CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of The Study

Language is a system that includes the improvement, acquisition, preservation and iuses of complex structures of verbal exchange. As a means of verbal exchange, language has an crucial function in all factors of human life, such as science, generation, politics, alternate, and religion mainly English. Rousseau Bilio's (1712) argument about the origin of language is rooted in the idea that language developed alongside human emotions and social interactions. According to Bilio, language emerged as a means for individuals to express their feelings and thoughts to others in a communal setting. He believed that language and emotions are intertwined, with language serving as a tool to convey and share emotions with fellow human beings. Bilio's perspective highlights the essential role of emotions in the development and evolution of language, emphasizing its social and communicative functions. Wittgenstein's view on language and philosophy is indeed significant in the twentieth century. In his work, particularly in his book "Philosophical Investigations" published in 1953, Wittgenstein emphasized the importance of language in the study of philosophy. He believed that philosophical problems arise from misunderstandings and confusions about language. According to Wittgenstein, language is not just a tool for communication but also shapes our thoughts and understanding of the world. By analyzing language, he aimed to dissolve these philosophical problems and clarify the limits of language and its use in various contexts. Wittgenstein's ideas have

had a profound impact on the field of philosophy and continue to influence linguistic philosophy today. In Indonesia, English is truly crucial to recognise and examine. Start from kindergarten untill college, we normally discover about English. When students examine English, their first and target language could be mix and affect each different. The styles of the goal language may be very specific from those of their first language. Mainly students, use the Indonesian sentence patterns unconsciously once they write English sentence with out paying attention to the regulations. Slang is a completely unique language that may be get in nearly every language within the global. It's far casual language variety that is commonly used in day by day communique with the aid of companies of human beings mainly network. It can be in the form of words in sentence, like examples crook, boo, nuts, and sleep with the fishes, and lots of others. According to Fromkin and Rodman (2003:64) slang is a type of informal language that happens because of rapid growth of latest phrases. This is used as a creative expression from humans, so one can make the words greater green and simpled utterance otta from the word were given to, and so on. Slang users develop from time to time. First of all, slang is commonly utilized by African-American due to the fact their community are ruled used slangs in each day communication additionally along with inside the global of criminal activity.

Slangs are thrilling to be examine, particularly English. Pertiwi (2019) argued that, with a purpose to fluent the language now not handiest in formal situation however also in informal scenario. Slangs frequently used by means of natives of their day by day verbal exchange. If a non-natives are having conversation with natives, the natives regularly use slangs to make the

conversations honestly and comfortable especially in informal conditions. Some time mis know-how might became about if the non local speaker does not recognize simply that slangs. Slangs are not unusual in English casual conversational. It's essential to apply it within the proper context, due to the fact now not all of slang are right to apply. There are slang that have vulgar that means, e.g. whinge, asshole, dickhead, and so forth. If we apprehend the meaning of the slangs, we also ought to be cautious the usage of them.

The words are frequently foned in popular movies where well-known arctrees or actor castd the function and it'll be observed via their fans and grow to be a trend. In the study, the data were searched and analyzed from the slang words in the movie entitle "Dumb and Dumber". There are many slang phrases observed in this film, for the example "*Piece of cake*", "*No none taken*", "*Get out right here*" "*Im sorry, I say we get bail*" and many others. Those kinds and slang words that located in the movie have their personal which means based totally at the context situation. For an college students who's are studying English, which means and functions of such phrases are critical to analyze to recognize definitely the tale of the film.

1.2 Problems of The Study

Based on the background of the study above, there are two problems that are analyzed in this study as follows:

1. What are types of slang found in "Dumb and Dumber" movie?

2. How many the meanings of slang that are found in "Dumb and Dumber" movie?

3. What are the functions of slang used by the main character in the "Dumb and Dumber" movie?

1.3 Objectives of The Study

Based on the background of the study above, there are three kinds of objective formulated as follows:

1. To find out the types of slang found in "Dumb and Dumber" movie.

2. To analyze the contextual meanings of slang that are found in "Dumb and Dumber" movie.

3. To analyze the functions of slang used by the main character in the "Dumb and Dumber" movie?.

1.4 Limitations of The Study

In an effort to restrict this research, the analysis just focusses on identifying the kinds of slang phrases, the meaning occurs in those slang which are uttered inside the "Dumb and Dumber" film and investigate the function of slang word that mention by the main character in that movie.

1.5 Significance of The Study

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

1) Theoretical Significance

The study is focussed on enrich the knowledge of the learners, about types of English slang words and its meanings.

2) Practical Significance

This research can give a contribution to the readers about styles of English slang and their meanings, additionally the way to use the slangs nicely based on the specific context situation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPT, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

There are numerous previous studies are related with this topic. There are two thesis and three articles had been reviewed.

First thesis written by Adiantari (2018) entitled "An analysis of Yankee Slang in a movie script "Bad Boys". It discussed approximately American slang inside the film script. the author used concept proposed by using Kiepfer and Chapman (2007) who divided slang into primary and secondary slang and other concept proposed by Leech (1981) who divided meaning into seven types. The information had been taken with the aid of downloading the film script and watched the movie as nicely. The approach that changed into used to acquire the facts is documentation in to obtaining it, by using downloading and analyzing understandly the script, taking some notes which comprise slang, and classifying the information based on the concept that mention in the study. The result of this study confirmed that there have been eleven information accumulated which had been divided into Primary slangs there have been six data and secondary slang have been determined five data. These gathered records give an explanation for that every slang had been located have it's personal which means that use in sure situation.

The related literature that used on this examine is analogous and distinction. The similarity of the study with Adiantari thesis is the proposed theory by Kiepfer and Chapman (2007) in order to be used in this examine to analays the type of

slang and meaning types proposed by Leech (1981) to analys the mearning of the slang which means.

The second thesis written by using Pertiwi (2019) is entitled "Slang words utilized by Characters in the Suicide Squad film." It's far discussing the usage of slang by way of characters in a movie known as "Suicide Squad," primarily based on theories with the aid of Kiepfer and Chapman (2007), who had been divided into primary slang and secondary slang, and theory from Leech (1981), who divided types of meaning in seven kinds, and the principle of context situations by means of Haliday (1989). The records became collected by means of downloading the film script and looking the movie which. So that it collected the data, the method used by downloading the film script, reading and know how it to find the slang words, taking notes from each utterance amongst characters that incorporates slang, and classifying the statistics based at the styles of slang by Kiepfer and Chapman (2007), the theory of seven meanings of that means by Leech (1981), and the contingency scenario idea by Haliday (1989). according to Kiepfer and Chapman's (2007) theories, there are eleven forms of slang, divided into number one slang (eight types) and secondary slang (three types). There are 44 slang words that had been found within the study.

The similarities between this research and Pertiwi's (2019) thesis are the theories proposed by using Kiepfer and Chapman (2007) and the theory of seven types of meaning based on Leech (1981) which are used. Meanwhile, the the difference between this study and Pertiwi's (2019) thesis is the movie title.

The first article written by way of Syahputra (2021) entitled "An evaluation Of Slang phrases observed within the film Script Of "the short And The livid" via

Rob Cohen". This have a look at geared toward identifying the varieties of slang and the technique of making slang word discovered in a movie script entitled the short and The furious by using Rob Cohen. This study employed descriptive and qualitative technique. The data of this study have been received with the aid of watching and taking notes of slang phrase spoken via the characters in the movie "the fast and The furious". There are sorts of slang word, particularly number one and secondary, the usage of the idea by Chapman (2007), and in a be counted of system of making slang, the idea with the aid of yule turned into adopted (1985). The statistics of this study had been acquired by way of observation approach through 4 steps, specifically looking the fast and The livid. subsequent, locating and taking notes of slang words spoken by way of the characters inside the movie the fast and The livid. analyzing the online film script and eventually, the author classified the styles of statistics. There were two forms of slang phrases encountered, particularly primary and secondary slang. The end result of the have a look at verified that there are five slang phrases observed in the movie the short and The furious with 3 primary slang and 2 secondary slang.

The similarity of this examine with Syahputra's article is the theories proposed By Kiepfer and Chapman (2007) so that it will be used in this have a look at and different concept proposed by Leech (1981) to examine the which means of the slang. The difference of this study and Syahputra's (2021) article is on the process of investigations types and the process of creating slang words.

The second article written by Dewi (2018) is entitled " The evaluation of yank Slang in movie Script "The Wolf of Wall street"" it discussed to find out

whether primary and secondary slang become utilized by the characters in movie script titled "The Wolf of Wall avenue", to discover the types and additionally the which means of the slang word that utilized by the characters primarily based on the context of the state of affairs. Documentary technique turned into used to collect the facts and then qualitatively described base on the principle of Chapman (2007) who divided the sorts of slang into number one and secondary slang. This take a look at also uses the principle of Leech (1981) who classified the varieties of that means into seven types that are conceptual meaning, connotative which means, social meaning, affective that means, meditated meaning, collocative that means, and thematic which means. From the evaluation, it is able to be concluded that number one slang turned into more often than not found and utilized by the characters within the film, however despite the fact that there are several secondary slang used by the characters in "The Wolf of Wall avenue" film script because of a rely of stylistics desire and also used to describe things in a secret way. the various seven kinds of that means, there are simplest conceptual which means, pondered which means, and affective that means. The which means in the back of each slang word in "The Wolf of Wall road" movie script are depend on the context wherein slang words are used.

The associated literature that utilized in Dewi and this study have similarities and variations. The similarities between this study and Dewi's (2018) article are the proposed theories by Kiepfer & Chapman (2007) and the concept of seven types of meaning by Leech (1981) which are used. Meanwhile, the difference among this study and Dewi's (2018) article is total data source collected.

The third article written by Manurung (2020) "An analysis Of Slang phrases inside the "Deadpool" film" it is have a look at targets at investigating the sorts of slang and finding out the capabilities of the slang used inside the "Deadpool" film. A descriptive qualitative studies was used with the file analysis design. on this studies the researcher used the theory of Allan and Burridge (2006) in figuring out the varieties of slang and classifying its capabilities. The end result of this studies confirmed that there have been 5 styles of slang used inside the "Deadpool" film. They have been fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym and clipping. The form of imitative dominates the form of slang words used within the Deadpool movie. while regarding the functions of slang, it turned into discovered 7 functions of slang in this film. They were to address, to humiliate, to provoke relax communique, to shape intimate ecosystem, to explicit impression, to show anger and to reveal intimacy. The characteristic of slang which has the best frequency determined on this film is to humiliate. In conclusion, slang is a not unusual phrase used in spoken language. We want to understand them so as no longer to get misunderstanding.

The related literature that used in Manurung and this look at have similarities and differences. The similarities between this examine and Manurung (2020) article are is the look at's problems. meanwhile, the distinction among this look at and Manurung (2020) article is the researcher used the theory of Allan and Burridge (2006) in figuring out the varieties of slang and classifying its capabilities.

The 1994 comedy film "Dumb and Dumber" features a variety of slang and informal language, which has been the subject of analysis and commentary in popular culture and academic circles.

One study of the film's linguistic patterns noted the frequent use of "simple, informal, and familiar" language, including slang terms and regional dialects, as well as invented words and phrases that reflect the characters' low level of education and social status (Lippi-Green, 2012). The study also suggested that the use of slang and colloquial language reinforces the characters' bond and shared experiences, while also creating a sense of camaraderie with the audience.

Other commentators have highlighted the film's use of humor and absurdity, which is often conveyed through the characters' exaggerated expressions and idioms (Hirsch, 2009). The use of slang and informal language is also seen as a way of subverting traditional social norms and linguistic conventions, while also celebrating working-class culture and regional identity (Rampton, 1995).

Overall, the slang found in "Dumb and Dumber" reflects the film's comedic and irreverent tone, as well as its portrayal of lower-class characters who use language in creative and idiosyncratic ways. It also highlights the complex relationship between language, identity, and social status, as seen through the lens of popular culture.

2.2 Concepts

There are two concepts discuss in the observe, as follows:

2.2.1 Slang

Slang is an nformal phrase that regularly use in colloquial speech. "Slang is an ever converting of colloquial words and terms that speakers use to set up or toughen social identification of cohesiveness within a set or with a fashion or fashion in society (Eble, 1911:11).

2.2.2 Movie

According to Hornby (1995:562) in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary "Film is a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story". Movie is a communication by visual which moving pictures and sound to tell a story or teaching people something. Every part of the people in the whole world watching a movie as an entertainment, or a way to have fun.

2.3 Theoretical Frameworks

In order to analyze the information, there are two theories are applied on this study, the theories are proposed through Kipfer and Chapman (2007) who categorized the slangs into primary and secondary slang and other theories are proposed by Leech (1981) who classifies meaning of language into seven types such as conceptual meaning, thematic meaning, and associative meaning (divided into five meanings which is: connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, and collocative meaning).

According to Keraf (1994:108-109) slang is a type excessive or pure communique word. it's far informal non-fashionable word that's organized in exclusively. Occasionally slang is an end result of accidental mistake or in a form of destructions of commonplace in a phrase to fill in different subject. Slang phrases truely now not present by means of knowledgeable elegance, but also into entire humans's layer. each layer or group of people can creating unique terms or not unusual words and meanings, which handiest practice to the organization. Kiepfer and Chapman (2007:eight) country that, there are two styles of slang, primary and secondary slang.

There are several theoretical frameworks that can be applied to the study of slang, including sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, and linguistic anthropology.

Sociolinguistics examines the relationship between language and social factors, such as culture, identity, and power. Within this framework, slang can be seen as a form of language variation that reflects the social and cultural norms of a particular group or community. Slang may be used to signal group membership, to challenge traditional language norms, or to reinforce or subvert power dynamics.

Discourse analysis focuses on the use of language in social interaction and the ways in which language is used to construct meaning and shape social reality. Within this framework, slang can be analyzed as a discursive practice that serves to establish and negotiate social relationships, identities, and power dynamics.

Linguistic anthropology examines the relationship between language and culture, and how language is used to construct and maintain cultural practices and beliefs. Within this framework, slang can be seen as a form of cultural expression that reflects the values, beliefs, and attitudes of a particular community. Slang

may be used to reinforce or subvert cultural norms, and to express cultural identity and belonging.

In the context of the "Dumb and Dumber" movie, these theoretical frameworks can be used to analyze the use of slang by the characters and the ways in which it reflects their social and cultural identities and values. The analysis of slang within these frameworks can provide insights into the complex relationships between language, culture, and identity, as well as the ways in which language is used to shape social reality.

2.3.1 Types of Slang

1) Primary

Primary slang is a speech of subculture participants, herbal and pristine to them, but clearly simplest an alternative to the relaxation. some thing to be chose in place of gathered majority teenage talk and the street of urban gangs. There an examples of number one slangs are example *yo man, what's up, c'mon dude, bastard, wanna they're now not handiest word kill ya,* and so on. Primary slang additionally may be outline as standard used in each day communication.

Primary types of slang include:

   a) Colloquialisms: informal words or phrases that are commonly used in everyday conversation, but are not typically used in formal settings. For example, "gonna" instead of "going to", or "wanna" instead of "want to".

   b) Regionalisms: words or phrases that are used primarily in a specific geographic region or area. For example, "y'all" in the southern United States or "eh" in Canada.

c) Jargon: specialized language used by a particular group or profession. For example, "coding" in the tech industry or "slammer" in prison slang.

d) Idioms: phrases that have a meaning that is not necessarily related to the literal meaning of the words used. For example, "break a leg" to wish someone good luck.

e) Euphemisms: a mild or indirect word or expression used in place of one considered to be too harsh or blunt. For example, "passed away" instead of "died".

Overall, slang is a complex and varied form of language that serves a range of social and communicative functions. The types of slang used by individuals and groups can reflect their cultural, social, and linguistic identities, as well as their attitudes and beliefs.

2) Secondary

Secondary slang is selected no longer so much to show one's element in a group as to express one's attitudes closer to (settlement or war of words) and resourcefulness in borrowing the verbiage of the sort of institution. Secondary slang is an issue of stylistic choice matters instead of genuine identification. while a automobile goes hitting some other vehicle at the trunk whilst the owner are internal it might pronouncing "Goddamn" for seeing the automobile trunk is wrecked. Secondary slang also used to express some thing in mystery.

Secondary types of slang include:

a) Neologisms: newly coined words or expressions that have not yet been widely adopted in the language. For example, "fleek" and "lit" are

relatively new words that have become popular in youth culture in recent years.

b) Borrowed words: words or expressions borrowed from another language or culture. For example, "chutzpah" from Yiddish, or "sushi" from Japanese.

c) Acronyms: words formed from the first letter of a series of words. For example, "LOL" for "laugh out loud" or "YOLO" for "you only live once".

d) Abbreviations: shortened versions of words or phrases. For example, "app" for "application" or "info" for "information".

e) Slang blends: words or phrases created by blending two or more words together. For example, "hangry" for "hungry" and "angry", or "spork" for "spoon" and "fork".

Secondary slang types are constantly evolving and changing, reflecting the dynamic nature of language and culture. These types of slang often emerge as a result of cultural shifts, technological advances, or the influence of popular media, among other factors. As with primary types of slang, secondary slang can serve a range of social and communicative functions, reflecting the identities, attitudes, and beliefs of the individuals and groups who use them.

2.3.2 Types of Meaning

According to Leech (1981:9) there are seven sorts of meaning where in five of them are identified as associative meanings. The seven sorts of that means are conceptual means, thematic means, and associative means (divided into five means which is: connotative means, social means, affective means, reflected means, and collocative means).

1) **Conceptual Meaning**

Conceptual which means is a extensively assumed to be the crucial elements in linguistic communications and the crucial type of means among the others. Conceptual meaning refers to the logical feel and its apprehend as a fundamental thing of grammatical compotence. It's as an alternative described because the cognitive or the denotative which means (denotation). this is the basic or normal that means and can be represent on the lexical stage, as properly clause or simple sentence. (Leech, 1981: 9). as an instance: the word girl as conceptual which means and it may define as human + woman + adult.

Conceptual meaning refers to the basic, literal or dictionary definition of a word or expression. It is the underlying sense or idea that is conveyed by the words themselves, without considering any additional contextual or cultural factors.

For example, the conceptual meaning of the word "tree" is a tall perennial plant with a single stem or trunk, supporting branches and leaves. The conceptual meaning of the word "red" is a color resembling the hue of blood, with a wavelength of approximately 620-740 nanometers.

Conceptual meaning can be contrasted with connotative meaning, which refers to the additional meanings and associations that are linked to a word or expression beyond its literal definition. For example, the word "home" has a conceptual meaning of a place where one lives, but it may also have connotations of warmth, comfort, and security.

Understanding conceptual meaning is important for effective communication, as it provides a shared foundation of understanding for the words and expressions used in a particular language or culture.

2) Connotative Meaning

Connotative that means is a communicative cost an expression has with the aid of distinctive feature of what it refers to, over and above it's far merely conceptual that means. it's miles something greater than the dictionary which means. This basically conceptual content for lady is + human + girl + grownup however the physcosical connotations could be gregarious, having cloth intuition or traditional (as opposed to invariable) attributes of womanhood along with babbling, experienced in cookery, skirt or get dressed sporting, and so forth. nonetheless similarly connotative meaning could embrace putative homes of a referent because of viewpoint adopted with the aid of person, institution, and society as a whole. So in the beyond girl become speculated to have attributes like frail, liable to tears, emotional, irrigational, inconstant, cowardly and so on. as well as greater effective features such mild, sensitive, compassionate, hardworking and so on. Connotations age to age, and society to society, Leech (1981:9).

Connotative meaning refers to the additional meanings and associations that are linked to a word or expression beyond its literal or conceptual definition. It is the emotional, social, or cultural significance that a word or expression carries, based on the context and the speaker's or listener's experiences, attitudes, and values.

For example, the word "snake" has a conceptual meaning of a long, legless reptile. However, it may also have connotations of danger, deceit, or treachery. The word "rose" has a conceptual meaning of a flowering plant with thorns. However, it may also have connotations of love, romance, and beauty.

Connotative meanings can vary depending on the cultural or social context in which they are used. For example, the word "freedom" may have positive connotations in many Western cultures, but may have negative connotations in certain authoritarian regimes where the concept of freedom is suppressed.

Understanding connotative meanings is important for effective communication, as it allows speakers and listeners to convey and interpret the emotional, social, and cultural nuances of language.

3) Social Meaning

Social meaning is a which means of which an expression conveys about the contexts or social of it's miles use. It chiefly consists of stylistic that means of an utterance: it is the formality of the expression. It's spotting a few words or pronounciation being dialectical i.e as telling us something about the regional or social origin of the audio system. Social which means is related to the scenario wherein an utterance is used. it's far challenge with the social instances of using linguistic expression. as an instance, a few dialectic words inform us about the local and social history of the speaker. within the equal way that, some stylistic usages let readers recognize something of the social dating among the speaker and the hearer (Leech, 1981:14). under are the examples of the phrase that categorised as phrase that has stylistic meaning:

a.   *I aint done nothing* The line words telling about the speaker is lacking in everything.

b.   *Y'all like Coke* The line words telling about someone who offering drinks to another by saying "Coke" as the brand name.

Social meaning refers to the meaning of a word or expression within a particular social or cultural context. It is the shared understanding of a word or expression that arises from the social norms, values, and expectations of a community.

For example, the word "cool" has a social meaning that extends beyond its literal or conceptual definition. In American culture, it is often used to express approval or admiration, and is associated with qualities such as confidence, independence, and nonchalance.

Similarly, the word "respect" has a social meaning that varies across cultures and social groups. In some cultures, it may be associated with deference to authority or elders, while in others it may be associated with individual achievement or social status.

Social meaning is closely linked to the concept of pragmatics, which is concerned with how people use language to accomplish social goals and interact with others. Understanding social meaning is important for effective communication, as it allows speakers and listeners to navigate the complex social dynamics of language use and avoid misunderstandings or misinterpretations.

4) Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is greater immediately a mirrored image of a speaker's private attitude or emotions in the direction of to the listener or the goal of

utterance. Such like emotions, or attitudes are usualy poor in nature. Affective meaning is largely parasitic on the experience that to express emotion that rely on of other categories of meaning: conceptual, connotative, or stylistic. Emotional expression patterns comes about, as an example, when everyone adopt rude tone to express displeasure, or when every body undertake a casual tone to explicit friendliness. the example of word is Aha! and Yippe! the ones phrases have a feature to specific an emotion (Leech, 1981: 16).

Affective meaning refers to the emotional or personal associations that a word or expression carries for an individual. It is the subjective, experiential meaning that arises from an individual's experiences, attitudes, and values.

For example, the word "home" may have an affective meaning of comfort, security, and belonging for some individuals, while for others it may evoke negative feelings such as homesickness or alienation.

Similarly, the word "trigger" may have an affective meaning of emotional distress or trauma for individuals who have experienced such events, even if its conceptual meaning is simply to initiate or activate something.

Affective meaning is closely related to connotative meaning, but is more personal and idiosyncratic. It reflects the individual's unique experiences, memories, and emotional associations with particular words or expressions.

Understanding affective meaning is important for effective communication, as it allows speakers and listeners to recognize and respect the emotional associations that others may have with certain words or expressions. It also allows individuals to express their own emotions and perspectives in a more nuanced and authentic way.

5) Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning is the meaning which arises in instances of more than one conceptual meanings, when one in all sense of a word shape elements of reaction to any other feel. In quick contemplated meaning what's communicate thru affiliation with some other experience of the same expression (Leech, 1981: 16). the instance of phrase is mouse the word way that could be an animal or small device that connecting to the laptop.

Reflected meaning refers to the way in which a word or expression reflects the broader social, cultural, and historical contexts in which it is used. It is the meaning that arises from the social and cultural associations that have become attached to a word or expression over time.

For example, the word "American" may have a reflected meaning of patriotism, individualism, and freedom, but it may also carry associations with imperialism, capitalism, and political polarization, depending on the cultural and historical context in which it is used.

Similarly, the word "housewife" may have a reflected meaning of domesticity, gender roles, and traditional values, but it may also carry associations with oppression, inequality, and limited opportunities for women, depending on the social and cultural context.

Reflected meaning is closely related to connotative and social meanings, but it emphasizes the broader cultural and historical associations that are attached to particular words or expressions. Understanding reflected meaning is important for effective communication, as it allows speakers and listeners to navigate the

complex social and cultural nuances of language use and avoid unintentionally reinforcing stereotypes, biases, or cultural insensitivities.

6) Collocative Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 16) collocative meaning consists of the associations a word acquire s on account of the meanings of the words, which tends to occur in its environment. For instance the words pretty and handsome share common ground in the meaning of good looking. But may be distinguished by the range of noun in which they are like to occur or collocate; Pretty woman and handsome man. The ranges may well match although they suggest a different kind of attractiveness of the adjectives. With the other word, collocative meaning is the meaning which a word acquires in the company of certain words. Words collocate or co-occur with certain words only.

Collocative meaning refers to the meaning of a word or expression that arises from the words or expressions that tend to co-occur with it in a particular language or culture. It is the meaning that arises from the way in which a word or expression is typically used in a particular context.

For example, the verb "make" has different collocative meanings depending on the nouns or adjectives that are used with it. The collocative meaning of "make coffee" is different from that of "make trouble" or "make an effort", even though the verb "make" is used in each case.

Similarly, the adjective "strong" has different collocative meanings depending on the nouns that are used with it. The collocative meaning of "strong coffee" is different from that of "strong wind" or "strong personality", even though the adjective "strong" is used in each case.

Collocative meaning is important for understanding the subtle nuances of language use, as it can affect the way in which a word or expression is interpreted in a particular context. It is also important for language learners to be aware of collocative patterns, as it can help them use language more accurately and fluently.

Big business not large or great. Collocative meaning refers to associations of a word because of its usual or habitual co-occurrence with certain types of words. *Pretty* and *handsome* indicate good looking. However, they slightly differ from each other because of collocation or co-occurrence. The word *pretty* collocates with – girls, woman, village, gardens, flowers, etc. On the other hand, the word *handsome* collocates with – boys men, etc. so *pretty woman* and *handsome man*. While different kinds of attractiveness, hence *handsome woman* may mean attractive but in a mannish way. The verbs *wander* and *stroll* are quasi-synonymous they may have almost the same meaning but while 'cows may wonder into another farm', they don't stroll into that farm because *stroll* collocates with human subject only. Similarly one 'trembles with fear' but 'quivers with excitement'. Collocative meanings need to be invoked only when other categories of meaning don't apply. Generalizations can be made in case of other meanings while collocative meaning is simply on idiosyncratic property of individual words. Collocative meaning has its importance and it is a marginal kind of category.

7) Thematic Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 19) thematic meaning is the meaning that is communicated by the way in which the speaker or writer organizes the message,

in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis. It is often felt an active sentence such as (1) below has a different meaning from its passive equivalent (2) although in conceptual content they seem to be the same:

a) Mrs. Bessie Smith donated the first prize.

b) The first prize was donated by Mrs. Bessie Smith

We will assume that the active sentence solutions an implicit query "what did Mrs. Bessie Smith donate?", at the same time as the passive sentence solution the implicit query "who donates the primary prize?", that during different phrases (1) in assessment to look (2) advise that we recognise who Mrs. Bessie Smith. It refers to what is communicated by using the manner in which a speaker or a writer organizes the message in phrases of ordering focus and emphasis. Consequently active is different from passive even though its conceptual that means is the identical. various parts of the sentence additionally can be used as subject, item or supplement to reveal prominence. it is done through consciousness, theme (subject matter) or emotive emphasis. Thematic meaning allows us to understand the message and its implications well.

Thematic meaning refers to the underlying meaning or message that is conveyed through the content of a text or discourse. It is the meaning that arises from the topics, themes, or motifs that are addressed in a particular piece of language.

For example, the thematic meaning of a news article about a natural disaster may be to raise awareness of the impact of climate change, to promote disaster relief efforts, or to highlight the resilience of affected communities.

Similarly, the thematic meaning of a work of literature may be to explore the complexities of human relationships, to critique social norms or power structures, or to celebrate the beauty of nature or the human spirit.

Thematic meaning is important for understanding the deeper implications of language use, as it can provide insights into the values, beliefs, and priorities of the individuals or communities who produce and consume language. It is also important for critical analysis and interpretation of language, as it can reveal the underlying motives, biases, or messages that may be implicit in a particular text or discourse.

2.3.3 Language Function

Haliday, M.A.K and Hasan, Ruqaiya (1989) argued that The function of language is multi-faceted and diverse. At its core, language serves as a means of communication, allowing individuals to convey information, thoughts, and ideas to others. It enables us to share knowledge, express emotions, and engage in social interactions.

Language also serves a cognitive function, as it helps us organize and structure our thoughts. By using language, we can think abstractly, reason, and problem-solve more effectively. It allows us to categorize and label the world around us, facilitating our understanding of complex concepts.

Additionally, language has expressive functions. It enables us to express our emotions, desires, and intentions, giving us a way to convey our inner experiences to others. Through language, we can share our joys, sorrows, and everything in between, fostering empathy and connection with others.

Language also serves persuasive functions. It allows us to influence and convince others through argumentation, rhetoric, and persuasion. We can use language to present our viewpoints, defend our beliefs, and persuade others to adopt our perspective.

Furthermore, language has social functions. It helps us establish and maintain social relationships, negotiate social norms, and navigate the complexities of social interactions. Language allows us to bond with others, express politeness, and understand societal expectations.

In summary, the functions of language include communication, cognitive organization, expression of emotions, persuasion, and social interaction. Language is a powerful tool that shapes our thoughts, connects us with others, and enriches our human experience.