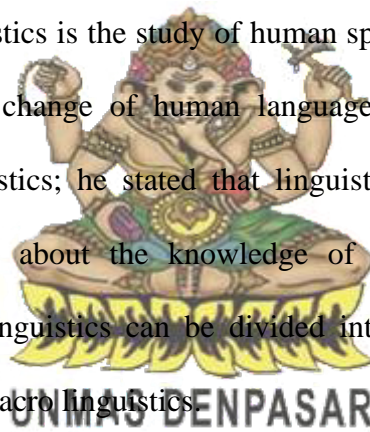


CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Humans are social creatures that require tools to help them interact with other humans. The tools that they use to interact are called language. Language is a crucial part of human social life because language made people easier to utter something in their minds. Talking about language cannot be spared with linguistics, linguistics is the study that learns about language. According to Webster (1981), linguistics is the study of human speech which include the unity, nature, structure, and change of human language. Biner (2013) also gives a statement about linguistics; he stated that linguistics is the scientific study of language which study about the knowledge of sound, word, sentence, and meaning In general, linguistics can be divided into two main branches that is micro linguistics and macro linguistics.



Micro linguistics is a branch of linguistics that learned about language in the smaller details like how the word built-in morphology or how the sounds are produced in phonology, meanwhile, macro linguistics is the study of languages in the wider scope or how languages impact human social life and vice versa. Furthermore, macro linguistics, specifically sociolinguistics is the focus of this research. From the name of the study, we can know that the study is to learn about the relationship between languages and society. Wardhaugh (1986;12) stated that sociolinguistics is the study that concerns the relationship between languages and society with the aim to improve the knowledge of the structure of

language and how language is used in communication. Sociolinguistics also studies how the context where and when the language is used, like with whom someone communicates and where they are talking. Moreover, sociolinguistics deals with the culture of language such as dialect, sociolect, and even the new word that are only known by a small part of a community or called slang.

Slang is the informal language that is usually used in informal situations also, such as; the words *gonna*, *wanna*, *gotta*, *etc.* According to Pei and Gaynor (1954:199), slang is a style of language in ordinary use, produces by famous adaptation and extension of the meaning linguistics principles for word formation, in general, peculiar to certain classes and social of the existing word and by coining a new word with disregard for scholastic standard and ages group. Slang is often called a cool language that's why slang is usually used by youth. According to Richard (1985), slang is used for informal speech variety which often serves as a group language such as teenagers. There are many media that use slang to variate their vocabularies, such as in song lyrics, novels, movies, and other sources. This trend has an impact that people especially at young ages easier to get new vocabulary in their daily conversation from that source, but sometimes people have misperception of the slang, sometimes people think the slang word is only about a new vocabulary, but slang is take a wider scope than that, sometimes slang can be the blend of two standard word or from a standard word that used in different meaning. Moreover, the slang word in movie is the focus of this research.

A movie is a moving picture that is usually shown in a theater or television, according to Hornby (2010) movie is an event or story that is recorded by a camera as a set of moving images and shown in a theater or on television. A movie is also known as a film, according to Hornby (2006:950) film is a series of motion pictures recorded with sound and tells a story and shown in a cinema. In this era movie has many developments, nowadays movie is not only played by actor or actress but fully create on computer or called animation, because of the development of technology the animation is nearly realistic.

Furthermore, Walt Disney Studio is known as the studio that usually produce the animation movie, one of that animation movies entitled *Raya and The Last Dragon*. Moreover, *Raya and The Last Dragon* that was released in 2021 by Walt Disney Animation Studios becomes the data source of this study. This movie was directed by Don Hall and Carlos Lopez Estrada. The movie tell about the girl who did adventure in several village to find the last dragon to restores the dragon gem in hope make her father and anyone else who turn into a stone comeback being human. This movie is chosen as data source because the movie is good in picture, and good plot and it contains some moral values that we need to believe in each other in other to make a world peace. In this movie, there are several slangs uses in the conversation, the uses of the slang is for different reason, such as to show the close relationship or to make the word shorter.

1.2 Problem of the Study

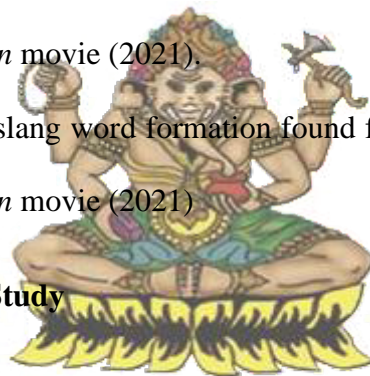
There are two problems formulated based on the background of study, that are:

1. What are the types of slang words used in the Walt Disney's *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie (2021)?
2. How is the formation of slang word are used in the Walt Disney's *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie (2021)?

1.3 Objective of the Study

To avoid deviation from what has been planned to be analyzed, research must have the objective of the study as its purpose. The objective of this analysis is:

1. To identify the types of slang word found from Walt Disney's *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie (2021).
2. To analyze the slang word formation found from Walt Dieney's *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie (2021)



1.4 Limitation of the Study

This research is concerned with the slang used in *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie series 2021 released by Walt Disney Studio. The research analyzes types of slang word and slang word formation found in *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie (2021). of slang word using theory by Allan and Burridge (2006) and the slang word formation using theory by Mattielo (2008).

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research is expected to have the significance of study that related to the objective of the study. In this research the significant of the study is divided into two significant of the study, there are. To know the type of slang word found in Walt Dieney's *Raya and the Last Dragon* movie (2021) and to know how the

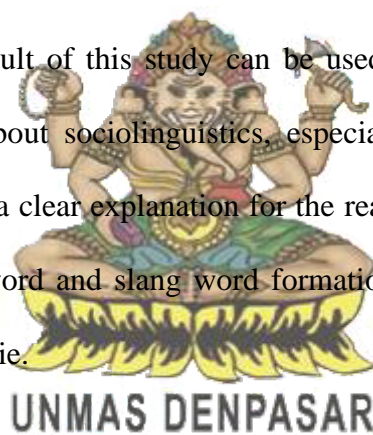
slang word formation uses in Walt Disney's *Raya and the Last Dragon* Movie (2021).

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study is concerned with analyzing the types of slang used in Walt Disney's *Raya and The Last Dragon* Movie (2021). This study hoped to help another researcher in conducting similar research, in addition, it could give perspective toward slang theory.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the result of this study can be used as a reference for someone who wants to learn about sociolinguistics, especially slang words. Hence this study is expected give a clear explanation for the readers who want to understand about types of slang word and slang word formation that are used in the movie specifically in this movie.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

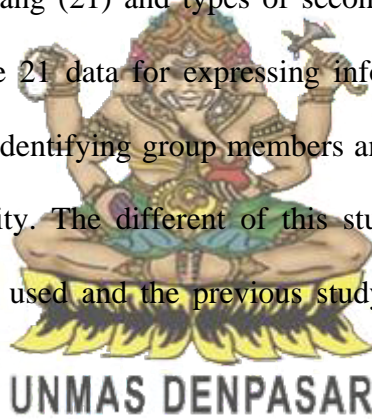
2.1 Review of Related Literature

This sub chapter discussed about related literature. There are five studies about slang that have been reviewed by researcher because this is not the first study that used slang as the topic.

The first study that has been reviewed is the article by Utami, entitled “The Analysis of Slang Language in Song Lyrics in the Bruno Mars “24K Magic Album” (2022). In this article, the previous writer used song lyric as the data source, type of slang is the problem of study in this article and the data was analyzed uses theory from Chapman (2007), who defines slang into two types that are primary and secondary slang. Descriptive qualitative method was uses in analyzing the data, and they can conclude that from the 16 that was found, 13 were primary slang and 3 data were secondary slang.

The differences between previous study and the recent study are in terms of data source. Previous study uses song lyric from Bruno Mars as the data source, meanwhile the recent study uses *Raya and the Last dragon movie* as the source of data. In addition, previous study used theory from Chapman (2007) to analyzed type of slang, therefore the recent study use theory by Allan and Burrridge (2006) to analyze the type of slang.

The second study that has been reviewed is an article from Jayanthi *et al* (2022) in the title “An Analysis of Slang Words in Song Lyrics Used by Ariana Grande”. In this previous study, they choose two objectives study that are, analyzing the types of slang, used theory stated by Chapman (2007) and the second one is the effect of slang words used theory from Eble (1996). The descriptive qualitative method was used in this study; therefore, five Ariana Grande’s songs is used as the data source the song entitled 34+35, position, Thank U, Next, and Side to Side. After the analyzation, researcher found, types of primary slang (21) and types of secondary slang (6). The effect of slang word that are 21 data for expressing informality and 6 data as slang word identified as identifying group members and no slang found to apposed establishing authority. The different of this study with the fourth previous study is the theory used and the previous study take two materials as their objective.



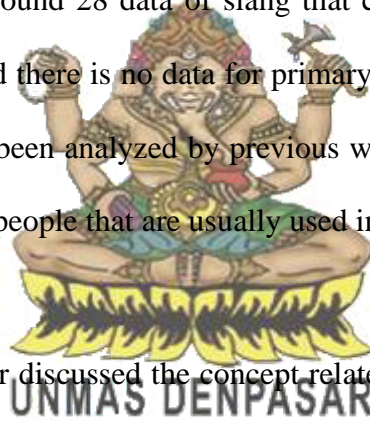
Therefore, there are similarity and differences between previous study and recent study. The difference is the theories and the data source. Previous study used song lyric as the data source and the type of slang was analyzed use theory from Chapman (2007) meanwhile the recent study uses Allan and Burridge study to analyze the types of slang. The similarity of both study is analyzing type of slang.

The third literature that has been reviewed is an article from Nasution *et al* (2021) entitled “Slang Word in Me, and Earl, and The Dying Girl Novel: Type and Interpretation”. This study is use novel as the data source, the target

of the study is to categorized the type of slang and to explain the interpretation of the slang. In data collected from the dialogue in the novel. Moreover, in analyzing the data previous writers supported with the theory from Chapman (1988) to analyze the types of slang, and in give an explanation of interpretation of slang, previous writers analyzed the role relationship among the speakers, the way the actor speak, and the meaning of slang word found use the slang dictionaries. After the analyzation, previous writers conclude that from the 30 data found, 21 are primary slang and 9 data are secondary slang.

The next study that has been reviewed is a thesis from Tanamal (2021) in the title “An Analysis of Slang Word in Song Lyric by Travis Scott on Astroworld Album”. As the title this thesis use album as the data source the album entitled Astroworld by Travis Scott. Moreover, in this previous study, the writer formulated two objectives of study, there are, to find out the types of slang and to analyze the meaning of slang, in supporting the analyzation the writer used two theories, that is from Yule (1986) to analyze the type of slang and theory from Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning of slang. After doing the analyzation previous writer concluded that the most slang uses in the Astroworld Album by Travis Scott is clipping because the most slang found usually change the suffix ‘ing’ into ‘in’ and it appears in almost every verb of the sentence. The difference between previous study with the recent study, is the theories used and the data source.

The last study that reviewed is a thesis from Ardiana (2021) the title is “The Analysis of Slang Word Found in *Green Day* Song Lyrics Album”. In this previous study, the writer analyzed the slang in song lyrics from Green Day album. Find the types of slang and the meaning of slang is the objective of study in this previous study. Therefore, previous writer uses two theories in supporting the study, there are Kipfer and Chapman (2007) theory to analyze the types of slang, another theory that used come from Leech (1981) in analyzing the meaning of slang. After did the analyzation, previous writer concluded that he found 28 data of slang that can classified into the type of secondary slang and there is no data for primary slang. This is because, in the song lyric that has been analyzed by previous writer only use slang word that are only known by people that are usually used in informal situations.



2.2 Concepts

This sub-chapter discussed the concept related to the title of the study. To make a better understanding between reader and writer, this part discussed several concepts related to the topic of this study, therefore: sociolinguistics, slang, and movie.

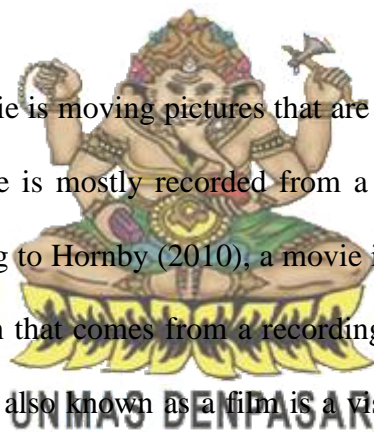
2.2.1 Slang

Slang is a non-formal language used in informal situations or in daily conversation, mostly used by teenagers. *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* (2011:415) conveys that slang is a very informal word and an expression used in communication. Based on this statement we can conclude that slang is the informal language used in some situations for several reasons, such as for

friendliness or for secret things that are only known by some part of the members of the society. Another expert, Adam (2009) proposed that slang is a boundary term, it can assume a bridge between broader linguistic interests and motives, and it is often even impossible to tell in the context, interests, and motives it represents, while "all at once" is not a terrible conclusion. Another expert, Eble (1996) stated that slang is changing words and phrases used by a speaker to establish or reinforce social identity within a group or in society at large.

2.2.2 Movie

In general, movie is moving pictures that are shown on screen. The picture shown in the movie is mostly recorded from a human act or created on the computer. according to Hornby (2010), a movie is a moving image shown in a theater or television that comes from a recording story or event. Stam (2000) stated that a movie also known as a film is a visual communication that uses motion pictures and sounds to tell stories or inform people.



2.2.3 Raya and The Last Dragon

Raya and the Last Dragon is a movie released by Walt Disney Studio in 2021. This movie talks about a girl named Raya who survives to find the last dragon in order to help her to return her father to be a human again after they are attacked by Druun she hopes the dragon can fix the dragon gem and help her. Raya's plan not running well because when her enemy found the dragon, the dragon is killed by Namaari, Raya's rival. At the end of the movie, they

can fix the dragon gem because of their trust that make everyone include the dragon live again(Digital Mafia Talkies site)

2.3 Theories

There are two theories used in this research, to analyze types of slang word and the slang word formation. The theory proposed by Allan and Burridge (2006) in their book entitled *Forbidden Words* was used to analyze the type of slang word. Furthermore, the theory from Mattiello (2008:72-155) in his book entitled *An Introduction to English Slang* was used to analyze the slang word formation.

2.3.1 Type of Slang

In their book, Allan and Burridge (2006) divided slang into five types, as follow.

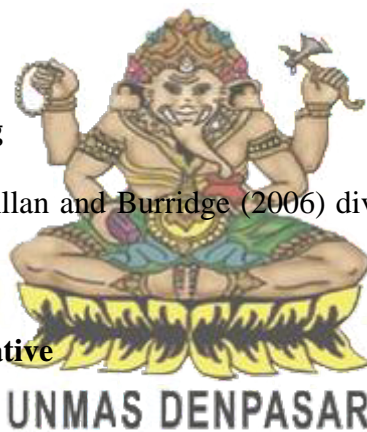
1. Fresh and Creative

Based on Allan and Burridge (2006) the meaning of fresh and creative is that the slang language has a new vocabulary and an informal variety. This slang word is appeared since 18th century.

The example of this slang word is ***daddy***, this word is a noun that used to address to a man especially in older age.

2. Flippant

Based on Allan and Burridge (2006) the meaning of flippant is the slang word that was made by two words that not correlated with the denotative meaning.



The example is *break a leg*, that means good luck for actor.

3. Imitative

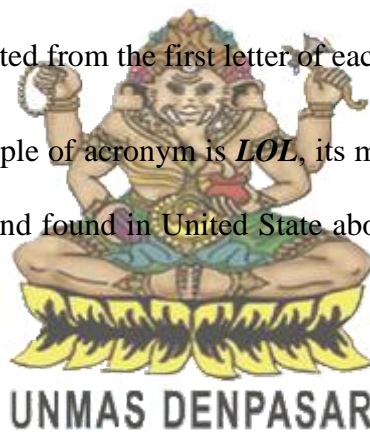
Allan and Burridge (2006) stated that Imitative is the slang word that combining two Standard English words in different meaning.

The example of imitative slang word is *wanna*, this slang word derived from phrase “want to”. (Allan and Burridge,2006:69)

4. Acronym

According to Allan and Burridge (2006) Acronym is the type of slang word that constructed from the first letter of each word in the phrase.

For the example of acronym is *LOL*, its mean “laughing out loud” used as internet shorthand found in United State about 1991 (Allan and Burridge, 2006:69)



5. Clipping

Clipping is the type of slang that made of deleting some part of word into the shorten form with the same meaning.

The example of clipping is *cuz*, this slang word is the shorten form of word “because” (Allan and Burridge, 2006:70)

2.3.2 The Slang Word Formation

The Slang word formation Mattiello (2008: 72-155) stated there are fifteen types of slang word formation.

1. Compounding

Based on Mattiello (2008:72) Compounding is a ordinary morphological mechanism that obtains new word consisting of “two elements, the first of which is either a root, a word or phrase, the second of which is either a root or a word”.

2. Prefixation

According to Mattiello (2008:92) Among amongst slang affixes, prefixes play a marginal role. Their number is indeed small, especially if compared with that of slang suffixes. No case study of slang extra grammatically is provided by the other prefixes (*de-*, *re-*, *super-*, *un-*, and *under-*)

3. Suffixation

Mattiello (2008:93) stated that in English slang, suffixation is larger phenomenon than prefixation. The productivity of slang suffixes is constrained by their ephemeral character, and it is difficult to predict possible words that is their applicability in term of base in suffix. For the example as in (v)*Chop*>*Chop-p-er*,

4. Final Combining Form

Based on Matiello (2008:120) final combining form are traditionally viewed as pseudo- or semi-suffixes occurring in neoclassical compounds. There are two extra types of combining forms in modern English, namely truncated form of model word the example is -*holic*<*alcoholic*, as in *spendaholic*) and parts of model word, which

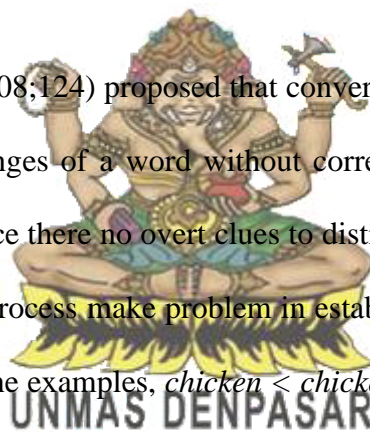
happen to establish morpheme-form the example *-gate* < *watergate*, as in *Yuppiegate*)

5. Infixation

Mattiello (2008:123) stated that infixation is when the affix called infix is inserted in the middle of a word. Generally, morphologist agree that English has no infixes, other than within extra-grammatical morphology of inserting expletives into words for additional emphasis, as in *absolutely*. The example is *perhaps* > *per-bloody-haps*, *advance* > *ad-bloody-vance*.

6. Conversion

Mattiello (2008:124) proposed that conversion is a process consisting of the syntactic changes of a word without corresponding formal changes. (v *run* > n *run*). Since there no overt clues to distinguish the language forms its derivatives, this process make problem in establishing which pair the couple comes first. For the examples, *chicken* < *chicken* ‘cowardly person Mattiello (2008)



7. Back-formation

According to Mattiello (2008:128) Back-formation also known as back derivation. Back-formation is a word from non-existent base is recreated analogically. For the example, *editor* appears to be a derivative from non-existent base *edit*.

8. Reduplicative

Mattiello (2008:131) argued that English reduplicative belong in patterns: About (apophonic) reduplicative, exhibiting vowel gradation (i.e. a systematic

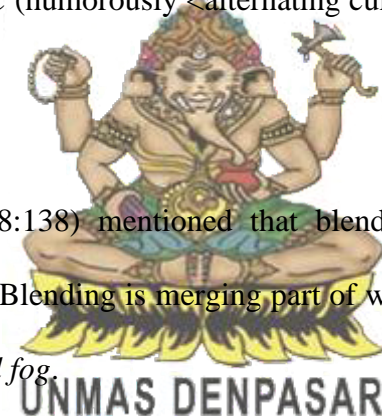
alternation of the stressed vowel) as in *chit-chat*, *tick-tock*. Rhyming reduplicative, exhibiting rhyming constituent and apophony of the initial consonant, as in *fuzzy-wuzzy*. Rhyming compound, in which both base are meaningful, as in *funny-bunny*.

9. Acronym and initialism

Mattiello (2008:135) stated that acronym and initialism is a word that coined from the initial letter of the word in a title or phrase since acronyms are words pronounced as full words. The example is *dink* (<*double/dual no kids*) and *AC/DC*, *AC-DC* (humorously <alternating current, direct current) Mattiello (2008)

10. Blending

Mattiello (2008:138) mentioned that blending is common derivational process in English. Blending is merging part of word into one word as in *smog* stand for *smoke and fog*.



11. Clipping

According to Mattiello (2008:141) clipping is a process of deleting part of a word and creates a new word use the remaining part with the same meaning. The most common pattern is back-clipping, in which the beginning of a base lexeme is retained (e.g. *lab*>*laboratory*). Other possible pattern included fore-clipping, in which the final part of the word is retained, for the example *phone* > *telephone*. Clipping in which the middle of the word is retained, the example *flu* > *influenza* Mattiello (2008). This slang formation has a similarity with type of slang from Allan and Burridge, but the difference is Allan and

Burridge only classified the word into a slang, meanwhile in Slang word formation, there is an explanation which part of the word was deleted.

12. Elliptic Rhyming Slang

Mattiello (2008:148) proposed that the example of elliptic rhyming slang is the full form *butcher's hook*, rhyming slang for *look*, is often reduced to its elliptical counterpart *butcher's* in daily conversation, as in the quote above. Loss of rhyme and therefore of iconicity between onset (*hook*) and beginning (*look*) are the key consequence of such an ellipsis.

13. Reversed Form

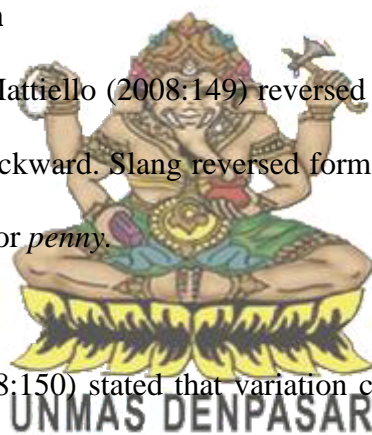
According to Mattiello (2008:149) reversed form is the slang word of the word that spelled backward. Slang reversed form are typical of back-slang, for the example *ynnep* for *penny*.

14. Variation

Mattiello (2008:150) stated that variation covers a range of process that are not merely morphological, but also certain to the phonological system of English. For example, letter pronunciation of word letters, which are reproduced at the written level, as in *beeb* < B.B.C, or formation which are made in spoken English as in *wotcher* < what cheer?

15. Word Manufactured and Fanciful

Based on Mattiello (2008:154) This process is usually used for the formation of brand names and scientific words in ordinary English. They have no recognizable base, in fact, but a fantastic, odd shape, which mostly reproduces



a blurred indistinct meaning, as in Amer. *Whang*-denoting something unspecified Mattiello (2008).

