

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Language is the main factor in the evolution of human life as a means of communicating, conveying ideas, and understanding one another. Language is defined as one of the most distinctive human characteristics that distinguishes it from other creatures. The language we know today is a product of the previous society that was preserved, developed, and inherited. Language is an arbitrary system of vocal symbols that let everyone in a particular arts or other people who study the arts system that, communicate or interact (Finocchiaro in Arbor 977:2). Therefore, language is an effective tool for communicating and interacting for creature social life. Language always has a relationship with our daily activities. Language is used anywhere and anytime for that language is very important in communication human life.

Linguistics is the learning of language and tries to understand language from a scientific point of view (Gleason, 1961: 2). In analyzing language there are two aspects that can be considered, namely internal and external structures. Internal structure is divided into phonology, morphology, syntax. External structure is a structure that has a relationship between linguistics and other disciplines, including sociolinguistics (sociology and linguistics), psycholinguistics (psychology and linguistics), ethnoinguistics (ethnology and linguistics).

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that deals with tongue as a social and cultural phenomenon (Trudgill, 1974:32). In this case, sociolinguistics deals

with the use of language among individuals in a social context. Sociolinguistics is the learning of languages related to the community (Hudson 1980:4-5). The role of Sociolinguistics is related to language as a means of communication. Sociolinguistics is occupying studying the connection between language and the community with the aim of achieving a better comprehension of the formation of language (Wardhaugh 1986:12).

That the language used in a society is influenced by several aspects such as language style, namely official, colloquial language, and informal language. (Hymes in Fishman, 1986). In community groups, we often encounter the use of certain words, phrases or sentences which only certain people can understand. Usually, the use of a word that is not in accordance with the grammar or a change in the structure of the word, such as slang words.

Slang is informally used by members of certain social groups or ethnic groups, such as teenagers, so the purpose of its use is slightly different from the usual colloquial (Fishman, 1971) argues that the use of slang is very temporary, unofficial language, does not have a precise and definite definition, and can only be understood by certain groups of people or the community where the language originates. Fishman also explained that the characteristics of slang are a reduction in structure syntactically or also by abbreviating and removing segments, using initials, omitting names, and adding vocabulary. The purpose of using slang is slightly different from the usual colloquial (colloquial). For example, colloquial in English, namely the word 'nana' comes from the word '*banana*' with the same meaning '*banana fruit*', while the slang word nana means '*stupid person*'. Fromkin (1997: 283) states that the use of slang varies from one region to another. Therefore,

American slang will be different from British or Australian slang. Each region or country has their own slang. Slang can be found in various walks of life, in our daily life slang is widely used for daily conversation, in song lyrics, as well as conversations in movies.

The use of this slang word is also found in the “Spider-Man: No Way Home” movie created by Jon Watts. Based on the Marvel Comics character Spider-Man, this movie is a 2021 American superhero movie. Peter Parker's confidential identity is revealed to the whole world. Hopeless for some help, Peter goes around to Doctor Strange to make everyone fail to remember that he is Spider-Man. The incantation goes dreadfully wrong and smash the multiverse, guide in monstrous villains that could pull down the whole world.

One of the slang words that found in the movie is *dude*’ which is classified as the primary slang and it has several meanings which is to address a person you do not know, a name for anyone typically applies to males. This word also usually used to show the solidarity between men and their best friend.

This analysis hope to improve understanding about slang and also to understand types and functions of slang language used by the characters in “Spider-Man: No Way Home” movie, to develop general English knowledge, to provide additional thoughts on problems in slang sentences, to find out the provisions for using slang. Provide additional thoughts, especially in the film that not only uses formal language but there is a popular non-formal language known as "slang"

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, there are two problems that discussed as follow:

1. What types of slang words are used by the characters in “Spider-Man: No Way Home” movie?
2. What are the types of meaning of slang words found in “Spider-Man: No Way Home” movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems that are formulated in this study, the objectives of this study as followed:

1. To identify the types of slang words used by the characters in “Spider-Man: No Way Home” movie.
2. To analyze the types of meaning of slang words found in “Spider-Man: No Way Home” movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study.

This research focused on the slang language that found in “Spider-Man: No Way Home” by Jon Watts. The meaning of slang words also analysed in “Spider-Man: No Way Home” movie. An analysis conduct towards dialogues of the movie.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study is divided into two, as follow:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The aims of this study are to find out the types of slang words and to find out meaning of slang words found in “Spider-Man: No Way Home” movie. This research used qualitative research design. The researcher expects this analysis is up to improve the researcher's understanding about slang and also to understand types and functions of slang language used by the characters in “Spider-Man: No Way Home” movie. This research is important to be noticed because it can be used to get details about the growth of slang words. With this analysis, it makes it easier for us to understand some of the purpose of slang words and the effects of different slang. It is hoped that this research can provide benefits for all students, especially students majoring in English Literature. From this research, students are expected to be able to apply and understand slang in everyday life. In addition, this research is expected to be used by future researchers as a reference material that is focused on analyzing slang and also the meaning of each slang found.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practical significance of this study supposed to provide knowledge about the variation terms and its type meaning in societies even in movie. The result can be used for guidance to learning of sociolinguistic especially language term changes in society or making dictionary about the variation term of societies form the information that found in research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In accomplishing this study, there are several previous studies that are related with this topic. Below two related theses and one article were reviewed.

The first is a thesis titled "A Study of Slang Words in Song Lyrics Used by Bruno Mars" that was written by Aprilia in 2016. The study employed a descriptive qualitative methodology. The study examined the slang terms used in Bruno Mars' song lyrics. The Yule theory of word formation process served as the foundation for Aprilia's research (1986). The slang word construction techniques employed in the lyrics were acronym, coinage, borrowing, blending, and clipping. The slang term clipping predominated in Bruno Mars' song's lyrics. The findings of Aprilia's study show that, of the 58 data points collected, not all slang word-formation processes were represented in the songs.

Aprilia's thesis has similarities and differences with this study. The similarities between Aprilia's thesis and this study are the method that used, namely descriptive qualitative method and analyse the types of slang word. The differences between Aprilia's thesis and this study are in the theory and the data source. In Aprilia's thesis, the theory that used is the theory of word-formation process by Yule (1986) but in this research there are two theories applied, theory types of slang word by Kipfer and Chapman (2007) and theory types of meaning by Leech (1981).

The data source of Aprilia's study was taken from Bruno Mars' song lyrics, in this study use a movie entitled "Spider-Man: No Way Home" used as the data source.

The second is a thesis titled "An Analysis of Slang Language in Song Lyrics Used by Justin Bieber" that was written by Mahnunik in 2015. The descriptive qualitative approach was used in the study to discuss the many slang terms found in Justin Bieber's song lyrics. The Yule theory of slang word generation process was employed in Mahnunik's thesis (2006: 211-212). The findings of this thesis revealed that slang terms like bigga, cuz, em, wanna, gotta, and others are employed in Justin Bieber's song lyrics.

Mahnunik's thesis has similarities and differences with this study. The similarities between Mahnunik's thesis and this study are the method, namely descriptive qualitative method and analyze the types of slang word. The theory and the data sources are different between this study and Mahnunik's thesis. In this study, using two theories the categories of slang word by Kipfer and Chapman (2007) and theory types of meaning by Leech this study will concentrate on the types of slang words and the meaning of the slang words used in the film "Spider-Man: No Way Home." meanwhile, utilizing Yule's theory (1981) of word creation, the Mahnunik thesis examined the many varieties of slang found in Justin Bieber's song lyrics. The movie "Spider-Man: No Way Home" was utilized as the data source in this thesis and in Mahnunik's study which employed song lyrics from Justin Bieber as its data source.

The third is an article written by Sumarni (2018) entitled "Analysis of Slang Found in Ariana Grande Instagram". The study discussed the types of slang, the word formation process and the functions of the slang found in Ariana Grande's

Instagram using descriptive qualitative method. There were three theories used in Sumarni's article, theory types of slang by Chapman (1988), theory of word formation by Mattiello (2008) and the function of slang theory by Eble in Moore (1996). The result of Sumarni's article showed that all slang types (primary and secondary slang) were found in Ariana Grande's Instagram with 31 primary slangs and secondary slangs.

In the term of the word formation process there were only six types of words formation that constructed the slang in which clipping is the most word formation that constructed twelve slangs, and compounding is the most rarely found, i.e. only one. Function of the slang that appeared were two out of three, i.e. express informality occurred in 25 slangs and identify group member 8.

Sumarni's article has similarities and differences with this study. The similarities between Sumarni's article and this study are the method, namely descriptive qualitative method. The differences between Sumarni's article and this study are the theory and the data sources. The theory that used in Sumarni's article was the theory proposed by Chapman (1988), but in this study the theory that will be used is the theory proposed by Kipfer and Champan (2007). The other differences between Sumami's article and this study are the problems of study, theory and the data source. The Sumami's article focused on the word formation processes of slang and its function by using the theory of word formation by Mattiello (2008) and the function of slang theory by Eble in Moore (1996) while this study focused on the types of slang word and their meaning of the slang words found in "Spider-Man: No Way Home" movie using the theory types of slang by Kipfer and Chapman (2007) and theory types of meaning by Leech (1981). The

data source of Sumarni's study was taken from Ariana Grande's Instagram, in this study the movie entitled "Spider-Man: No Way Home" used as the data source.

2.2 Concepts

There are three concepts that discussed in this study. These three concepts described as follows:

2.2.1 Slang Words

Slang words are a type of high pure conversational word. Slang is a non-standard and informal word that is composed exclusively, sometime slang is the effect of an unintentional fault, or sometimes it is the destruction of a general word to charge another field of meaning (Keraf 1994: 108- 109). Slang words are actually not only found in some circles, but in all levels of society. Each level or group from various circles can make special terms, or use general words with certain meanings, which only apply to their circles. It may be in the form of a single word, a phrase or a sentence.

2.2.2 Character

According to Abrams (1999: 76), a character is someone who appears in a prose or narrative novel who has certain moral qualities and tendencies as expressed in what they say and do. According to Gulo W (1997: 281) character is a personality seen from ethics or morals, for example a person's personality. honesty, usually associated with relatively fixed objects.

2.2.3 Movie

Movie, is a kind of visual communication that uses moving images and sound to tell a story that is watched by people whole the world, film as class of

entertainment, how to have fun. "A film is a story etc recorded as a collection of moving images for display on television or in cinema" Hornby (1995; 434).

2.3 Theories

To analyze the data, there are two theories applied in this study such as theory types of slang word who classifies into the primary slang and secondary slang by Kipfer and Chapman (2007), theory of meaning who classifies meaning into seven types, i.e. conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning and thematic meaning by Leech (1981)

2.3.1 Slang

Slang is a non-standard word and informal, sometimes slang is the result of an unintentional fault, or sometimes it is the destruction of language. Which is in every layer of community, a general word to change the meaning of other fields. There are two types of slang, primary and secondary slang that declared Kipfer and Chapman (2007:8)

2.3.2 Types of Slang

There are two types of slang, primary slang and secondary slang according Kipfer and Chapman (2007: 8)

2.3.2.1 Primary slang

Primary slang is a common slang expression used by people in daily communication. Slang is informally used by members of certain social groups or

ethnic groups, such as teenagers, so the purpose of its use is slightly different from the usual colloquial. The main example of slang that we can find in our daily conversations is because we are used to sounding more stylish and cooler. Lots of urban street gang conversations and terms. Examples of primary slang, e.g. yo man, what's up, c'mon, bastard, wanna kill ya, etc.

2.3.2.2 Secondary slang

Secondary slang is slang used by a community whose meaning is only understood by that community. Secondary slang is more of a stylistic preference than an actual term. Secondary slang, which is also considered a word used to reveal something in secret only to those who understand the word, includes words frequently used by drug users, street gang members, gamblers, criminals, and so on.

This theory of types of slang is used to analyze slang words in a social context based on its type

2.3.3 Types of Meaning

There are seven types of meaning in which five of them are identified as associative meaning. The seven types of meaning are conceptual meaning, thematic meaning, connotative meaning: associative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, and collocative meaning. The type of meaning above is according to Leech (1981)

1. Conceptual meaning

Conceptual meaning is identified with logical, cognitive or denotative content (Leech, 1981). Feelings and perceptions are not included in the characteristics of conceptual meaning. conceptual meaning is the basic meaning of the word that everyone can search that word in the dictionary. conceptual meaning

is direct and straight forward. e.g. the literal attributes for a man are male + adult + human however for a woman are female + teenager + human.

2. Connotative meaning

Connotative meaning is a meaning that can be identified with imaginative or emotional idea and which has associations (Leech, 1981) Connotative meaning is associated with communicative and expressive aspects exceeding the pure conceptual context. This explanation further added that people describe connotative meaning with the psychological, social, and physical aspects within an object. Connotative meaning does not belong to standardized meaning in dictionary, this matter different with conceptual meaning. It can be associated with expression depends on the context. Each individuals have their own perception in interpreting a certain word, despite all of us using the same language.

3. Social meaning

Social meaning is what a language conveys about the social condition of its use (Leech, 1981). Social meaning can also be interpreted as meaning based on the dialect of a person or group of people in terms of pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar. For example, the language of the 6th century is different from the language of the twentieth century or the language of one province is different from other province languages. In other words, situations and places can describe social meaning.

4. Affective meaning

Affective meaning is a meaning affected by each person feelings that depend what topic they talk about or on whom they talk to. Leech (1981). Affective meaning is frequently expressed through the use of connotative or conceptual.

Affective meaning has to do with how the language shows the feelings or attitudes of each person. Personal feeling reflects people's utterances. It also can easily be recognized by tone of voice and intonation. In different situations, in expressing our bad feeling or objections, some people tend to be careful by saying it indirectly.

5. Reflected meaning

Reflected meaning is a phrase or word that means nearly the same as another phrase or word in the same language. Leech (1981). Reflective meaning is meaning related to events where words or phrases are correlated with many meanings, so that a word or phrase can have a literal meaning (true meaning) and non-literal meaning (figurative meaning). e.g. "I feel stained" The word 'stain' in this sentence contains a reflective meaning because it can be interpreted literally and non-literally. Literally, the word stain refers to dirty. Non-literally, the word stain refers to sin.

6. Collocative meaning

Collocative meaning is associated words that collocate one another. Collocative meaning refers to associations of a word within frequent cooccurrence of particular words. Leech (1891). Collocative meaning is the meaning that forms a group of words. In other words, a certain word can be used together or associated with several words. e.g. they decided to go **hometown** at the end of this year. He is busy doing his **homework**. News of the artist's death filled the **homepage** of almost the entire public. the three sentences above have the same word 'home' but have different meanings. The first sentence of the word 'home' means that he will return to his original home or the place where he was born. the second sentence the word 'home' means homework or unfinished tasks and must be done at home. the third

sentence of the word 'home' means that every news item has the same topic or page, the news of the artist's death.

7. Thematic meaning

Thematic meanings are different types of words chosen to express the same message that differ in their focus, order, and emphasis (Leech, 1981). Thematic meaning is a preference between grammatical structures, for example, active sentences become passive sentences or vice versa, simple sentences become complex sentences or vice versa and others. Even though the sentence structure is changed, the resulting meaning remains the same. So, the thematic meaning depends on how the speaker describes the message through word choice, word order and emphasis on a word. e.g Boy is flying a kite into the air. (Active voice). The kite is being flown by the boy into the air (Passive voice)

