CHAPTER III

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC

3.1 Slang Words in Novel A Gentle Feuding

A Gentle Feuding is a Novel by Johanna Lindsey. The writer found some slang words in this novel when the writer translates it. Slang words can appear in the form of written or oral as well. It usually appears in a novel, song, and daily conversation between the teenagers. Slang is one of language diversity of so many different languages. Slang words are more frequently used by teenagers. As Willis states in Alwasilah that for the most part, slang is the result of linguistic inventiveness, especially of young and lively persons who want fresh, original pungent, or racy terms with which they can rename ideas, actions, and objects that they feel strongly about. In effect slang is the result of combination of linguistic irreverence and a reaction against staid, stuffy, pompous, pretentious, or colorless diction (Willis 1964:195).

According to the statement above, it shows that slang words is mostly used by young people, and slang words cannot be used to communicate formally like to talk to parents. In this report the writer will discuss the meaning of each slang word that is found in the novel A gentle feuding, how the process of the formation of slang words, and how the application of the words in a sentence.

3.2 Data Analysis

Below are some lists of slang words that the writer found in novel A gentle Feuding that the writer will analyze the formation process.

1. Dinna
2. Canna
3. Wouldna
4. Doesna
5. Wasna
6. Hasna

The list above is only a small part of the slang words that I found in the novel A Gentle Feuding.

Data I: ***Dinna***

From the form of the word, it does not seem normal, and difficult to understand the meaning of this word. To know what the meaning of this word I will parse this word based on the dictionary.

Dinna ⟶ did + not = tidak

The word "Dinna" formed from the past tense of word "do" and "not", and the meaning of the word "Dinna" is "*tidak*" or "*bukan*" depending on its context sentence itself. Below is the application of slang words in a sentence.

- I **dinna** mean to hurt you, cousin, but your persistence makes me want to scream.”

Data II: ***Canna***

When we look for the meaning of the word "canna" in the common dictionary may be difficult to know the meaning. To know what the meaning of this word the writer will parse this word.

Canna ⟶ can + not = tidak dapat

Based on slang dictionary, the word "canna" is formed from the word "can" and "not", which means "*tidak dapat*". Below is the application of slang words **canna** in a sentence.

- I should have known I’d be finding you here, now that you **canna** ride off to chase the morning mist.

Data III: ***Wouldna***

Wouldna, from the form of the word, it does not seem normal, and difficult to understand the meaning of this word. To know what the meaning of this word the writer will parse this word based on the dictionary.

Wouldna ⟶ would + not = tidak akan

After parsing, it is known that the word "wouldna" constructed of two words, that is the word "would" and "not" if combined would be "would not" means "*tidak akan*". The application of the sentence is as follows:

- "He **wouldna** have me," she said in a desperate whisper, shaking her head.

Data IV: ***Doesna***

We will never be able to find the meaning of the word "doesna" in common dictionary. Therefore, the writer will try to parse this word first and then find its meaning.

Doesna⟶ does + not = tidak

The word "*doesna*" is composed of two words, namely "does" and not ". If these two words combined will be "does not" which means "*tidak*". Below is the application of the word “doesna” in a sentence.

- “That **doesna** change the facts, Sheena. He’s raided five times in the last three months since he broke the truce.

Data V: ***Wasna***

It does not seem normal, and difficult to understand the meaning of this word. To know what the meaning of this word the writer will parse this word based on the dictionary.

Wasna ⟶ was + not = tidak/bukan

Wasna, consists of two words that is, "was" and "not". The meaning of this word is *"tidak"*. Below is an example of the application of the sentence.

- “I wasna to tell anyone!” he burst out, his light blue eyes aglow.

Data VI: ***Hasna***

To know the meaning of the slang word "Hasna", the writer will try to parse this word first.

Hasna ⟶ has + not = tidak mempunyai

After decomposed, it is known that the meaning of the slang word "wasna" is "no". "wasna" made up of two words that is" was "and" not ". The implementation of the sentence is as follows:

- "I . . . I mean he **hasna** seen you yet, so he canna know if he would want you or no".

3.3 The Discussion

Based on the analysis above, it can be seen that happened the same formation process on each data. Every slang word in the data above is made up of two morphemes, composed of the auxiliary verb or "be" and added by the adverb "not" to form the negative. Auxiliary verb which the writer found in some data analysis is the principal auxiliary and modal auxiliary. Principal auxiliary consists of; to be, to have, and to do, while the modal auxiliary consists of can or could, may or might, must or had to, ought, shall or should and will or would. As in the data I, it can be seen that the slang word *dinna* consist of two morphemes, the word *did* and *na (not).* Not only on the data I, the same process also occurred in all the data.

On the meaning process of each data the author used the theory of Larson. According to Larson, in translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language. (Larson 1984:3). To clarify the formation and

meaning of the slang words used as materials analysis, the writer makes a table as below.

3.4 The Table of Target Language

This table is made to clarify the meaning and how the process of the formation of every slang word the writer found on the novel A Gentle Feuding which the writer translate when the writer did the job training.

Slang Words	Common Words	Target Language
Dinna	did + not	*Tidak*
Canna	Can + not	*Tidak dapat*
Wouldna	Would + not	*Tidak akan*
Doesna	Does + not	*Tidak*
Wasna	Was + not	*Tidak/bukan*
Hasna	Has + not	*Tidak mempunyai*