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Premise Editorial Teams would like to congratulate you on being accepted for your submitted article entitled " **AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS IN ARIANA GRANDE'S "THE POSITIONS ALBUM"**" to get published in the **Premise: Journal of English Education and Applied Linguistics**. The journal is indexed in SINTA 3 and is being proposed to Scopus and WoS in 2022-2024.

After a quick review of your submitted article, we have decided that your article is accepted and is scheduled to be published in Volume 13 No 1, February 2024 edition. However, further review to revise is applicable at least twice by two blind peer reviews. For that reason, the author must check the review program through OJS. The communication and process of manuscripts are full via OJS. http://www.ojs.fkip.ummetro.ac.id/index.php/english/login. Urgent messages can be texted through WhatsApp. In addition, *Mendeley is to use as a referencing tool to meet this journal's essential requirement.*

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AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS IN ARIANA GRANDE'S "THE POSITIONS ALBUM"

by

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Abstract

This study analyzes the types and functions of slang words used in Ariana Grande's Positions album. Slang is a type of language that is informal and often used in verbal conversation but avoided in formal writing. To conduct this research, the researchers use a qualitative descriptive method because the data is in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. The data for this research are the lyrics of Ariana Grande's 14 songs. To analyze the data, the researchers took the data consisting of slang words used in the lyrics of the Positions album, explained the type and function, and then calculated the type and function of the more dominant slang words contained in the song lyrics. The result of this study shows that in this album there are (62 Blending), (61 Variation), (71 Clipping), (3 Acronym and initialization), (45 Conversion) and (4 Compounding). So, the total data found is 246 types of slang words. The most dominant slang word used in the album "Positions" is clipping, with a total of 71 data points. While for the function of slang words, researchers found the results in this album to be: (1 Secrecy and privacy), (6 Time restriction, transience, and localism), (3 Abbreviation and initialization), (44 Informality and lowliness), (12 Rudeness and obscenity), (14 Impoliteness, offensiveness, and aggressiveness), (1 Color and musicality), (3 Playfulness and humor), (160 Freshness and novelty), and (5 Desire to impress and silliness). The most dominant function of slang words used in the album "Positions" is freshness and novelty, with a total of 160 data points used in the album. Each type of slang word has a different function.

Keywords: Types of slang words, Functions of slang words, Song lyrics

INTRODUCTION

Language is a basic human communication tool that has long been used by humans. For humans, it is impossible to interact without language, usually language is used for all kinds of activities in human life. According to Chaer and Agustina (2014), language is a means of communication or a tool of interaction used by humans to convey ideas, thoughts, concepts, and feelings. Traditionally, it is said that language is a tool for interaction or a tool to communicate, in the sense of conveying thoughts, ideas, concepts, or even feelings. It can be

seen that human language requires language development in various spheres of life, which produces contemporary language variations in social life and social media. The use of language in social life tends to change rapidly, so a variety of new vocabulary emerges, one of which can be said to be slang.

Slang is a part of the language, usually used by some kind of group of people who have similar situations or interests, and is often used in informal situations. According to Allan and Burridge (2006), slang is an everyday language that is not suitable for formal conversation. Slang is known as a language that some people, or especially a particular group, cannot define easily. This means slang is used in informal situations, and people usually use slang to talk to their friends or their community, but it is not polite to speak to parents using this language. Today, slang is not only often found in everyday conversations but also in movies, short stories, songs, the virtual world, and more.

A song is a composition of sounds and melodies made by singing. According to Suhendi (2017), a song is a form of expression of human emotions expressed through writing or poetry and delivered with accompanied tones and rhythms into a beautiful song. A song can be seen as a means to write something special with the sound of an instrument so that it can become a song. Of all the above explanations, a song is a musical work that consists of words that can be sung anywhere and at any time by people and can be part of an expression or an emotion that can help stimulate learning memory. This aims to make a song look more interesting and less formal. When listening to a song, we often find lyrics that have the meaning of the words slang used in the song. Some people who use English as a second language are usually confused about the meaning contained in the lyrics of the song being heard. Because some lyric sections use slang words that may not be in the English dictionary.

Songs are a combination of music and lyrics. Many songs contain slang words, one of which is Ariana Grande's song on the album Positions. Positions is the sixth studio album by American singer Ariana Grande, released by Republic Records on October 30, 2020. The Positions album was built on the themes of sexual intimacy, romantic attraction, and romantic commitment. All 14 songs were recorded simultaneously on the Hot 100, with the second single "34 + 35" on the chart. It peaked at number eight on the Chart and then climbed again to number two after releasing a remix featuring Doja Cat and Megan the Stallion. In 2021, the album was promoted with a series of songs presented by Vevo, and "POV" was released as the third single on U.S. radio.

In this study, the researchers are interested in analyzing the slang words used in the lyrics of Ariana Grande's Positions 2020 album. The researchers chose Ariana Grande because she is an American artist who uses English as a universal language. In addition, she started her first career in the entertainment industry in 2008, and from there she influenced many people, both native and non-native English speakers, in many ways, especially through the way she conveys her feelings, ideas, or thoughts through language, especially words in American slang. The researchers then focused on the types and functions of slang words that were specifically analyzed because they are more numerous and diverse compared to other media, and people often acquire many new words without knowing their types, meanings, and functions. Therefore, researchers try to find the types of slang words and their functions that are eventually used in social life. In addition, the selection of slang can provide clues about a person's personality. By knowing the function of the slang, people can choose and use slang words based on the situation and condition when they are conversing with others. Lastly, for the above reasons.

To find data in this study, the research problem is given and formulated into the following questions: (1) What are the types of slang words used in Ariana Grande's Positions album? (2) What are the functions of slang words in Ariana Grande's Positions album? (3) What are the dominant types and functions of slang words in Ariana Grande's Positions album?

METHOD

In this study, the researchers used a qualitative description method to describe the types and functions of slang words in Ariana Grande's Positions album. According to Creswell (2013), qualitative research deals with the process, significance, and understanding of words or images. It can also be noted that a researcher in qualitative research must visit people, places, sites, or institutions to observe or document actions in natural situations. This research is not limited to the laboratory and how its findings are analyzed using numbers or statistics.

In addition, Creswell (2013) introduced qualitative research as a method for the study and understanding of the meanings that people, societies, and communities give to social and humanitarian issues. Since slang is a study related to methods, definitions, and interpretations of meaning, this analysis can be classified as a qualitative one. With the use of qualitative research, researchers can interpret, give meaning to, and represent findings in the natural context of a social phenomenon. Qualitative research focuses on habitat phenomena that are actually used in language. The researchers chose this method because there is a similarity between the

title and the method chosen. The method is a way or process of research, which, on the other hand, is scientific and illustrative and uses words to express experience.

Tabel.1. songs from the album "Positions" total functions and types of slang words

The Songs	The Functions of Slang Word	Total Functions	The Types of Slang Word	Total Types
Shut Up	Freshness and novelty	6	Blending	2
	informality and debasement	3		
	Impertinence, offensiveness, and aggressiveness	2	Variation	4
	Secrecy and privacy	1	Clipping	3
	vulgarity and obscenity	1		
	playfulness and humor	1	Conversion	5
34+35	freshness and novelty	19	Blending	5
	impertinence, offensiveness, and aggressiveness	2	Variation	6
	vulgarity and obscenity	7	Clipping	11
	informality and debasement	4	Conversion	9
Motive (with Doja Cat)	freshness and novelty	9	Blending	3
	desire to impress and faddishness	2	Variation	5
	time-restriction, ephemerality and localism	1	Clipping	5
	impertinence, offensiveness, and aggressiveness	1	Acronyms and initialisms	1
			Conversion	2
	informality and debasement	3	Compounding	2
	freshness and novelty	9	Blending	3

Just Like Magic	impertinence, offensiveness, and aggressiveness	2	variations	5
	desire to impress and faddishness	2	Clipping	5
	informality and debasement	2	Conversion	3
Off the Table (with The Weeknd)	freshness and novelty	15	Blending	8
	impertinence, offensiveness, and aggressiveness	1	variation	6
	informality and debasement	3	Clipping	3
			Conversion	2
Six Thirty	freshness and novelty	11	Blending	4
	impertinence, offensiveness, and aggressiveness	1	Variation	6
	informality and debasement	4	Clipping	4
	Colour and musicality	1	Conversion	4
Safety Net	freshness and novelty	6	Blending	**3**
	informality and debasement	5	Variation	3
	Time-restriction, ephemerality and localism	1	Clipping	2
			Conversion	4
My Hair	freshness and novelty	4	Blending	2
			Variation	2
	Time-restriction, ephemerality and localism	1	Clipping	1
			Conversion	1
	informality and debasement	2	Compounding	1

	freshness and novelty	16	Blending	8
	Playfulness and humor	1		
	Vulgarity and obscenity	1	Variation	8
	informality and debasement	1		
Nasty	impertinence, offensiveness, and aggressiveness	1	Clipping	5
	desire to impress and faddishness	1	Conversion	4
	freshness and novelty	8	Blending	5
West Side			Variation	2
	informality and debasement	4	Clipping	1
			Conversion	4
	freshness and novelty	15	Blending	3
	Playfulness and humor	1	Variation	8
			Clipping	9
Love Language	Time-restriction, ephemerality and localism	2	Acronyms and initialisms	1
	informality and debasement	6	Conversion	3
	Impertinence, offensiveness and aggressiveness	1	Compounding	1
	freshness and novelty	15	Blending	4
	Vulgarity and obscenity	1	Variation	5
Positions	informality and debasement	1	Clipping	8
	Impertinence, offensiveness and aggressiveness	1	Conversion	1
	freshness and novelty	14	Blending	6
Obvious	Vulgarity and obscenity	1	Variation	1

	Impertinence, offensiveness and aggressiveness	1	Clipping	8
	informality and debasement	1	Conversion	2
	freshness and novelty	14	Blending	6
			Variation	2
POV	informality and debasement	1	Clipping	6
	Time-restriction, ephemerality and localism	1	Acronyms and initialisms	1
			Conversion	1
	Total	260		260

The data comes from Ariana Grande's song in the album "Positions", which was then observed by the researchers to identify the types and functions of slang words used. There are 14 songs in the album. There are Shut up, 34+35, Motive (with Doja Cat), Just like magic, Off the table (with The Weeknd), Six Thirty, Safety net (feat. Ty Dolla $ign), My hair, Nasty, West side, Love language, Positions, Pov, and Obvious. This study collected data from song lyrics transcripts.

The Types of Slang Word

English is one of the languages that often has new words as a sign of human creativity. This means that most languages, including slang, have a method or procedure for slang word formation. And there are some hypotheses in English related to the word formation process. This research aims to find the types of slang contained in the Positions album. To do this, the researcher uses several theories that support this research.

To answer the problem formulation regarding the types of slang words, the researcher uses Mattiello's theory (2008), which divides slang into 15 types as follows:

1) Compounding

Compounding is a common morphological mechanism that acquires new words consisting of "two elements, the first being the root, word, or phrase, and the second being the root or word", It refers to a mixture of two or more words that can create a new word, and this process is known as compounding.

For example: *"junkfood"* is a compound of the words *"junk"* and *"food."*

2) Prefixation

Among slang supplements, prefixes play a marginal role. There are very few of them, especially when compared to slang suffixes. The only prefix of note is *schm-/shm-* (as in

schmild child), as it comes from colloquial and not standard language. The other prefixes *(de-, re-, super-, un-, and under-)*, which are shown in standard English, do not provide slang grammar case studies.

Another example: "*uncool*" is a slang word formed by adding the prefix *"un"* to the word *"cool".*

3) Suffixation

Suffixation is a more widespread phenomenon than prefixation in slang. However, the productivity of slang suffixation is limited by its fatalistic nature, and it is difficult to predict possible words, i.e., their applicability in terms of base words and final words. Some slang suffixes behave regularly and attach to standard base words to form new words, as in *(v) chop - chop-p-er*, which is completely in line with the universal pattern of the English grammar system. It is outside the grammar and does not produce a new word but connotes an existing one, adding a sense of playfulness, humor, cheerfulness, etc.

Examples: in the "*bedder and preggers*". Define French endings that are often added to words to make them sound more interesting.

4) Final combining forms

Final combining forms are traditionally seen as pseudo-suffixes or semi-suffixes that appear on neoclassical compounds, e.g., *-logy* ('science of'), an Anglicized adaptation of Gr. logia through French usage, as in *pharmacology, psychology, sociology*, etc. In English slang, there are two additional types of fusion forms: the cut form of the model word (e.g., *-holic-alcoholic, as in spendaholic*) and the part of the model word.

5) Infixation

Infixation is the process by which an affix (called an infix) is inserted in the middle of a word. Except in auxiliary grammatical morphology which inserts expletives into words for added emphasis, as in *absolutely - abso-blooming-lutely* observe that there are some phonological restrictions on expletive infixes: first, such infixes must precede a stress-bearing vowel, and second, such infixes must be on the left side of the syllable-initial consonant group. Thus, *fan-fuckin-tastic* is correct, but **fant-fuckin-astic and *fa-fuckin-ntastic* are incorrect.

6) Conversion

Conversion (also referred to as "zero-derivation", "zero-affixation" or "functional shift" in the literature) is a process consisting of a syntactic change of a word without a corresponding formal change (e.g., *(v) run - (n) run, (N) bottle - (V) bottle*). As such, since there is no clear marker distinguishing between the base word and the derivative, these processes pose a problem in determining which member comes first.

7) Back-formation

Back-formation is a mechanism that is relatively rare in standard English. More consider back-forming as a particular case of cutting, and defines it as "word forming with the removal of actual or supposed compensation on longer words"

For example: editor appears to be a derivative from a non-existent base edit, which is created by analogy with, e.g., *(v) confess (ß confessor) or (v) baby-sit (ß baby-sitter).*

8) Reduplicatives

In the Merlini Barbaresi classification (forthcoming), English reduplicatives (or echo-words) fall into four main patterns:

a. vocal Ablaut (or apophonic), which indicates vocal gradation (i.e., a systematic vowel shift from the emphasized vowel), as in the word *chit-chat, tick-tock;*

b. Repeat the song, indicating the composition of the song and apophony in the initial consonants, as in *fuzzy-wuzzy*;

c. Berima compounds, where both bases mean, like in funny rabbits;

d. Repeat copies (or exact), where the two constituents are identical, as in the *bye-bye*.

e. The wording of the slang language can be classified according to the same criteria.

9) Acronyms and initialisms

Acronyms and initialisms are words created by taking the initial letters of words in a title or phrase. However, they are two different word formation processes in that acronyms are words that are pronounced as full words (i.e., by applying the usual reading rules), while initialisms are pronounced as sequences of letters. Both can be spelled with uppercase or lowercase letters. For example: is *"LOL"* which stands for *"laugh out loud"*.

10) Blending

Blending is a common derivational process in the English language. Blends, are formed by combining parts of words into a single word, as in *"smog"*, from smoke and fog.

Another example: *"spork"* is a blend of *"spoon"* and *"fork"*.

11) Clipping

Clipping is the process of shortening a word into one of its parts. The most common pattern is back clipping, where the initial part of the base lexeme is inserted (*e.g., lab ß laboratory*). Other possible patterns include front clipping, where the final part of the word is inserted (*e.g., phone ß telephone*), clipping where the middle part of the word is retained (*e.g., flu ß influenza)*.

12) Elliptic rhyming slang

Elliptic rhyming slang formations are no longer used in their full form, but rather as elliptical forms that often omit the final element.

For example, in everyday speech, the full form of *"butcher's hook"*, slang for *'look'*, is often reduced to the elliptical form of butcher's as in the quote above. The main consequence of such ellipsis is the loss of rhyme and, therefore, iconicity between the onset *'hook'* and outset (the rhyming reference *'look'*).

13) Reverse Forms

Reverse forms in slang may look similar to the case of semordnilap. The latter is a term created in recent years (from spelling palindromes backwards) to refer to words and phrases that make sense when read backwards: *"yob"* was originally used in the sense of *'boy, young man'*, but, in modern usage, it also has the derogatory meaning of *'punk, brat'*.

14) Variation

What is meant by "variation" is the mechanism of forming a slang language that modifies the base of a word by changing part of its equation. This is a common term for different processes. viz. analogy (*e.g., Bananaland ß Queensland*), malapropism (*e.g., basket ß bastard*),

metathesis (*e.g., prad ß Dutch paard*), letter pronunciation (*e.g., gee* the initial letter *of guy*), alteration (*e.g., Canuck ß Canada*), extension (*e.g., nope ß no*), and, sometimes, their combination (*e.g., jeepers*, altered and extended from *Jesus*).

15) Word manufacture and fanciful formations

Word manufacture consists of making the word ex nihilo, without morphological motivation, as in Kodak, an arbitrary word created by G. Eastman for trademark purposes. In common English, this process is commonly used in the formation of brand names and scientific words. An example of the slang language that describes this process is *scag/skag* (US) *'a cigarette (stub)', 'heroin'*, which is neither an acronym nor a blend, but a term of unknown origin.

The Functions of Slang Word

According to Mattiello, (2008), there are several functions of using slang, as follows:

1) Secrecy and privacy.

Secret slang is commonly used in clandestine traffic by criminals and drug dealers dealing drugs. Isolated groups in society and young drug addicts use secret slang to reduce instruction from potential non-users or to hide confidential information from the public or researcher ties. At the same time, secret slang can protect secret secrets from being easily deciphered by outsiders.

2) Group- and subject-restriction

Group- and subject-restriction are closely related to each other because speakers who belong to a certain group share common interests, concerns and values with other members, values and habits that assume common topics of conversation and common and related areas of discussion.

3) Time-restriction, ephemerality, and localism

Some slang is usually used for a certain period of time, which may be related to the age of the speaker. Some slang words represent a certain generation or age group. In the case of time limitation. In the case of transience, some words have been used as slang for a long time but have not been recorded in dictionaries. Finally, in the case of regionality, some slang is associated with a specific region. For example, American slang is different from British or Australian slang.

4) Informality and debasement

Especially seen in the Slang words in general, which are deliberately used by the speaker to violate a neutral standard language and to reduce the level of discourse to familiar or low speech. Slang words are often informal and may be considered humiliating or vulgar by some speakers.

5) Vulgarity and obscenity

Some young people use taboo, dirty, and obscene words to show off their strength, power, virility, or to brag to their friends. Some slang, expressions and off-color comments have sexual connotations and are used to insult or express irritation or anger.

6) Impertinence, offensiveness and aggressiveness

The Impertinence, offensiveness and aggressiveness of some slang can have inevitable and unpleasant consequences. Slang can be used to insult others in abusive conversations or to express dissatisfaction and condemn the behavior or lifestyle of the listener. People often use

brash expressions such as doggie (a non-standard spelling for dog) or bitch to talk to their friends.

7) Color and musicality

Slang words often play with sound or feature color onomatopoeia. Musicality can be obtained by means of reduplication formations or rhyming phrases.

8) Playfulness and Humor

People usually use sang and find slang words funny. Slang may sound funny when it becomes outdated. Finally, people who continue to use it may look silly.

9) Freshness and Novelty

Some teenagers use slang in their daily activities. They use it because they want to be the latest and innovative in speaking. Teenagers are more creative and they try to find new expressions to show their feelings. So, people may not be able to understand the meaning of slang because of its freshness.

10) Desire to impress and faddishness

Some people use slang out of frivolity. A lot of slang can catch the attention of listeners because of its eccentricity and figurative meaning. A weird word is when it collocates with an unpleasant adjective or intensifies an adjective and is not necessarily a bad word that is derogatory.

Techniques of Collecting Data

Researchers used several steps to collect data in this study. The following are the steps used by researchers to collect data:

1) Read and understand each song lyric in Ariana Grande's Positions album.
2) Identify slang words used in song lyrics.
3) The researchers underline each slang word found in the song lyrics.
4) Describe and classify the types and functions of slang words based on Elisa Mattiello's (2008) theory in An Introduction to English Slang and Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, NTC's Dictionary of American Slang Colloquial Expression, and Urban Dictionary available on the internet (https://www.urbandictionary.com) to clarify the meaning that has been found.

Techniques of Analyzing Data

After collecting data, the researchers then analyzed the data using several steps based on Elisa Mattiello's theory (2008), including the steps below:

1) Categorize the types and functions of slang words contained in Ariana Grande's Positions album, then classify them according to Mattiello's (2008) theory of slang word formation.
2) Analyzed the types and functions of slang words contained in Elisa Mattiello's theory Furthermore, the data is used to analyze and answer research questions number one and two regarding the types and functions of slang words used by Ariana Grande.
3) Discuss the reasons for analysis of the types and functions of slang words in Ariana Grande's Positions album.
4) Find the percentage of the most dominant slang words used in Ariana Grande's Positions album.
5) Make conclusions from the analysis results

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The types of slang used by Ariana Grande's in Positions album.

The results showed that not all types of slang discussed in the literature review were found in the 14 songs on Ariana Grande's Positions album.

The researchers explained some examples of slang words used by Ariana Grande in her 14 songs using Elisa Mattiello's (2008) theory:

1. Blending

Blending is a common derivational process in the English language. Blends, are formed by combining parts of words into a single word, as in *"smog",* from smoke and fog.

a) **None** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song "Shut Up" is None. The correct word for the slang word in the lyrics below are not one, not any, not at all.
Can't even get yourself none [at line 9].

b) **Kinda** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song "Motive (with Doja Cat)" is Kinda. The correct word for the slang word in the lyrics below is kind + of.

I admit it's exciting, parts of me kinda like it [at line 8].

c) **Tryna** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song "Just Like Magic" is Tryna. The correct word for the slang word in the lyrics below is try + to.

Looking at my phone, but I'm tryna disconnect it (Oh yeah) [at line 13].

d) **Gonna** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song "Six Thirty" is Gonna. The correct word for the slang word in the lyrics below is going + to.

I just wonder, baby, if you're gonna stay [at line 9].

e) **Outta** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song "Nasty" is Outta. The correct word for the slang word in the lyrics below is out + of.

Ten outta five on ya [at line 4].

2. Variation

Variation is the formation of a new word adapted from an existing word. This process uses a type of variation process to form words.

a) **Dumb** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song "Shut Up" is Dumb. The correct word for the slang word in the lyrics below are Stupid; Mentally sluggish; A stupid, slow-witted person.

You know you sound so dumb (So dumb, so dumb) [at line 10].

b) **Dick** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song "34+35" is Dick. The correct word for the slang word in the lyrics below is Penis.

Don't need no side dick, no [at line 46].

c) **Ya** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song "Off the Table (with The Weeknd)" is Ya. The correct word for the slang word in the lyrics below is You.

Will you be there? (Yes, I will be there for ya) [at line 22].

d) **Homies** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song "Nasty" is Homies. The correct word for the slang word in the lyrics below are friends or buddies.

*Get all the **homies** to bounce*. [at line 35].

3. Clipping

Clipping is the process of shortening a word into one of its parts. The most common pattern is back clipping, where the initial part of the base lexeme is inserted (*e.g., lab ß laboratory*).

a) **'Cause** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song "My Hair" is 'Cause. The correct word for the slang word in the lyrics below is Because.

*Baby, **'cause** that's why it's there* [at line 9].

b) **Playin'** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song "Nasty" is Playin'. The correct word for the slang word in the lyrics below is Playing.

*No more **playin'** safe, let's take it all the way* [at line 4].

c) **'Em** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song "West Side" is 'em. The correct word for the slang word in the lyrics below is Them.

*Tell **'em** you closing the door* [at line 11]

d) **Cookin'** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song "Positions" is Cookin'. The correct word for the slang word in the lyrics below is Cooking.

***Cookin'** in the kitchen and I'm in the bedroom* [at line 11]

4. Conversion

Conversion is a word formation process in slang that involves using a word from one grammatical category as another word without a change in form. This process involves taking a word or phrase and changing its meaning.

a) **Shut Up** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song "Shut Up" is Shut up. The correct word for the slang word in the lyrics below is Stop talking.

*So maybe you should **shut up**, mmm* [at line 12].

b) **Baby** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song "34+35" is baby. The correct word for the slang word in the lyrics below are Dear or Darling.

***Baby**, you might need a seat belt when I ride it* [at line 43].

c) **What's up** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song Six Thirty is What's up. The correct word for the slang word in the lyrics below is How are you.

*Are you down? **What's up?*** [at line 15].

5. Acronyms and initialisms

Acronyms and initialisms are words created by taking the initial letters of words in a title or phrase. This process uses the initial letters of words to form words.

a) **POV** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song POV is POV. POV this word belongs to acronym because this word exists because of collecting and combining the initial sound or the first letter in each word. POV is shortening from Point of View.

b) **AG** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song Love Language is AG. The correct word for the slang word in the lyrics below is All Good.

*Ain't no need to remind ya, it's **AG** in your face (Face)* [at line 34]

6. Compounding

Compounding is the process of combining two words to produce a single form. In this study, researcher used this type of compounding process to form words.

a) **Sugarcoat** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song Motive (with Doja Cat) is sugarcoat. The term "sugarcoat" is a verb that means to make something seem more pleasant, appealing, or lighthearted than it really is. It involves presenting a situation, piece of information, or message in a way that downplays its negative aspects or makes it more acceptable to someone.

*No need to **sugarcoat** a lie (Yeah)* [at line 39].

b) **Bonafide** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song Motive (with Doja Cat) is bonafide. Is a phrase used to describe someone who is considered a genuine or authentic individual, often implying that they possess qualities of respect, loyalty, and credibility.

*Say what you want, I needed a real **bonafide** G (Come on)* [at line 40].

The functions of slang used by Ariana Grande's in Positions album.

The results showed that not all slang functions discussed in the literature review were found in the 14 songs in Ariana Grande's Positions album.

The researcher explains some examples of slang words used by Ariana Grande in her 14 songs by using Elisa Mattiello's (2008) theory:

1. Secrecy and privacy

Secrecy and privacy are very common among criminals and drug dealers, who tend to use secret slang words in their clandestine traffic. However, private slang words are also used by (young) drug addicts, who exploit them to minimize potential harassment from non-users.

- **Drugs** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song Shut Up is Drugs. The correct word for the slang word in the lyrics below are Narcotic, Intoxicant, Hallucinogen.

*We ain't really with **drugs** and shit* [at line 17].

2. Time restriction, ephemerality, and localism

Time restriction, ephemerality, and localism are properties that relate to the collocation of slang language expressions in space and time. Some slang words are typical for a certain period of time, which may be temporary, and are not recorded in the dictionary.

- **Dimes** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song My Hair is Dimes. Dimes is a coin of the U.S. and Canada worth 10 cents. The word dime means one-tenth, and it came from the Latin word "decimus. The U.S. dime is made of cupronickel and has a diameter of 0.705 inches and a thickness of 0.053 inches.

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*Spend my **dimes** and spend my time* [at line 17].

3. Informality and debasement

Informality and debasement are very clearly seen in common slang words, which are deliberately used by speakers to get out of neutral standard language and reduce the level of discourse to familiar or low speech. The words indicate the speakers' intention to reject conventions and their need to be informal to facilitate social exchanges and encourage hospitality.

- **Come on** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song Motive (with Doja Cat) is come on. The correct word for the slang word in the lyrics below is let's go.

*Say what you want, I needed a real bonafide G (**Come on**)* [at line 40].

4. Vulgarity and obscenity

Vulgarity and obscenity are characteristics of slang that distinguish it from standard language. Slang words that are vulgar or obscene may be considered offensive or shocking by some speakers.

- **69** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song 34+35 is 69. In slang, 69 is used to refer to a sexual position where two partners engage in mutual oral-genital stimulation simultaneously.

*Means I wanna "**69**" with you* [at line 66].

5. Impertinence, offensiveness, and aggressiveness

Impertinence, offensiveness, and aggressiveness are characteristics that can be associated with some slang words. These words can be provocative or confrontational and can be considered impolite or rude.

- **Shit** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song Positions is Shit." The correct word for the slang word in the lyrics below is "bad," "unpleasant," "of poor quality," or "a situation that is chaotic, disastrous, or unpleasant," which can also refer to a problematic or difficult situation. can be used to express frustration, annoyance, or anger towards a situation. One of the most popular swear words.

*This some **shit** that I* [at line 35]

6. Colour and musicality

Colour and musicality slang words often play with sound or may feature onomatopoeic colors. Musicality can be obtained through reduplication formations or rhyming phrases.

- **Skrrt-skrrt** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song Six Thirty is Skrrt, skrrt. The correct word for the slang word in the lyrics below are Cool or Awesome.

*Down like my foot on the gas, **skrrt, skrrt*** [at line 46].

7. Playfulness and humor

Playfulness and humor are important features of slang that distinguish it from standard language. Slang words are often playful and can be used to create a humorous or lighthearted effect.

- **I'm Weak** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song Nasty is Weak. When used in slang, "weak" is often used to express amusement or laughter in response to something funny or hilarious.

  *Been so well-behaved, but, boy, **I'm weak*** [at line 39]

8. Freshness and novelty

Freshness and novelty are important characteristics of slang that contribute to its appeal. Slang is known for its ability to introduce new words or give new meanings to existing words in creative and innovative ways.

- Slo-mo = The slang word in the lyrics of the song Love Language is Slo-mo. The correct word for the slang word in the lyrics below is Slow Motion.

- 'Less you want it in slo-mo (In slo-mo) [at line 47]

9. Desire to impress and faddishness

Some slang words indicate the speaker's desire to impress the listener; in the context of slang, the desire to impress and faddishness are characteristics that contribute to the creation and adoption of new slang words, and rightly so, due to frivolity.

- **Vibes** = The slang word in the lyrics of the song Nasty is Vibes. It acknowledges the intricate interplay between human perception, emotion, and environment, represent the overall emotional or energetic quality of a particular situation, place, or interaction.

  *Boy, you know the **vibes**, I don't waste no time* [at line 33].

The Most Dominant Types of Slang Words Found

Based on the research findings, there are six types of slang used in 14 songs on Ariana Grande's "Positions" album. It can be seen from the description of Table 1 in this album that there are (62 Blending), (61 Variation), (71 Clipping), (3 Acronyms and initialization), (45 Conversion) and (4 Compounding). So, the total data found is 246 types of slang words. The most dominant slang word used in the album "Positions" is clipping, with 71 data points. This is because in slang words, the formation of slang words is generally done by changing the existing word category by reducing the word into a shorter form without changing its meaning. This process uses a type of beheading to form a word. This type of beheading is considered a new fashion or trend that is commonly used in everyday life. In addition to the widely used use of clipping, slang words are also often used by Ariana Grande in her songs. On the other hand, other types of slang are less used by Ariana Grande in the album "Positions".

The Most Dominant Function of Slang Words Found

Based on the findings, there are nine slang functions used in 14 songs in Ariana Grande's "Positions" album. It can be seen from the description of table 1 that in this album there are: (1 Secrecy and privacy), (6 Time restriction, transience, and localism), (3 Acronyms and initialisms), (44 Informality and lowliness), (12 Vulgarity and obscenity), (14 Impoliteness, offensiveness, and aggressiveness), (1 Color and musicality), (3 Playfulness and humor), (160 Freshness and novelty), and (5 Desire to impress and silliness). The most dominant function of slang words used in the album "Positions" is freshness and novelty, with a total of 160 data

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points. Slang words are known for their ability to introduce new words or give new meanings to existing words in creative and innovative ways. Ariana Grande often uses slang words in her songs. She uses contemporary words in her music, so a lot of slang words are found. We can't take slang words at face value because many slang words have more than one definition. So, we have to look at the context when it comes to slang. Slang words have both positive and negative meanings, depending on the user.

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION

Conclusion

After analyzing all the data discussed in the previous chapter, the researchers try to explain the conclusions of this research. First, according to the book An Introduction to English Slang by Elisa Mattiello in 2008, there are 15 types of slang words: (fusion), (prefixation), (suffixation), (final concatenation), (infixation), (conversion), (reshaping), (rephrasing), (acronym and initialization), (blending), (truncation), (elliptical rhymed slang), (inverted form and variation), and (word making and imaginary formation). However, the author only found six types of slang words in 14 songs from Ariana Grande's "Positions" album, namely in this album there are (62 Blending), (61 Variation), (71 Clipping), (3 Acronyms and Initials), (45 Conversion), and (4 Compounding).

Second, the researchers also obtained the function of the slang words used by Ariana Grande in the album position by using Elisa Mattiello's theory in 2008. In the book An Introduction to English Slang, there are 10 functions of slang, namely: (group and subject restriction), (Secrecy and privacy), (Informality and modesty), (Vulgarity and obscenity), (Time restriction, transience, and locality), (Playfulness and humor), (Freshness and novelty), (Desire to impress and silliness), (Color and musicality), and (Impoliteness, offensiveness, and aggressiveness). However, from the 10 functions of slang, the writer found all the functions of slang in 14 songs from Ariana Grande's "Positions" album. Based on the above conclusions, overall, slang words play an important role in language and communication, allowing for more dynamic and expressive interactions between individuals.

Limitation

In recent times, researchers have been interested in studying slang. These studies have focused on slang in several areas. The first research was conducted by Ulfah (2021), entitled "Sociolinguistic Study of Slang Words Used in TikTok Meme Videos". This study analyzes the types of slang words used in TikTok and identifies their meanings. Researchers used qualitative methodology, and researchers used theories from Sumarsono (2007) and Mattiello (2008). And another study conducted by Arifien (2021) titled "Slang Words Used by Ariana Grande in the Dangerous Woman Album". The study analyzed the types of slang words used in Ariana Grande's lyrics and identified their meanings. This research uses qualitative methodology and the Allan & Burridge theory. (2006).

Reviewing previous studies on slang, the difference between the two previous studies lies in the focus of the object; researchers used Ariana Grande's song lyrics in the album "Positions". The second difference lies in the theory used; the researchers use Mattiello's (2008) theory. In addition, in the previous studies above, the researchers found a gap. The researchers seek to develop research on slang by applying other theories, examining the types, meanings,

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and functions of slang, and using all characters. (Children, teenagers, and adults) Thus, the data obtained will be more complete compared to previous studies. In addition, this research offers a solution as a way to examine Ariana Grande's Positions album in depth. This makes a positive contribution to readers because they can easily find slang spoken by Ariana to be added to a new dictionary. In addition, readers can also learn the types and meanings of slang and how to use it.

Implication

The researchers would like to give some suggestions to the readers, especially English students at the Faculty of Language and Literature. Based on the conclusion, the following suggestions can be given: (1) It should be noted that learning slang can be a fun and interesting way to improve your language skills. However, when using slang words, it is also important to consider appropriateness and context, as some terms may be considered offensive or inappropriate in certain situations. (2) Anyone interested in listening to Ariana Grande's songs can use this study to better understand the different types and functions of slang in her songs. (3) Slang is an interesting subject for research.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

BIO-PROFILE:

On July 15, 2000, in Palembang, a person named Ajeng Septia Dewi was born. She is well-known for being a student, but she also has extraordinary talent and passion. Ajeng received her initial formal education at SMK Negri 1 Indralaya and went on to Bina Darma University for her higher education. She now had a solid base to build on as she pursued her career. Ajeng also has a variety of passions and pastimes. In addition to sewing, she likes to explore new places and pick up new skills. Her busy schedule is balanced by these pastimes. Ajeng is a person who is concerned with the neighborhood and the environment. With the intention of having a positive influence on her community, she frequently participates in social activities like KKN. Ajeng is well known for being a sociable and friendly person in her daily interactions. She can easily communicate with a variety of people thanks to her excellent communication skills. She serves as an inspiration to many people in her community because of her positive outlook and courage in the face of obstacles. Ajeng also identifies as an independent, which is indicative of his outgoing nature. She is respected and adored by her friends, family, and coworkers because of this quality. Ajeng is a wonderful role model for people who want to succeed in all facets of life because of her accomplishments and admirable traits. She is a prime example of how success can be attained through perseverance, hard work, and a positive outlook.

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