

# CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

## FORUM KOMUNIKASI ILMIAH DAN EKSPRESI KREATIF ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Slang Language in the Lyric of Billie Eilish' Album "When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?" (2019)

Analisis Kesalahan Siswa dalam Menyelesaikan Soal Bangun Ruang Sisi Datar Menurut Van Hiele

Pengaruh Kompetensi Guru, Fasilitas Belajar, dan Iklim Sekolah terhadap Hasil Belajar Siswa  
SMK PGRI 4 Kota Blitar

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Types of Sentences Found in "Because Internet: Understanding the New Rule of Language"  
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Membumikan dan Mengimplementasikan Nilai-Nilai Karakter di Lembaga Pendidikan Formal

Upaya Meningkatkan Kemampuan Membuat Analisis Swot dengan Penerapan Pembelajaran  
Berbasis Proyek pada Siswa Kelas X Bisnis Daring dan Pemasaran (BDPM)  
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# SLANG LANGUAGE IN THE LYRIC OF BILLIE EILISH' ALBUM “WHEN WE ALL FALL ASLEEP, WHERE DO WE GO?” (2019)

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**Abstrak:** Penelitian ini berkaitan dengan bahasa gaul dalam lirik Album Billie Eilish “When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?” (2019)”. Penelitian ini mengusulkan masalah sebagai berikut 1) apa kata-kata gaul yang ditemukan dalam lirik Billie Eilish “When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go” album?, 2) apa arti kata slang yang ditemukan dalam lirik Billie Eilish “When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go” album?, 3) berapa banyak kata slang yang ditemukan dalam lirik Billie Eilish “When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go? album?. Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kuantitatif. Data dikumpulkan dari tiga belas lagu yang disusun oleh Billie Eilish dalam albumnya “When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?, data yang telah dikumpulkan dianalisis lebih lanjut dalam prosedur berikut: membaca lirik di album Billie Eilish dan memahami lirik, mengumpulkan kata slang yang digunakan dalam lirik, menandai kata-kata slang yang ditemukan dalam lirik, mengklasifikasikan jenis kata-kata slang, menemukan arti kata-kata slang.

**Kata Kunci:** *Bahasa Gaul, Lagu, Lirik, Billie Eilish*

**Abstract:** This study concerns with a slang language in the lyric of Billie Eilish Album “When We Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?” (2019)”. This study proposes problems are 1) what slang words are found in the lyric of Billie Eilish “When We All fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?” album?, 2) what are the meaning of slang words which found in the lyric of Billie Eilish “When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?” album?, 3) how many slang words are found in the lyric of Billie Eilish “When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?” album?. This study used descriptive quantitative. The data were collected from thirteen songs composed by Billie Eilish in her album “When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?, the data which had been collected were further analyzed in the following procedure: reading the lyrics in Billie Eilish’s album and comprehending the lyrics, collecting the slang word used in the lyrics, marking the slang words found in the lyrics, classifying the types of the slang words, finding the meaning of the slang words.

**Keywords:** *Slang word, Song, Lyrics, Billie Eilish*

## INTRODUCTION

Language plays an important role in human life. Language is the most essential human means of communication. Language produced by voice in human body or language that produced by gesture, both of them has important function of making the communication. No one set of words which can be used the same way in all situations. There are different ways to arrange that word. It means that there are many ways to say the same things, depending on where you are, who you are talking to and how you feel. In academic situation in general, we use a relatively formal set of words and structure.

So, that is why the researcher recognize either formal or informal language, it means that we talk about diction. In formal situation, people pay attention to standard language that has certain rules and structure and try to avoid contraction, slang expression that show particular group. Otherwise, informal words the speakers prefer to choose contraction, slang expression and other expression which only known among them.

The relationship between language and members of the speaker's community in society is one of sociolinguistic studies. Sociolinguistics is a study that studies the use of language in society. According to Fishman (2004), sociolinguistic is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their

functions, and the characteristic of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community. How the use of a language is influenced by social factors including age, religion, gender, social status, education level, economic level. Sociolinguistics also studies the relationship between language and society, knowing and understanding the meaning of language and its functions.

The function of language in an area is to communicate among residents and show the identity of an area itself, not infrequently they use language that is only understood by residents in the area. Slang is a communication language that is used in informal situations that are only known by the community itself. Slang language is the result of a community agreement to use the word as the identity of the community itself. Initially, slang was used to share secrets between these communities. So people who are not members of the community will not know what is being said. Slang is kind of speech variety. Speech variety, or language variety, refers to any distinguishable form of speech used by a speaker or a group of speakers (Zhou, 2013).

The use of slang now is not just for one community and for sharing secrets, but slang is used to feel close to the speaker. Teenagers nowadays often use slang to communicate, they feel that slang shows that they are up to date and not left behind by the

times. Teenagers know slang word from various social media, such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube.

One filler of social media is music, which is widely accessed by teenagers. From the genres of rock, electronic music, R&B, funk, pop, country, reggae, hip hop, etc. Not infrequently the musicians use the word slang in their music, so it can be accepted by teenagers. On the one hand, teens can learn slang with fun and will be considered up to date. One of the musicians that are being seen more by teenagers now is American singer Billie Eilish.

Billie Eilish Pirate Baird O'Connell born December 18, 2001 is an American singer and songwriter. She first gained media attention in 2015 when she uploaded the song "Ocean Eyes" to SoundCloud, and it was subsequently released by Interscope Records subsidiary Darkroom. The song was written and produced by her brother Finneas, with whom she collaborates on music and live shows. Her debut EP, *Don't Smile at Me* (2017), reached the top 15 in the US, UK, Canada, and Australia.

Eilish's debut studio album, *When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?* (2019), debuted atop the Billboard 200 and became the best-performing album of 2019 in the US. It also reached number one in the UK. The album contains six Billboard Hot 100 top 40 singles: "When the Party's Over", "Bury a Friend", "Wish You Were Gay", "Xanny", "Everything I

Wanted", and "Bad Guy", the last of which made her the first person born in the 21st century to achieve a number-one single in the US. In 2020, she released the latest James Bond theme song with "No Time to Die", which became her first number one in the UK.

Her accolades include five Grammy Awards, two American Music Awards, two Guinness World Records, three MTV Video Music Awards, and one Brit Award. She is the youngest person and second person ever to win the four main Grammy categories (Best New Artist, Record of the Year, Song of the Year and Album of the Year) in the same year. In 2019, Time placed her on their inaugural "Time 100 Next" list.

Slang in a song is a form of communication, through which a singer conveys a message to the listener. As a country that studies English as a foreign language, it is sometimes confused with lyrics that cannot be interpreted by dictionaries. Some slang words in song lyrics are difficult to understand. Therefore, a slang dictionary and other references are needed to find out the meaning of the slang lyrics.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in discussing about slang especially slang in song lyrics and conduct this study under the title *The Use of Slang Word in the Lyric of Billie Eilish' Album "When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go (2019)"*.



## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

### Sociolinguistics

Language cannot be separated from the society. It is because they have relation each other. In linguistic the relation between language and society called sociolinguistic. Sociolinguistics always related to society because it cannot be separated since the society as the user of language. Holmes (1992) said that sociolinguistics is the study of relationship between language and society. It supported by Hudson in Wardaugh (2006) that he describes sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to the society. So, it reflects that sociolinguistics is the field which study between language and society.

According to Wardaugh, Sociolinguistics investigates the relationship between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language function. It means that sociolinguistic people will learn about the way social structure influence how people talk and how language varieties and pattern of use correlate with social attributes such as class, sex and age. In this case, refers to function of language as the communication tool. Language will never be separated from people as the user of language, people need language for their communication to interact with other people.

Based on the some proposed concept of sociolinguistic, it can be conclude that sociolinguistic is the

study of linguistic field that investigates the effect of the aspect in society, such as cultural norms, expectation and situation (context).

### Language Variation

Differences in class, occupation, activity, community, also contributed to the diversity of languages. These things can be as one of causes of language variations. The occurrence of diversity is not only caused by its speakers who cannot live alone, but also because their social interaction activities are different.

Many people use language more than one to communicate with other people in various purposes in society. The way people speak English is influenced by the origin place and the social background of the respective people. People's language is determined by the place which are form. The phenomena are called language variation.

Language variety can occur within communication depend on the aspect of speaker. As the statement from Fishman in Muhammad Ismail (2014) says that from the aspect of speaker, language variety is divided in five parts: *Dialect, Register, Jargon, Style, and Slang*.

### Dialect

Social variety of a language distinguished by pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. If you say *I've got a new dustbin* and *I've gotten a new garbage can*, that's dialect. Using different word and sentence patterns to talk about the same thing.

### **Register**

According to Wardhaugh (2006:52) defines register as a set of language items associated with discrete occupational or social group. It means register used for a particular purpose or in particular communicative situation. Choosing words that are considered more "formal" (such as *mother* vs *mom*, or *child* vs *kid*) and refraining using nonstandard word, such as *ain't*.

### **Jargon**

Jargon is precision and efficiency of communication, jargon also enriches everyday vocabulary with meaningful content. These specialized terms are used to convey hidden meanings accepted and understood in that field.

### **Style**

People speak in different ways, formally and informally. Different situation require different style of speech.

### **Slang**

Slang has always been a part of our everyday language. As pointed out by Patridge (1970) Slang is easy enough to use but very hard to write about. This is a true statement, most people use slang but if they asked to define slang, would probably have a hard time in doing so. Today, many people use slang. It is because most people are individuals who desire uniqueness, which the reason, slang has been existence for as long as language has been in existence. The following lines describe the definition of slang.

### **Definition of Slang**

Slang language refers to unconventional word, so it is not appropriate to be spoken in a formal situation, such as in the school, university, or in the office. People speak differently in formal contexts and in formal contexts, especially when speaking informally, people often use slang: an informal but colorful words and expressions. Slang is the non-standard language variety, used by young people or a social group for internal communications that are not members of the group do not understand.

Slang has process forming a word. As the statement from Yule (2006: 52-59), there are some ways of creating new words, there are Coinage, Compounding, Clipping, Blending, Borrowing, Back formation, Acronyms, Multiple processes, Affixes (Prefix, Infix, Suffix).

In discussing slang, surely we have to know about the types of slang first. There are many types of slang that we can discuss. We can find the types of slang themselves in some books, especially in slang dictionaries. Based on Yule (1986), there are twelve type of slang word formation, which of each part has its own definition:

### **Coinage**

Coinage is the invention of totally new words, which are usually invented in the names of company's product. In this case typical of

process of coinage usually adopts the brand names as common words. The example are: Aspirin: headache medicine, Kleenex: tissue, Nylon: Cloth, and Honda: Motorcycle.

### **Borrowing**

Borrowing is the talking over of words from other language. Though its history, the English language has adopted a vast number of word from other language. Other language, borrow terms from English, as in the Japanese use of *suupua* (supermarket). A special type of borrowing is describe as Joan translation or calqued. The following are some example of borrowings from foreign language: Arabic: alcohol, arsenal, and almanac. Latin: strata, data, focus. Italy: pizza, spaghetti, corridor. France: machine, technique, attaché. Russian: rouble, tundra, sputnik. Persian: coffee, tulip, caravan

### **Compounding**

Compounding is a joining of two words to produce a single form. This combining process, technically known as compounding is very common as language such as German and English. For example are bookcase, fingerprint and etc. Compounding is the process of combining two or more words together to form a new complex word.

### **Blending**

Blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term. Blending is typically accomplished by talking only the beginning of one new word

and joining it to the end of the other words. For example: Brunch: breakfast + lunch, Motel: motor + hotel, Smog: smoke + fog, Infotainment: information + entertainment, Gasohol: gasoline + alcohol.

### **Clipping**

The element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. The term gasoline is still used but most people talk about gas using the clipped form. Other common example are: ad (advertisement), fan (fanatic), gym (gymnasium), lab (laboratory), Exam (examination), Math (mathematic), Gym (gymnasium), Varsity (university), Flu (influenza).

### **Back Formation**

A very specialized type of reducing process is known as back formation typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb). For example is the noun (television) and the verb (televise).

### **Conversation**

A change in the function of a word, as for example when a noun comes to be used a verb (without any reduction), is generally known as conversion. A number of nouns, such as *paper* in sentence *he's papering my bedroom walls*.

### **Acronym**

Acronym are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These acronym often consist of capital letters, as in

NATO, NASA, and UNESCO but can lose their capitals to become everyday terms such as laser. Some examples of taking the initial sounds are: ASAP (As Soon As Possible). PIN (Personal Identification Number). NBA (National Basketball Association). ATM (Automatic Teller Machine). RADAR (radio detecting and ranging).

### **Derivation**

Derivation is a large number of small "bits" of the English language which is not usually given separating listing in dictionaries. These small "bits" are generally describe as affixes. Some familiar example are the elements un-, mis-, pre-, ful-, less- which appear in words like unhappy, misrepresent, prejudge and joyful.

### **Prefixes and suffixes**

Some affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word (un-), these are called prefixes. Other affixes have to be added to the end of the word (-ish) and are called suffixes. For example is misled has a prefix, disrespectful has both prefix and a suffix.

### **Infixes**

There is a third type of affix, not normally used in English, but found in some other language. It is possible to see the general principle at work in certain expression. For example *allebloodylujah*, *absogoddamlutel*, etc.

### **Multiple Process**

It is possible for a word undergo more than one process. This

is called multiple process, for example to the sentences problems with the project have snowballed, the word snowballed can be noted as an example "compounding", whereby snow and ball have been combined to form the noun snowball.

Anderson and Trudgill in Mochtar Abadi (1983) in *Bad Language* mention the typical of slang, some of them are:

1. Slang is typical of informal situation

The formality of language is tied to the situation: in formal situation people expect formal language and in formal situation they expect informal language. Slang will be the last choice for anyone attempting to use language for formal, persuasive or business purposes since they will be considered as a rude people. More slang words will be found in the conversation between friends if compared with the conversation between employer and employee.

2. Slang is typical of spoken language

Since the situation in which we write are more formal than the situations in which we talk, as stated above that slang is typical of formal situation, automatically slang belong

to typical of spoken language. The example is like when go and watch soccer, they will hear a lot of slang from the crowd but the next morning when people read about the match in the newspaper, there will be far less slang in the paper's coverage of the game.

3. Slang is found in words, not in grammar

Every language contains vocabulary and grammar. Since there is not grammar of slang, slang cannot be considered as language. That is way, when people talk about slang it is referred to words not grammar or pronunciation.

4. Slang is not swearing

Swearing is type of language use in which the expression refers to something that taboo in cultural and usually express strong emotions and attitudes. That is definitely different with slang. Even though slang terms may contain some taboo words, but it is used for fun and the important thing is that slang words used without emotion.

5. Slang is not register

Register is a specialized vocabulary owned by specific occupation and activity. Registers are different with slang, but may contain slang,

as long as the specialized vocabulary is informal. In the medicine terms, for example, when a patient leaves a tissue sample of examination, the doctor may say that they are sending some *meat* to the laboratory. These words are learned and used in practice and none of those words are written in the books of medicine. Most of register associated with unofficial, or illegal activities may consist a lot of slang. Like the narcotic business, industries that involve very many people and lies on the fringes often find its way out of this register and into general slang vocabulary. Words such as *high, stoned, freaked out, turned on*, which related to the effects of drug abuse, shifted their way into slang words.

6. Slang is not cant, argot or jargon

For the first time, the term slang was used by British criminal to refer to their own special language. *Can't*, a private language of the underworld (criminal) which still used as a term for language of criminals. Thus, slang has moved a long way from its origin. *Argot* is a name for the language criminals which origin is French and has been used for

several centuries with this meaning. *Jargon* refers to special or technical words used by particular group of people.

7. Slang is creative

Creativity took an important part in the invention of many slang words. The point of slang words is often to be startling, amusing or shocking. Slang expressions for example, *the apple of one's eye* (one favorite), *square heads* (stupid person), for the first time they are used they are truly creative. Those words attract other people's attention but when it is used over and over again, its freshness is lost and it turns into rather ordinary lexical items. This then creates a need for few expression and new expression and new metaphors.

Since slang is another way to express either something new or something old in a new way, there is constant desire to create new and dramatic expression. Slang words changed continually, it is very unusual for slang words to live on the language for thousand years. By those reasons, creativity is very important in the development of slang words.

8. Slang is short-lived

As stated before that is unusual for slang words to stay on the language for thousand years. Most of slang words are accepted into neutral style or else die out rather quickly. Many slang words, such as *phone*, *bike*, *bus*, *pub*, have become standard or neutral language. There are also many slang words which have been lost. Slang changes through time. What is slang for one person, generation or situation may not be slang for another. This change is directly connected with the creativity of slang. The enormous number of new slang words may trigger the replacement of the old ones.

**Lyric**

Lyrics are words that make up a song usually consisting of verses and choruses. The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and, in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression. Rappers can also create lyrics (often with a variation of rhyming words) that are meant to be spoken rhythmically rather than sung.

In addition, Hornby (2000) stated that the lyrics is expressing a person's personal feeling and thoughts, connected with singing and

written for a lyric poem is the words of a song. The function of the song is as communication mediums, such as the sympathetic about reality and imaginative story. While the function of songs can be used to give spirit as during the struggle, uniting differences, toying with emotions and feelings with the aim of instilling attitudes or values that can then be felt by people as a natural thing, true and correct.

## **RESEARCH DESIGN**

In conducting this study, the researcher used descriptive quantitative method because descriptive quantitative to the point out about collects, analysis, describes, identifies the slang word in Billie Eilish's album, and to count of slang words.

According to Neville (2007) as cited by Henny (2014), Descriptive research can be used to identify and classify the elements or characteristics of the subject, e.g. number of day lost because of industrial action. Quantitative techniques are most often used to collect, analyze, and summary data. Qualitative research is more subjective in nature than quantitative research and involves examining and reflecting on less tangible aspects of a research subject, e.g. values, attitudes, perception.

The data of this study are analyzed based on transcript of "Billie Eilish" lyric of song. This method can be used to answer the statement of problem in the first

## **Song**

A song is a musical composition intended to be vocally performed by the human voice. This is often done at distinct and fixed pitches (melodies) using patterns of sound and silence. Songs contain various forms, such as those including the repetition and variation of sections.

chapter. Moreover, the data are interpreted with theoretical of slang word in the second chapter.

## **Source Data**

Data source is word form lyric song used by Billie Eilish, which has been observed to identify slang word that used and browse the lyric song by Billie Eilish from internet and print out the data. The data from transcript of this song as main source, the source of data are 13 transcript lyric of the song by Billie Eilish taken from <http://www.azlyrics.com>.

## **Research Instrument**

The instrument of this research, the researcher who will collect the word, analysis the data, and used dictionaries to help the researcher to identify the data accurately.

## **Data Collection**

The techniques in collecting data were as follow:

1. Reading the lyrics in Billie Eilish's album and comprehending the lyrics





## 5. Counting

After finding the meaning and types of slang, the data would count to find out the frequency and percentage. Then, counted the

number of slang words in percentage using this formula

$$\text{Percentage} = (fx : x) \times 100$$

Note:  $fx$  = total slang words

$x$  = total score of all slang words

### Frequency and percentage types of slang on Billie Eilish's song lyrics

No.	Types of slang	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Blending		
2.	Clipping		
3.	Borrowing		
4.	Coinage		
5.	Compounding		
6.	Derivation		
	Total		

## 6. Conclusion

The researcher makes conclusion after doing six steps above.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. The song title "Bad Guy"

#### (Line 1-3)

White shirt now red, my bloody nose

**Sleepin'**, you're on your **tippy toes**  
**Creepin'** around like no one knows

In the lyrics above explained no one knows that Billie and the guy were in romance even the guy had a girlfriend.

#### (Line 14-16)

I'm that bad type  
Make your **mama** sad type  
Make your **girlfriend** mad tight  
Might seduce your **dad** type

In the lyrics above explained Billie already known that she played the wrong role.

#### (Line 23-24)

My **mommy** likes to sing along with me

But she won't sing this song

In the lyrics above explained that Billie's mother did not agree what Billie do.

#### (Line 40 – 42)

You said she's scared of me?  
I mean, I don't see what she sees  
But maybe it's **'cause** I'm wearing your **cologne**

In the lyrics above explained that his girlfriend finally known about Billie and the guy, but Billie did on purpose and never say sorry to her.

### 2. The song title "Xanny"

#### (Line 11-14)

I don't need a **xanny** to feel better

On designated drives home  
Only one who's not stoned  
Don't give me a **xanny** now or ever

In the lyrics above explained that she declared that no matter what she might go through in life, she didn't "need a Xanny to feel better" or drug as a problem solution.

3. **The song title "You Should See Me in a Crown"**

(Line 2-4)

Wearing a warning sign  
Wait 'til the world is mine  
Visions I vandalize

In the lyrics above explained that Billie wanted to be equal with man who brought the world.

(Line 32-33)

I'm **gonna** run this nothing town  
Watch me **make 'em** bow

In the lyrics above explained that Billie tried to raise her dream, which women could do what man does.

4. **The song title "All the Good Girl Go to Hell"**

(Line 1-3)

My **Lucifer** is lonely  
Standing there, killing time  
Can't commit to anything but a crime

In the lyrics above explained that she was referring to her dark side. To this character, good is boring, and being bad is much more fun.

(Line 6-8)

Pearly gates look more like a picket fence  
Once you get **inside 'em**  
Got friends but can't invite them

In the lyrics above explained that Billie hated God, because He did not set the world like a heaven.

(Line 9-13)

Hills burn in California  
My turn to ignore **ya**  
Don't say I didn't warn **ya**

All the good girls go to hell  
'Cause even God herself has enemies

In the lyrics above explained that the recent fires that took many homes and lives in the last year, it was proof that God didn't care. Billie was speaking to God and saying that it was now her "turn to ignore" Him, as she believed.

(Line 36-38)

There's nothing left to save now  
My god is **gonna** owe me  
There's nothing left to save now

In the lyrics above explained that she reminded us of the loneliness she experienced because of her dark side with the repetition. She says that there is no point in trying to be moral.

5. **The song title "Wish You Were Gay"**

(Line 9-12)

I just **wanna** make you feel okay  
But all you do is look the other way,  
mm

I can't tell you how much I wish I didn't **wanna** stay  
I just **kinda** wish you were gay

In the lyrics above explained that Billie felt tired about her relationship, how her boyfriend could did not treat Billie as a girlfriend.

**(Line 14-19)**

Is there a 12 step just for you?  
 Our conversation's all in blue  
 11 'Heys' (**Hey, hey, hey, hey**)  
 Ten fingers tearing out my hair  
 Nine times you never made it there  
 I ate alone at 7, you were six minutes  
 away (yay)

In the lyrics above explained that how many he left Billie and regarded her as his partner.

**6. When the Party's over**

**(Line 1-5)**

Don't you know I'm no good for  
 you?  
 I've learned to lose you, can't afford  
 to  
 Tore my shirt to stop you **bleedin'**  
 But **nothin'** ever stops you **leavin'**  
 Quiet when I'm **comin'** home and  
 I'm on my own

In the lyrics above explained that she left the relationship, but now her abuser wanted her back. Every time he was in pain or wasn't happy, she took it upon herself to fix it and make it better.

**(Line 10-12)**

Call me friend but keep me closer  
 (call me back)  
 And I'll call you when the party's  
 over  
 Quiet when I'm **comin'** home and  
 I'm on my own

In the lyrics above explained that she wanted to appear to be "just friends" with him, but also deep down inside she craves him and wanted him to want her and be with her. She missed him and wanted to be with him.

**(Line 15-17)**

But **nothin'** is better sometimes  
 Once we've both said our goodbyes  
 Let's just let it go

In the lyrics above explained that they broke up she realized once again that the relationship was toxic and more destructive than anything. She was begging him to let the relationship go so that she could finally move on and let him go.

**7. The song title "8"**

**(Line 11-13)**

I never really know how to please  
 you  
 You're looking at me like I'm see  
 through  
 I guess I'm **gonna** go

In the lyrics above explained that their relationship only one person Billie who wanted the relationship worked. Billie always tried her best for her boyfriend. There was no responded by her boyfriend.

**(Line 23-27)**

I know you're not sorry  
 Why should you be  
 '**Cause** who am I to be in love  
 When your love never is for me  
 Me

In the lyrics above explained that whatever her boyfriend done, Billie always loved him.

**8. The song title "My Strange Addiction"**

**(Line 3-8)**

Don't ask questions you don't **wanna**  
 know  
 Learned my lesson way too long ago  
 To be talking to you, **belladonna**  
**Shoulda** taken a break, not an oxford

comma

Take what I want when I **wanna**  
And I want **ya**

In the lyrics above explained that Billie known she shouldn't flirt with the disaster a relationship with this person. This person only gave her pain.

**(Line 9-12)**

One of us is **gonna** lose  
I'm the powder, you're the fuse  
Just add some friction

In the lyrics above explained that she had just confessed that he might not want to be with her. She believed she would be able to win him over because of how intensely she felt for him. While to many people this may sound like a negative, it does not appear to be so to her.

**(Line 23-24)**

Deadly fever, please don't ever break  
Be my reliever '**cause** I don't self medicate.

In the lyrics above explained that she hoped it wouldn't ever break. She hoped she would always feel this way for him.

**(Line 26-27)**

Put your lips on my skin and you might ignite it  
Hurts, but I know how to hide it,  
**kinda** like it

In the lyrics above explained that she knew in the end, closeness to him would bring her pain, but she was so caught up in her unhealthy obsession that she decided to hide it.

### 9. The song title "Bury a Friend"

**(Line 7-10)**

You're **payin'**? Is the amount **cleanin'** you out, am I satisfactory?  
Today, I'm **thinkin'** about the things that are deadly  
The way I'm **drinkin'** you down  
Like I **wanna** drown, like I **wanna** end me

In the lyrics above explained that monster were talking to Billie to do what it said even for killing anyone.

**(Line 13-17)**

Cannibal class, killing the son (ahh)  
Bury a friend, I **wanna** end me  
I **wanna** end me  
I **wanna**, I **wanna**, I **wanna** end me  
I **wanna**, I **wanna**, I **wanna**

In the lyrics above explained that the monster talked to Billie to do what it said.

**(Line 28-29)**

'**Cause** I'm too expensive  
Your talk'll be **somethin'** that shouldn't be said out loud

In the lyrics above explained that Billie talking to her monster, then she was saying, "Yeah, you're under the bed; it sucks to be you; but what were you expecting?".

**(Line 31-35)**

Calling security, **keepin'** my head held down  
Bury the hatchet or bury your friend right now  
For the debt I owe, **gotta** sell my soul  
'**Cause** I can't say no, no, I can't say no

Then my limbs all froze and my eyes  
won't close

In the lyrics above explained that the monster was basically saying that it outclasses Billie, and she was just going to shut up and put with it.

**10. The song title "Iloilo"**

**(Line 4-6)**

Won't you stay inside?  
Remember not to get too close to  
stars  
They're never **gonna** give you love  
like ours

In the lyrics above explained that the relationship was not working anymore.

**(Line 7-9)**

Where did you go?  
I should know, but it's cold  
And I don't **wanna** be lonely

In the lyrics above explained that Billie wanted to fix her relationship as before.

**(Line 13-14)**

The world's a little **blurry**  
Or maybe it's my eyes

In the lyrics above explained that after Billie lost her boyfriend, she felt so sad and regretting what she had done.

**(Line 16-19)**

They keep me up at night  
Said I couldn't love someone  
'Cause I might break  
If you're **gonna** die, not by mistake

In the lyrics above explained that since Billie broken heart, she still imagined how they were fell in love and cared to each other. But now, he was gone.

**11. The song title "Listen Before I Go"**

**(Line 1-3)**

Take me to the rooftop  
I **wanna** see the world when I stop  
breathing, turning blue  
Tell me love is endless, don't be so  
pretentious

In the lyrics above explained that she was planning on killing herself. It also indicated that she was talking to a person she loved when she says: "Tell me love was endless". She knew she was hurting a person but she still wanted them to love her beyond her decision.

**(Line 5-6)**

If you need me, **wanna** see me  
Better hurry 'cause I'm leaving soon

In the lyrics above explained that before she made decision about her suicide, she told her boyfriend that she loved him so much.

**(Line 14-16)**

I'm not okay, I feel so scattered  
Don't say I'm all that matters  
Leave me, **déjà vu**

In the lyrics above explained that she had felt this kind of pain when she mentioned *deja vu*, and she was done feeling like the most important because she knew there were other problems to deal with, and his boyfriend had hurt her enough to where she did not want to feel their care.

**12. The song title "I Love You"**

**(Line 9-11)**

Maybe won't you take it back  
Say you were **tryna** make me laugh  
And nothing has to change today

In the lyrics above explained that Billie's relationship was very painful, because of her boyfriend did not treat her as a woman he loved.

**13. The song title "Goodbye"**

This song combines the lyrics of each song on the WHEN WE ALL FALL ASLEEP, WHERE DO WE GO? album, in reverse order.

**DISCUSSION**

**1. Bad Guy**

Slang Word	Word Form	Types of Slang
Sleepin'	Sleeping	Clipping
tippy toes	-	Compounding
Creepin'	Creeping	Clipping
Mama	Mother	Clipping
Dad	Daddy/Father	Clipping
Mama	Mother	Clipping
Girlfriend	Girl + Friend	Compounding
Cologne	A word from France means perfume	Borrowing
'Cause	Because	Clipping

**2. Xanny**

Slang Word	Word Form	Types of Slang
Xanny	Xanax	Coinage

**3. You Should See Me in a Crown**

Slang Word	Word Form	Types of Slang
'til	Until	Clipping
Gonna	Going to	Blending
Make'em	Make them	Clipping

**4. All the Good Girl Go to Hell**

Slang Word	Word Form	Types of Word
Lucifer	A name for the devil	Coinage
Inside'em	Inside them	Clipping
Ya	You	Clipping
'Cause	Because	Clipping
Gonna	Going to	Blending

**5. Wish You Were Gay**

Slang Word	Word Form	Types of Slang
Wanna	Want to	Blending
Kinda	Kind a	Blending
Hey	Hello	Clipping

**6. When the Party's over**

Slang Word	Word Form	Types of Slang
Bleedin'	Bleeding	Clipping
Nothin'	Nothing	Clipping
Leavin'	Leaving	Clipping
Comin'	Coming	Clipping

**7. 8**

Slang Word	Word Form	Types of Slang
Gonna	Going to	Blending
'Cause	Because	Clipping

**8. My Strange Addiction**

Slang Word	Word Form	Types of Slang
Wanna	Want to	Blending
Belladonna	A word from Italia means deadly nightshade	Borrowing
Shoulda	Should I	Blending
Ya	You	Clipping
Gonna	Going to	Blending
'Cause	Because	Clipping
Kinda	Kind a	Blending

**9. Bury a Friend**

Slang Word	Word Form	Types of Slang
Payin'	Paying	Clipping
Cleanin'	Cleaning	Clipping
Thinkin'	Thinking	Clipping
Drinkin'	Drinking	Clipping
Wanna	Want to	Blending
'Cause	Because	Clipping
Somethin'	Something	Clipping
Keepin'	Keeping	Clipping
Gotta	Going to	Blending

**10. Iloilo**

Slang word	Word Form	Types of slang word
Gonna	Going to	Blending
Wanna	Want to	Blending
Blurry	Blur	Derivation
'Cause	Because	Clipping

### 11. Listen Before I Go

Slang Word	Word Form	Types of Word
Wanna	Want to	Blending
'Cause	Because	Clipping
Déjà vu	A word from France	Borrowing

### 12. I Love You

Slang Word	Word Form	Types of Slang
Tryna	Try to	Blending

### 13. Goodbye

No.	Lyric	Slang Word	Word Form	Types of Slang
1.	-	-	-	-

## CONCLUSIONS

Through the analysis of the slang words in Billie Eilish's lyrics. The researcher finds six types of slang word. Those types of word are blending, clipping, borrowing, coinage, compounding, and derivation.

The use of slang now is not just for one community and for sharing secrets, but slang is used to fell close to the speaker. The musicians use the word slang in their music, so it can be accepted by teenagers. Slang in a song is a form of communication, through which singer coveys a message to the listener.

The researcher writes a conclusion that the most dominant types of slang word that is used by composer is blending (47.18%) followed by clipping (39.62%). Blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term. Blending is typically accomplished by talking only the

beginning of one new word and joining it to the end of the other words. Clipping is the element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is oven more apparent in the process. The other types of slang word are used by composer are borrowing (2.83%), coinage (6.60 %), compounding (2.83%), and derivation (0.94%).

## SUGGESTIONS

The researcher suggest that this is not a deep and wide research. It can be continued to make a further research in similar topics, such as the usage of the types of slang word like studying sentence meaning or dialog in a movies. The researcher suggest the listeners of Billie Eilish's who want to appreciate language variations, which have done by singer or composer songs, pay more attention to the blending, clipping, borrowing, coinage, compounding, and derivation in Billie Eilish's lyrics. Finally, the researcher hopes



the readers become more interested in analyzing songs because of their

“impolite” or “odd” word, which are worthy to listen.

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