

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.0 Background of the Study

The term sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that is concerned with the way languages is used among the speakers in a society Hudson (1996, p. 21). Language variations include a vast number of forms in which language can be used. Such examples of these varieties are the standard language, non – standard as exemplified in the jargon, slang and colloquialism.

According to Labov (1972a, p. 258) slang is one of the colloquial varieties used world – wide. However, in America for example, it is clear that the American individuals tend to use slang more than the other varieties. The use of slang spreads to cover the mass media and hence has its impact on the users as well as the audience of the other cultures.

There are many reasons why speakers of English in America prefer using slang rather than the formal language. This may relate to the fact that some of these individuals have less formal education or they pay little attention to formal education especially those who have marginal jobs. It could be clear that slang helps in sending the message quickly among speakers. However, the use of slang in all contexts and occasions may lead to the spoil of the individuals' behavior. Rickford (1999a, p. 305)

This study investigates the negative impact on the individuals of the society as a result of using vernacular and taboo words used in the mass media and TV channels. The aim of this study is to show how language affect the behavior of the speakers and the extents to which a

language is an effective tool in either maintaining or spoiling the individual's morality.

### **1.1 Statement of the Problem**

Since sociolinguists, authors and storytellers try to amend and maintain peoples way of behaving in the society, there appeared the problem of misuse of language varieties. The mass media participates in spreading taboo and vernacular words and phrases as well as expressions of immoral terms that in turn lead to spoil the behavior of the individuals. Even the non – native speakers of English tend to use such terms in their everyday life matters as a form of a new culture. This problem has its negative impact on the morality of the individuals.

### **1.2 Questions of the Study**

The researcher poses the following questions:

- 1) What are the effects of using slang variety on the individuals of the society?
- 2) In what sense the use of slang leads to the spoil of the behavior and the morality of the speakers?
- 3) What are the examples of the vernacular and taboo words and expressions that spread in the social media?

### **1.3 Hypotheses of the Study**

The study presents the following hypotheses:

- 1) Using slangs leads to the spoiling of the behavior and weakening the use of standard variety
- 2) Some words and expressions are said to be taboo which resulted from using slang

- 3) The non – native speakers' culture may be affected by the spread of slang in the mass media.

#### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

The study's significance is clear in the fact that the topic handled is a fresh up to date one. Unlike the other linguistic topics, this study deals with an important issue that is crucial in the act of communication and the fact that it might be the moral compass that reflect the readers' attention to the important of maintain the language from vernacular terms and expressions. In addition the fact that the study sheds lights on the negative impact of the modernist ways of the mass media and their effects in declining the peoples' interaction via using such taboo terms and attempts of such speakers to standardize such slang variety.

#### **1.5 Objectives of the Study**

The study aims to achieve the following aims:

1. To show the variable examples of the taboo terms that spread among the speakers of a language and the effects of such terms and expression in the morality of the people
2. To assign ways for maintaining the language and preserving the good, moral and humble terms in the act of communication
3. To show the negative role of the media in spreading such terms

#### **1.6 Methodology of the Study**

The researcher uses a qualitative descriptive approach to describe this phenomenon via using a questionnaire to be submitted to the higher studies graduates and teachers at some Sudanese universities. This questionnaire will help collecting data about the types of expressions considered to be taboo and slang used by the speakers and the view point

of the respondents about the effects of slang in deteriorating the individuals' behavior.

### **1.7 Limits of the Study**

The study focuses of the impact of the usage of slang among the native speakers and / or the non – native speakers of English at Sudan University of Science and Technology during the academic year 2019. The study is restricted to the study of the slang terms that spread through the different channels of media and how they affect the behavior of the individuals.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW AND PREVIOUS STUDIES

#### 2.0 Introduction

Investigating the effects of slang on the behavior of community individuals is a very important and up to date issue when talking about this sociolinguistic phenomenon especially with the continuous change in languages. For this reason, the study reviews the literature to identify the aspects of this topic, its effects and results on the individuals as well as on the communities at large. This review of the literature and the previous studies give a general background about the uses of slang and the moral message behind this issue.

#### 2.1 Literature Review

First of all, the study defines the concept of slang on the light of sociolinguistic studies:

##### 2.1.1 *Definition of Slang*

Anderson and Trudgill both agree that slang includes “*uses of words or expressions which are extremely informal and which are often fashionable and therefore rather temporary.*”(p.16).this term was also defined by Partridge (1979) as " *the abusive language*". Partridge defined that this word is the past participle form of the verb “*to sling*”. It is stated that (“*Slang is language slung about*”) and gives such examples as “to sling words”, “*to sling the bat*”. So the original meaning of the word was equal to “*the abusive language*” thus implying its negative effect. (p. 476)

The term is also defined as:

*“Slang words and expressions are characterized by a high degree of informality, familiarity, vocabulary richness. They are realized by a specific group of people whose members are connected with some particular link, such as territory (Californian), age (teenagers), subculture (students), and mainly occur in the spoken form of the language.”*  
(Burdova, 2009, p.8)

According to (Mulyana 2008: 223), slang is the number of words or terms that have special meaning, unique, distorted or even contrary to common sense when used by people of a particular subculture. Sarwono (2004) said that slang is a typical language of the younger generation (words changed in a way that can only be intelligibility among them), can be understood by almost all of the younger generation in the country that were covered by the mass media, whereas term that develop, change and grow almost daily

The above two definitions are complementary in the sense that the first definition merely stating that slang is a language that has a unique term, while the latter definition clarified that the use of such language is the language of younger generation and will continue to grow.

The study presents other definitions to clarify the topic in broader way. This term is defined by:

- *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (1987) as: Very informal language that includes new and sometimes not polite words and meanings, is often used among particular groups of people, and is usually not used in serious speech and writing.

- Allen (1990, p. 1140): Words, phrases, and uses that are regarded as very informal and are often restricted to special contexts or are peculiar to a specified profession, class, etc.
- Eble (1996, p. 289): Slang is the distinctive vocabulary either of groups or of people who wish by their vocabulary to identify with a popular or avant-garde style.
- Allen (2001, p. 266): Slang is a class of language used, among other for social and psychological uses, to deny allegiance to genteel, elite, and proper society and to its standard linguistic forms. Slang is thus used to assert social opposition (...)
- Spolsky (1998, p. 35): Slang is a kind of jargon marked by its rejection of formal rules, its comparative freshness and its common ephemerality, and its marked use to claim solidarity.
- Galperin (1971, p. 96): Slang seems to mean everything that is below the standard usage of present day English.

### ***2.1.2 History and Etymology of Slang***

According to Patridge cited in Hanggoro (2011, p.8-10), slang has been introduced since sixteenth century, it is used to change the inelegant statement of being associated with foreigner or criminals, some people use it to make jokes and to keep the secret of the word's meaning and also because some people want another language besides the Standard English to express ideas.

### ***2.1.3 The Techniques of Making Slang***

Putry (2014) said that the techniques used in making slang are as follows:

- 1) Word clipping, a shortened or truncated words without changing the meaning.
- 2) Compounding, two or more words that already exist merged into one new word.
- 3) Abbreviation, a word coined by taking the initials or letters of several words so the letters become one unity.
- 4) Onomatopoeia, imitating the sound of word formation.
- 5) The generalization of proper names, develop a word of the original title.
- 6) Borrowing from dialect and foreign languages, to borrow words from dialects and foreign languages.
- 7) Extension of meaning by analogy, a word were created by combining two things that have the same meaning or significance.

### ***2.1.4 The Rise of Slang among Young Generation***

According to what is mentioned by ( Putry 2014 : 225) the development of slang among young generation is very rapidly is because of a number of factors that had an impact on environmental conditions of young generation. Such factors are:

- 1) The existence of slang is characterized by the proliferation of the Internet and social networking sites that have a significant impact on the development of slang.

- 2) Because of the environmental influences. Generally, the young generation absorb from the conversations of the adults around them, either peers or family.
- 3) The role of media (electronic) that use slang terms in films especially teen movies and commercials, such as from a conversation scenes on television. It's mean that slang not only occur because of the direct contact between the people themselves, but also mostly because "fed" by the media.
- 4) The impact of the construction and development of the age or modernization, in which all the things that exist in our environment should always was up-to-date. The impact of the modernization of the most visible is the lifestyle, such as how to dress, how to learn, which is more advanced in technology applications as well as how to speak in a good words (language use).

In the most general form, slang is interpreted as a specific lexical unit which is beyond the limits of the literary spoken language as well as beyond the dialects of the national language, including, on the one hand, specific words and phraseological units of the professional language, social jargon and criminal argo and, on the other hand, widespread and comprehensive emotional and expressive words and phraseological units of the non-literary language.

From this point of view slang is a bilateral phenomenon which can be used not only to abuse people but also, and this is the most important thing, to communicate within a professional or a social group, therefore expressing positive feelings and emotions.

Within the world of online gaming, one of the main reasons for slang usage is related to time constraints. In a situation where an individual's attention should be primarily concerned with the game's progression rather than communicating with other players, slang is used in order to convey meaning quickly

Many critics believe that slang usage depends heavily “...upon sex, social class, and occupation”.( Putry 2014 : 226) Such factors do not feature so heavily in online slang. It may be argued of course, that it is more likely for males to be attracted to playing online shooter games. Therefore the slang terms such as ‘boomstick’ will be predominantly used by males instead of females.

The age of an individual does not affect their choice of slang usage whilst online. Since terms such as ‘emoticon’ have been in use for over a decade, this allows for interaction to occur between wide varieties of ages

Another way in which written slang deviates from spoken forms is in its use of words which may be considered taboo. David Crystal comments that taboo words are commonly “*not so much a use of language as an outburst.*” (Crystal 2004: 6 ) This assertion is not

### **2.1.5 The Functions of Slang**

According to (Partridge& Homyakov 1970: 96) , the study has singled out the following functions of slang.

1. It gives speech a novelty effect, for example, the word “sadventure” is interpreted as “a sad adventure or an adventure undertaken by a sad person or sad people”. “I thought we'd have a good time but it turned out to be a *sadventure*”. In this example, the

combination of two words “sad” and “venture” influences the speech indicating something new which must be paid attention to.

2. It introduces elements of a joke, for example, the slang word “*nosecicle*” means “frozen snots dangling from noses, created during cold weather”. “People shoveling snow need to watch out for *nosecicles*”. The word has elements of a joke as it is derived from the word “icicle”. Instead of the root “ice” the root “nose” is used.
3. It makes speech emotional: emotions can cover a wide range from good to bad ones and very often even one word helps to express a person’s feelings. For example, the word “*sadghetti*” is used when “one eats spaghetti all alone, while also being sad and depressed”. “How was dinner last night?” “I had *sadghetti*...”.
4. It possesses expressiveness and evaluation, for example, the word “alpha” is used to name “the head animal in a pack, and by extension, an unofficial leader. Often used sarcastically of someone who wants to lead a group”. So initially the word implies a negative attitude to some person. “George wants to be alpha, but no one takes him seriously”.
5. It names things and phenomena (a nominative function), for example, nowadays it is very popular to take photos of yourself and they are called “*selfie*” There have appeared various combinations with this word such as “*morning selfie*” that means that “someone posts a *selfie* to any social media in the morning, but puts on makeup and takes a shower before doing so, they then take the *selfie* and say whatever hipster crap they use”.

6. It makes speech familiar, for example, the expression “*Grandma fooler*” implies “a gift from someone that isn't name-brand or quite what you were expecting. The name is due to the fact that usually, grandmas are not up to speed on what is popular. This is usually not good, but sometimes, it turns out ok”. “Friend: Did you get an iPod for Christmas? You: I got an MP3 player, but it was a *Grandma fooler*” . If people use words, phrases and expressions with a specific meaning and understand each other, they are quite familiar with each other and can do it.
7. It implies some sense, for example, there is an expression “to drink things through” which means “a time-honored tradition of thinking things through while drinking a beverage”. “You're psycho so there's no point in us meeting to drink things through”. The phrase is formed on the analogy of the phrasal verb “to think through” used in the literary language meaning “to consider the facts about something in an organized and thorough way”. So the slang expression “to drink things through” implies doing several things: drinking, thinking, discussing and making conclusions.
8. It adds elements of a language game, for example, the expression “hate watching” is interpreted in the following way “When the pleasure you get watching something on TV comes from your hatred of it”. “So I was hate watching this liberal/conservative talk show the other day, and the host wouldn't stop talking about healthcare!”. This example demonstrates the ability of native speakers to use words and word combinations which have a negative evaluation in the literary language “hate” – “to dislike someone or something very much”, with the positive implication in

slang. Thus speakers play with words and create something new. So, on the whole slang has communicative functions making our speech emotional and expressive. (pp.96-97)

### ***2.1.6 Positive and Negative Impacts of Slang***

Everything must have positive and negative impacts. Similarly with the slang which also has a positive and negative impact to users and others.

#### ***2.1.6.1 The Positive Impacts***

The positive impact of slang is the young generation become more creative. Regardless of disrupting or not disrupting of the slang, there is no harm in enjoying any changes or innovations of emerging language but it can be used in the right situation, the right media and the right conditions.

#### ***2.1.6.2 The Negative Impacts***

In school or in the workplace are required to always use a good language and correct. It is impossible if homework, quiz or homework done by using slang. Because of the slang were not entered into the order of academic language. So does in the office, the reporting may made without using slang.

So, when in formal situations do not use slang as a communication language. Slang may interfere with those who read and hear the words included in it. Because in fact, that not every people understand about the intent of slang words. Moreover, in written form, it is very confusing and

requires more time to understand it. Slang may complicate its users to communicate. ( Hotten 1965 : 305)

### **2.1.7 Classifications of Slang**

Classification of slang within non-standard varieties based on Mattiello cited in Burdova (2009, p.25) :

#### **2.1.7.1 *Specific Slang***

A language used by members of a particular group to show their respect for that group and solidarity with other group members. It is also used in order to underline speakers' identity, social status, age, education, special interests as well as their geographical belonging.

#### **2.1.7.2 *General Slang***

A language used by speakers to avoid conventions, seriousness. It is used instead of clichés and standard language to change the level of formality (bevvvy 'a drink', footy 'football'). Some words can be both specific and general according to context, for example the word grass is in specific drug slang 'marijuana' whereas in general slang it stands for green vegetables".

#### **2.1.7.3 *Workmen's Slang***

It has a link with the public house slang. It is very closely allied to Tradesmen's slang and also considered to people's activity in working. Most of the users of workmen's slang are laborers either town and farm laborers.

Moreover, there is a significant difference both of them that the town laborer is more ready with their tongues and fluent with their slang than the farm laborer which is not too modern instance. Here are examples of Workmen's slang for the town laborer :

- 1) *Screw up* means without money
- 2) *Matey* means a companion in labor.
- 3) *Brass* means money.

#### **2.1.7.4 Society Slang**

In society, there arises a kind of special vocabulary, which is constantly changing with changing fashion. There is much slang in the colloquial speech of society, most of words soon disappear, but a considerable number of them make good their place in ordinary speech. Moreover, slang in society shows a joyously or jauntily over the object and the practice of the Sangster's calling. Here are examples of the society slang:

- 1) *Cyrano* means a huge nose.
- 2) *Rothschild* means a very rich man.
- 3) *Thou'* means a thousand pound sterling.

#### **2.1.7.5 Slang in Public School and University:**

The user of this slang is student, in public house, as in board and private schools. Here are examples of public school slang: "Wrux" means a rotter or humbug; „Bung“ means lie; „What's a mat?“ means what is the matter. The slang that used in university is considerable different with public school slang, when boys leave school and go to university, they tend to drop the old slang and to mold themselves to the slang of the university. Here are examples of the university slang:

- 1) *Wine* means a wine party.
- 2) *Leccer* means a lecture.
- 3) *Tea-pot* means a tea party.

4) *Rugger* means football, played to rugby rules, soccer being association football.

### **2.1.8 Slang and Identity**

In the book *Bad Language* by (Andersson & Trudgill : 1993: 16 ) , it is noted that “one of the many points of slang...is to identify you as part of a particular social group.” This quote explains that although the internet is essentially open to everyone, the identification of different groups due to their slang usage is still effective.

Amongst different sections of the internet, (games, role playing, forums, chat rooms, etc) distinct slang terms tend to be used. An example of this may be found with the word ‘plottiful’, which would only be exercised by someone participating in an online role playing game.

As with any slang however, there are also terms which serve as an overlap between different user groups, (examples include ‘pwn’ or ‘noms’). These would only illustrate that an individual was a regular internet user, and would not enable others to identify them as a member of a particular group.

Many critics believe that slang usage depends heavily “...upon sex, social class, and occupation” (p.80) . Such factors do not feature so heavily in online slang. It may be argued of course, that it is more likely for males to be attracted to playing online shooter games. Therefore the slang terms such as ‘boomstick’ will be predominantly used by males instead of females.

However, there is an undeniable female presence within such internet gaming circles, as the 2009 survey by ‘Entertainment Software Association’ shows that the slang term ‘femmegamer’ also signals the

increase of female participation in online games, therefore suggesting that a wide gender segregation within online slang does not exist.

## **2.2 Previous Studies**

Many studies have discussed the issue of slang and its role in improving or violating the standard language. Other studies handled the relationship between slang and colloquialism. It is evident that slang terms exist on a continuum and that one person's slang may be another person's colloquial lexical item.

Thus, the intersperse between slang and colloquial words is very close. This is discussed by Eble (1996) who describes slang as '*an ever changing set of colloquial words and phrases*', but though colloquial terms tend to share informality with slang, they are not associated with group identity. His study found out that, slang items are short-lived, particularly the ones associated with peer groups. For this reason he recommended the readers to bear in mind the relationship between slang and colloquialism.

Another study is handled by

Nur Azaliah (2016) in Indonesia under the title "*The Impact of Slang in the Using of Indonesian Language for Young Generation*". the researcher used the descriptive analytical qualitative approach to prove his study via using a questionnaire.

The study found that, there are two Impacts of the using slang, there are a positive impact and negative impacts. The positive impact of slang is for the teenagers become more creative, while the negative impacts are slang can complicate the users for using Indonesian standard properly, for the general public annoyed with a slang and consider slang very elusive because of writing also with the letter of slang then it so difficult for some people to read.

A third study discussed the topic from the viewpoint of globalization. Shixiong (2017). The study entitled "*The Effect of Different Internet Slang Styles on Brand Personality and Ad Persuasion*". The study handled the Internet slang, which is seen as the product of computer-mediated communication. It is being widely used in advertising in many countries as in China.

However, his study maintains that the Chinese advertisers are still exploring appropriate methods to integrate this slang into their ads for positive effects. To this end, we conducted two experiential studies. The results reflected that different perceived styles of internet slang enhance the five dimensions of brand personality as discussed in this publication.

The study found out that certain styles of internet slang can enhance the corresponding dimensions. And hence the study recommends the readers to have a brighter look at the positive side of slang especially via using the internet. The researcher recommended the learners to give priority to the positive side of using slang in advertising and business.

In another study entitled "*The Impact of Social Media on Vocabulary Learning Case Study Facebook*", Sim Monica (2013) has presented the role of social media in spreading the slang of the teenagers as members of the internet.

The paper aims at investigating the impact of computer and social media in improving students' knowledge of English language namely vocabulary acquisition (focused on Facebook) with intermediate and upper intermediate first and second year ELT students.

The study found out that the development in each group was measured and it clearly demonstrated a more significant improvement in vocabulary knowledge of the group exposed to the Facebook group.

It also found out that the Facebook strategy in teaching vocabulary proved a little bit more effective than the traditional method, even if not necessarily crucial.

The similarities and differences between the study under discussion and the previous studies are clear in that all these studies discuss the concept of slang and its violation of standard language and individuals' morality. However, they might differ in the number of the sample population and the techniques used in the analysis. In that, one of the above studies submit its questionnaire to hundred respondents, but our study submitted the questionnaire to fifty subjects.

All in all, the researcher got benefited from reviewing such previous studies in clarifying the route of analyzing the statement of the problem and widening the researcher's background information about the topic.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0. Introduction**

This chapter includes the procedure adopted by the researcher in analyzing the statement of the problem and the method of data collection. The study also shows the sample population of the study. In addition to the validity and reliability of the questionnaire submitted to the respondents.

#### **3.1. Method of Data Collection**

The data collected in this study is via using questionnaire. The subjects of this study are from the upper – graduate students. This qualitative approach of description is intended to describe the extents to which slang expressions affect and spoil the students' behavior. The study's aim of using a questionnaire is to justify the role of using slang in spoiling the behavior of the individuals of the community. The data collected in a suitable environment especially with the spread of the modern technology and the multimedia channels throughout the world. The items that represent samples of slang spreading among university student especially among those who study English as a foreign language.

##### **3.1.1 Population and Sampling**

The researcher selected the respondents of the study randomly; both males and females at Sudan University of Science and Technology. The ages of the subjects of the study range between 18 to 25 as one group and another group whose ages range between 25 to 35 years old. The students come from different geographical areas with different cultural background. These respondents must have come across or encountered

slang expressions in their everyday life. Based on the different ages, the researcher cover a large area of social traditions and customs that have certain slang words or phrases.

### **3.1.2 The Questionnaire**

The impact of using slang is identified through using a questionnaire submitted to the students at the faculty of language. The questionnaire consisted of (10) items and each statement reflects in one way or another the topic or relates to the topic directly or indirectly. The responses of the sample population will facilitate the analysis of the problem of the research. The researcher uses multi choice questions in the form of (agree \_ disagree \_ neutral)

### **3.1.3 Validity of the Study**

It is argued that the study is valid if and only if the tool used in collecting the data covers all the aspects of the study under discussion. This could be said and applied to this research in which the items of the questionnaire's statements reflect the topic intended in the sense that the statements rotate on the impact of slang on the behavior of the members of the society or a corporation.

### **3.1.4 Reliability of the Questionnaire**

The study focuses on the impact of slang on the younger generation and to this aim the researcher tries as far as possible to make the questionnaire reliable. It could be said that this questionnaire is reliable due to the fact that the same scores achieved by the population sample of the study is achieved another different group and this indicates clearly the reliability of the questionnaire.

The researcher piloted the tool of questionnaire to calculate the reliability to show the degree of accuracy of the results as shown through Chronbach's Alpha table below:

	<b>Chronbach's Alpha</b>	<b>Number of Items</b>
	81	10

### **3.1.4 The Procedure**

The researcher uses the SPSS method of analysis to verify the statement of the research. This statistical way of analysis aims to exactly give the correct percentages of the respondents who agree or disagree with the questionnaire's statement which either support the study's statements or deny them.

### **3.2 Summary**

The chapter highlights the way the study is conducted and carried out by the researcher to verify the impact of slang on the behavior of the individuals in any society.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **4.0 Introduction**

The investigation of varieties of language is an up –to date fresh topic that reflects the basic role of language in communication among people all over the world. Slang which is a variety of language is a wide spread phenomenon. In cases this variety helps individuals communicate easily in a community, but sometimes the overuse of slang has its immoral effects. Not all slang words are said to be good and moral, however, some teenagers use bad terms which are considered to be taboo words and / or vernacular ones. The use of slang in a speech community may have its effects on other communities whether directly through language contact or indirectly through the act of imitation the cultural aspects. The media has its roles in spreading taboo words and bad behavior in its different programs. In addition to the fact that, the world becomes like a small village due to globalization.

#### **4.1 Analysis of the Questionnaire**

The analysis of the responses of the subjects of the study verifies the statement of the research which is stated early in the first chapter of this study. That is, the misuse of slang variety has negative impact on the speech community individuals as a result of the spread of mass media. To reach this objective, the study analyzes the tables below.

However, the study first presents the statements of the questionnaire for the readers to get acquainted with the contents and follow the tables' results. The first table below consists of four statements along with their results in a form of agree – disagree and neutral. After the analysis is done, the researcher will show the extents to which the hypotheses are matched with what is being discussed.

First, it is important to present the statements upon which the questionnaire is based:

*Here are the statements:*

- 1) Slang is rich of figurative language and related to immoral action.
- 2) Young children derive slang expressions from popular culture in TV, radio and movies that can affect their
- 3) There is overwhelming spread of bad words among teenagers as a result of using slang
- 4) The use of internet sites as Facebook, Twitter and SMS can enhance the slang usage rapidly and negatively

#### 4.1.1 Analysis of the First Table:

**Table 1: Shows the results of the respondents to the questionnaire:**

Question No	Percentages					
	Positive Variables			Negative Variables		
	Agree	Strongly agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
1	40%	40 %	12%	6 %	2 %	100%
2	30 %	40 %	10 %	5 %	15 %	100%
3	35 %	38%	2%	20 %	5 %	100%
4	32 %	40 %	5 %	8 %	15 %	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>137%</b>	<b>158 %</b>	<b>29 %</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>37 %</b>	<b>400%</b>

It is clear from the above results that a considerable number of the respondents agree that slang is rich in figurative language that is mostly expressed indirectly through using metaphor for example. In that 80% of the respondents support the first statement. Relatively, the second statement is verified by 70% of the respondents.

The original source of taking taboo words is assumed to be the TV and the Radio. The third and the fourth statements are justified by having 72% to 73% agreeing that the majority of the dealers of internet by its websites as Twitter and Facebook use slang negatively.

#### 4.1.2 Analysis of the Second Table:

##### The statements:

- 1) The slang expression is a taboo term in ordinary discourse among persons of higher social status or responsibility
- 2) Slang regularly transgresses other social norms, making free use of taboo expression.
- 3) Slang is commonly used when talking about issues of sexuality

**Table (2): Shows the results of the respondents to the questionnaire:**

Question No	Percentages					
	Positive Variables			Negative Variables		
	Agree	Strongly agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
<b>1</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>50 %</b>	<b>2 %</b>	<b>2 %</b>	<b>6 %</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>30 %</b>	<b>40 %</b>	<b>10 %</b>	<b>5 %</b>	<b>15 %</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>45 %</b>	<b>50 %</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 %</b>	<b>3 %</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>115 %</b>	<b>140 %</b>	<b>12 %</b>	<b>9 %</b>	<b>24 %</b>	<b>300%</b>

It could be clearly seen that over 90% agree and strongly agree to the fact that higher upper class considered slang as a taboo words rejected by those who use or prefer the standard variety or prestigious language to be used among the individuals of the society.

The second statements states that slang transgress other social norms. This could be noticed that 70% of the respondents agree to this fact bearing in mind the fact that, when dealing with slang variety of other culture, the users of such slang definitely possess other cultural behavior.

The third statement is dealt with firmly by the respondents due to the fact that it reflects the sexual side of humanity. The word "fuck" for example is transgressed through watching American films. Many other taboo words are transmitted through media. For this reason, 95% of the respondents agree that the most common slang expressions are concerned with sexuality.

The overall percentage of the positive responses to the above three statements indicates that respondents are aware of the impact of using slang in communities.

#### **4.1.3 Analysis of the Third Table**

##### **The Statements:**

- 1) The usage of Internet slangs is undeniably useful and can bring no negative impacts to some users.
- 2) By using slang, peers can mutually identify with each other as members of a specific socio-cultural reality.
- 3) The language used in Facebook, Twitter or SMS affect the language proficiency of the students negatively

**Table (3): Shows the results of the respondents to the questionnaire:**

Question No	Percentages					
	Positive Variables			Negative Variables		
	Agree	Strongly agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
<b>1</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>10 %</b>	<b>2 %</b>	<b>40 %</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>30 %</b>	<b>40 %</b>	<b>10 %</b>	<b>5 %</b>	<b>15 %</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>45 %</b>	<b>50 %</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 %</b>	<b>3 %</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>300%</b>

It is urgent to mention the fact that this questionnaire is conducted on [50] respondents. The table above reflects the responses of the subjects. The first statement stresses the topic under discussion. That is to say, 80% of the responses disagree with the fact that the uses of internet bring no negative effects of the users. However, it is completely opposite. Most of the negative behavior comes from the internet.

The second statement in the above table shows the fact that peers in the website using internet constitute a mutual group that could interact together by using words and expressions seemingly to be slang. This is clear in that 70% of the respondents agree and strongly agree to the statement mentioned.

This stresses the fact that a group can be inclusively understood by its member and this understanding is denied to any other outsiders.

The last statement in the questionnaire states that the language of the Facebook and Twitter affects the students' language proficiency to the extents that they use to use slang and other varieties aside from the standard language. This is clear when 95% of the respondents agree and strongly agree to the effects of Facebook language which is mainly slang expressions and jargon.

## **4.2 Discussion**

Under this title, the study will begin by discussing the overall topic in accordance to the tables and the results presented above. The discussion includes some slang expression to verify the statement of the study.

To begin with, the investigation of language variety exemplified in the usage of slang expressions by individuals of the society. The use of standard or polite language is neglected due to the conception that language is changing all the time. Teenagers need quick language even though it is not well structured or standardized.

It we take the language of the internet, we notice that teenagers are keen in using a fragmented expressions to refer to things they know. This

led to the invention of some slang expressions. These expressions are liable to be forgotten according to the era of the generation.

There are many slang expression preferred to be used such as [*sadghetti*] as for someone who eat alone such a delicious meal of spaghetti. Another expression is [*selfie*] which mean a person taking photo for himself.

Some of the slang expression is beneficial, but many others are not good morally like the when someone is very angry about something done against him / her: saying " *What a fuck is this? What the fucking are you doing?* And hundreds of words every day we hear among the new generation teenagers.

Even in our Sudanese communities there appeared such bad expressions among the teenagers such as " *Muzza*" meaning a beautiful girl. And " *Jahah* for a girl with whom a teenager is in love with. There also appeared expressions like " *kharsha*" for those who deal with drugs. When such dealers say" *He is makhroush*" this means that he has taken drugs. In western societies we find expressions like " *Screw up*" meaning pocket less or without money. Another example is " *Wine*" which means a party that is mainly for drinking alcohol.

It could be said that the new expressions used in the Facebook and any types of message through the media is severely dangerous and threatening for the standard language and the speakers of a language in a community. The effect is clear in the fact that the more a slang is used, the more the behavior of the speakers is at risk of being immoral and

gradually these speakers will forget about the polite expression, because of the numerous use of slang expressions.

Among teenagers, the use of slang leads to the disrespect of the elders. This could be justified by the difference in terms of generations; the elder and the new generation.

The younger generation members assume that the old people are out of date and they will not understand what they say. They take or adopt a different culture. i.e the American culture which is completely different from their own. They just imitate what the other say.

The drivers for example in our country have specific labeling for the Sudanese pound. They give it the name of " Kalib"; a word used by Bajaj drivers to mean the uselessness of the currency. The same thing is applicable for the Americans who use a slang expression to call the Dollar as "buck" which means the sexual organ of the animal. This means that the dollar is of no importance.

The above expressions are chosen to stress the fact that the statements above in the questionnaire are highly strengthening the spread of slang with its negative impressions and effects on the individuals of the society.

All in all, the use of slang has a definite role in spoiling the behavior of the individuals in every part of the world. It is spreading like a fire in the bush, though it is ephemeral, but with its impact on both the standard languages and the speakers of these languages.

### 4.3 Testing the Hypotheses

One could say that the study is verified in terms of testing the hypotheses of the study. if we look at the first hypothesis which states that " Using slangs leads to the spoiling of the behavior and weakening the use of standard variety", we notice that the responses of the questionnaire agree to this statement in that slang has negative effects of the behavior of the speakers of the language especially the teenagers in the community.

The study also comes to the conclusion that " Some words and expressions are said to be taboo which resulted from using slang". This is justified in the presentation of the taboo words mentioned above in the discussion. This is clear in the intervention of new vocabulary by teenagers to be used among them as a means of contacting each other whether in the Facebook or Twitter or in any other media channels. This means that the second hypothesis is matching the discussion of the topic.

The third hypothesis is also be verified. It states that "The non – native speakers' culture may be affected by the spread of slang in the mass media". This is clear when we spoke about the new words used by the Sudanese teenagers in their daily life.

In this sense, we could say that the discussion stated in the above section clearly confirms the hypotheses mentioned early in the beginning of this research.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **MAIN FINDINGS, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter includes the findings of the study, the conclusion and the recommendations. It also includes suggestions for further studies to widen the background information in this topic. This chapter represents the summary to the main findings and the conclusion to the investigation of slang usage among the individuals and its importance in achieving effective communication.

#### **5.1 Findings**

The study found out that:

- 1) Teenagers are the most affected group in terms of using slang expressions among society individuals due to the cultural or technological reasons.
- 2) Bad expressions are wide spread among youth due to cultural exchanges that makes these users include certain slang expressions in their own languages.
- 3) The majority of the slang expressions used among individuals has negative effects on their behavior. This phenomenon is viewed via using samples of the impolite words or expressions used by these individuals.
- 4) The inclusion of taboo words or expressions is as a result of language contact

- 5) The social media channels have the lion's share in spreading such expressions in that people got to know new words when dealing with Facebook, Twitter or whatever.
- 6) Based on the analysis and the discussion in the previous chapter, it is also found that the individuals' language is clearly affected by the use of such taboo expressions
- 7) The moral aspects of the society deteriorate as a result of the inclusion of such terms. This is because of the fact that a large number of negative expressions are used among these individuals.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

The study investigated the negative impact of using slang in spoiling the behavior of the society's individuals and verified via using a questionnaire to the graduated students at Sudan University of Science and Technology. The study reviewed some of the common widespread slang expressions which have the effects on both the language and the users of the language in terms of behavior. The prolonged literature review clarified the topic to the researcher and made the study to the point.

This language variety which is used by speakers to facilitate the act of communication is more effective in communication among teenagers though it has its negative impact on their behavior for that fact that some of the slang expressions used are bad or taboo words. The two groups under whom the study is performed differ in age. This is because slang is a culture – specific in that each generation has its own terms used. So, to be fair, the outcome of the study should be extracted and obtained from real situations.

The study is analyzed depending on the results of the respondents of the questionnaire submitted to them. A set of findings are listed below that could justify the statement of the problem. The importance of such a study drove the researcher to presents some recommendations and suggestions to the students and teachers respectively.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

The researcher poses the following recommendations:

1. An individual in the society should avoid using bad words and expression that have nothing to do with the moral values
2. They should select only what is good in terms of slang expressions to be used among them and try as far as possible to amend their behavior when dealing with social media
3. Parents should spread good behavior among their children to be a good example for using moral slang expression to maintain both their language and the users of the language.
4. An individual should read more and more about the effects of such negative slang expressions to know their destructive effects to the moral values.
5. Teachers have to exert their efforts to amend the language used by their students at an early age
6. Syllabus designers should just include good and respectful terms and not to follow specific culture are a result of colonization factors.
7. Social media should be traced in order to help the individuals be more cautious in using any expression that could affect the morality of the people

#### **5.4 Suggestions for Further Studies**

Readers are suggested to read the recent researches in the domain of language varieties and sociolinguistic fields such as those concerned with slang and colloquialism.