

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

The overall viewpoint on communication is association inside a group environment. Communication commonly incorporates a transporter (source) and a beneficiary. It incorporates the conversationalists' exchanging signals. These signs could be verbal or sensible, it might be gestural or visual (visual). By and large, correspondence incorporates using codes that are done with the eyes, body improvement, or sounds made with the voice. Notwithstanding, it is done, there is reliably a cycle in which someone begins a critical point that is passed to the conversationalist (gatherer) Fatimayin (2018: 1). In leading communication, language is quite possibly of the main thing in conveying. Language assumes a significant part in correspondence.

Language is a specialized device utilized by everybody in their everyday existence as a way to pass data and contentions on to other people. For this situation, the language can't be isolated from culture since language addresses its country and has close connection to the disposition or conduct of gatherings of speakers of the dialects Rabiah (2012). There are two types of language, namely formal and informal language. Formal language is standard language and is used in official events, while informal language is non-standard language and is used in everyday life when communicating with family or friends. Informal language is very diverse and varied, one example that is currently often used is slang.

According to Keraf (1994: 108-109), slang words are words that are not falsified or words that are talked about a lot. Slang words are words that are non-standard and casual and simply organized, sometimes slang words are a consequence of accidental or time errors as the omission of certain words to fill in other fields of meaning. Slang words are actually contained in the educated classes but in all walks of life. Each level or group can create special terms or use common words with explicit thoughts that apply only to their group. It may very well be a solitary word, expression, or sentence. If non-native English speakers are conversing with native speakers, native speakers often use slang words to make the conversation simpler and more comfortable, especially in informal situations. If foreigners cannot understand what native people are saying because of slang in conversation, there may be a communication problem or misunderstanding. Slang words are very common in ordinary spoken English. It is important to use slang in the right context because not all slang is appropriate. There is slang that has a vulgar meaning, e.g. bitch, asshole, moron, jerk, etc. If we understand the meaning of slang, we must also be careful in using it.

Slang words also have their own types of slang and the meanings. According to Kipfer and Chapman (2007: 8) there are two types or forms of slang: primary slang and secondary slang. There are seven different categories of meanings, five of which are associated meanings, according to Leech (1981:9–19). Conceptual meaning, thematic meaning, associative meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning,

affective meaning, reflected meaning, and collective meaning are the seven different categories of meaning.

This research discusses slang words and picks movies as an information source since motion pictures are one of the most favored diversion for all people. The utilization of slang in motion pictures can show how well known a slang word is. Slang words are much of the time found in well-known movies featuring renowned entertainers or entertainers and their words are trailed by their fans and become a pattern. Individuals for the most part copy the way or the manner in which characters talk in motion pictures, particularly when they use slang. Also, individuals simply emulate slang terms without understanding what they mean. To help individuals learn and comprehend each slang word involved by the main characters in this film, the author is keen on exploring the slang words involved by the main characters in the film "Do Revenge".

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, there are two problems formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of slang words used by the main characters in "Do Revenge" movie?
2. What types of slang words are found in the movie "Do Revenge"?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

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

1. To identify the types of slang words used by the main characters in “Do Revenge” movie.
2. To analyze the types of meaning of the slang words found in the movie “Do Revenge”.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on the types of slang and their meanings, where the slang identified in the film “Do Revenge” is used to avoid discussions that deviate from the subject matter. To analyze the data, there are two theories used in this research such as the theory of slang types by Kipfer and Chapman (2007) which classifies slang into primary and secondary, the theory of meaning by Leech (1981), which classifies the meaning of slang.

UNMAS DENPASAR

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study can be divided into two categories:

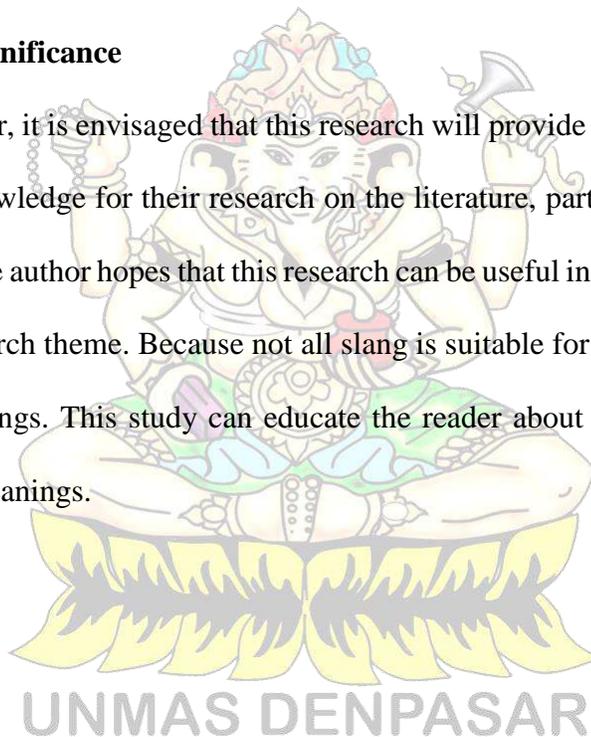
1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The research English students' exploration of various classes of slang words and their implications is expected to be enhanced by this exam. This study can also be used as a reference for future researchers, especially students who study in English.

Author hopes that this research will be useful for readers in terms of information and knowledge. Readers are also expected to be able to understand the film after observing the results of the analysis of slang types and meaning in the characters of the movie *Do Revenge*. The author hopes that this analysis will motivate individuals interested in this study to conduct further analysis.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

In particular, it is envisaged that this research will provide new authors a useful new source of knowledge for their research on the literature, particularly the analysis of slang words. The author hopes that this research can be useful in answering problems related to the research theme. Because not all slang is suitable for use and other words have vulgar meanings. This study can educate the reader about many English slang words and their meanings.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OR RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND, THEORIES

In this research, researchers employed five previous studies as a review of literature in this study. All of which are linked to the analysis of slang words. These researches are expected to help the process of analyzing slang words in “Do Revenge” movie. There are two theses and three articles in the journal which have the topic related to the current study. All of these earlier studies contributed significantly to the writer's composition of this study and can be cited as follows:

2.1 Review of related Literature

In this study, there are several literature reviews that are used as references. In this study, researchers will be used two theses and three articles related to the analysis of slang words.

The first is a thesis entitled “Analysis of Slang Words Used by the Main Characters in the Film Straight Outta Compton” which was compiled by Maria (2021). The author has reviewed the three issues raised in this study. First, with the types of slang words used by the main characters in the movie Straight Outta Compton. Second, the setting in which the movie Straight Outta Compton's main protagonists used slang. The purpose behind slang terms involved by the significant characters in the film Straight Outta Compton is the last. In light of the principal characters' discourse from the film, the review's information was chosen. The consequences of Maria's (2021)

review found 45 slang words which were subsequently grouped into the kinds of slang words as 5 new and innovative slang words, 11 saucy slang words, 11 imitative slang words, and 16 section slang words. Maria's thesis (2021) only found 11 slang words used by the main character in their conversation with other participants who are distantly related and 34 slang words used by the main character. Maria's thesis (2021) has similarities and differences with this research. The similarities between Maria's (2021) thesis and this study are an analysis of slang word main characters in movies. The differences between Maria's (2021) thesis and this study are the theory and the data source. In Maria's thesis, the theory used is the theory of types of slang process by Allan and Burridge (2006) but in this study there are two theories applied, theory types of slang words by Kipfer and Chapman (2007), and theory types of meaning by Leech (1981). The data source of Maria's study was taken from Straight Outta Compton Movie, in this study the movie script entitled "Do Revenge" was used as the data source.

The second is a thesis written by Tansatrisna (2020) entitled "Analysis of Slang Words in Game Night Films". This study discusses the types of word formation processes from slang words and their functions in Game Night Movies. The theory used in Tansatrisna's thesis (2020) is a type of word formation process put forward by Yule (2010) which is found in the film Game Night. The slang theory proposed by Allan and Burridge (2006) is used by the main characters in the film Game Night, is that there are seven types of slang functions found in the film Game Night. Tansatrisna's thesis (2020) has similarities and differences with this study. The

similarities between Tansatrisna's (2020) thesis and this study are analyzing the types of slang words. The differences between Tansatrisna's (2020) thesis and this study are the theory and the data sources. Tansatrisna's (2020) thesis focused on the types of slang in Game Night Movie by using the theory of word formation by Yule and the function of slang used by the main characters in the Game Night movie is based on the theory of Allan and Burridge while this study focuses on the types of slang words, and their meaning of the slang words found in the "Do Revenge" movie by using two theories, the types of slang words by Kipfer and Chapman (2007), and the theory of types of meaning by Leech (1981). The data source of Tansatrisna's (2020) thesis was taken from the Game Night movie, in this study the movie script entitled "Do Revenge" was used as the data source.

The third is an article written by Purnama (2019) entitled "Analysis of Slang Language Used by Characters in the Film Script 'I Hope They Serve Beer in Hell'". This study discusses the types of slang words, this article also describes the context of the slang situation used in the film script I Hope They Serve Beer in Hell using a qualitative descriptive method. There are two theories used in Purnama's article (2019), Allan and Burridge's (2006) theory for types of slang and the situational context theory put forward by Holmes (2013). According to Purnama's research (2019), there are four types slang used by the characters in the film script I Hope They Serve Beer in Hell, there are Fresh and Creative, Flippant, Imitative, and Clipping, also four component that form the context of the situation, it's a *dude*, *tits*, *yeah*, and *cumming*. Purnama's (2019) article has similarities and differences with this study. The similarity between

Purnama's (2019) article and this research is analysis of the types of slang words. The difference between this article and the research is the theory and data sources. The Purnama article (2019) focuses on identifying and classifying if based on the theory of types of slang words Allan and Burridge (2006), this article also explains the context of the situation by Holmes (2013) slang used in the film script *I Hope They Serve Beer in Hell* while this research focuses on the types of slang words, and the meanings of slang words found in the movie "Do Revenge" by using two theories, the types of slang words by Kipfer and Chapman (2007), and the theory of types of meaning according to Leech (1981). The data source for the Purnama article (2019) was taken from the film script *I Hope They Serve Beer*, in this study the film script entitled *Do Revenge* was used as the data source.

The fourth is an article written by Dewi (2020) entitled "Analysis of Slang Words in Song Lyrics Used in Songs I Like", "Smoke On The Water", and "Ch-Check It Out". discusses the types of slang words and their meaning of slang words using qualitative descriptive methods. There are two theories used in Dewi's article (2020), the meaning of the slang word used is theorized by Geoffrey Leech, and the theory of slang from Patridge (2004: 204) (1974). The results of Dewi's article (2020) show that there are six types of slang words such as four slang words in publicity, four slang in public School and University, twenty one slang words in society, three slang words in theatre, one soldier's slang, and one public house slang and six meanings of slang words: seven in collocative meaning, six in conceptual meaning, five in stylistic meaning, three in connotative meaning, six in reflected meaning and four in affective

meaning. Dewi's article (2020) has similarities and differences with this study. The similarity between Dewi's (2020) is to analyze the types of slang words and the meaning. The difference article and this study are the theory and the data sources. Dewi's article (2020) focuses on identifying and classifying theories of the types of slang Patridge (2004:204) and the meaning of slang words used by theory by Geoffrey Leech (1974) slang used in the song "That's What I Like", "Smoke On The Water", and "Ch-Check It Out" while this study focuses on the types of slang words, and the meaning of slang words found in the movie "Do Revenge" using two theories, types of slang words by Kipfer and Chapman (2007), and the theory of meaning types by Leech (1981). The data source for Dewi's article (2020) was taken from the songs "That What I Like", "Smoke On The Water", and "Ch-Check It Out". In this study, a film script entitled "Do Revenge" was used as the data source.

The fifth is an article by Dwiyanti (2021) entitled "Slang Words Found in Rich Brian's 1999 Song Album". This study discusses the types of slang words and the process of forming these words. There are two theories used in Dwiyanti's article (2021), namely the theory of types of slang by Kipfer and Chapman (2007) and the process of creating slang by Mattiello (2008). According to the findings of Dwiyanti's article (2021), only secondary slang was found. And only 3 different formations—clipping, blending, and variation—were found during the word creation process. Dwiyanti's article (2021) has similarities and differences with this research. Similarities between articles Dwiyanti (2021) analyzes types of slang words according to Kipfer and Chapman (2007). What distinguishes the articles in this study is the

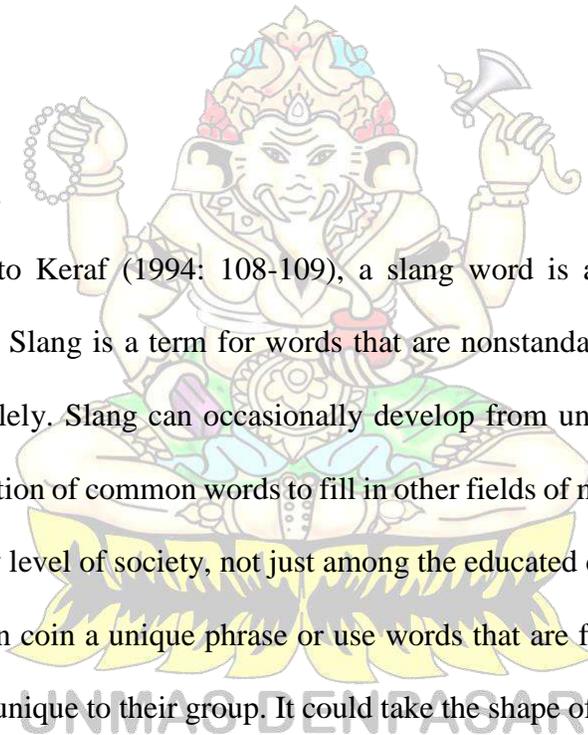
source of the data. The data source of Dwiyanti's (2021) article was taken from the 1999 Song Album by Rich Brian's, in this study the movie script entitled "Do Revenge" was used as the data source.

2.2 Concepts

There are two concepts discussed in this research. These two concepts are described as follows:

2.2.1 Slang Words

According to Keraf (1994: 108-109), a slang word is a kind of pure high conversation word. Slang is a term for words that are nonstandard and informal and that are ordered solely. Slang can occasionally develop from unintentional errors or through the destruction of common words to fill in other fields of meaning. Slang terms are present at every level of society, not just among the educated classes. Any level or group of people can coin a unique phrase or use words that are frequently associated with ideas that are unique to their group. It could take the shape of one word, a phrase, or an entire statement.



2.2.2 Main Characters

Nurgiyantoro (2005:176–177) asserts that the protagonist is the character whose narrative receives the most attention in the given literature. He is the one who is most frequently mentioned as both the incident's cause and its victim.

2.2.3 Movies

Movies are a collection of moving images that are sound-recorded and displayed in a theater, according to Hornby (2006:950). Movies are also known as a means of entertainment for people, because they display an image and sound, and movies can also be a lesson for the audience.

2.3 Theories

The theory of slang types by Kipfer and Chapman (2007), divides slang into essential and optional, and the theory of significance by Leech (1981), divides importance into seven types, special applied significance, suggestive importance, social significance, feeling full meaning significance, witty importance, collocative significance, and topical significance, both were used in this review to break down information.

2.3.1 Slang

According to Kipfer and Chapman (2007:13), slang has almost nothing to do with the essential purpose of language, which is to connect sounds with ideas to

communicate thoughts. All things being equal, it is a disposition, feeling, or verbal activity. Another paradox: The most nonlinguistic type of language is slang. The essential slang language of choice is two classes of slang, according to Kipfer and Chapman (2007:8).

2.3.2 Types of Slang

Slang can be separated into two categories, primary slang and secondary slang, according to Kipfer and Chapman (2007:8).

a. Primary Slang

Primary slang, according to Kipfer and Chapman (2007:12), primary slang is the language of subculture members. For them, it is natural and pure, but for the rest of us, it is simply an alternative to be chosen rather than begged for. The language used by urban street gangs and many teenagers is a prime example of slang.

a. Secondary slang

Secondary slang According to Kipfer and Chapman (2007:12), secondary slang is used to indicate one's sentiments about (agreement or disagreement with) and sense in absorbing the language of the group rather than to signify one's membership in an organization. Rather than being an actual identification, secondary slang is a stylistic decision. When a mother apologizes to her daughter for throwing away her collection of baseball cards, she's trying to minimize the impact of what she did by using secondary slang.

2.3.3 Types of Meaning

There are seven different categories of meanings, five of which are associated meanings, according to Leech (1981:9–19). The seven different types of meaning include conceptual meaning, thematic meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, and connotative meaning.

1. Conceptual meaning

According to Leech (1981:9), conceptual significance (otherwise called "denotative" or "cognitive" significance) is usually viewed as a major part of phonetic correspondence and can be shown to be vital to the essential activity of language in such a way that various kinds of significance cannot (which does not mean that applied interest is a major component of any demonstration of linguistic correspondence). The computational implications of language can be analyzed regarding contrastive qualities, allowing, for example, the meaning of "woman" to be given as "Human+ Female+ Adult."

2. Connotative meaning

According to Leech (1981:12), Connotative significance is the overt value that articulation has on the basis of the truth of what it alludes to, far beyond its reasonable substance. Applied interests and the notions of "reference" are often used interchangeably. The three attributes "human", "adult", and "female" should act as a rule when "female" must be used accurately if the word is carefully characterized as "Human+Female+Adult". When these contrastive properties are alluded to as far as the "original word" goes, they become characteristics of the referent (what the word alludes

to). After all, we have found many more non-standard qualities that a woman should have. They incorporate actual qualities as well as mental and social attributes. They may also incorporate only average qualities of femininity instead of the timeless attributes associated with it. Furthermore, clearly defined interests can incorporate the "putative properties" of reference, which is derived from the perspectives held by individuals, groups, or entire societies.

3. Social Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 14), social meaning is what is conveyed by a language about the social status of its use. Rather, we 'decode' the social significance of a text by our discernment of different viewpoints and stylistic levels in comparable languages. We see some words or statements as commonplace. For example, telling us something about a speaker's geographic or social origins; various features of language allow us to enter into the social relationship between speaker and audience: we have measures of 'status' use, for example, switching from one-sided formal and insightful English to casual, flashy, and long-term haul other trite English words.

4. Affective meaning

According to Leech (1981:16) emotional significance as this kind of importance can be called, is often expressly conveyed through the calculated or demonstrative substance of the word used. Full of the significance of feelings is generally a parasitic grouping because to convey our feelings we depend on the mediation of various plausible, self-evident, or complicated characterizations of interest. Up close and personal verbalization through style occurs, for example, when

we use an impolite tone to convey a warning (as in (4) above), or when we use a casual tone to convey warmth. Of course, there are parts of the language (most contributions, such as Aha! and, Yippee!) whose main capacity is conveying sentiment. Just when we use these, we confer feelings and patterns of thought without the mediation of any other kind of semantic ability.

5. Reflected meaning

Reflected significance According to Leech (1981:16) is the importance which emerges in instances of different calculated importance, when one feeling of a word shapes part of our reaction to another sense.

6. Collocative meaning

According to Leech (1981:16), collocative meaning includes the affiliations that a word acquires as a result of the branching of words that will generally occur in an ongoing situation. A pretty and interesting deal shares views in a 'perfect' sense, but can be sensed by the degree to which things are likely to come together or (to use an entomologist's term) accumulate.

7. Thematic meaning

According to Leech (1981:19), ultimate importance, known as topical significance, is conveyed through the way a speaker or essayist organizes data about the request, concentration, and accentuation. Despite having similar scientific substance, it is often seen that sentences that function like (1) have a clearer importance than their non-involved counterparts (2). Decisions between various linguistic developments are basically deciding topical interests.