

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the name of ﷻ the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful. All praises to be Allah Almighty for making simply all the matter in completing this paper. What a marvelous preacher, the good example and the good teacher, Prophet Muhammad SAW, may Allah Almighty bless you and your family.

I would like to thank to those who had helped and supported me in completing this paper. I wish to express my deepest gratitude to:

1. Dr. Dadang Sudana, M.A. and Ripan Hermawan, S.S., as the main and the second supervisor. Thank you very much for the constructive comments, encouragement, valuable suggestion, kindness, and give me some inspiration in my paper;
2. Drs. Wachyu Sundayana, M.A as the head of English Department of UPI;
3. All the lecturers of English Department for their valuable knowledge and constructive advice during the study in UPI;
4. All the staff in English department for the help in administration and the valuable information;
5. The headmaster and all teachers in SMAN 23 Bandung;
6. All respondents at the first grade of senior high school in SMAN 23 Bandung;
7. My beloved family; my parents, my sister, my brother, my sister and brother in law, my uncle and my aunt thank you very much for your love and your support;
8. My big family of English students '01 especially class B, thank you very much for being my good friends and giving support all the time;

9. My best friends; ika, titi, titah, tari, iin, ami, yuzi, special thanks to rani for being my little supervisor;
10. My colleagues, Mrs. Cantik, Mrs. Yani and her husband, thank you for checking my grammar and given some contribution to my paper.
11. The members of “Brew” Gang, njun, kukuh, tian, and ari who have given some Sundanese slang words to this paper.
12. Finally, for all people who has given great contribution to this paper. Thank you very much.

Jazakumullahu Khairan Katsiro

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The List of Symbols

There are some symbols used in this study. They are:

→ : become

e.g. * $\begin{array}{cccc} \underline{b} & \underline{e} & \underline{r} & \underline{e} & \underline{s} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{cccc} \underline{r} & \underline{e} & \underline{b} & \underline{e} & \underline{s} \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 5 \end{array}$

Read : beres become rebes

: conversation

e.g. # 4 Student 3 : “ Dikasih tau ngga, kalo si Ardi bawa cewek cantik?”
 Student 5 : “ Iya...he.. eh”

Read: conversation four

R : respondent

e.g. R 5 : Pastinya sama temen bu.

Read: respondent five: Pastinya sama temen bu

PREFACE

In the name of ﷻ the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful. All praises be to ﷻ

Because of His guidance and His Blessing, the researcher has finished her research paper entitled “The Use of Slang among Senior High School Students in Their Daily Communication (A Case Study at a Senior High School in Bandung)”.

This research paper is a final assignment to fulfill the requirement for Sarjana Degree in English Education of UPI. Hopefully, this paper may give some contribution especially to the researcher herself, and in general to all the readers who interest in linguistic study, especially sociolinguistic.

Finally, the writing in this research paper was already done maximally, but the researcher realizes that this paper is probably far from the expectation and perfection. So, some constructive suggestions and comments are always accepted

Bandung, August 2008

The researcher,

Titin Nurhayati

011157

ABSTRACT

The “Age Grading” theory argues that teenagers will not use the language of their childhood. They also try to make their own click and create encryption language. The research paper entitled “The use of Slang among Senior High School Students in Their Daily Communication (A case study at a Senior High School in Bandung)” is aimed to investigate the the kinds and setting of slang among the students. It also investigates the the reasons why they use slang in their daily communication.

This qualitative research uses purposive sampling to select the subjects of the study. The subjects of this research are the first years of senior high school at a SMAN in Bandung. This study uses observation, questionnaire, and interview as the research instruments. Before being interpreted, the collected data were transcribed, reduced, coded, and displayed. Triangulation was employed by way member check and descriptive statistic to improve the quality of information.

The findings show that there are fourteen kinds of slang words used by the students. There are 3 back slang, 2 clipping/shortening, 6 blending, 1 compounding, 21 acronyms/abbreviations, 11 Chinese/ Cantonese, 7 English Slang, 1 onomatopoeia, 3 nonsense reduplication, 43 coinage/arbitrary changed words, 5 clipped + Substitution, 3 clipped + infixation, 1 acronym + back slang, and 10 change the meaning of the ordinary word. The data reveal that slang words were used at some places which are school, home (few of them), and places for hang out such as mall, internet café, and small shop. Almost all the students use slang words with their friends. Some of them use it with their family and teacher. They have their own reasons why they use slang words in their communication. They argue that the communication among them will be more communicative and fun if they use slang words. Furthermore, it makes them feel more socialized. In addition, the students prefer to use slang words to make other students confused. This study concludes that the students in senior high school are creative in playing with their language. They use it in informal situation with the selected hearers.