THE UTILIZED TYPES AND THE INTERPRETATION OF SLANG LANGUAGE
IN THE TWO EMINEM'S SONG LYRICS
(LOSE YOURSELF AND WITHOUT ME)

By:
NUNIEK NURLINA YAROH
NIM: 103026027661

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
ADAB AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
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A Final Paper
Submitted to Adab and Humanities Faculty
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Degree of Strata 1 (S1)

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APPROVEMENT

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By:

Nuniek Nurlina Yaroh
NIM. 103026027661

Approved by:

Drs. H. Abdul Hamid, M. Ed.
NIP. 150 181 922

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
ADAB AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
“STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY”
SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
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LEGALIZATION

The final paper entitled “Slang Language Type Utilization and its Interpretation in the two Eminem’s Song Lyrics (Lose Yourself and Without Me)” has been defended before the Adab and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on December 28, 2007. The final paper has already been accepted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata 1 (S1) in English Letters.

Jakarta, December 28, 2007

Examination Committee

Chair Person, Secretary,

Drs. H. Abdul Hamid, M. Ed
Drs. Asep Syaifuddin, M. Pd
NIP. 150 181 922
NIP. 150 261 902

Members

Examiner I Examiner II

Drs. Zaenal Arifin Toy, M.L.S
Elve Oktafiyani, M. Hum
NIP. 150 031 215
NIP. 150 137 725
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, December 28, 2007

NUNIEK NURLINA YAROH
ABSTRACT

Nuniek Nurlina Yaroh. Slang language Type Utilization and its Interpretation in the Two Eminem’s Song Lyrics (Lose Yourself and Without Me). English Letters Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, 2007.

The aim of this research is to analyze the slang language in Eminem song lyrics that were collected from the text of Eminem song lyrics entitled “Without Me and Lose Yourself”. The writer collected the slang words and phrases by underlining the important data that found awkward and difficult to be understood using qualitative method and the descriptive analysis technique.

From this research, it is known that most of Rap songs are just easy to listen without understanding its meaning. The slang language that found in the two Eminem’s song lyrics was more effective to understand the meaning of the song by classifying it based on its types in the classification of slang language type and interpreting it into Standard English. The kinds of slang language that have been used in two Eminem’s song lyrics, “Lose Yourself” and “Without Me” were slang words and phrases that have been used in Workmen’s community, Yiddish community, Society language, Street language and drugs language.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah SWT, The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful

All praises be to Allah SWT, Lord of the Universe. Because of Allah SWT, this paper can be finished as the writer hoped. Peace and Blessing be upon our Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), his family, his companions, and his followers who have brought us from the darkness into the lightness.

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10. All the people who have helped me to finish this paper.

Finally, the writer realizes that this final paper is not perfect yet. It is a pleasure for her to receive some critics and suggestions from the readers.

Jakarta, December 2007

The writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of study

Language has an important function to all societies who used it, because language is a way to interact one to another person especially in a communication. Through language, the speakers can identify themselves as well as they view their language as a symbol of their identity. Language has characteristic flexible and dynamic which will create new possibility in communication, so it is impossible that language just can stop in one word and one meaning because language can change as fast as the grown of human life itself.¹

English language has been changing through four phases, the first phase was Old English (approximately 600-1100), the second phase was Middle English (approximately 1100-1450), the third phase was Early Modern English (approximately 1450-1700) and the forth phase was Modern English (approximately 1700-now).² The development of English language signed by the establishment of English Dictionary by Samuel Johnson then followed by Noah Webster established in America and until now Webster’s Dictionary still be the best one.

The development of English language does not stop in those phases. Now, English language must have standardization of words or sentences because it

refers to the process by which language has been codified in some way. That usually involves the development of such things as grammars and dictionaries and possibly a literature. It has been divided into two parts, Standard English and Non-Standard English. Standard English is variety of English that is usually used in printing and speaking which is normally taught in schools or in deliberate manner also spoken by educated people. Standard English has colloquial as well as formal variants. On the other hand, non-Standard English is properly using in particular situation and cannot be used in formal situation and usually spoken by uneducated people. There are so many kinds of such as jargon, argot, cant, register, colloquial, and so forth. One mark of non-Standard English that is used on informal style is slang.

Based on Oxford Dictionary, slang is a language of a highly colloquial type, considered as below the level of standard educated speech, and consisting either of new words or of current words employed in some special sense. Paul Roberts has been defined slang in his book Understanding English and has been quoted by Victoria F. and Robert R. in their book entitled An Introduction to Language as “one of those things that everybody can recognize and nobody can define”. For this reason, slang vocabularies are particularly rich in certain domains, such as sexuality, violence, crime, and drugs. Eventually, slang language begins to show its identity to other entertainment media.

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3 Ronald Wardhaugh. An Introduction to Sociolinguistics, (Massachusetts: Basil Blackwell Ltd., 1986), p. 31
5 Victoria Fromkin & Robert Rodman. (1974), op. cit. 426
Kinds of entertainment media have created happiness and enjoyment to devotee. Those entertainment media consisted of movies, operas, books, dance and music. Music is the universal language of humankind. Music is intimately bound up with important events in all people lives, the power of music is diverse and people respond in different ways. It can make us feel happy or sad, nostalgic or energetic and some music are capable of overtaking the mind until it is oblivious to all else. Everybody has kinds of music that they like the most for enjoying, such as Jazz, Rock n Roll, Country, Hip-Hop, Rap, R&B, Pop, Blues and so forth.

The song lyrics that will be discussed by the writer for this chance is “Lose Yourself” and “Without Me” that have been sung by Eminem who is the white people rapper from America. Rap is known as part of Hip-Hop. It appeared in Southern Bronx, New York City about half of 1970s. Artists, some old literary and the prisoners affected the development of this music. Most of Rap song used slang. This song appeared firstly by black people and they almost used slang in their daily conversation.

The people who used English by standard usage are always difficult to define the slang language just by English dictionary especially in the song. We can take some samples that are used in Eminem song lyrics like the word weed in Without Me means marijuana that is close to drugs world but in English dictionary weed means cigar, cigarette, and tobacco. But, in other sight people

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just cannot interpret it using English dictionary; sometimes they have to interpret it by language which can be understood by many other people called standard language or Standard English.

Digression in language that is used in music between slang language and standard language has made the writer interested in examining the interpretation of slang language into Standard English and its types that are utilized in Rap music with Eminem song lyrics entitled Lose Yourself and Without Me as unit analysis that used many slang language.

Therefore, from all of the problems in language especially in Rap songs, the writer wants to discusses it all with its limits entitled “Slang language Type Utilization and its Interpretation in the Two Eminem’s Song Lyrics (Lose Yourself and Without Me)”.

B.  The Focus of Study

In this study, the writer focused on the interpretation of slang language into Standard English and the types that are utilized in the two Eminem’s song lyrics entitled “Lose Yourself and Without Me”.

C.  Research Questions

In this research, the writer tries to get the answer of the following questions:

1. How is the interpretation of slang language into Standard English in Eminem’s song lyrics entitled “Lose Yourself and Without Me”? 
2. What types of slang language are utilized in the two Eminem’s song lyrics?

D. The Objective and Significance of the Research

The objectives of the study are to describe the utilized slang words or phrases in the two Eminem’s song lyrics and to interpret the slang language into the Standard English. This study is also as a part of the requirements for Degree of Letters Scholar (S.S) from Adab and Humanity Faculty.

From this research, it is expected that the writer can get more knowledge about the slang language in the song lyrics. Hopefully, the result of the study can be useful to enrich students’ knowledge in English Literary study, especially from the two Eminem’s song lyrics “Lose Yourself” and “Without Me”.

E. Organization of the Paper

This paper consists of five chapters as described below:

Chapter I This chapter consists of background of the study, focus of the study, research questions, the objective and significance of the research, organization of the paper, and research methodology.

Chapter II This chapter is about theoretical framework. It discusses about the theories that are supported to the topic discussion of this paper.

Chapter III This chapter describes the main findings of the research that consists of data description and data analysis.

Chapter IV This chapter is about conclusions and suggestions of the study.
F. Research Methodology

1. Method of the Research

The method that used in this research is qualitative method. The data that related to this research are collected from the text of Eminem song lyrics entitled “Without Me and Lose Yourself”. From those references, then the writer collected the slang words and phrases by underlining the important data which found awkward and difficult to be understood. All the data will be described and tabulated on the data description of this research paper.

2. Method of Data Collection

The writer visits some libraries to find some references of slang language. So, the writer needs books, dictionaries, lyrics of the song which have correlation with the slang language to make the complete data, sometimes the writer searches them through internet: Google website, Yahoo website and other websites that have correlation with the slang language.

3. Data Analysis

The collected data will be analyzed through descriptive analysis technique. The descriptive analysis technique is one of the techniques in researching human attitudes, objects, setting of condition, thinking system or something that happened in a certain situation.
4. **Unit of Analysis**

The unit of analysis in this research is the lyrics of Eminem’s songs entitled “Lose Yourself” and “Without Me”.

5. **Time and Venue**

The research has been started from March 2007 until December 2007 at the Department of English Letters, Adab and Humanities Faculty, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. English Language

English today is probably the third largest language by number of native speakers, after Mandarin-Chinese and Spanish. Over 380 million people speak English as their first language. Because English is so widely spoken, it has often been referred to as “global language”, the lingua franca of the modern era. While English is not an official language in many countries, it is currently the language most often taught as a second language around the world.9

English language as it is used in various countries around the world. It is restricted, however, to those varieties of English spoken predominantly by native speakers of English. This means people will consider the kinds of English spoken in Britain, the USA, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, etc.10

The language used by a group of speakers may also show systematic differences called a dialect. The dialects of a language are the mutually intelligible forms of that language that differ in systematic way from each other. Dialects develop and are reinforced because languages change and the changes that occur in another. Dialect also a language variety in which the use of grammar and vocabulary identifies the regional and social background of the user. Regional dialects and social dialects develop for this reason.11

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A regional dialect is seen from the differences of diction, pronunciation and structure. While, social dialect is language variation that is used by certain group. Here, English can differ as upper class English and lower class English.¹²

Dialect differences include phonological or pronunciation differences—often called accents—vocabulary distinctions, and syntactic rule differences. Accent more refers only to the system of pronunciation and speaker uses. While dialect refers to a speakers grammar and vocabulary. Thus, accent refers to the characteristics of speech that convey information about the speaker’s dialect, which may reveal in what country or what part of the country the speaker grew up or to which sociolinguistic group the speaker belongs.¹³

The term accent is also used to refer to the speech of someone who speaks a language nonnatively; for example, a French person speaking English is described as a having French accent.¹⁴

However, many speakers do have trouble in deciding whether what they speak should be called a language or a dialect of a language.

B. Standard English

The English language was brought to the island Britannia in the first half of the fifth century AD by settlers called Angles from across the North Sea. Its main word-stock is Germanic, from Old English and Old Norse; many hundreds of French words were adopted in the Middle English period. The other principal source of vocabulary is Latin. Writers used many Latin words to coin English words, especially

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¹³ Victoria Fromkin & Robert Rodman (1974), *op. cit.* 401

¹⁴ *ibid*
in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Old English and Middle English, like modern English, consisted of distinctive dialects, but Standard English today did not begin to emerge as the accepted written form of the language until the later fifteenth century. The establishment of a standard language depends upon the kind of social and political organization in a country that did not develop in England until the sixteen century. Since then, Standard English has become the ordinary spoken form of English for many people that widely thought of as ‘correct English’, or even as ‘the English language’.

The important thing to remember is that all the dialects of present-day English spoken in England, including Standard English, and the dialectal accents associated with them, including RP, are traced back directly to the dialects of Middle and Old English.

When Chaucer wrote The Canterbury Tales at the end of the fourteenth century, there was no Standard English, he wrote in the educated variety of the London area, where he lived and worked. The poem Sir Gawain and the Green Knight is in the West Midland dialect of Lancashire or Cheshire. The writer John of Trevisa used a South-Western dialect. The contrast with the situation today is not as great as it may seem if we think of Standard English today as one dialect among many. From a linguistic point of view, the English language that today includes Standard English is not the popular one if sees Standard English as ‘the English language’ and the dialects as a number of substandard varieties.

Standard English has spread throughout the country as the educated variety of English and is taught to foreign learners of English, so it is natural that people should

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15 Dennis Freeborn, et. al., (1986), op. cit. 34
16 Ibid
17 Ibid, p. 39
come to look on the other dialects as imperfect versions of English. To the linguist, however, all dialects of English are equally regular in their own forms and rules. Dialect words can fail to convey their meaning if they are unfamiliar to a listener. The number of words still regularly used in dialects, and which are not part of the vocabulary of Standard English, is much smaller now than a generation or two ago. Easier travel, people moving from one area to another, the influence of film, radio and television will all have influenced the vocabulary of dialects. Almost everyone can now hear Standard English and a large amount of American English also.\textsuperscript{18}

Standard English has two kinds of variant; they are Formal English and Informal English. Formal English is used in discourse and formal speech. While informal English is known as colloquialism, because it is usually used informal style in daily speech that has characteristic more relax and intimate.\textsuperscript{19}

Some linguists put forward about Standard English as follows: According to Gerald Knowles in \textit{Patterns of Spoken English}, Standard English is a variety of a language that is socially and culturally predominant and is generally accepted as the most proper form of that language. It did influence the use of grammar and vocabulary in speech and even pronunciation.\textsuperscript{20}

Besides, according to Loreto Todd and Ian Hancock in their book \textit{International English Usage}, Standard English is the term given to the spectrum of Englishes taught in schools, described in grammars and dictionaries, used by the

\textsuperscript{18} \textit{ibid}

\textsuperscript{19} Laurie Bauer, \textit{An Introduction to International Varieties of English}, (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press Ltd., 2002), p. 47

\textsuperscript{20} Tom McArthur, \textit{The English Languages}, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000), p. 131
media and written with relatively little variation throughout the English-speaking world.\textsuperscript{21}

Another statement come out from Tom McArthur in his book \textit{The Oxford Companion to the English Language} said that Standard English is a widely used term that resist easy definition but is used as if most educated people nonetheless know precisely what it refers to. Some consider its meaning self-evident: it is both the usage and the ideal of ‘good’ or ‘educated’ users of English.\textsuperscript{22}

Basically, Standard English is a dialect that is very accepted by some of language speaker -especially for them who educated well- because it is considered as suitable and prestigious language. The decision of where is a dialect that will be a standard language is also effected by a group who has influence of social and political in that speech community.

C. \textbf{Interpretation}

Interpretation is the act in which you are simplifying the words in a sentence to attain a concrete sentence that you will easily understand.\textsuperscript{23}

Jan van Luxemburg, Micke Ball and Willem G. Weitsteijn on the book \textit{Tentang Sastra} have a statement about interpretation is the ways to read and to explain the text (the activities report) that more systematically and complete. It means that interpretation as a give the meaning systematically that tries to explain or to make know with satisfy.\textsuperscript{24}

\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{21} \textit{ibid}, p. 130 \\
\textsuperscript{22} \textit{ibid}, p. 133 \\
\textsuperscript{24} Jan Van Luxemburg, et. al., \textit{Tentang Sastra}, cetakan kedua, (Jakarta: Intermasa, 1991), p. 30
\end{flushright}
Hugh J. Silverman has a statement about interpretation on the book *Textualities; between Hermeneutics and Deconstructions*, interpretation is phenomenological interpretation the act of mediation between an interpreter and interpreted. Phenomenological interpretation is the act of producing or establishing a meaning. The interpretation of something is the act of knowing it and understanding that is provide by it.  

Interpretation is a real time exercise, on the other hand, generally takes place in a group of people, because what you are interpreting is generally the speech of or between people. Interpretation must interact with people; you are not free intensely probed to your own soul until you find the answer to a sticky problem, no matter how much introspection it may take.

There are the effective use of an interpreter requires the establishment of a three-way rapport: between the speaker and the interpreter, between the speaker and the audience, and between the interpreter and the audience.  

**D. The Slang Language**

**D. 1. Theories and Definitions of Slang language**

Slang is the non-Standard or non-dialectal use of words in a language of a particular social group and sometimes the creation of new word or importance of words from another language. It is a type of neologism. Slang can be described as way of deviating from standard language use and is very popular with teenagers.
Slang often is more forceful, vivid and expressive than are standard usages. Slang usually avoids the sentimentality and formality that older words often assume. Sometimes slang is used to escape the dull familiarity of standard words, to suggest an escape from the established routine of everyday life. When slang is used, our life seems a little fresher and a little more personal. Also, as at all levels of speech, slang is sometimes used for the pure joy of making sounds, or even for a need to attract attention by making noise.28

Some slang, however, becomes part of the standard vocabulary. Whether it becomes forgotten or passes into canon of standard usage, a slang term can reveal the full creative potentially of language.29 Even though slang is known as colloquial language, vulgar tongue and many more designation for slang, it has important role in language after Standard English.

The use of slang, or colloquial language, introduces many new words into the language by recombining old words into new meanings. As such of theory that has been said by Mario Pei and Frank Gaynor in Dictionary of Linguistic book:

“Suatu bentuk bahasa dalam pemakaian umum, dibuat dengan adaptasi yang popular dan pengluasan makna dari kata-kata baru tanpa memperhatikan standar-standar skolastik dan kaidah-kaidah linguistic dalam pembentukan kata-kata pada umumnya terbatas pada kelompok-kelompok social atau kelompok usia tertentu ”.30

Slang can serve to define membership in a group, whether it is the group of people in a certain job, on a certain dorm floor, with a particular hobby or interest, of a certain age, etc. Learning the appropriate slang is a key to entrance in a particular

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29 *ibid*, p. 188-189
group, but in order for the group to preserves its closed status, sometimes the slang must change. In this way, we see that slang in a sense of fad behavior; certain slang expressions have come and gone over the years, some to return, but others never to. However, slang responds to a need in people to be creative in their language use and to show group membership through their language use.  

Slang, in other way, only used in speaking or commonly speech not in writing. Even though slang is known as lower language, rude and spoken by the lowest grades of society but if seen from the vocabulary, slang can-and will-be the upper class language besides it contains of joyously, amuse and fad. It can be enriching the language. As H. L. Mencken said to his theory in The American Language book:

“The best slang is not only ingenious and amusing; it also embodies a kind of social criticism. It not only provides new names for a series of every concept, some new and some old; it also says something about them”.  

To emphasize a point of H. L. Mencken, Greenough and Kittredge have the same theory of slang:

“Slang is commonly made by the use of harsh, violent or ludicrous metaphors, obscure analogies, meaningless words and expressions derived from the less known and less esteemed vocations or customs. It is sometimes humorous, witty and not seldom picturesque”. 

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From all explain above about slang, the writer has the assumptions that slang generally used by the lowest grades of society and identical with rude language, can not be used in formal situation, but most of theorists said that slang, nowadays, has an important role in our common speech and community because it can break the ice and more simply understood by anyone. Slang cannot be said the broken language because on the other side it produced and contributed many words, enriched the language.

Even though slang known as secret language and used by certain groups but it is not like another Non-standard Language such as jargon and cant which just accepted certain words from certain jobs or interests, slang is blending from all of those. So, it is easy come and easy goes depend on the era and appropriate from its characteristic joyously, fad, humorous, witty and amuse.

D. 2. History of Slang

Slang, therefore, is almost as old as connected speech itself and knowing the characteristic of urban life. Some people may assume that slang dates from the massing of population in cities. Slang has been used spontaneously and the most unconscious from the manifestation of processes.\(^{34}\)

The development and uses of slang language itself will be described as follow based on the era.

- 14\(^{th}\) Century; Latin and French were the only two languages that maintained the use of prescriptive language.

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\(^{34}\) Winona Bullard, “History of Slang”, May 15\(^{th}\) 2007, 1 pm

http://pubpages.unh.edu/~tjs/project%20folder/history.html
15th Century; the different dialects and the different pronunciations represented the first meaning for the term “slang”.

16th Century; the development of slang continued to thieves’ language known as English Criminal Cant.

17th Century; by the end of the 16th century this new style of speaking was considered to be a language “without reason or order”. Slang has been used as daily speech.

18th Century; Slang was considered to be taboo. However, slang was beginning to be presented in popular plays, later appeared in poems and songs by Copland.

19th Century; almost all of the slang words during this time were anatomical and well known all through Britain and in America due to the British colonist. It was during the post-World War I era that society gained new attitudes about slang. There was now a demand for entertainment, mass media and slangy fiction.

20th Century; today modern American slang has been shaped and reshaped by the different cultures and the emergence of technology.  

D.3. Types of Slang Language

There are many types of British and American slang that can be found in the internet and books of slang. One of books of slang that the writer used is “Slang Today and Yesterday” by Eric Partridge that has found twenty five of British slang with some oddities that we have to know as a part of slang itself like Rhyming, Back,

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35 Eric Partridge (1933), op. cit. 43
Centre, Gibberish and Ziph, Spoonerisms and Blends slang. On the other hand, American slang is very difficult to get them into the types because American people in each town has their own words slang, so there can be a hundred even more than we ever thought before.

In this part, the writer only will explain some slang of American and British that include of the paper. For English slang, the writer will explain Cockney, Public House, Workmen and Society slang, and some of American slang that the writer has found in books of slang and the internet. For further explain about American and British slang, the writer tries to describe them one by one with some samples inside.

**D. 3.1. English slang**

From twenty-five types and some oddities slang in English or British slang, the writer tries to describe five of them that are found in book of “Slang To-day and Yesterday” by Eric Partridge. They are:

**D. 3.1.1. Society slang**

Society is ever in search of novelty, a limited body of well to do women and men of leisure and for many persons society is the centre of the universe. From the almost exclusive association of these persons with one another, there are arises a kind of special vocabulary, which is constantly changing with the changing fashions despite its unstable character.\(^{36}\)

The society jargon is disseminated like the technical language of the philosopher or the man of science, by the same means and with even greater rapidity.

\(^{36}\) *ibid*, p. 214
Most of the words soon disappear, but a considerable number of them make good their place in ordinary speech.\textsuperscript{37}

These are some examples from society slang that always have been changing based on their era like a fashion:

- \textit{Everything is Nice in Your Garden} means \textit{a gentle way of imputing self-adulation}

- \textit{Frivoller} means \textit{a person with no serious aim in life}

- \textit{Thou} means \textit{a thousand pounds sterling}\textsuperscript{38}

\textbf{D. 3. 1. 2. Workmen’s Slang}

Workmen’s slang is also considered as the tradesmen’s slang, because it is put from the people’s activity in working. The characteristic of the users is they do not mention the real name of something but they call it with another name that has been understood among them. Besides that they always have rival in their community when their speaking. Therefore, they have to change or varied by the expression with another but still the same meaning.

A few terms that are used equally by tradesmen, workmen tried to be more creative in their vocabulary. For examples when belonging to the same shop or factory, tradesmen used words \textit{graft} and \textit{brother chips} while workmen generally used \textit{slap-bang shops}.\textsuperscript{39}

Below are some examples for this type:

- \textit{Out of collar} means \textit{out of work}

- \textit{Screw} means \textit{salary}

\textsuperscript{37} ibid
\textsuperscript{38} ibid, p. 218
\textsuperscript{39} ibid, p. 161
- *Brass* means *money*\(^{40}\)

**D. 3. 1. 3. Public house slang**

This type is a part of slang and considered as genial, cheery, materialistic but not gross nor cynical. This type has a group of words and phrases and makes up for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by the nature of the subject, about which lingers no musty ‘morning-afterness’ either of pedantry or of artificiality or of affection.\(^{41}\)

Here are some examples of Public House Slang:

- *Boozer* means *a public house*
- *Near and Far* means *the bar*
- *Round the Corner* means *a drink*\(^{42}\)

**D. 3. 1. 4. Cockney slang**

Cockney has two kinds based on the user:

1. The educated Middle-Class people use the first. This cockney is variety Modified Standard speech that is the typical Cockney English of London. The peculiarities of this kind of London English are doubtless as much Regional in origin as are those of Liverpool or Manchester. Here, they speak not of “a provincial accent” but of “a Cockney accent”.

2. In the second is used by the semi-literate and the quite illiterate. This is variety of Modified Standard which is also heard in London. It has term as “the London Cockney of the streets”.\(^{43}\)

\(^{40}\) *ibid*, p. 162

\(^{41}\) *ibid*, p. 159

\(^{42}\) *ibid*, p. 160

\(^{43}\) *ibid*, p. 160
The slang of the former is exactly that of the speakers of Standard English, unless they employ one of the specific slangs such as the commercial or the military. However, the slang of the latter is what is usually, and what will here be called Cockney slang. Linguistically, cockney slang is the brightest spot in England and this cockney has a very pronounced accent.\textsuperscript{44}

For example of cockney, where at that time cockney has change the consonantal variation of \textit{th} to \textit{f} or \textit{v}, as in \textit{ling} for \textit{thing}, or \textit{farver} for \textit{father}. Moreover, in the vowel-sound change from \textit{ou} to \textit{ah}, as in \textit{abaht} for \textit{about}.\textsuperscript{45}

Here are some examples of Cockney slang that is used by educated and middle-class people:

- \textit{Can’t you feel the shrimps?} means ‘Don’t you smell the sea?’
- \textit{Eye in a sling} means ‘Crushed; Defeated’\textsuperscript{46}
  And there are some examples of Cockney slang that is used by semi-literate and quite illiterate people:
- \textit{Ally looya lass} means ‘A salvation Army girls’
- \textit{Knock in} means ‘to make money’\textsuperscript{47}

\textbf{D. 3. 2. American Slang}

As the reason before that American slang is very difficult to get them into types because American people in each area or town has their own words slang, so it could be thousands even more. Some slang types below have been known in American people well. They are:

\textsuperscript{43} \textit{ibid}, p. 149  
\textsuperscript{44} \textit{ibid}, p. 149  
\textsuperscript{45} \textit{ibid}, p. 149  
\textsuperscript{46} \textit{ibid}, p. 149  
\textsuperscript{47} \textit{ibid}, p. 151  
\textsuperscript{48} \textit{ibid}, p. 150
D. 3. 2. 1. Drugs Slang

Drugs are illegal in most places in the world today. For this reason, talk of it has had to go underground. A very effective way of going underground is the development of a secret code language known and understood only by those who live in that world. In this way, people can talk about illicit drug taking right in front of partners and parents without fear of them catching on.\(^48\)

Like any language that boasts a number of users drug related street terms are now more numerous that can begin to be recorded or described. There is also nothing static about this street slang. It changes faster than fashion and prides itself on staying ahead of those who would crack the code.\(^49\)

Here are some examples of this language:

- *A-boot* means *under the influence of drugs*
- *Paper bag* means *container for drugs*
- *Are you anywhere* means *do you use marijuana*\(^50\)

D. 3. 2. 2. Street Slang

Street slang is the argots of the lowlife and poor of the city where the words changed and manipulated to distort the truth or nonsense words to what could be a very simple conversation.\(^51\)

Anyone with the skill streetwise is likely to use these terms. Street slang usually spoken by MDMA eaters, Meth smokers and sniffers, cocaine snorters, crack smokers, but most always drug dealers to make themselves sound great or cool and


\(^{49}\) ibid

\(^{50}\) ibid

most always used to cheat, lie, steal and deceive some unsuspecting individual that has no idea what they are saying but they think to use it. Overall, they are saying nothing at all. It is most always nonsense words.⁵²

There are so many examples of this type, some of them are:

- *Bread* means *money*
- *Broad* means *a woman or girl*
- *Bro* means *a brother or friend or pal*⁵³

E. **Definition of Song and Lyric**

Song is strictly speaking any poem set to music for a single, with or without an accompaniment, is a song, but the species is distinct from other forms of vocal composition such as the aria, the ballad, the couplet, etc. a song may either be set to a repetition of the same tune, or be set continuously, the music developing throughout in a manner calculated to illustrate the progress of the words.⁵⁴

The development of the modern form of song depended largely on the forms of lyric poetry, with its repeated stanza and simple metres.

Lyric is taken from French *lyrique* that firstly taken from Old French of a *lyre*, also taken from Latin *lyricus*, and from Greek *lurikos*, from word *lura*, *lyre*. A lyric was originally a song sung with a *lyre*.⁵⁵

The word *lyric* was used for the "words of a popular song" about 1876 for the first time. The plural *lyrics* were used only in referring to the words of several songs. That it is used for the words of a single song as its *lyrics* became increasingly

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⁵² ibid
⁵³ ibid
⁵⁵ ibid
common (probably because of the association between *lyrics* and the plural form *words*), and is common in modern usage of today's society. Use of the singular form *lyric* is still grammatically acceptable.\(^{56}\)
CHAPTER III

THE MAIN FINDINGS

A. Data Description

In this part, the writer wants to describe about the slang language that is used in Eminem song lyrics entitled “Without Me and Lose Yourself”. After describing the slang language, the writer categorizes and tabulates the collected data through the following description:

a. The types of slang

The writer found the types of slang in Eminem’s song lyrics from the book of *Slang To-day and Yesterday* by Eric Partridge.

b. The utilized slang or corpus

The writer chose some slang words and phrases in the two Eminem’s song lyrics that has the same characteristic of the slang types.

c. The meaning

d. The examples of song lyrics

Here, the writer quoted the examples of song lyrics that contain of slang words and phrases.

In this chapter, the writer limits herself in discussing five types of slang that are utilized in Eminem song lyrics, they are Workmen’s slang, Society slang, Yiddish slang, Street slang and Drugs slang.

The followings are presentation of the data description:

1. Lose Yourself
   a. Song Background

   This song is a soundtrack of Eminem’s movie entitled 8 Mile. Here, he continued his success as an actor and producer. The movie and the soundtrack has the same story, the movie was based on his a true story as born in poverty in a broken home, discovered hip-hop as an outlet and came up through the Detroit "battle" scene.

   The lyrics to the movie's theme song, "Lose Yourself", basically makes the point that Eminem genuinely comes out of tough, hard times in the urban environment:

   “Another day of monotony's gotten me to the point, I'm like a snail
   I've got to formulate a plot or end up in jail or shot
   Success is my only motherfuckin' option
   Failure's not
   Mom, I love you but this trailer's got to go
   I cannot grow old in Salem's lot
   So here I go it's my shot, feet fail me not
   This may be the only opportunity that I got”
When Eminem rarely evokes this theme with the degree of skill and poignancy as he does in "Lose Yourself", it certainly appears elsewhere in his work. In terms of video, it is typically unstated; the appearance of "street life" is easy enough to do in a video clip. The aforementioned "Fight Music" is probably the best example, as it is entirely set on boardwalks, vacant lots, alleyways, and subway cars - about as "urban" and "street" as you can get.\textsuperscript{57}

\textit{b. The Lyrics}

Look, if you had one shot, one opportunity
To seize everything you ever wanted - One moment
Would you capture it or just let it slip?

Yo! His palms are sweaty, knees weak, arms are heavy
There's vomit on his sweater already, mom's spaghetti
He's nervous, but on the surface he looks calm and ready
To drop bombs, but he keeps on forgetting
What he wrote down, the whole crowd goes so loud
He opens his mouth, but the words won't come out
He's chokin', how everybody's jokin' now
The clock's run out, time's up over, blah!
Snap back to reality, Oh there goes gravity
Oh, there goes Rabbit, he choked
He's so mad, but he won't give up that
Is he? No

\textsuperscript{57} \url{http://www.ummagurau.com/writing/academic/eminembody.htm}, June 15\textsuperscript{th} 2007, 11 am.
He won't have it, he knows his whole back's to these ropes
It don't matter, he's dope
He knows that, but he's broke
He's so stacked that he knows
When he goes back to his mobile home, that's when it's
Back to the lab again yo
This whole rap shit
He better go capture this moment and hope it don't pass him

CHORUS
You better lose yourself in the music, the moment
You own it, you better never let it go
You only get one shot, do not miss your chance to blow
This opportunity comes once in a lifetime yo

REPEAT
The soul's escaping, through this hole that it's gaping
This world is mine for the taking
Make me king, as we move toward a, new world order
A normal life is borin', but superstardom's close to post mortem
It only grows harder, only grows hotter
He blows us all over these hoes is all on him
Coast to coast shows, he's know as the globetrotter
Lonely roads, God only knows
He's grown farther from home, he's no father
He goes home and barely knows his own daughter
But hold your nose cuz here goes the cold water
His bosses don't want him no mo, he's cold product
They moved on to the next schmoe who flows
He nose dove and sold nada
So the soap opera is told and unfolds
I suppose it's old potna, but the beat goes on
Da da dum da dum da da

CHORUS
No more games, I'ma change what you call rage
Tear this mothafuckin roof off like 2 dogs caged
I was playin in the beginnin, the mood all changed
I been chewed up and spit out and booed off stage
But I kept rhymin and stepwritin the next cipher
Best believe somebody's payin the pied piper
All the pain inside amplified by the fact
That I can't get by with my 9 to 5
And I can't provide the right type of life for my family
Cuz man, these goddam food stamps don't buy diapers
And it's no movie, there's no Mekhi Phifer, this is my life
And these times are so hard and it's getting even harder
Tryin to feed and water my seed, plus
See dishonor caught up bein a father and a prima donna
Baby mama drama's screamin on and
Too much for me to wanna
Stay in one spot, another day of monotony
Has gotten me to the point, I'm like a snail
I've got to formulate a plot 'fore I end up in jail or shot
Success is my only mothafuckin option, failure's not
Mom, I love you, but this trail has got to go
I cannot grow old in Salem's lot
So here I go is my shot.
Feet fail me not cuz maybe the only opportunity that I got

CHORUS
You can do anything you set your mind to, man
### c. Corpus Data

#### Table 1.

**Lose Yourself**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The types of slang</th>
<th>The utilized of slang (corpus)</th>
<th>The meaning</th>
<th>The examples in song lyrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Workmen’s slang</td>
<td>Back to the lab</td>
<td>Back to work on his skills</td>
<td>&quot;when he goes back to his mobile home, that’s when it’s back to the lab again yo&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 to 5</td>
<td>Regular job</td>
<td>&quot;all the pain inside amplified by the fact that I can’t get by with my 9 to 5&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Broke</td>
<td>Without money</td>
<td>&quot;he knows that, but he’s broke&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cold product</td>
<td>No longer existing</td>
<td>&quot;his bosses don’t want him no mo, he’s cold product&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Society slang</td>
<td>Chopped liver</td>
<td>An unimportant person</td>
<td>&quot;I’m chopped liver&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>“it don’t matter, he’s dope”</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shot</td>
<td>Chance</td>
<td>“look, if you had one shot, one opportunity”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shit</td>
<td>Nothing or nonsense</td>
<td>“This whole rap shit, he better go capture this moment…”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>c. Yiddish slang</th>
<th>Schmoe</th>
<th>“they moved on to the next schmoe who flows”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d. Street slang</td>
<td>Yo!</td>
<td>“Yo! His palms are sweaty, knees weak, arms are heavy”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hoes</td>
<td>“He blows us all over these hoes is all on him”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Without Me**

*a. Song Background*

Mathers' third major album, *The Eminem Show*, was released in summer 2002. It featured the single "**Without Me**". This lyric told us about his existence or status in hip-hop community. Even if he was wigger or a white male rapper, he wanted to prove that he was better than other singers.
So, it could see that he makes derogatory comments about boy bands (noting that they always make love sings means pop music is pop feminine), Limp Bizkit (who make themselves so powerful in their video), Moby (his rival in hip-hop world), his wife “Kim” and his mother “Debbie” have been involved in this song because of his expressing misogyny. The substantial (and seemingly unprovoked) violence is followed by an insult to further strip Moby of his manhood: “You don’t know me/ you are too old, let go, it’s over/ nobody listens to techno”

He wanted to show the power of man than woman, although in some cases this reflects Eminem’s own self-obsession. Perhaps Eminem deserves credit for not (routinely) using females as sex objects—but if it is because he finds them repulsive. In this lyric, he looked hyper-masculinity. It continued with an insult to Lynne Cheney that makes him inexistence in music through her comment on TV about his song lyrics.

Eminem is very actively engaged in building his authenticity such as hyper masculinity, a distance from the feminine, an association with the tough streets and a tendency to flout authority figures. As well, Eminem’s status as a white male has undoubtedly enabled him to get away with more than other hip-hoppers, who are typically black.

Beyond the title, the content of this song revolve around Eminem, the individual: his problems, his life, his fame.\(^{58}\)

\[^{58}\text{ibid}\]
b. The Lyrics

Two trailer park girls go round the outside,
round the outside, round the outside.
Two trailer park girls go round the outside,
round the outside, round the outside.

Guess who's back, back again
Shady's back, tell a friend
Guess who's back, guess who's back,
guess who's back, guess who's back,
guess who's back, guess who's back,
guess who's back...

I've created a monster, cuz nobody wants to
See Marshall no more they want Shady
I'm chopped liver
Well if you want Shady, then this is what I'll give ya
A little bit of weed mixed with some hard liquor
Some vodka that will jumpstart my heart quicker
Than a shock when I get shocked at the hospital
By the Dr. when I'm not cooperating
When I'm rocking the table while he's operating "Hey"
You waited this long to stop debating
Cuz I'm back, I'm on the rag and ovulating
I know you got a job Ms. Cheney
But your husbands heart problem is complicated
So the FCC won't let me be
Or let me be me so let me see
They tried to shut me down on MTV
But it feels so empty without me
So come on dip, bum on your lips, fuck that!
cum on your lips and some on your tits
And get ready cuz this shit's about to get heavy
I just settled all my lawsuits, fuck you Debbie!

**CHORUS**

Now this looks like a job for me
So everybody just follow me
Cuz we need a little controversy,
Cuz it feels so empty without me

I said this looks like a job for me
So everybody just follow me
Cuz we need a little controversy,
Cuz it feels so empty without me

Little hellions, kids feeling rebellious
Embarrassed, their parents still listen to Elvis
They start feeling like prison is helpless,
Till someone comes along on a mission and yells "bitch!"
A visionary, vision is scary, could start a revolution,
Polluting the air waves a rebel
So let me just revel and bask,
In the fact that I got everyone kissing my ass
And it's a disaster such a catastrophe
For you to see so damn much of my ass you ask for me?
Well I'm back fix your bent antenna
Tune it in and then I'm gonna enter
Into the front of your skin like a splinter
The center of attention back for the winter
I'm interesting, the best thing since wrestling
Infesting in your kids ears and nesting
Testing "Attention Please"
Feel the tension soon as someone mentions me
Here's my 10 cents my 2 cents is free
A nuisance, who sent, you sent for me?

CHORUS
A tisk-it a task-it,
I go tit for tat with anybody who's talking this shit that shit
Chris Kirkpatrick, you can get your ass kicked
Worse than them little Limp Bizkit bastards,
And Moby, you can get stomped by Obie,
You 36 year old bald headed fag blow me
You don't know me, you're too old
Let go, it's over, nobody listens to techno
Now lets go, just give me the signal
I will be there with a whole list full of new insults
I've been dope, suspenseful with a pencil
Ever since Prince turned himself into a symbol
But sometimes the shit just seems,
Everybody only wants to discuss me
So this means I'm disgusting,
But its just me I'm just obscene
Though I'm not the first king of controversy
I am the worst thing since Elvis Presley,
To do Black music so selfishly
And use it to get myself wealthy
There's a concept that works
20 million other white rappers emerge
But no matter how many fish in the sea
It'll be so empty without me

CHORUS
Hum dei la la la, la la la la la, la la la la la, la la la la
Hum dei la la la, la la la la la, la la la la la, la la la la
c. Corpus Data

Table 2. Without Me

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The types of slang</th>
<th>The utilized slang (corpus)</th>
<th>The meaning</th>
<th>The examples in song lyrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Drugs slang</td>
<td>Weed</td>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>“a little bit of weed mixed with some hard liquor”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society slang</td>
<td>Hellions</td>
<td>Troublemakers</td>
<td>“little hellions, kids feeling rebellious”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>My 2 cents</td>
<td>My opinion</td>
<td>“Here's my 10 cents-my 2 cents is free”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Data Analysis

From the tabulated data above, then the writer tries to classify and analyze the slang words or phrases that have been found from these two Eminem’s song
lyrics by categorizing them into two perspectives, they are: the interpretation of the slang into the Standard English and the types of the slang utilized. To get more illustrations, the writer tries to analyze the slangs as follows:

I. The Corpus and the Interpretation of the slang

1. Lose Yourself
   1.1. Corpus = Back to the lab
   a. Lyric
      “When he goes back to his mobile home, that’s when it’s back to the lab again yo”
   b. Interpretation
      The slang phrase of “back to the lab” can be interpreted as “back to work on his skills”, this interpretation is quoted from the internet. \(^{59}\)
      The phrase “back to the lab” has meaning “back to work on his skills”, it is true and suitable with the lyrics. The condition that has been portray in the lyrics and in the clip video has the same purpose to capture the meaning from phrase “back to the lab” which can be interpreted as “back to work on his skills”. The word “lab” here can be interpretated as “work with the skills”.
      From the writer’s interpretation, the above phrase means he must search the job with all skills that he has. This lyric tells us about someone who stuck in lack of economy and try to get up. For more ilustrations, in clip video, there is a

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scene that portrays Eminem in a factory as a worker; here he used a phrase “back to the lab” because as a condition that he has been there. So, the writer can interpret “back to the lab” as “back to work on his skills” or “searches for the job with all his skills” surely because of the reasons above.

1.2. Corpus = shit

a. Lyric

“This whole rap shit, he better go capture this moment...”

b. Interpretation

The slang word “shit” is rather difficult to define its meaning and it usually has a negative sense. However, if you read the lyric line by line, then you will understand that the word of shit means “nothing or nonsense”. So, the lyric of “this whole rap shit” can be interpreted as “everything tells nothing”.

In this situation, Eminem feels upset and he wants to express his feeling in his song. It supports with the word before “rap”. Rap according to slang dictionary means “the way in which a person expresses himself or herself”. Besides that, the writer used a theory from Greenough and Kittredge that will be another support for this slang word, which said that “slang is commonly made by the use of harsh, violent or ludicrous metaphors, obscure analogies, meaningless words and expressions derived from the less known and less esteemed vocations

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or customs. It is sometimes humorous, witty and not seldom picturesque”;\textsuperscript{61} the theory said that slang is common to used, sometimes it contents of rude, violent even meaningless words and expressions. The word shit is one of many slang words that suitable with the characteristic of theory. Therefore, it makes the writer sure enough that “shit” can be interpreted as “nothing or nonsense”.

1.3. Corpus = 9 to 5

a. Lyric

“All the pain inside amplified by the fact, that I can’t get by with my 9 to 5”

b. Interpretation

The slang phrase “9 to 5” can be interpreted as “regular job”.\textsuperscript{62} The meaning regular job is quoted from slang site either. This meaning just interpreted generally and we can describe it as “a real condition for workers that have time job from 9 am to 5 pm”.

It mentioned too in slang dictionary, the phrase “9 to 5” that means “the usual working day; the rut of daily existence” and has a note ‘based on an average working day, nine in the morning to five in the afternoon but applied to regular employment whatever the hours worked and especially to routine drudgery’.\textsuperscript{63} It is absolutely make the writer sure that “9 to 5” is a slang phrase and can be

\textsuperscript{61} Eric Partridge, Slang Today and Yesterday, (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd,1933), p.2

\textsuperscript{62} http://www.slangcity.com/songs/index.html. March 21\textsuperscript{st} 2007, 2 pm.

\textsuperscript{63} Tom Dalzell & Terry Victor (2006), op. cit. 1373
interpreted as “regular job” or “a real condition for workers that have time job from 9 am to 5 pm”.

1.4. Corpus = Broke

a. Lyric

“He knows that, but he’s broke”

b. Interpretation

“Broke” as a slang word in Eminem’s song lyric can be interpreted as “without money” is quoted from slang site. The meaning from slang site and slang dictionary that the writer uses is definitely true. In slang dictionary, “broke” means “having little or no money; bankrupt”. Therefore, the writer did not find the difficult to define “broke” as “without money” because based on slang dictionary itself.

1.5. Corpus = cold product

a. Lyric

“His bosses don’t want him no mo, he’s cold product…”

b. Interpretation

The slang phrase “cold product” can be interpreted as “no longer existing”, this interpretation is quoted from slang site either. It is difficult to define “cold product” with the meaning. But, the writer tries to find the same

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64 http://www.slangcity.com/songs/index.html, March 21st 2007, 2 pm
65 Tom Dalzell & Terry Victor (2006), op. cit., p. 269
characteristic in slang book that taken from “Slang Today and Yesterday” by Eric Partridge, there is a sample “out of collar” of workmen’s slang type means “out of work”. It has the same characteristic with “cold product” which means “no longer existing” with common language it means “he did not work again”.

The lyric portray us that someone who has been fired by his boss because he does not interest with him and unused him anymore to continue his job. Therefore, the meaning of cold product “no longer existing” is suitable with the writer explanation above.

1.6. Corpus = Dope

a. Lyric

“It don’t matter, he’s dope”

b. Interpretation

The slang word “dope” can be interpreted as “good”. For the second times, Eminem used the word that the meaning is opposite with the real meaning in slang dictionary. It usually has negative sense, such as drugs meaning.

“Dope” can be interpreted as “good” found the writer in slang site. The writer, finally, found the meaning of “dope” as “good” in slang dictionary that taken from Dictionary of American Slang third edition. “Dope” as an adjective means “good, best, excellent” that defines and sneers at society’s failures; this common hip hop usage, credited to rap power Chief Rocker Busy Bee, rejects the

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67 ibid
negative and promotes the positive in the ‘bad-as-good’ way.\textsuperscript{68} So, the writer decides that word “dope” exactly can be interpreted as “good”.

1.7. Corpus = Shot

a. Lyric

“\textit{Look, if you had one shot, one opportunity to seize everything you ever wanted}…”

b. Interpretation

The word “shot” that can be interpreted “a chance” taken from the internet but the writer also searches the real meaning of this word in slang dictionary. Actually, the word shot in slang dictionary is not a chance but it takes time to make sure that shot in Eminem song entitled Lose Yourself is a chance, it supports with the lyric in first line, and there is a word “one opportunity” after the word shot. Meanwhile, in slang dictionary “shot” that means “an opportunity” convinced the writer to be interpreted “shot” as “a chance”. The word shot in that lyric is used to avoid the repeated words.

There is a theory to support this argument that slang is “\textit{search of novelty and almost exclusive association of these persons with one another. There arises a kind of special vocabulary, which is constantly with the changing fashions}…”\textsuperscript{69}

So, it is suitable with the theory above that slang can changing with the changing fashions, the usage of chance can described in many ways and many slang words like shot.


\textsuperscript{69} Eric Partridge (1933), \textit{op. cit.} 214
1.8. Corpus = Schmoe

a. Lyric

“The moved on to the next schmoe who flows”

b. Interpretation

The word “schmoe” is a slang word that can be interpreted as “fool”. The writer took the meaning from slang site. It has the same meaning in slang dictionary, that the word schmoe came from shmo; schmo; schmol which means a gullible, hapless fool. This is an American addition to Yiddish.

Then, the writer finds again in another slang dictionary that schmoe has a meaning fool or foolish and naïve person, usually a male. Therefore, the lyric of “they moved on to the next schmoe who flows” can be interpreted as “they follow the next fool person”. The writer puts the slang word “schmoe” and interpreted it as “fool” because of the reasons above.

1.9. Corpus = Yo!

a. Lyric

“Yo! His palms are sweaty, knees weak, arms are heavy”

b. Interpretation

“Yo!” as a slang word can be interpreted as “to get attention”, used as a greeting or if in this song will means “fill the beat” does mean nothing in speech just to make the interlocutor feel fun with this word, they will feel not in formal condition. Nevertheless, in fact, between the speaker and the interlocutor,

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71 Tom Dalzell & Terry Victor (2006), op. cit 1729
they both understand with the meaning. “Yo!” just a word that want to make informal situation and to get attention people to hear the song.

In slang dictionary, the word Yo! used as an expression of surprise, contempt, dismay, etc. Even though Yo! just a word that does not make important role in conversation because it just a greeting to replacement the word “hello” in politeness but it almost appears in Rap or R&B song. From the writer’s interpretation the above word “Yo!” can be interpreted as “feel the beat” or another polite word is “hi” or “hello”.

1.10. Corpus = Hoes

a. Lyric

“He blows us all over these hoes is all on him”

b. Interpretation

“Hoes” that can be interpreted as “prostitutes or easy women” originally black usage from the Southern US pronunciation of “whore”, now wide spread through the influence of Rap music. This slang word just can define as a negative sense. Based on slang dictionary, hoes are a sexually woman; a woman who may be considered sexually available; a prostitutes.

Usually they used this word to insult somebody if they are in bad situation like feel angry, disappoint or something like that. Hoes (plural) directed to woman only which said by men. It has the same situation like a word Bitch that means a

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73 Tom Dalzell & Terry Victor (2006), op. cit. 2141
bad woman. Eminem common to use this language because affected of his surrounds that always used bad language in their daily conversation.

2. Without Me

1.11. Corpus = Weed

a. Lyric

“A little bit of weed mixed with some hard liquor”

b. Interpretation

The slang word “weed” can be interpreted as “marijuana” and this word only just can define in negative sense especially drugs, whether in the internet or in slang dictionary. The writer did not find the difficult to define this word.

There are still many terms of marijuana in drugs slang besides weed. So, the writer definitely sure that weed just can define or just can be interpreted as “marijuana” which the meaning itself taken from Dictionary of slang and drugs slang terms.

1.12. Corpus = My 2 cents

a. Lyric

“Here’s my 10 cents my 2 cents is free”

b. Interpretation

The slang phrase “my 2 cents” which can be interpreted as “my opinion” is quoted from slang site. Possibly, for people who educated well or just common
people will not understand with this word. The writer did not find the difficult to find the real meaning in slang dictionary.

The meaning in slang dictionary and slang site is the same. Slang dictionary has a meaning of “my 2 cents” is “a personal opinion, advice or point of view”. Therefore, there is no doubt to define “my 2 cents” to be interpreted “as my opinion”, because the writer finds the same meaning in the internet and in slang dictionary.

1.13. Corpus = Hellions

a. Lyric

“Little hellions, kids feeling rebellious”

b. Interpretation

The word “hellions” can be interpreted as “troublemakers” taken from slang site. The word “hellions” on the lyric is rather difficult to define its meaning. It cannot be found in slang dictionaries. Eminem uses this word, probably, to mention the term of hell occupants. Hellions are a connotation purpose that is used by Eminem which one purpose can include stimulate and respond of emotional sense.

Probably the word hellions that Eminem used are direction to the next word kids. “Hellions” as “troublemakers” in real condition mean kids who always make trouble everywhere they are. Sometimes kids like to against people who are older than they are, for example their parents. It can conclude that little hellions, kids feeling rebellious mean little troublemakers are kids who have feeling

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74 ibid. p. 2029
rebellious. So, from the writer’s interpretation the word “hellions” can be interpreted as “troublemakers” not hell occupants in real meaning.

1.14. Corpus = Chopped liver

a. Lyric

“I’ve created a monster, cuz nobody wants to see Marshall no more, they want Shady. I’m chopped liver”

b. Interpretation

The phrase “chopped liver” can be interpreted as “an unimportant person” taken from slang site either. This phrase is difficult to analyze as an unimportant person, because it can not be found in slang dictionaries. The writer tries to analyze it more detail word by word in the lyric above.

This song have purpose to reject all everyone who does not like him. They said, probably, Eminem just a chopped liver or an unimportant person who always make controversy in his songs so far. In the lyric, “I’ve created a monster” means a picture of himself in sight of everyone who does not like him that look like a monster. “nobody wants to see Marshall no more, they want Shady” means Marshall is his birth’s name who does not look unfamiliar, public just know him as Shady or right now known as Eminem. “Chopped liver” means the picture of him again that people always said it as an unimportant person in entertainment as a rapper who has black lyrics that contains of impolite meaning.

So, the sentences of “I’ve created a monster, cuz nobody wants to see Marshall no more, they want Shady. I’m chopped liver” means “I’m created
Marshall as a monster and nobody wants to see him now, they want Shady or Eminem. I’m just an unimportant person”

Therefore, from the writer’s interpretation the phrase “chopped liver” definitely true can be interpreted as “an unimportant person”.

To conclude the two’s Eminem songs entitled Lose Yourself and Without Me, all the words and phrases are contents of revolve around Eminem, the individual: his problems, his life, his fame. He has often been criticized for his purportedly misogynistic, homophobic, violent, and drug-referencing lyrics. Indeed, as I will argue, engaging with that criticism has been a key way in which Eminem has forged his own identity.

II. The Types of Slang

a. Workmen’s Slang

The slangs of back to the lab means back to work on his skills, 9 to 5 means regular job, broke means without money, and cold product means no longer existing can be categorized as workmen’s slang, because they can be seen from the meaning of the phrase or the word that tells about the people and activity in working.

Another reason why the writer puts the phrase and the word in the workmen’s slang is the characteristic of the users is they do not mention the real name of something but they call it with another name that has already been understood among them.
Beside that, the writer watches the clip video of Eminem song itself entitled Lose Yourself that taken from Curtain Call album. The setting and the words like back to the lab, 9 to 5, broke and cold product are suitable on the clip video. It is setting in working activity. Besides, the speakers in this song also mention the word back to the lab, shit, 9 to 5, broke and cold product, because he (Eminem as a singer) and his fans who are very fanatic with his songs so far have already understood the meaning of the words, even they are not traders.

For more support, the writer used another sources like slang dictionaries for back to the lab, broke ,cold product, 9 to 5 to search the real meaning of them. Then the writer interpreted all of those words and phrases on the explained before.

b. Society slang

The slang words of shit, hellions, my 2 cents, chopped liver, dope, and shot can be categorized as Society slang, because it tells about the life of society. Slang in society shows happiness and sadness, a joyful and a painful in the life of society.

In the society slang is described as “search of novelty and almost exclusive association of these persons with one another. There arises a kind of special vocabulary, which is constantly with the changing fashions. There is much jargon, but there is also much slang, in the colloquial speech of society. Slang in the society shows a joyously, or jauntily over the object and the practices of the slangter’s own calling. The difference is jargon treats with solemnity and respect the avocation it serves and slang retains respect toward it. Treats that avocation
with the detached amusement that viewed from afar, every human activity seems to invite. In society and in all close corporation to the degree of its own exclusiveness to its own place in the world’s esteem, and to the difficulty experienced in learning it or perhaps rather to its learnedness not that erudition affects society. In society slang we can find linguistic salvation in its gradual dissolution as a corporate body”. 75

Based on the statement above the writer concludes that society slang is such slang words that are commonly used in daily conversation with special vocabulary that can be changed depend on the trend and the era like a fashion. It has characteristics joyously or jauntily over the object and the practices of the slanger’s own calling. Because of that reason, the writer then categorizes the words mentioned above as the society slang.

Therefore, the writer categorizes those words as the society slang because of the suitability of the words’ meanings and the reality finds in daily life and conversation. It also describes in Eminem’s video clip. Those words seem to be used in the daily conversation by the society.

c. Yiddish slang

The slang word of schmoe is the only word that have found in the lyric of Lose Yourself that can be categorized as Yiddish slang, because this word is clearly explain in Dictionary of slang that this word is proper to Yiddish slang who spoken by Jews and this is an American addition to Yiddish.

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75 Eric Partridge (1933), op. cit. 214
Yiddish is from the German, Jewish German and although it is properly applied to “a form of old German (with words borrowed from many modern languages) spoken by Jews in or from Slavonic countries”.

It also, and often, serves to designate either a non-classical Hebrew spoken by Jews in various countries or a Yiddish much altered according to the country in which it spoken.\(^{76}\)

Yiddish is essentially a folk tongue, it has no written grammar, it eludes all strict grammatical analysis, though efforts are now being made to bring about uniformity in its spelling in view of its continue existence among the Jews of East Europe.\(^{77}\)

It is, however, very difficult for the person without a knowledge of Yiddish, of whatever kind, to obtain a knowledge of Yiddish words. A glance at the few easily accessible authorities will show this difficulty. The writer puts a sample on the book of Eric Partridge “Slang To-Day and Yesterday” in Yiddish slang type, it wrote schlemozzle, shemozzle which means a noise of any kind; a quarrel; a riot. It looked like similar with schmoe. Yiddish is considered not Yiddish itself but such Yiddish as has penetrated into general English slang.

d. Street slang

The slang words of Yo! and hoes can be categorized as street slang, because street slang is the argot of the lowlife and poor of the city where the

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\(^{76}\) Eric Partridge (1933), *op. cit*. 265

words changed and manipulated to distort the truth or nonsense words to what could be a very simple conversation.\(^78\)

Anyone with the skill streetwise is likely to use these terms. Street slang usually spoken by MDMA eaters, Meth smokers and sniffers, cocaine snorters, crack smokers, but most always drug dealers to make themselves sound great or cool and most always used to cheat, lie, steal and deceive some unsuspecting individual that has no idea what they are saying but they think to use it. Overall, they are saying nothing at all. It is most always nonsense words.\(^79\)

Because of the words *Yo!* and *hoes* are just words that is used to make a conversation shorter and easy to catch. It can make new possibilities in conversation to use another language or dialect in non-formal speech.

e. Drugs slang

The slang word of *weed* which means *marijuana* is also the only word that have found in the lyric of Without Me that can be categorized as Drugs slang, because this word is clearly explain in Dictionary of slang that this word has a meaning marijuana, as we know that marijuana is the name of drugs in drugs street world.

Drugs are illegal in most places in the world today. For this reason, talk of it has had to go underground. A very effective way of going underground is the development of a secret code language known and understood only by those who


\(^{79}\) ibid
live in that world. In this way, people can talk about illicit drug taking right in front of partners and parents without fear of them catching on.

Like any language that boasts a number of users drug related street terms are now more numerous that can begin to be recorded or described. There is also nothing static about this street slang. It changes faster than fashion and prides itself on staying ahead of those who would crack the code. 

There are still many terms of marijuana in drugs slang besides weed. Another example of slang terms that the meaning is marijuana; they are Jive stick, Angola, Ashes, Jolly green, and so forth. Therefore, that is why the writer puts the word of weed to this type exactly true from the meaning itself is marijuana that taken from Dictionary of slang and drugs slang terms.

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CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION

The slang language that is found in the two Eminem’s song lyrics, “Lose Yourself” and “Without Me” was more effective to understand its meaning by analyzing and interpreting them into Standard English using slang dictionaries such as *The New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English* by Tom Dalzell & Terry Victor to find the real meaning of slang words and phrases, book of references such as *Slang To-day and Yesterday* by Eric Partridge where this book is a main source to analyze the types then find some words and phrases through the types of slang in the two Eminem’s song lyrics, websites, and the album of Eminem itself.

From the types of slang language that is used in the songs, some words and phrases in the two Eminem’s song lyrics usually used in Workmen’s community, Yiddish community, Society language, Street language and Drugs language. Whereas, Yiddish or Hebrew language has been used by English and American people, so they contributed some vocabularies in English and American’s daily conversation.

Although the slang language known as colloquial, non-standard language, broken language and so many names that have been accepted, but it took the important role especially on informal situation. It enriches language and vocabularies.
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