CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses review of related literature that supports the theoretical framework underlying this research. It consists of LINE, Baper, language variation, and definition of slang.

2.1 LINE

Akimoto (2012) states that LINE is a cross-platform communication service and app, offered for free by Naver, from NHN Japan. The function is to send text message and to make free calls with other user who has the app which has been installed on their smartphone. The user of LINE should be connected with internet to use it.

LINE was launched in Japan on 27 June 2011. Android and iOs are the kind of mobilephone’s system which can support to use LINE. But, in 2012, it can be used in Mac and Windows system too. In 2017, the user of LINE reached 500 million people all over the world. It is fantastic number for user of the application. Here are the explanation about history of LINE and features of LINE.

2.1.1 History of LINE

According to Bushey (2014) LINE began to be initiated when the big earthquake with tsunami damaged the telecommunications in Japan. All employees in NHN corporation should use internet for communicating with other. By that accident, NHN got an inspiration to create an application that serve the consumers’ needs.
LINE allows the user for sending and making calls from their smartphone. LINE utilizes internet to charge the user. LINE application differs among other application. LINE adds games, camera application, and platform social media on their own. Even, the platform of LINE has similar with Facebook which are timeline and homepage.

LINE also has been known with their “Stamps”. Stamps is adorable emoticon like cartoon characters. For Japanese, they like to use LINE application because it serves stamps for substitution word.

2.1.2 Features of LINE

Features of LINE consists of several features. LINE Corporation (2017) explains that LINE gives several ways to make communication easier than before. Here are the features on LINE:

Table 2.1 Several Features of LINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Free voices and video calls</td>
<td>The user can use PC or their smartphone to keep in touch with their friend or family. The operating system is supported by the internet connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Instant messaging</td>
<td>Conversation with others are becoming easier because is not only word or sentence that user can send, but also stickers, pictures, videos, and even GPS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Group chats</td>
<td>The use of group chats is to share important information with friends, family or co-workers, also chitchat with several friends in one time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. **Sticker shop**

   It is the place where LINE user can find new stickers and collect the new one.

5. **LINE TODAY**

   Connect directly with the newest information from news, entertainment, Biz and Tech, lifestyle, sports, webtoon and other article.

For this study, the researcher focuses on social networking services which provided by LINE. The researcher will find the Baper expression that stated on researcher’s timeline which is made by official accounts.

### 2.2 Baper

Baper is a slang word that still exists in Indonesia. Baper itself is a blending word from *B*Awa (*getting*) and *P*ERasaan (*emotional*). Here are the further information about Baper:

#### 2.2.1 Definition of Baper

According to Lahiya (2016), Baper is getting emotional, sensitive and too seriously to respond something. It can be said as a over react for simple thing. In addition, Adityo who is lecturer of sociolinguistics states that Baper is a new term that appears because of the phenomenon in society. Commonly teenager brings this term for explaining the situation which is closed to them.

Baper word is only used in social media and informal situation ([Interview: Adityo, 2017, See Appendix 4, Page 70, Line 260](#)). Moreover, Sabeq who is Malabar’s writer declare that Baper is a word that can reach a wide area. This word is given to people who feel confusion or sensitive. All kinds of feeling
can be stated as Baper (Interview: Sabeq, 2017, See Appendix 3, Page 65, Line 29).

Furthermore, Kirnandita (2017) states that in psychology people who can react in emotional ways about things can be categorized as a highly sensitive person. Highly sensitive person differs from empathy. Empathy person is she or he will make himself or herself in the position of their friend or the situation that comes around, in a contrast, for the highly sensitive person, they will realize the condition in their life and bring that more emotionally than empathy does.

It can be concluded that Baper is new term of phenomenon that appear in teenager specially teenager in Indonesia. All kind of feeling can make other feel Baper because Baper holds the wide area. Moreover, in psychology, the term of Baper is called high sensitive person.

On the other hand, in Australia, it has also similar phenomenon like in Indonesian. Australian people have “Reminiscing”. Reminiscing is if you see a written sentence or picture that might remind you of an event in your past and when you think about it, you would be reminiscing. But it is slightly different with Indonesia’s phenomenon. If in Indonesia, the Baper feeling goes to sad even confusion fell, but reminiscing always direct for enjoyable moment in the past.

2.2.2 Classification of Baper

Classification of Baper is related to emotion. In psychology, emotion is often defined as a complex state of feeling that results in physical and psychological changes that influence thought and behavior. According to
Sabeq (2017) there are two classifications of Baper. The first is positive Baper and the second is negative Baper. Positive baper is the people who will react as an affection, happy, and love. While, negative baper goes to emotion, and bad feel.

Andriş (2011) states that there are positive and negative emotions. Positive emotions are in the form of happiness, gratitude, joy, enthusiasm, pride, optimism, wellness, gratitude, emotional release, power, etc.

While the category of negative emotions such as: sadness, discouragement, disappointment, anger, unhappiness, depression, regret, frustration, feelings of hopelessness, desolation, grief, loneliness, despair, self closing, feelings of guilt, pain, suffering, anger, unhappiness, shame, disgust, bitterness, envy. Including in the core emotions of anxiety is also a series of negative emotions: fear, anxiety, worry, concern, agitation, alarm, tension, fear, tension, terror, panic, horror.

2.2.3 Reason of Baper

There are several reasons for making people to get Baper. According to Sabeq (2017) there are two reasons people can feel Baper. The first reason is people can get Baper because they ever have experience about it. The same experience that express in the written form or in a direct ways usually make the Baper people recall their memory. This situation makes their memory come again, even that is happen in few times ago.

The second is, Baper is caused by seeing the moment at that time. Baper includes in wide area. The moment that is good or bad can give other people feel Baper. The example is when a man proposes his woman in a public and
that situation is being record and share with other people by online media. That moment will give the *Baper* feeling for those who want to be treated like what they see in online media. But not only good moment, people also get *Baper* when they see war that make many victims.

It can be concluded that the reason why people feel *Baper* is because they ever experienced the moment and they fall deeply in the situation that happens by observing the situation.

In addition, Nurmuseriah (2015) states that there are three reasons people *Baper*. First, it is the condition where sensitive is their innate feeling. This kind of people, they will be react over sensitive for the simple thing. The second is the moment make the people should feel *Baper*. It means that the moment happen give stimulate for people to *Baper*. And the third is the people cannot move from the situation. This people they cannot find out the way to solve the problem, but they choose to take the problem into the feeling.

### 2.3 Language Variation

Human being always interact and contact with others in their social life by using language, and all language show variation. There are several things that influence the varieties of language. Beside the linguistic factors that make language varieties, there are also non-linguistic factors that affect the variety of language. They are social factors and situational factors. The social factors such as; social degree, educational level, age, sex, etc. The situational factors such as; the language user, the language used, the listener, and the time and place where the
dialogue occurs are included in situational factors. There are many kinds of language varieties, such as: dialect, register, jargon, and slang.

The first is dialect. According to Fromkin (2013: 279) dialect is mutually intelligible forms of a language that differ in systematic way. It can be conclude that any variety of language characterized by systematic differences in pronunciations, grammar, and vocabulary from other varieties of the same language is called as dialect.

The second is register. Register is sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups (Wardaugh: 2006). The example of different registers can be seen in the language used by journalist, businessman, politicians, and the language used in the courtroom and the classroom. Register is the way to speak language based on the user’s job.

The third is jargon. Fromkin, et all (2013: 320) stated that jargon is a set of words that is used in conveyable science, profession, trade, and occupation. Jargon usually used by a group of people that have similar interest or profession. People use jargon to leave an impression of intelligent or to confuse a person.

The last language variation is slang. It is something that commonly uses by people but they even do not know what it is precisely (Fromkin, Rodman, Hyams: 2013). Slang usually recombining old words into new meanings that will created new words.

2.4 Definition of Slang

Mattiello (2008) highlights that slang distinguished from standard language in its morphology and its semantics. In morphology, “it is characterized by clear insubordination as regards the standard word-formation rules”, and in semantics,
“it is not only renames everyday objects, but also enriches, qualifies and complexifies them”.

Slang is universal. It can be found in all language in this universe. Slang has their own varies in the way it created. Slang is more playfull, shorter-lives, vivid than ordinary language (Fromkin, Rodman, Hyams: 2013). Slang presents for bringing the flexibility of word or in other words slang makes the language less than formal and creates the closeness between friend or the community. In addition, it is familiar in shorter time. It can not be long last because slang can be changed in the time goes by.

It can be conclude that the new vocabularies that made by people in social community called slang. Slang is not appropriate to be spoken in formal situation, such as: in the formal speech, in the office or in the school/university. People often use slang in informal situation. People use it for making words more colorful and show the more expression. Slang use by young people or the group that created the new language. They use slang for internal communications that people who are not members of the group do not understand.