judul		
3	30 April 2021	Revisi & Acc judul		
4	15 Juni 2021	Pengajuan & bimbingan proposal		
5	5 Juli 2021	Revisi proposal		
6	30 Juli 2021	Revisi proposal		
7	5 Agustus 2021	Revisi proposal		
8	24 Agustus 2021	Pengajuan & bimbingan 1-3		
9	7 Oktober 2021	Revisi bab 1-3		
10	14 Oktober 2021	Pengajuan 1-5		
11	21 Oktober 2021	Chapter 1-5 (revisi)		
12	29 Oktober 2021	Chapter 1-5 (Acc)		
13				
14				
15				

BERITA ACARA UJIAN SKRIPSI

Pada hari ini Jumat 12 November 2021, berdasarkan susunan tim penguji Skripsi :

1. Nama : Dr. Asropah, M.Pd.
   Jabatan : Ketua

2. Nama : Dr. Jafar Sodiq, S.Pd, M.Pd.
   Jabatan : Sekretaris

3. Nama : Prof. Dr Suwandi, M.Pd
   Jabatan : Anggota (Penguji I)

4. Nama : Dr. AB Prabowo KA, S.Pd, M.Hum
   Jabatan : Anggota (Penguji II)

5. Nama : Laily Nur Affini, S.Pd., M.Hum
   Jabatan : Anggota (Penguji III)

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah telah diuji skripsinya.

Nama	: Ainun Nisa Yuniar	Fakultas	: FPBS
N.P.M	: 17420129	Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
		Program Pendidikan	: Strata 1

Judul Skripsi :
   AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH SLANG WORDS DISCUSSED BY SLANG CONTENT CREATORS ON TIKTOK
   AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO LANGUAGE LEARNING

Nilai :

Demikian berita Acara Ujian Skripsi dibuat untuk diketahui dan dipergunakan seperlunya oleh pihak-pihak yang berkepentingan.

Ketua,

Dr. Asropah, M.Pd.

Sekretaris,

Dr. Jafar Sodiq, S.Pd, M.Pd.

Penguji I,

Prof. Dr Suwandi, M.Pd

Penguji II,

Dr. AB Prabowo KA, S.Pd, M.Hum

Penguji III,

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