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SLANG WORDS IN "THE FAULT IN OUR STARS" NOVEL BY JOHN GREEN: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY

Nisa Aulia Dwiyanti, Ria Nirwana, Adam Darmawan

English Department, Faculty of Literature, Al-Ghifari University, Jl. Cisaranten Kulon - Arcamanik No.140, Bandung 40293, Indonesia

nisaauliadwiyanti@gmail.com, ria.nirwana06@gmail.com, adamdarmawanbox@gmail.com

Abstract

The relationship between humans and language is referred to as sociolinguistic. The language used by humans is as diverse as the variety of formal language used when someone has a higher level or when in certain formal events, then there is a variety of casual language or familiar variety, which is also called slang. The object of his research is the novel "The Fault in Our Stars" by John Green. Therefore, the researcher tries to analyze the types of slang and what meanings are used by the author in the book by using theory from Allan and Burridge, and theory from Leech. The results of the study found that the most dominant type used by the author was Fresh & Creative type, because the researcher found a lot of new words in this novel. While, the classification of the type of meaning the most dominant type found in this novel, namely stylistic meaning because this type is heavily influenced by the social environment. There are 30 data that the researchers took in the novel, 9 data including fresh & creative, 6 data including flippant, 5 data including imitative, 4 data including acronyms, and 6 data including clipping.

Key words: Sociolinguistics, Slang, Meaning.

INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures who cannot live alone and need other people. Thus, humans need a partner to communicate in everyday life. The tool used by humans to communicate is language. Humans cannot live without language and language cannot be used without society, that is why language and society are interconnected. By using language, people can reveal their feelings about something to another human being. Language can create relationships with each other. The relationship between humans and language is referred to as sociolinguistic.

In its implementation, sociolinguistic aims to learn how language usage relationships to people's social behavior. There are many factors that play a role in the use of language and can influence a relationship. Language plays an important role in human life. The influence of language is remarkable in everyday life. When listening to songs, watching movies, reading interesting books or stories and when interacting with other humans, that's when humans enjoy language.

Along with the times, the language used by humans to communicate is also growing. The language used is as diverse as the variety of formal language used when someone has a higher level or when in certain formal events, then there is a variety of casual language or familiar variety, which is also called slang, the language can be used in a certain group. Slang is often referred to as a secret language by certain groups. The slang words are often related to show solidarity among them in a group. They feel closer

while use slang words. Slang describes words or phrases that are used instead of more everyday terms among younger speakers and other groups with special interest. In the use of slang there are many abbreviations, the use of an implied meaning or the omission of one or more letters in a word, or a change in the sound of and meaning with the aim of facilitating communication, distinguishing it from other people's language whites, or indicate that they belong to a particular group.

In the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green many found slang words in the dialogue and prolog of his characters in the form of descriptions. The selection of John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars* as a research object based on reason, researchers are interested in researching the language in the novel "*The Fault in Our Stars*". The peculiarities of the language used by the author is by inserting slang words which make the uniqueness of the language in John Green's novel seen as an interested problem to study.

One of the reasons why the researcher chose the novel The fault in our stars as the object of his research, because this novel is one of the novels that got the first position on The New York Times Best Seller list in January 2012 and has been successfully filmed in 2014 with a film duration of 126 minutes.. This novel also has a story that can be used as a lesson and has many benefits for readers, such as imitating the life struggles of the characters in the novel, they never give up, and give up even though they have many shortcomings.

From the description of the background above, it has been explained that the researcher conducted slang research in order to present some knowledge of slang based on the slang types and slang functions. The researcher formulates the problem formulations as follows:

1) What type of slang words are used in John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars*?
2) What are meaning of slang used in John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars*?

So therefore, from the problem above, the purpose of this research is: To find out what types and meanings of slang are used in the novel the fault in our stars.

There are previous research related to this research. Some of these research also discuss the type and meaning of slang in the object under study.

The relevant research referenced in this research is by Ratna Perwita Sari (2010), entitled "An Analysis of Slang Language types in "Rush Hour 2 Movie". Her research focused on types and the reason of slang language that is used by the actor or actress on the movie by using descriptive qualitative method. The researchers selected three types of slang with the theory by Eric Patridge, there are: society slang, workmen's slang and public house slang. The researcher has already selected fifteen of slang words and phrases from the movie and analyzes them one by one through the perfective of slang types and the interpretation into Standards English to finding the words or phrases of slang. The similarity between Ratna's study and this study is seen from the same problem related with type of slang found from the object. In comparison to Ratna's study, this study is different in a way of the object. Ratna's focused on types of slang in the movie by using the theory of Eric Patridge, while this study aims to analyzed types of slang and meaning in the novel by using the theory of Allan & Burridge and the theory of Leech.

In the second study by Lastika Ary Prihandoko (2012) entitled "An Analysis of Slang Words used by The Characters in 'Ramona and Beezus' Movie "Sociolinguistics Approach". This

research has conducted to investigate the types of slang and the slang function in the movie by using descriptive qualitative method. In her study, there are 5 types of slang employed by the characters in the movie by using the theory of Allan & Burridge, and 7 functions of slang in the movie. The similarities is the Lastika's have the same focused that is types of slang with the Allan & Burridge's theory, while for the first differences lied on the object of study, Lastika's focused on the movie while this study focused on the novel. The second differences, the finding is the slang function while for this study the finding is the meaning of slang.

The third related study is a journal article conducted by Silvia Laura Langga (2013) entitled "The Meaning Analysis of Slang used in Notorious B.I.G's Song "Love No Ho". The research aims to identify the types of slang words found in the lyrics of Notorious B.I.G's Song "Love No Ho" and also analyze the meaning of these slang words by using the theory of Chapman (1988) and the theory of Leech's (1973). Notorious B.I.G mostly uses connotative meanings rather than other meanings. This song tells about his love life or romantic tragedy with a female commercial sex worker, so almost all terms in affective and reflective meanings are related to compliments. Silvia's journal article contains some similarities and differences with this study. Both studies have the same focused of finding out the types and meaning of slang words. While the difference lied on the object of study, and the theory of types. Silvia's journal article used the theory of Chapman (1988) while this study used the theory of Allan & Burridge (2006).

In the fourth that related in this study is the research by Ngakan Nyoman Agus Ari Saputra (2016) entitled "The Analysis of Slangs Used in "Bad Boys" Movie Script". In her thesis, the purpose of his research was to identify the types, functions and meanings of popular languages found in film scripts by using the theory of Allan & Burridge. Then the results of the study mentioned that there are 5 slang words in the first type, 6 words in the second type, 4 words in the third type, 2 words in the fourth type and 4 words in the fifth type that the characters in the script of the film. The meaning of these words mostly contains meanings about violence, crime and illegal drugs. While comparing Ngakan's study and this study, the researcher found some similarities and differences. The first similarity of both studies laid on the use of a sociolinguistic approach to solving the problem formulations. In addition, both studies focused on finding type and function. Apart from that, the difference lied in the focus and the object of the study. Ngakan's study focused on finding type, function, and meaning, and use two different, movies as her object while this study used novel as the object and only uses two focus problems, namely type and meaning.

The last similar study is a journal article conducted by Gusti Ayu Putu Indah Ratna Sari, dkk (2021) entitled "An Analysis of Types and Functions of Slang Words in 'Pitch Perfect 3' Movie". Her research focused on the type and functions of slang language that is used by the actor or actress on the movie by using descriptive qualitative research. There are only 3 types of slang found in this movie, those are fresh and creative, flippant, and imitative. Referring to the second problem statement about the functions of slang, only 4 of them are discovered in this movie, those are to address, to initiate relax conversation, to express impression, and to show intimacy. Gusti dkk's journal article contains some similarities and differences with this study. Both studies have the same focused of finding out the types and function of slang words. While difference lied on the object of study, Gusti dkk's

journal article focused on the movie object while this tudy focused on the novel.

After getting several references on sociolinguistic studies from previous research which was used as reference on the slang. In all the previous research above, most of the similarities between that study and this research is in the focus of the research, while the differences that were found the most in the object studies. Based on the previous research that the researcher have mentioned earlier above, it is clear that there has been no research discussing the "Slang word in The Fault in Our Stars novel by John Green: A Sociolinguistic Study".

THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistic derived from the words "socio" and "linguistic". Sosio comes from the word social, namely relations with the community, community groups, and social functions. Linguistics is a science that learns and talks about especially the elements of language (such as phoneme, morfem, word, and sentence) and the public relations of language users with the language itself. Sociolinguistics are interdisciplinary sciences between sociology and linguistics. In short, sociolinguistics is the relationship between language and society. Sociology is an objective and scientific study of human beings in society, about the institutions, and social processes that exist in society. Sociology in general tries to figure out how that society happened, lasted, and remains. While linguistics is the field of science that learns the language, or the field of science that takes the language as the object of its study. Thus, it can easily be said that sociolinguistics are interdisciplinary fields of science that learn languages in society.

In other words, sociolinguistics is the descriptive study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context, on the way language is used, and the effects of language use on society. According to Wardhaugh (2010), sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication; the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be understood through the study of language.

Language Variation

Sociolinguistics is a science that discusses language related to society. This then gives rise to language variations as a result of social interactions between speakers of various languages. One factor effecting people to use variety of language is social dialect. According to Wardhaugh stated that "in the use of language there is variation across speakers, such as reflections of different ways that people speak in different regions or social groups, but also variation within the speech of a single speaker. No one speaks the same way all the time, and people constantly exploit variation within languages they speak for a wide variety of purposes" (2015: 6). Social dialect is also correlated with other language variations such as slang, jargon, and argot.

Slang

Slang is a social variation that is special and secret. Slang words or slang phrases are often found with ideas and habits that grow in society. According to Pei & Gaynor, 1954:199 slang is a style of language in common use, produces by popular adaptation and extension of the meaning linguistic principles for

formation of word, generally peculiar to certainclasses and social or of axisting word and by coining a new words with disregard for scholastic standars and age groups.

Slang is temporal and is more commonly used by young people or certain social groups to communicate. The use of slang has several purposes. As Patridge (1981:287) has pointed out, the purpose of slang is to : (1) as an exercise either in humour, (2) to be different from others, (3) to be picturesque, (4) to be arresting, striking, or even starling, (5) to avoid clilches, (6) to be brief, concise, (7) to enrich the language, (8) to impose an air of solidity and concreteness on the abstract, (9) to talk, or to write, down to an inferior, (10) for ease of social intercourse, (11) to induce friendliness or intimacy of a deep or durable nature, (12) to show that one belongs to acertain, (13) to show or prove that someone else is not, (14) to be secret.

Slang is everyday variability of the language used in highly informal situations. Some words which are already familiar with our mind possibly will be slang words as we do not realize it. According to Allan and Burridge (2006: 69), there are five different slang types. The explanation of slang types are:

a.   Fresh and Creative
Fresh and Creative means that slang language has totally new vocabulary, informal variety, cleverness, imagination, and it also can be an up to date words. The example is the slang word *daddy* (noun) used as a term of address for a man, especially an older man. First appeared is in US, 1928. (Dalzell and Victor, 2008 : 183)

b.   Flippant
Flippant means that slang language made by two words or more in which the words composed not correlated with the denotative meaning. The example is *break a leg* means good luck for an actor.

c.   Imitative
Imitative means that slang word imitating the Standard English (SE) word; using SE words
In different meaning or combining two different words. The example is *wanna*, this word is derived from phrase words "want to". The slang word *wanna* is also widely used in spoken English (Spears, 2000: 474)

d.   Acronym
Acronym is type of slang constructed by the result of words from the first letters of each word in a phrase or this type is made by the initials from a group of words or syllables. The example is LOL, used as internet shorthand to mean 'laughing out loud'.

e.   Clipping
Clipping type is one of variety of slang made by deleting of some parts of longer word become a shorter form in the same meaning. The example is the use of word "cuz" to mean "because". In addition, clipping form is not appropriate to use in formal conversation.

Meaning

Meaning of a word or sentences consider the relationship between speech and context. People used slang language, because they are individuals who desire uniqueness, it standars to reason that slang has been in existence for as long as language has been in existence. Meaning is that words (or signs) in a language are different types. According to the Leech (1974) meaning distinguishes in seven types, namely: conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning and thematic meaning. That will be explained below:

1. Conceptual meaning
Conceptual meaning sometimes called 'denotative' or 'cognitive' meaning, is widely

assumed to be the central factor in verbal communication and it can be shown to be integral to the essential functioning of language in a way that other types of meaning are not.

2. Connotative meaning

Connotative is the kind of values and attitudes invoked by a word apart from its core meaning. Based on the language characteristics, it always changes over time and is culturally dependent. Usually, connotative meaning is used the writers who wish to persuade the reader, etc.

3. Stylistic meaning

Stylistic meaning is a piece of language that conveys the social circumstance of its uses.

4. Affective meaning

Affective meaning has directly a reflection of the speaker's personal attitude or feelings toward the listener or the target of the utterance. Such feelings or attitudes are usually negative or insincere in nature. it is normally expressed through such forms of language use as insult, flattery, hyperbole, or sarcasm.

5. Reflected meaning

Reflected meaning is the meaning which arises in cases of multiple conceptual meanings when one sense of a word forms a part of our response to another sense. In other words, reflected meaning is what is communicated through association with another sense of the same expression. The function of reflected meaning is to deliver the new sense of a word that relates to another phenomenon in the same expression. The new sense here is the new meaning comes to the expression of the same word. The new sense comes because of removes another sense in the same expression.

6. Collocative meaning

Collocative meaning consists of the associations a word acquired on account of the meaning of words that tend to occur with it.

7. Thematic meaning

Thematic meaning is what is communicated by the way in which a speaker or writer organizes the message, in terms of the order, focus and emphasis. It is often felt that an active sentence has a different meaning from its passive equivalent, although their conceptual content seems to be the same.

1. METHODOLOGY

The research method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative method, because it is in accordance with its purpose to describe the existence of meaning and type of slang words patterns in John Green's novel The Fault in Our Stars. This research was conducted based on existing facts. Researchers not only collect data but also analyze and interpret the resulting data and then infer. According to Sugiyono (2017), descriptive research is usually called as qualitative research using qualitative method collecting the information toward data naturally.

Sample in this study were taken with purposive sampling techniques. The data in this study are excerpts of conversational sentences in John Green's novel The Fault in Our Stars. From the existing data is done analysis to identify and classify the form of meaning and type of slang words that exists in the novel. In the next stage, with purposive sampling techniques selected a number of data that will be analyzed as sample data in the research.

The steps of collecting the data of this research are document analysis, namely John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars,* and literature studies. The main duties in

the study was to collect the data to answer the problems of the study above. According to Sugiyono (2017) stated that the fundamental method relied on by qualitative researchers for gathering information is participation in the setting, direct observation, in-depth interviewing, and documentation review. The researcher took the data by using techniques use in the study namely: documentation. Sugiyono (2017) stated that documentation can be written and picture by someone that can be used to obtain information. In conducting documentation method, the researcher can be provide magazines, books, documents, etc.

The data collection technique used in this study is document analysis. According to Susan Stainback by Sugiyono (2017) that data analysis is critical to the research process. It is to recognition, study, and understanding of interrelationship and concept in your data that hypotheses and assertions can be developed and evaluated. The steps of conducting research and analysis methods conducted by researchs are as follows: (1) Intensively read the novel The Fault in Our Stars by John Green. (2) Identify and record excerpts of sentences and conversations in the novel. (3) Classifies data that has been identified in type of slang words used the theory of Allan & Burridges. (4) Analyze the meaning of slang words used the theory Geoffrey Leech.

2. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The analysis will be done with two separe sections that is Type of Slang and Meaning.

3.1 Types of Slang
3.1.1 Fresh and Creative

Datum 1

But my mom believed I required treatment, so she took me to see my Regular Doctor Jim, who agreed that I was veritably swimming in a paralyzing and totally clinical depression, and that therefore my meds should be adjusted and also I should attend a weekly Support Group.

This prolog tell about the story of Hazel, the main character in The Fault in Our Stars. She has a disease Thyroid originally but with an impressive and long-settled satellite colony in her lung. This slang was uttered by Hazel because she was tells his complaint to the reader. So, "mom" was classified into Fresh & Creative type because this was such a new term of address for a woman, especially an older woman.

Datum 2

The nurse, having finished the bandage change, stepped back. "It's only been a day, Isaac," she said, vaguely condescending. "You've gotta give yourself time to heal. And fourteen months isn't that long, not in the scheme of things. You're just getting started, buddy. You'll see."

In the conversation above, "buddy" was classified into Fresh & Creative type because the word buddy is a new word used to call fellow friends, especially those who are close friend.

Datum 3

"How are you doing, sweetie?" I asked, cloying. "I'm going to stick you with a needle now. There might be a little ouchie."

In this scene, it took place in the hospital. This conversation happened when a nurse said she would inject medicine into Isaac's body. So, the bold words "Sweetie" was categorized in the Fresh & Creative type because this was such a new word of expressing something's existence.

Datum 4

"No no no no no, they'll take me to a hospital. Hazel, listen to me. Do not call nineone-one or my parents I will never forgive you don't please just come please just come and fix my goddamned G-tube. I'm just, God,

this is the stupidest thing. I don't want my parents to know I'm gone. Please. I have the medicine with me; I just can't get it in. Please." He was crying. I'd never heard him sob like this except from outside his house before Amsterdam.

The word "goddamn" means an expression which used to express extreme displeasure, anger, or surprise. In other words, goddamn means expression of irritation. From the conversation above, goddamned was categorized in the Fresh & Creative because this was such a new term of expressing something's existence.

Datum 5
"How are you doing, sweetie?" I asked, cloying. "I'm going to stick you with a needle now. There might be a little ouchie."

In the utterance above, unfortunately, it is talking about the drug to be injected. So, the bold Ouchie was categorized in the Fresh & Creative type, because this was such a new vocabulary of expressing something's existence like another word to express the pain.

Datum 6
"Okay," she said. "Sleep tight, honey."

This utterance was spoken by Hazel Mom when Hazel will go to sleep. So, there was a Fresh & Creative type used by Hazel Mom when she talked something to Hazel. The bold phrase 'Honey' means for calling someone you love not for food.

Datum 7
"Good," I said. And then, like the bitch I am: "You were saying something about Gus?" But he was gone.

This utterance happened in the Isaac's room in the hospital to be exact. Hazel asked something about Gus but it turned out that Isaac was fast asleep because the effect of the medicine given was working. So, the word phrase "bitch" was categorized in the Fresh & Creative type of slang used by Hazel in this scene.

Datum 8
And then began the circle jerk of support: everyone talking about fighting and battling and winning and shrinking and scanning.

The sentence above is a story told by the main character in the novel. So, there are words that was categorized in the Fresh & Creative type, it is Jerk that means someone who is naughty or an asshole.

Datum 9
"And how are you feeling?" asked Patrick.
"Oh, I'm grand." Augustus Waters smiled with a corner of his mounth. "I'm on a roller coaster that goes up, my friend."

This conversation was categorized in the Fresh & Creative type because Roller coaster there does not show the rides, but the roller coaster there is a new language used to explain that Augustus condition is not okay like a roller coaster that goes up and down.

3.1.2 Flippant

Datum 1
"Is my wittle fuffywump sickywicky?" he answered. And then after a second, "Most of them are good, actually. I just want the hell out of this place."

This dialogue happened in the hospital. At this moment, they are talking with Isaac, and they tried to encourage Isaac so that he would get well. So, there are two words that was classified into Flippant Type since it was constructed by more than words and "stickywicky" used to describe a difficult circumstance, while for the words "fuffywump" is an expression that is usually used by someone saying this being cutesy (trying to sound cute).

Datum 2
"But I believe in true love, you know? I don't believe that everybody gets to keep their eyes or not get sick or whatever, but everybody

should have true love, and it should last at least as long as your life does."

This conversation was categorized in the Flippant type because true love is two syllables combined into one meaning, this word usually is used for express to someone who you really loves.

Datum 3

As I drove the couple miles to the gas station, I woke up enough to wonder why Gus had left the house in the middle of the night. Maybe he'd been hallucinating, or his martyrdom fantasies had gotten the better of him.

In the sentence above, Augustus said that he might be having hallucination or delusion of dying so he left the house and drove the car really fast. So, there are words that was categorized in the Flippant type, it is martyrdom which means death or death in good condition.

Datum 4

Awesomesauce. Happy Half Brithday. Castletonat 3:32?

In this Kaitlyn text, it contains one type of slang, that was categorized in the Flippant type. The meaning of the word "Awesomesauce" is Super awesome.

Datum 5

Furthermore, I had ridiculously fat chipmunked cheeks, a side effect of treatment.

In the sentence above there is one word that is included in the Flippant type category, namely the word Chipmunked cheeks, that means Chubby.

Datum 6

His voice was low, smoky, and dead sexy.

Some of the words above are words that are very different from the original words. Like smoky does not mean the sound emits white smoke but rather means a sound that is heavy, thick, depressed. Another word that also has a

different meaning is dead sexy, the meaning of dead is a word used to strengthen the word sexy which means very sexy. Therefore, these two words that was the categorized in the Flippant type.

3.1.3   Imitative

Datum 1

"Yeah," I said. "How long's he gonna be in the hospital?"
"Few days. Then he goes to this rehab or something for a while, but he gets to sleep at home, I think."

This teks above is the conversation between Hazel and Augustus they are talking on the telephone. So, the bold phrase gonna to mean going to was a noun phrase that was categorized in the Immitative type because this was such a new term of expressing something's existence.

Datum 2

He pushed himself up off the stoop, handed me the tulips, and asked, "Wanna go on a picnic?" I nooded, taking the flowers.

The character Augustus talking with Hazel and he invite hazel to go for picnic with him. So, the word "Wanna" to mean "Want to" was a noun phrase that was categorized in the Immitative type because this was such a new term of expressing something's existence.

Datum 3

"What in heaven is that?" asked Kaitlyn, gesturing to the book.
"Oh, it's sci-fi. I've gotten kinda into it. It's a series."
"I am alarmed. Shall we shop?"

Kaitlyn and Hazel sharing about their book, she invite go to shop for shopping. So, in this dialogue there is one type of slang is "Kinda" to mean "Kind of" was a noun phrase that was categorized in the Immitative type because this a new term of expressing something's existence.

Datum 4

"I dunno. Let's try." I took it off and let Jackie stick the cannula in her nose and breathe. "Tickles," she said.

The conversation between Jackie and Hazel. They met at the airport, just as Hazel was leaving for New York to meet the author of the book she likes. So, the word phrase "dunno" was categorized in the Immitative type because this was such a new term to expressing something.

Datum 5

"Sucks," I said.
"I see his mom. I gotta go."

This teks above is the conversation on the telephone between Hazel and Augustus. So, the bold phrase gotta to mean got to was a noun phrase that was categorized in the Immitative type because this was such a new term of expressing something's existence.

3.1.4 Acronym

Datum 1

I took the BiPAP off and connected myself to an oxygen tank, lifted the tank into my cart, and put on sneakers to go with my pink cotton pajama pants and a Butler basketball T-shirt, which had originally been Gus's. I grabbed the keys from the kitchen drawer where Mom kept them and wrote a note in case they woke up while I was gone.

From the sentence above, it is explained that there is one word that is often mentioned but some readers still feel confused because they don't know what it means. So, "BiPAP" used as the utterance shorthand to mean "Bilevel Positive Airway Pressure", and it is Acronym type of slang.

Datum 2

Suddenly standing next to me, Augustus half whispered, "They're big believers in PDA."
"What's with the 'always?'" The Sulurping sounds intensified.

This conversation between Hazel and Augustus. He said an abbreviation word

that was not explained what it stood for. That word was an categorized in the Acronym type because "PDA" shorthand to mean "Public display of affection", an expression of affection that is do in public.

Datum 3

Which was not quite true. The next stop was the airport parking lot, and then a bus took us to the terminal, and then an open-air electric car took us to the security line. The TSA guy at the front of the line was shouting about how our bags had better not contain explosives or firearms or anything liquid over three ounces, and I said to Augustus, "Observation: Standing in line is a form of oppression," and he said, "Seriously."

In this scene, it took place in the airport parking. That word was an categorized in the Acronym type because this slang was an abbreviation of an English word, and "TSA" shorthand to mean "Transportation Security Administration" or we can call it an airport security guard.

Datum 4

Isaac out of surgery. It went well. He's officially NEC.

In the sentence above explain that Isaac will officially have no evidence of cancer after undergoing surgery. So, NEC means No Evidence of Cancer. That was categorized in the Acronym type.

3.1.5 Clipping
Datum 1

But my mom believed I required treatment, so she took me to see my Regular Doctor Jim, who agreed that I was veritably swimming in a paralyzing and totally clinical depression, and that therefore my meds should be adjusted and also I should attend a weekly Support Group.

The sentence above tells that her mother took her to the hospital for meet doctor jim to get more treatment because she was considered very depressed. This is the beginning of hazel that a weekly

support group. So, the word "meds" to mean "medications" it was classified into Clipping type because clipping form is not appropriate to use in formal conversation.

Datum 2

"Darling," she said, vaguely British. "How are you?" People didn't find the accent odd or off-putting. Kaitlyn just happened to be an extremely sophisticated twenty-five-year-old British socialite stuck inside a sixteen-year-old body in Indianapolis. Everyone accepted it.

In the sentence above explains that Kaitlyn has an accent that is considered strange by some. So, the sentence above contains words that are included in the clipping type, namely the word "didn't" means did not.

Datum 3

"I'am good. How are you?"
"I don't even know anymore. Is that diet?" I nodded and handed it to her. She sipped through the straw."I do wish you were at school these days. Some of the boys have become downright edible."

This conversation has one word that belongs to the clipping type category, because don't which means do not are two words made it 'Do and not' in which the words.

Datum 4

"They all smell the same. They get sprayed with Super Scent," she said.
"Really?"
"Yeah, they just squirt 'em with it."

This utterance was spoken by Hazel with the florist, hazel asked about flowers. So, there was a Clipping slang used by the florist when she wanted told hazel about flowers, it is the words 'em.

Datum 5

Yeah," I said, cutting her off. I realized I'd been silly even to consider it. "Don't worry about it." But she looked worried.
"It's really important to you, yeah?" she asked, sitting down, a hand on my calf.

The conversation between Hazel and her mother about the trip that Hazel wanted. She tries not to make her mother worried because of her difficult wish. So, the word "I'd" was an extension of 'had' which served as a'would' pair in the conditional sentence. This was categorized as a Clipping type because this slang was an abbreviation of an English word.

Datum 6

"I'm playing hooky to hang out with Isaac, but he's sleeping, so, I'm in the atrium doing geometry."
"How's he doing?" I asked.

This conversation between Hazel and Augustus. I'm honest, that's the word what you usually talked. So, the phrase "I'm" above was categorized into Clipping type of slang, because two words made it 'I and am' in which the words become a shorter form in the same meaning.

3.2 Meaning

3.2.1 Conceptual Meaning

- True love : Love forever; This word is usually used to describe someone you loves.

3.2.2 Connotative Meaning

- Mom : Another word for 'mother'.
- Bitch : Usually associated with a woman who has bad behavior (an unpleasant or irritating) ; an easy woman.
- Buddy : Another word for 'friend'

3.2.3 Stylistic Meaning

- Gonna : Before doing something we have to think whether it has a positive and negative effect (going + to)
- Gotta : Planning to go to a place (Got + to)
- Wanna : Already have a wish and will do it (Want + to)
- I'm : Refer to yourself (I + am)
- Don't : Can't do anything wrong or don't repeat the error twice
- Dunno : (Don't + know)

- Kinda : It means somewhat or more or less, usually used in informal conversation contexts because it is a non-standard language (Kind + of)

3.2.4 Affective Meaning
- Goddamned : Used to express a feeling of anger, surprise, or extreme displeasure; expression of irritation.
- Awesomesauce : Used to express surprise or speechless.
3.2.5 Reflected Meaning
- PDA : Shorthand to mean "Public display of affection", an expression of affection that is do in public.
- Martyrdom : It means death or death in good condition.
- TSA : shorthand to mean "Transportation Security Administration" or we can call it an airport security guard.

3.2.6 Collocative Meaning
- Stickywicky : used to describe a difficult circumstance, while for the words.
- Fuffywump : is an expression that is usually used by someone saying this being cutesy (trying to sound cute).
- Honey : darling nickname.
- Sweetie : used want to call for loved ones.
- Ouchie : another word for 'sick'
- BiBAP : used as the utterance shorthand to mean "Bilevel Positive Airway Pressure".

3.2.7 Thematic Meaning
- 'em : Short for "them"
- I'd : I had
- Meds : medications
- Didn't : Not do anything or not done at all (Did + not)

To give better description, I have the result obtained from the analysis type of slang and meaning. The finding of the types of slang is supported by the theory of Allan & Burridge, including Fresh & Creative, Flippant, Imitative, Acronym, and Clipping. These slang words are widely used by them because this novel is a youth novel. As the most dominant order categorized is a Flippant & Creative type, because so many new word that found in the novel. Such as buddy, goddamned, ouchie, so on. The second is Clipping type, because some parts of longer word become a shorter form but it has the same meaning. Such as Meds, Didn't, 'em, so on. The third is Imitative, because there are words in different meaning or combining two different words. Such as gonna, Wanna, Kinda, Dunno, and Gotta. The fourth is Flippant type, because there are language made by two words or more in which the words composed not correlated with the denotative meaning. Such as Fuffywump, Sickywicky, Awesomesauce, so on. The last but not the least is Acronym type, because this type is the slang word composed by the result of the initials or syllables from several words. Such as PDA, BiBAP, and so on.

The next analysis that the researcher is looking for is that the types of meaning in supported by the theory Geoffrey Leech who started that there are seven are types of meaning: conceptual, connotative, reflective, stylistic, and collocative. These meanings were actually adjusted to the context and condition by which the slang was used by the characteristics in the novel. Usually some of these types of meaning are influenced by the social environment or indeed from the way speakers or writers organize them. From the results of the analysis above, it can be seen that the type most widely used by the author is the category of stylistic meaning.

3. CONCLUSIONS
Referring to the initial problem that became the reason for the researcher to do the research, the researcher finally found the answer to what had been analyzed. Based on the result, the researcher can conclude that the type that is found in the novel "*The Fault in Our Stars*" is Fresh &

Creative type with the findings of 9 data. It means that slang words have much a new vocabulary to say for informal situation and condition in different area. The classification of the type of meaning was also carried out by the researcher and succeeded in finding the most dominant type found in this novel, namely stylistic meaning with the findings 7 data and many more that the researcher did not mention because some words are often repeated in the novel such us hasn't, I'll, you'll, didn't, etc. This type is heavily influenced by the social environment, which this novel deals with social conditions and a person's life that requires him to socialize.

So much data was found by the researcher, the author of the novel often repeated that word even some of the words that the researcher entered in this study were always the same found, but the researcher only took 30 data which will then be analyzed in this research. It is undeniable that writing in novels often uses some words that we may not know, as the researchers discussed in this study.

Based on the conclusions above, the researchers put forward some suggestions for the readers. The researcher hopes that the readers will gain knowledge about slang and can add new vocabulary through this research paper. The researcher also hopes that readers can understand sociolinguistics, especially the variety of languages. One of them is slang that may appear in the environment or in everyday life.

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