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DEVELOPING LANGUAGE LEARNER'S SPEAKING ABILITY WITH SLANG WORDS

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Abstract: This study aimed to find out whether using English Slang Words affects language learner's speaking skill. Communication is the important thing in human life. Communication is an activity of exchanging and conveying information by speaking or writing among people. The important part of communication is language. People live in a world of language. Studying human language is approaching some might call "human essence", the distinctive tool which delivers feeling, ideas and opinions through communication.

Keywords: slang, language learner, speaking, develop, influence, communication.

Language is the important thing in social life. People can communicate to others by using language. Language function is to understand what a person intends to the others. By using language, people can share their information, news, and thought to others. It is a very important thing to human in communication in daily life.

Communication is the important thing in human life. Communication is an activity of exchanging and conveying information by speaking or writing among people. It may involve conventional or unconventional signals, may be intentional or unintentional, and may take linguistic or nonlinguistic forms. Everyday people need to communicate with each other, whether directly face to face or indirectly over the phone or sending messages through mail, email, sms, and so on.

Nowadays, communication is more modern and makes people easier to do communicating with their family or their friends which are away from them through instant messages, phone calls, and also video calls. All of those ways of communication can be done easily through cell phones, laptops, or computers. People cannot be separated with the use of their smartphones to communicate or just to open or to update their status on social media like Facebook or Twitter with their relatives or friends. This condition is not good because people are less doing direct communication; they prefer to make a call or to send text messages through their smartphone to communicate with someone. Whereas, the best way of communication is direct communication. It is because direct communication enables people to keep stronger relationship with others than indirect communication that leads people to become passive. The important part of communication is language.

People live in a world of language. Studying human language is approaching some might call "human essence", the distinctive tool that delivers feeling, ideas and opinions through communication. Any child, born everywhere in the world, of any racial, geographical, social, economic heritage, is capable of learning any language to which he or she is exposed. The differences found among languages cannot be due to biological reasons. That is why many children are now taught other languages beside their mother tongue in school or course by their parents, so in the future their children will find it easier in applying for an overseas school or a job.

In communication, language is the main element. How people use language for communication is different from one another. When talking to someone who is older from the speaker people use polite ways than when talking to someone who is younger from the speaker. People's speech reflects not only aspects of their identity such as their ethnicity, age, gender, and social background; it also reflects the contexts in which they

are using the language. The way people talk reflects the formality of those context and the social roles people take in them.

Language varies from one social group to another social group, from one situation to another situation, and from one place to another place. Variation shows that every speaker does not speak the same way all the time. Language varieties indicate that the speakers are distinct from members of other groups. Language variety that signifies particular situations of use is called registers; it is appropriate for use in particular speech situations. In this research, the focus was only on the language variation that could be categorized as slang.

By using slang words, students can be more attractive in speaking English in the class or in daily life. They will know that English is a unique language and interesting to be learned especially in speaking.

By using slang words in daily life, it will increase the students' speaking skill. However, the problem is, firstly, the students' understanding about speaking English are still low. Secondly, the students rare to speak English in the class. Thirdly, the student's interest in speaking English are still low. Fourthly, the speaking approaches in the class are monotonous. Fifthly, the students have less attraction in speaking English. Therefore, the writer hopes that by using this research of Slang Words will attract the students' interest in studying English especially in speaking.

Slang becomes the part of language variation because of the need to adapt to new or different aspects of society and factor of social prestige. Although slang is not taught in the curriculum, it does not make its existence fades away. It even becomes popular among young people. Slang is informal words or phrases and commonly used in speech between people from the same social group or who work together, it is not suitable for formal contexts and is often not in use for long.

The popularity of slang nowadays makes it an interesting object to study. It will be interesting to find out what types of slang words that students usually use, what factors or media that influence young people to use slang and the reason behind the use of slang.

Learning English language has to do with the four skills that have to be mastered. The four skills are listening, speaking and listening (oral skills) are said to relate to language expressed through the aural medium. Reading and writing are said to relate to language expressed through the visual medium (written symbol). Another way of representing these skills is by reference not to the medium but the activity of the language user. Therefore, speaking and writing are said to be active or productive skills, whereas listening and reading are said to be passive or receptive skills.

Speaking is to utter words orally, talk; to communicate as by talking; to make a request; to make a speech. Skill is ability to do something well. Speaking is a skill, which deserves attention every bit as much as literary skills, in both first and second language. To most people, mastering the speaking skill is the single most important aspect of learning a second or foreign language, and success is measured in terms of the ability to carry out a conversation in the language. Speaking is so much a part of daily life that people take it for granted. The average person produces tens of thousands of words a day, although some peoples, like auctioneers or politicians-may produce even more than that. So natural and integral is speaking that people forget how they once struggled to achieve this ability-until, that is, they have to learn how to do it all over again in a foreign language.

Depending on the formality and importance of the speech situation (and their own personal linguistic propensities), the learners may also attempt to monitor their output. In conversations and other interactive speech events, the speakers must attend to the feedback from their interlocutors and observe the rules of discourse used in the target

culture. Phonological considerations add to the difficulty of the task, especially for adult learners, as speakers strive to achieve "good" pronunciation.

The speed of such interaction is also an issue because there may not be adequate time for processing either outgoing speech or incoming messages at the typical rate of native-speaker interaction. All of these factors combine to make speaking in a second or foreign language a formidable task for language learners. Yet for many people, speaking is seen as the central skill. The desire to communicate with others, often face to face and in real time, drives people to attempt to speak fluently and correctly. There is a dynamic tension caused by the competing needs for fluency and accuracy during natural speech. People can define speaking as the way to carry out our feeling through words, conversation with other. Speaking also used to communicate as by talking, to make a request, to make a speech. It means that they always use it in their life, because without speaking they will be a dumb and never know everybody's means.

Slang as very casual or writing words, expressions, or usages that are casual, vivid, racy, or playful replacements for standard ones, and are often short lived. Slang is a kind of language especially occurring in casual and playful speech, usually made up of short-lived coinages and raciness, humor, or irreverence. Slang is a type of language that consists of words and phrases that are regarded as very informal and are more common in speech than writing, is typically restricted to a particular context or group of people. From these definitions of slang, define slang as a casual language, made up of short-lived coinages, raciness, and humor. Slang is used within a particular group or set of people. However, Slang is not "in" words; it is an extrinsic feature of their use adapted by speakers to very precise human social and aesthetic needs and aspirations. In fact, at its origin, slang appears to have been used, not to label words, but to identify an attitude and etc.

Slang is created through the following processes: Combining: Combining morphemes, the most productive way to make new words in the English language, can involve combinations of all free morphemes, free and bound morphemes, and occasionally all bound morphemes.

1) Combining processes: Include compounding, prefixing, and suffixing.

a) Compounding: the process of combining more than one free morpheme (bonehead, foureyes, photobomb)

b) Prefixing: the process of attaching a bound morpheme at the head of an already existing word (inaccessible, unfriend, hyperlink)

c) Suffixing: the process of creating a new word by attaching a bound morpheme to the foot of an already existing word (yoked, hankering, reckon, fishy, shady, smokin).

d) Infixing: Dividing a word by inserting a bound morpheme in the middle (absobloodylutely)

2) Shortening: Existing English words can be shortened to form new words in four common ways.

a) Alphabetism: when the words is formed from the initials of a phrase and the word is pronounced as the resulting sequence of letters (LOL, YOLO)

b) Acronymy: groups of words shortened to initials and then pronounced as though they were merely letters in a typical word (AIDS, RAM, UNICEF)

c) Clipping: when a word loses an element next to the root or base (fabo, insta, rad, sista, bro)

d) Backformation: a new word is formed by removing an affix from a word to form a word that never existed before (diagnosis, burglar)

3) Blending: Joining two or more words, at least one of which must be clipped (internet, smog, motel, brunch)

4) Shifting: When a word employed in one lexical category moves into another category (text, e-mail, figure, game, down, minute)

5) Reduplication: Repeating a morpheme (knock-knock, no-no, hunkey dory, okie dokie)

6) Borrowing: Borrowing words from other languages (mansion, teepee, wigwam, igloo, bungalow).

From the information stated above, we would like to offer some suggestions with the result of this study. The suggestions are:

1. Understanding the English slang words will uniquely bring an important value in achieving English especially to speaking skill. Therefore, the students should improve their understanding of English.

2. The students also should do more exercises of English speaking test using different slang words in order to enhance their speaking skill.

3. The teacher should motivate the students to read and practice more.

4. In teaching speaking, the teacher should provide interested material or technique in order to make the students more active in learning English specially to speaking.

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