CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the review of related literature that based on theories and research problems. It covers language variation, meaning, rap song, and “Marshall Mathers LP2” album review.

2.1 Language Variation

In sociolinguistics, language is a code of sound that is developed by people in their daily conversation and it changes over time, different between one another, also has a lot of varieties. The language variations exist because every community or countries of people have their own way to use language. Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015) explain that language variations occur because several factors correspond with linguistic variations; those are social class, age, gender, ethnicity and religion. In addition, Trask and Stockwell (2007) mention that language variation is the existence of observable variances in the way a language is used in the speech community.

From the theory above, the researcher can conclude that a single speaker may use different language variation in the dissimilar situation, condition, and places. There are five language varieties. Those are dialect, register, slang, jargon, and colloquial.

2.1.1 Dialect

*Dialect* is a language variety that comes from the specific group of people which are using the same language, but it has different linguistics. According to Fromkin et al. (2011), dialect is a variety of a language whose grammar diverges
from systematic ways from other varieties, the differences may be lexical, synthetic, semantic, and phonological. On the other hand, Wardhaugh (2006) states that dialect can also be used to describe the differences in speech associated with various social groups or classes.

From the above definition, dialect is what people speak habitually which is determined by who the people are (socio-region of adoption and origin) and expressing a diversity of social structure.

2.1.2 Register

Register is a language variety that can be defined as the way people use language differently in different circumstances. Most speakers of a language speak one way with friends, another on a job interview or presenting a report in class, another talking to small children or with their parents, and so on. These “situation dialects” examples are called register, or style (Fromkin et al, 2011). Furthermore, Radford et al. (2009) explain the register as a specialized vocabulary common to a particular trade, occupation, topics or activity. Hairdressers, brain surgeons, soccer player, and undertakers all have specific words or uses of words which refers to concepts mostly common or specific to their activity or purposes.

2.1.3 Slang

Slang is an informal language variety that is used by some particular group of people for specific purposes. Slang is a sociocultural practice that speakers privilege for such social purposes as being on the same speech-level with one’s audience, facilitating social intercourse and inducing friendliness or intimacy (Mattiello, 2008).
Besides, slang is casual, playful, racy, irreverent or playful language that outlines social in-groups. However, not everyone agrees that slang is cool: some consider it a bad language for bad behavior and the behavior taints the speech (Adams, 2009).

2.1.4 Jargon

Jargon is a language variety that is used by a group or certain profession in a specialized technical terminology of a particular subject. According to Fromkin et al. (2011), jargon is the unique vocabulary used by particular groups of people to facilitate communication, provide a means of bonding and keep out outsiders. Furthermore, jargon helps to create and maintain connections among those who see themselves as “insiders” in some ways and to exclude “outsiders”. This exclusive effect of specialized jargon, as in the medical register, for example, Zanoxyn is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug for arthritis, bursitis, and tendonitis, (Yule, 2010). In other words, people (in the group) use jargon as a secret language and the group itself might understand it.

2.1.5 Colloquial

Colloquial is an informal language that is used by societies in everyday conversation. According to Lewandowsky (2010), colloquial is the lexical base of all social dialects. All native speakers of the particular language are generally understood and used this variety. In addition, Vrabel (2010) states that colloquial words mark the massage as conversational and used in informal speech and writing, but unacceptable in polite conversation or business correspondence, for example “Sir, you speak clearly and to the point” and its colloquial equivalent ”Friend, you talk
plain and hit the nail right on the head”. Colloquial can include contractions like ain’t and I’ve, using connecting words and phrases like wanna and y’know; using abbreviated expressions like sounds good; using many words and expressions we would avoid in formal contexts, such as “beats me” instead of “I don’t know” and “gotta pee” instead of “would you excuse me for a minute?”.

From the theory above, colloquial is a language variation which is used in speaking or writing contexts by people to avoid the use of formal context in speaking or writing and to simplify their everyday conversation with contractions, phrases, interjections and abbreviations.

2.1.5.1. Types of Colloquial Words

According to Vrabel (2010), there are two styles of colloquial word; literary colloquial and familiar colloquial. Both of them are divided into five features, those are phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactical and compositional.

2.1.5.1.1 Literary Colloquial Words

Literary colloquial word is used by educated and uneducated people in their everyday conversation speech and also includes the printed page (Antrushina, 2003). In other words, by using literary colloquial words people can create an intimate, informal and warm atmosphere. It can be said that the literary colloquial word is mostly used in writing and making the conversation more relaxed. In addition, the characteristics of literary colloquial words are entirely legitimate. The literary colloquial word is classified into five features; those are phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactical, and compositional.
a. **Phonetic Feature**

The phonetic feature is standard pronunciation in compliance with proper expression and national norm. It is common in contraction form like *don’t*, *it’s* and *I’ve*. Moreover, the phonetic feature is used to omit an unaccented element due to the quick tempo. For example, *you know him?*

b. **Lexical Feature**

Stylistically neutral is the basic stock of communicative vocabulary in the lexical feature. In other words, the colloquial words are used by society in abbreviations, and interjections, like *fridge* for *refrigerator*, *TV* for *television*, *dear me*, *My God*, and *Goodness*. This feature is also applied in the extensive use of intensifiers and gap-fillers, like *absolutely, definitely, I mean* and *basically*, in extensive use of phrasal verbs, like *let somebody down, put up with, and stand somebody up*, the use of phrase words and idioms, like *what’s up* and *it’s raining monkeys* and in use of words with definite meaning like *thing and stuff*.

c. **Morphological Feature**

The morphological feature is interception of evaluative suffixes. Based on Albair (2010), there are four evaluative suffixes, those are: suffix *ie/y* like *dearie and doggie*, suffix *-ette* like *astronette and bachelorette*, suffix *-let* like *buglet and booklet*, and suffix *-ling* like *demonling and fledging*.

d. **Syntactical Feature**

In syntactical feature, the colloquial word is applied in the use of various types of syntactical compression, simplicity of syntactical connection. The syntax of
colloquial speech is also characterized by the preferable use of simple sentences or by a syndetic connection (= absence of conjunction) between the parts of composite sentences or between separate sentences, for example, the neutral style: *when I saw him there, I asked him “where are you going?”*, but he started running away from me and the possible colloquial version: *I saw him there, I say “where’ve going?”*, He runs off.

**e. Compositional Feature**

The compositional feature can be used in written and spoken varieties like dialogue, monologue, personal letters, diaries, essay, articles, and those are represented in spoken variety. The prepare types of text may have thought out and logical composition, to a certain extent determined by conventional forms (letters, presentation, articles, interviews). This feature is also applied for the spontaneous types of text which have a loose structure, relative coherence, and uniformity of form and content.

**2.1.5.1.2 Familiar Colloquial Word**

The young people and semi-educated people mostly use familiar colloquial words (Hatriarova, 2009). It is more free, careless, and emotional than literary colloquial words. It is also divided into five features; those are phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactical, and compositional (Znamenskaya, 2008).

**a. Phonetic Feature**

The phonetic feature is often careless and casual in pronunciation rather than phonetic feature in literary colloquial word. It applies non-standard forms, like *gonna*
instead of going to, *whatcha* instead of *what do you do*, and *dunno* instead of *don’t know*, also use of onomatopoeic words, like *whoosh, hush, and stop yodeling*.

b. **Lexical Feature**

Lexical feature is colloquial words which are: use plenty of specific colloquial interjection, for example, *wow, oops, and ahoy*, use same word in distinct meanings it may not possess, such as “*some*” meaning good; *some guy!, some game!*, ”*nice*” meaning impressive, fascinating, high quality; *nice music*, use hyperbole, epithets, trite metaphors, and simile, for example *as old as the hills, and horrid*, and use tautological replacement of personal pronouns and names by other nouns, like *you-baby* and *Johnny-boy*.

c. **Morphological Feature**

Morphological feature is colloquial word which applies evaluative suffixes that used for nicknames and rhyme formation, like *baldy, moody, Humpty-Dumpty, and okeydokey*, extensive use of collocations and phrasal verbs instead of neutral and literary equivalents, for example, *to turn in* instead of *to go to bed*, and this feature also utilizes mixture of curse words and euphemisms, for example, *damn, dash, darned, shoot*.

d. **Syntactical Feature**

The syntactical feature is a colloquial word which applies simple short sentences. The dialogues are typically of the question-answer type which is using echo questions, parallel structures and repetition of various kinds. This feature is also applied in the extensive use of ellipsis, including the subject of the sentence, like
can’t say anything, and extensive use of syntactic tautology, like that girl, she was something else!.

e. Compositional Feature

The compositional feature is a colloquial word which utilizes a deviant language on all levels. This feature is strong emotional coloring and loose syntactical organization of an utterance. It is commonly little coherence or adherence to the topic and no special compositional patterns.

Based on the theory above, the researcher uses three features to find the colloquial words. Those features are phonetic, lexical, and morphological. The researcher only uses these three features because those features focus on colloquial in words, while the other features; syntactical and compositional, focus on colloquial in sentences.

2.2 Definition of Meaning

The study of meaning was used broadly to refer to the term of semantics. According to Trask and Stockwell (2007), meaning is the characteristic of a linguistic form which allows it to be used to pick out some aspect of the non-linguistic world. Moreover, meaning is the conceptual or semantic aspect of a sign or utterance that permits us to comprehend the message being conveyed (Fromkin et al, 2011). Furthermore, Yule (2010) divides meaning into two types; those are conceptual meaning and associative meaning.

1. Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is frequently used in the dictionary to explore word or phrase. It is the type of meaning that dictionaries are designed to describe and it is the
basic component of meaning that is conveyed by the literal use of a word. For example, *needle* can be interpreted as sharp, thin, and steel instrument, *walk* means to move forward on foot, *road* means connecting two towns/places, mainly for the use of a vehicle.

2. **Associative Meaning**

Associative meaning is the type of meaning that people might connect with the use of words. Different people might have different connotations or associations attached the word to a word like *needle*, some people might associate it with “illness”, “pain”, “blood”, “drugs”, “thread”, or “knitting”. These associations may differ from one person to the next and these types of association are not treated as part of the word’s conceptual meaning. For example, *low-calorie* means “healthy”, and some people may associate the expression of *low-calorie* when used to describe a product with “healthy” slogan.

2.3 **Rap Song**

Rap is a genre of songs that started in the South Bronx of New York. Based on Devos (2007) rap was called *MC* and become one elements of hip hop. The early role of the *MC* was to introduce the DJ by speaking between songs into the music, giving greetings, jokes, and anecdotes to keep the audience excited. Finally, this practice becomes more stylized and became known as *rapping* (Devos, 2007). This genre song had many stylistic antecedents, including talking blues, spoken interludes in the gospel and repeated refrains in countless pop novelties (Hoffmann, 2005). In the 1990s, the famous rappers were only black people, although there had already been
few white rappers which none of them had succeeded until Eminem came with Dr. Dre help and became the first white rapper (Devos, 2007). These days, rap is considered to be one of the most popular genres in the music industry.

2.4 “Marshall Mathers LP2” Album Review

“The Marshall Mathers LP2” is the eight-album by American rapper called Eminem or his real name Marshall Bruce Mathers III and executive produced by Dr. Dre and Rick Rubin. This album has 15 songs and 1 skit; there are Bad Guy, Parking Lot which is a skit that continues the story of Criminal song in his last album “The Marshall Mathers LP”, Rhyme or Reason, So much Better, Survival, Legacy, Berzerk, Rap God, Brainless, Stronger than I was, So Far, Love Game feat. Kendrick Lamar and Headlights feat. Fun’s Nate Ruess. The album got two awards; Top Rap Album in Billboard Music Awards and Best Rap Album in Grammy Awards. Not only the album that got the awards, his song entitled Rap God got Guinness World Records which contains 1,560 words in 6 minutes 4 seconds. His Bad Guy song also is the best songs on the album for its shifting storytelling. He made the rhymes that telling him to come face-to-face with his worst enemy by playing off the narration of “Stan”.