

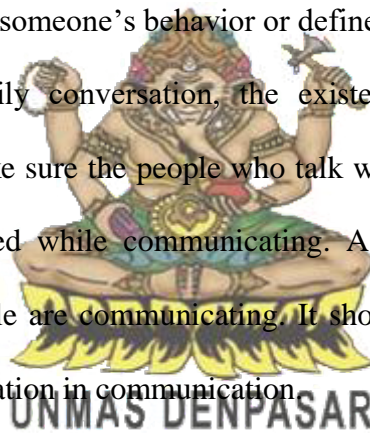
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Human is a social being who needs interaction with others in social context by communicating. In communicating, language plays an important role as language makes people could express their feeling, deliver ideas or convey something in their mind more accurately. Hereby, it could be said that language provides a platform to people in communicating. Moreover language is a tool which could determine someone's behavior or define someone's personality.


In people's daily conversation, the existence of language is needed. Everyone needs to make sure the people who talk with will be able to understand the words that are used while communicating. A social relationship could be maintained when people are communicating. It shows that language and society have a close related relation in communication.



The way a language is used by people in a different social context is examined by a study of relationship between language and society or sociolinguistics. According to Fromkin (1996, p. 147), sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relation between language and society with the aim of being a better knowledge of the structure of language and how language function in communication. Someone social situation will affect the way they talk to others. Formal and informal language is different ways that people use in a different situation. Formal language is normally used in schools, government, or any other formal institutions. Meanwhile, informal language is mostly used by

teenagers or social group of people to show intimacy in the group or establish group identity.

Language is always changing that make it produced every day into a new variable that is used in daily conversation. An informal language called slang is one of the way people communicate with other in informal situation. According to Yule (2017, p. 726) slang is more typically used among those who are outside established higher-status group. Slang, or “colloquial speech,” describes words or phrases that are used instead of more everyday terms among younger speakers and other groups with special interest. It could be concluded that slang is a variety of daily language spoken by certain social group in internal communicating. Nowadays, as slang is a nonformal style of speech that is used in informal situation by a certain community, it is found easily in many forms of media such as song lyric, movie, and social media.

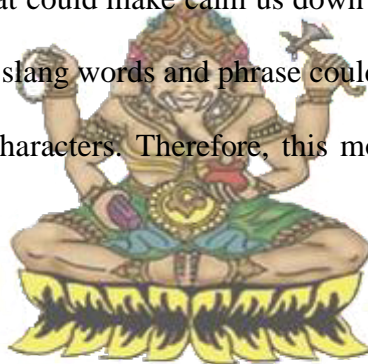


Movie turns out to be so natural in life of people since the story itself sometimes is taken based on the problem of people's real life. By watching movie, it gives many advantages such as gain information, knowledge, entertainment and knowing identity or culture of someone. This trend has an impact that people could gain new vocabulary easier as their daily conversation from that source. Therefore, people use movie as one of the most effective media to know and learn about slang which is used by the characters in the movie. In order to link with the story itself and understand the conversation in the movie, one of the most important things to know is the meaning of the slang words used.

Some genres of movie such as romance, comedy, crime, tragedy, action, horror, et cetera could be chosen as a reference to know and learn about slang.

One of the most famous movies entitled “Let’s Be Cops” that was directed and produced by Luke Greenfield is chosen by the writer to analyze slang contains in a movie. This movie is a 2014 American crime comedy and action movie directed and produced by Luke Greenfield that tells about two friends named Ryan and Justine who feign to be a police officer in Los Angeles. The story begins when they came out from reunion party in police costume and people thought that they were the real police.

It is definitely interesting to learn and analyze about slang words through this crime comedy movie. As this film contains an exciting story that played well by some movie stars that could make calm us down and relieve stress. Moreover, a significant number of slang words and phrase could be found in the conversation which is used by the characters. Therefore, this movie is chosen as data source because of this study.



1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background above, there are two problems in this study, and there are:

1. What types of slang word are used in “Let’s Be Cops”?
2. What are the functions of slang word used in the movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The writer conducts this study in order to answer the above two questions mentioned. In addition, the objective of this study can be formulated as follows:

1. To analyze the types of slang word used in “Let’s Be Cops”.

2. To analyze the functions of slang word used in the movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The research is concerned on the slang used in a movie entitled “Let’s Be Cops” that was directed and produced by Luke Greenfield. In this section, the writer limits this study on the analysis types of slang word using the theory from Partridge (1945) and the function of slang word using the theory from Zhou & Fan (2013).

1.5 Significance of Study

This study has two significances of study such as theoretically and practically that are explained as follows:



1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

In this study is concerned on the analyzing the types of slang and the function of slang found in Let’s Be Cops movie. This study is expected as a reference and be able to assist other researchers who conducts a similar research.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the result of this study is expected gives clear explanation about sociolinguistic especially about slang for people who want to learn about type of slang and the function of slang especially in this movie. Additionally, the information about slang could be applied in appropriate situation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In this chapter, the first writer has reviewed five related study of slang words. The first related study reviewed is by Ardiana (2021) thesis entitled “The Analysis of Slang Word Found in *Green Day* Song Lyrics Album”. There were two problems of study on his research such as types of slang and the meaning of slang words found in Green Day song lyric albums. In analyzing the type of slang, the study by Ardiana used the theory from Kipfer and Chapman (2007). Moreover, for the meaning of slang words, the theory by Leech (1981) was used. In this research, observation method and qualitative method were used to collecting the data and conducting a clear description about the problems. According on the theory of Kipfer and Chapman (2007), there were 28 words of secondary slang found however, none of primary slang was found. The similarity between this study and the study by Ardiana (2021) is the method and one of the objectives of the study. Qualitative method is used in this study and the study by Ardiana (2021). Moreover, analyzing the types of slang words is one of the objectives of both studies. Meanwhile, the difference between the studies is in the theory of the type of slang. The theory of Partridge (1945) is used in this study and Kipfer and Chapman (2007) was used in the study by Ardiana (2021).

The second related study reviewed is by Kusuma (2019) thesis entitled “An Analysis of Slang Words Used in Movie “The Heat” by Katie Dippold”. There were two problems of study on his research such as the types of slang and

the slang function in the movie entitled “The Heat”. The theory of Allan and Burridge (2006) was used to analyzing the types of slang words. Additionally, the theory of Holmes (2013) was used for the function of slang words. In conducting her research, descriptive qualitative method was applied, meanwhile as the frame of study, sociolinguistic was applied. In her research, five types of slang were found; there were fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym and clipping. In addition, seven functions of slang were found; there were to show impression, to show intimacy, to reveal anger and to humiliate. The similarity between this study and the study by Kusuma (2019) is the method and the objectives of the study. Qualitative method is used in this study and the study by Kusuma (2019). Meanwhile, the difference between both of the studies is in the theory of the type of slang and the data source used. The theory of Partridge (1945) is used in this recent study and the theory of Allan and Burridge (2006) was used in the previous study by Kusuma (2019). Moreover, Let’s Be Cops movie is the data source in this study and a movie entitled “The Heat” was the data source in the study by Kusuma (2019).

The third related study reviewed is thesis written by Purnama, Suardhana and Sedeng (2019) entitled “Slang Used by Characters in Movie Script “I Hope They Serve Beer in Hell””. There were two problems of study on his research such as types of slang and context of situation of slang found in the movie script “I Hope They Serve Beer in Hell (2009)”. The theory of Allan and Burridge (2006) was used to analyzing the types of slang words; moreover, the theory of Holmes (2013) was used to context of situation of slang. The collected dates on the study were analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method. There were four

type of slang found as the result of the analysis. Meanwhile, four components were found for the context of situation. The similarity between this study and the study by Purnama, Suardhana and Sedeng (2019) is the method. Qualitative method is used in this study and the study by Purnama, Suardhana and Sedeng (2019). Meanwhile, the difference between the studies is in the theory of type of the slang and the data source. The theory of Partridge (1945) is used in this paper and the theory of Allan and Burrige (2006) was used in the study by Purnama, Suardhana and Sedeng (2019). Furthermore, Let's Be Cops movie is the data source in this study and a Movie Script "I Hope They Serve Beer in Hell" was the data source in the study by Purnama, Suardhana and Sedeng (2019).

The fourth related study reviewed by Sulaiman and Syafitri (2022) was entitled "Slang Word Analysis in the Ralph Breaks the Internet Movie". Type of slang word that found in the movie was the research problem on the research. A related theory of slang from Allan and Burrige (2006) was used to analyze the types of slang words found. The data of the study was analyzed by using qualitative method. Four types of slang found as a result of the study in the Ralph Breaks the Internet movie. There were creative, imitative, flippant and clipping. The similarity between this study and the study by Sulaiman and Syafitri (2022) is the method and the objective of the study. Qualitative method is used in this study and the study by Sulaiman and Syafitri (2022). Then, analyzing type of slang word be the objective of the study. Meanwhile, the difference between both of the studies is in the theory of the type of slang and the data source used. The theory of Partridge (1945) is used in this study and the theory of Allan and Burrige (2006) was used in the study by Sulaiman and Syafitri (2022). In addition, Let's Be Cops

movie is the data source in this study and Ralph Breaks the Internet Movie was the data source of the study by Sulaiman and Syafitri (2022).

The fifth related study reviewed by Utami, Jendra, and Sulatra (2002) was entitled “The Analysis of Slang Language in Song Lyrics in the Bruno Mars “24k Magic Album””. The aim of the study was to find out the types of slang words that are used in song lyrics of Bruno Mars 24K Magic Album. The related theory from Kipfer and Chapman (2007) was used in this study reviewed. The method which was used in the previous study was descriptive qualitative method. In addition, an observation technique was used in this paper. There were four types of slang found as a result of the study such as; Primary Slang and Secondary Slang. The similarity between this study and the study by Utami, Jendra, and Sulatra (2002) is the method. Qualitative method is used in this study and the study by Utami, Jendra, and Sulatra (2002). Meanwhile, the difference between both of the studies is in the theory of the type of slang and the data source used. The theory of Partridge (1945) is used in this study and the theory of Kipfer and Chapman (2007) was used in this reviewed study by Utami, Jendra, and Sulatra (2002). Moreover, Let’s Be Cops movie is the data source in this study and Song Lyrics in the Bruno Mars “24k Magic Album was the data source of the study by Utami, Jendra, and Sulatra (2002).

2.2 Concepts

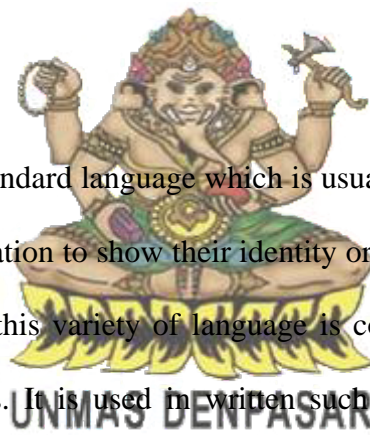
Providing better understanding for both researcher and reader, describing concepts are highly necessary. Therefore, in this study there are three concepts which require to be described. Those are sociolinguistic, slang and movie.

2.2.1 Sociolinguistic

According to Yole (2017:712), a speech community is a group of people who share a set of norms and expectations regarding the use of language. The study of the linguistic features that have social relevance for participants in those speech communities is called “sociolinguistics”. Victoria Fromkin (1996:147) states that sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of being a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communication. In the other hand, language and society are much related closely.

2.2.2 Slang Word

Slang is non-standard language which is usually used by youth or group of people in informal situation to show their identity or to differentiate their group to the others. Moreover, this variety of language is commonly only understood by their group themselves. It is used in written such as online message or social media and used verbally. Partridge (1945, p. 4) states that slang is being the quintessence of colloquial speech, must always relate to convenience rather than to scientific laws, grammatical rules and philosophical ideals. Moreover, Yole (2017, p. 823) states that slang is words or phrases used instead of more conventional forms by those who are typically outside established higher status groups (e.g. bucks for dollars).

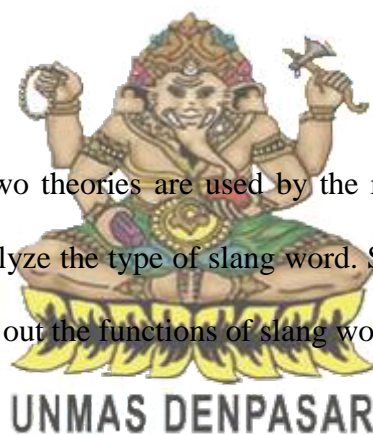


2.2.3 Movie

Movie is a type of visualization communication through continuous moving pictures and completed by audio which create and tell story; moreover, in order to make it as a magnificent image, some special effects are added. Movie is a form of entertainment; therefore, people in every part of world watch movies. Boggs (2000, p. 112) states that a moving picture is a continuous, ever-changing stream of pictures and sounds sparkling with freshness and vitality all its own, a fluid blend of image, sound, and motion possessed by a restless drive to be vibrantly alive, to avoid the quiet and the static.

2.3 Theories

In this study, two theories are used by the researcher. First, theory from Partridge (1945) to analyze the type of slang word. Second, the theory from Zhou & Fan (2013) is to find out the functions of slang word.



2.3.1 Type of Slang

According to the book of “*Slang To-Day and Yesterday*” by Partridge (1945), he stated there are numerous types of slang; thus, in this part only some types of slang words is explained by the researcher.

A. Cockney Slang

This type of slang is the variety of modified standard speech that is the brightest spot in England. This slang has a very pronounced accent. Cockney accent was chiefly characterized by the substitution as the example there is a

change in consonantal variation of *th* to *v* in “fing” for “thing”. Below are the examples:

- Barrikin or barking means chatter, shouts or shouting.
- Alley Looya lass means a Salvation Army girl.
- Dinah means one’s best girl. (Partridge, 1945, p. 149)

B. Public-House Slang

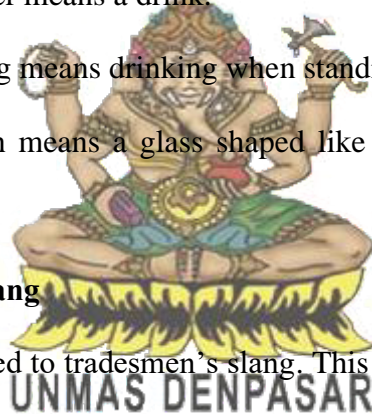
The public-house group of words and phrases makes up for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by the nature of the subject. It is the main, genial, cheery, materialistic, but not gross nor cynical. Below are the examples:

- Round the corner means a drink.
- Straight drinking means drinking when standing at the bar or pub.
- Three out brush means a glass shaped like an inverted cone. (Partridge, 1945, p. 159)

C. Workmen’s Slang

It is closely allied to tradesmen’s slang. This type of slang is considered as a language which is used by people in the working activity. Town Labourers and farm labourers are the most people who use workmen’s slang. Moreover, in using this language both of the users have a significant different. The town labourers are more fluent with the slang meanwhile the farm labourers are not too fluent or not too modern. Below are the examples:

- Screw up means without money, therefore unable to move about at will.
- Matey means a companion in labour.
- Bass means money; this very general term seems to have originated the chopper and iron industries. (Partridge, 1945, p. 161)



D. Tradesmen's Slang

Some of the words are related to origin slang and the users are the worker too. There are four as typical users such as tailors, butchers, chemist and builders. The tailors have the largest number of slang terms. Below are the examples:

- Chuck a Dummy means to faint. From the ludicrous appearance of a overturned tailor's dummy.
- Turkey buyer means a person that considered as importance.
- Syrup means money.
- Flannel jacket means the navy on heavy work has so long and so unexceptionally worn flannel. (Partridge, 1945, p. 163)

E. The Slang of Commerce

From tradesmen we pass naturally into the commercial world. According to Collinson, this type of slang is "Of business transactions on the various exchanges the main in the street will have heard of the formation of trusts and rings, cornering a commodity. Below are the examples:

- Take the rate means to borrow stock, likewise give rate is to lead stock.
- Rig means a combined effort to rise the price of stock artificially and without regard to its merits.
- Shunt means to buy and sell securities between two home exchanges. (Partridge, 1945, p. 167)

F. Publicity

Much of the success of modern commerce depends on publicity, catchy phrases and rhymes are certain firms which have impress on the public. Thus, this type of slang is open used for commerce. Below are the examples:

- Sunlight means soap.
- Worth a guinea a box means Beecham's pills.
- Glaxo baby means a plump and healthy child. (Partridge, 1945, p. 172)

G. Journalism

This type of slang is not always easy to detect or to determine. The former gleefully declares that the weeklies often indulge in slang word when force of expression or a little humour is desired or various writers wish to say something which is better said in slang. Below are the examples:

- Chuck out Ink means to write an article.
- Flimsy means a copy on very thin tracing paper.
- Penny gush means exaggerated writing. (Partridge, 1945, p. 173)

H. Literary Critics

The literary critics (perhaps accuracy demands that we say the reviewers of books) are responsible for the bulk of literary slang. Below are the examples:

- Blue roses mean something unobtainable.
- Lamartinism means goody – goody writing.
- Griminess means eroticism in literature. (Partridge, 1945, p. 175)

I. Publishers and Printers

Binders and booksellers as apart from publishers may without serious loss be omitted, but printers have a fairly extensive slang which is best considered separately from and after that of publishers. Some publishers have their own printeries and nearly all are familiar with much printers' slang. Below are the examples:

- Grub Street News means false news.

- Chapel means a secret meeting.
- Clicker means the sub-foreman in a printing office.(Partridge, 1945, p. 179)

J. The Law

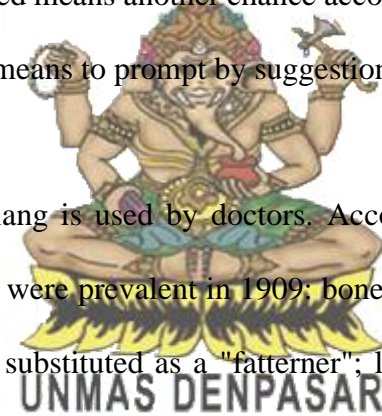
Laywers have a command a host of technical terms wherewith to bewilder laymen, but with their jargon (growing, by the way, a little less mysterious). If there are some notable slang terms in law, there are also amusing slang names for lawyer. Below are the examples:

- Process-Pusher means a lawyer's clerk.
- Rule was granted means another chance accorded.
- Suggestionize means to prompt by suggestion.(Partridge, 1945, p. 184)

K. Medicine

This type of slang is used by doctors. According to Partridge 1945, the following terminology were prevalent in 1909: bone-cloth, port wine, for which stout is now typically substituted as a "fatterner"; locum (short for lucumtenes), the spinal cord when served; to be slated, to die, or more accurately to be doomed to die. That there should be so few medical slangisms is not surprising; both are produced by doctors infrequently talking "shop" to anybody other than doctors, in the words of one renowned area on medical slang. Below are the examples:

- Dope means an anesthetic; to dope, to give an anesthetic to.
- Bugs based on the context mean bacteria or bacteriology.
- Dippy means delirious.(Partridge, 1945, p. 189)



L. The Church

Slang has long since penetrated into the forum, and now we meet in the Senate, and even the pulpit itself is no longer free from its intrusion. On the contrary, and in justice to the clergy, it must be said that the principal disseminators to pure English throughout the country are the ministers of our Established Church. Yet it cannot be denied that a great deal of slang phraseology and expressive vulgarism have gradually crept into the very pulpits which should give forth as pure speech as doctrine. Below are the examples:

- Candle Shop means A Board Church term for either a Roman Catholic chapel or tit-for-tat, a ritualistic church.
- Massites means A Low Church invention for (and gravely accepted by) those members of the Anglican Church who believe in transubstantiation.
- The Three B's means bright, brief and brotherly. (Partridge, 1945, p. 195)

M. Parliament and Politics

In Queen Victoria's day politics was not a profession, today is far too often is not a profession which surely it should be, but a trade. So that its general vocabulary, its jargon and its slang are no longer so cultured, so considered, so literary as once they were instead of quoting the classics they quote the classes. Hotten (in Partridge, 1945, p. 198) stated that Parliamentary slang was mainly composed of fashionable, literary, and learned slang out of the house, several slang terms are used in connexion with Parliament or members of Parliament. Below are the examples:

- Make all right means by promising to pay a vote.
- Squash ballads means ballads prompting was and personal devotion.

- Water down means to minimize (esp. results).(Partridge, 1945, p. 198)

N. Public Schools and Universities

This type of slang is mostly used by students in public schools, as inboard schools and in private. There are 2 kinds of slang: a slang proper and gibberish. The other kinds of slang is almost impossible to generalize. For every school has its special words known to no other school. When boys leave school and go to a university, they tend to drop the old slang and to mould themselves to the slang of the university. Below are the examples:

- What's the mat? Means what is the matter?
- Tea-Pot means a tea party.
- Lecce means a lecture.(Partridge, 1945, p. 202)

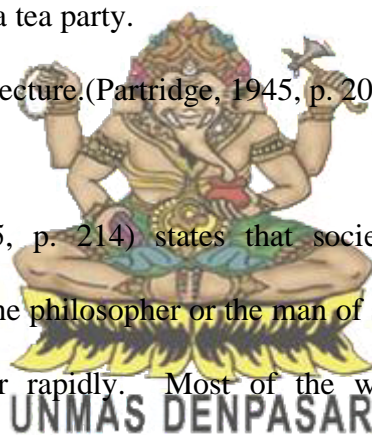
O. Society

Partridge (1945, p. 214) states that society is disseminated like the technical language of the philosopher or the man of science, by the same meaning and with even greater rapidly. Most of the words disappear soon, but a considerable number of them make good their place in ordinary speech. Slang in society show a joyously or jauntily over the object and the practice of the slangster's own calling. Below are the examples:

- Cyrano means a huge nose.
- Filly means a woman who goes racing pace in round dances.
- Frump means a badly-dressed woman. (Partridge, 1945, p. 214)

P. Art

This type of slang is adopted by society quickly. It is more difficult than in any other slang terms, especially in the present day. Below are the examples:



- Crocks mean ornamental china.
- Frame means a picture.
- Tracks mean the artist's paraphernalia. (Partridge, 1945, p. 221)

Q. The Theatre

Until about the end of the eighteenth century, actors were so despised that, in self-protection, they had certain words that properly should be described as cant and were actually known as Parlyaree. But after the Regency that rapidly became more esteemed and by the end of Victoria's reign they had attained a well-established position on the margin of society, with which the prominent actors and actresses now mingled of not "equal" at least on an independent. Theatrical slang gradually gained a status in the first part of the nineteenth century. Below are the examples:

- Acting Lady means an incapable actress.
- Actor's Bible means the theatrical newspaper.
- Back o' the Green means behind the scenes. (Partridge, 1945, p. 223)

R. Sports and Games

Both sport in general and every separate form of it have their corpus of technical terms, their jargon, and it is not always easy to determine what at first was slang and what has become slang. That many sporting terms have been incorporated in standard speech is well known and need not detain us. Below are the examples:

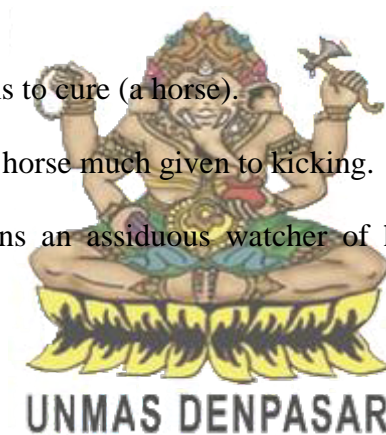
- Derby means to pawn.
- Flier means a breeder of homing pigeons.

- Sport the Winner means to judge rightly in any contest.(Partridge, 1945, p. 231)

S. The Turf

This type of slang is for the vocabulary of horse-racing before 1885 or so. For the quarter century beginning about 1885, the men to consult the Arthur Binstead, especially in a Pink Un and a Pelican, 1898 and Pitcher in Paradise, 1903 and though he starts late and goes past 1910, Nat Gould in his various novels, and finally Ware who giving some earlier terms as well is entertainingly useful. Most of this entries are still valid and a few have become general slang. Below are the examples:

- Get right means to cure (a horse).
- Lifter means a horse much given to kicking.
- Rail bird means an assiduous watcher of horses exercising. (Partridge, 1945, p. 238)



T. Circus Life

It is a slang gradually dying out for the War on the wane in the preceding decade. Now it has few terms peculiar to itself. Now it is little more than such a mixture of Cockney and Romany (with a few words from Lingua Franca and the underworld). Below are the examples:

- Dona means lady.
- Saulty means penny.
- Slobber swing means a single circle.(Partridge, 1945, p. 247)

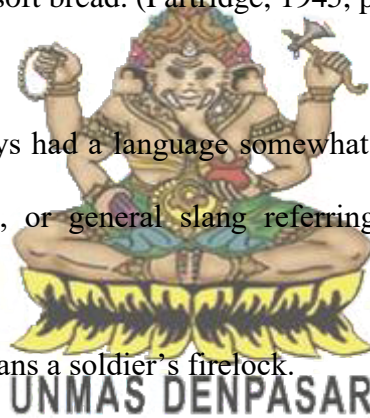
U. Sailors

The slang and the jargon of the sailor have exercised a considerable influence on general colloquial speech, whence they have sometimes passed into Standard English. Sailor's language is said to be worse. All things considered, the sailor's slang and profanity, while no less slangy are more profane than those of the army. The colloquial language of the sea has characteristics of its own. Below are the examples:

- On one's feet means to be on the stocks.
- A grub-spoiler means a cook.
- Tommy means soft bread. (Partridge, 1945, p. 249)

V. Soldiers

Soldiers have always had a language somewhat apart. Nevertheless, soldiers' slang, soldiers' jargon, or general slang referring to soldiers. Below are the examples:



- Brown Bess means a soldier's firelock.
- Brown George means an ammunition loaf.
- Cheese Toaster means a sword. (Partridge, 1945, p. 252)

W. Yiddish

Yiddish is from the German judisch Deutsch, Jewish German and although it is properly applied to a form of old German (with words borrowed from many modern languages) spoken by Jews in or from Slavonic countries. It has no written grammar, it eludes all strict grammatical analysis. It is very difficult for the person without a knowledge of Yiddish. Below are the examples:

- Cady means a hat.

- Calloh means a bride.
- Gonoph means a thief. (Partridge, 1945, p. 264)

X. Cant

Cant is the slang of the underworld (criminals and their associates, prostitutes and their bullies; beggars and tramps. Thieves and vagabonds were a group with a strong sense of corporate unity and one also with certain sporting attitudes that would be highly favourable to the development of a class language. Cant in fact is largely a “secret” language that is it has a number of terms for its own private use. But in general structure and in its everyday vocabulary it is a mixture of slang and low colloquialisms. (Partridge, 1945, p. 266)

Y. Miscellaneous

This type of slang aims simply to bring under one heading a few word-groups that do not deserve a separate treatment. Moreover, curtails groups must be omitted not because that they are uninteresting they may “palpitate with interest” but because they hardly affect the general flow and constitution of slang. Below are the examples:

- Tails means dress-suit.
- H. and c. means hot and cold water.
- Den means a private room. (Partridge, 1945, p. 270)

2.3.2 Function of Slang

According to Zhou & Fan (2013, p. 2212), there are three functions of slang that such as pursuit of self-identify, emotive feeling of the slang users and achieving politeness.

The first function is pursuit of self-identify. It is considered as a way to differentiate groups in society. In the certain social group, the expressions and words that are used by people will make them blend with the other group members. For example if a student keeps a statement that contains the specific college slang, then he must wish to obtain the consequence of demonstrating and reinforcing the emotion that theirs belonging to the inside of the teenager group (Zhou & Fan, 2013, p. 2212).

The second function is the emotive feeling of the slang users. The emotive function reveals the speaker's perspective on the topic. It is one of the most significant uses of language due to its importance in altering the audience's emotional stance toward or against someone or something. When we are under stress, the affective function allows us to expel our nervous energy. Psychologically, slang facilitates the expression of intense emotions, such as group affiliation. For instance, when people use slang, they aim to contrast them with reality and mentally liberate them (Zhou & Fan, 2013, p. 2212).

The third function is achieving politeness. There three factors that affect the manner in communication such as formal or informal occasions, the addressee or the one's status like the profession, the gender, the age and even the level of familiarity, and the content of the conversation. Those three factors control the use of slang. The used of slang to incorrect addressee or unsuitable time and situation may ruin the relationship (Zhou & Fan, 2013, p. 2212). For example, when a young fresh graduated person doing an interview with the interviewer or the manager in a company; however, informal language is used rather than formal language in a formal situation. It is considered as a disrespectful attitude and

disrespecting the addressee. Therefore, the used of suitable slang affects in maintaining social contacts and affects a certain atmosphere.

