

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is undoubtedly one of the most important things in life. It is thought that humans are able to use more than one language, which could make communication easier for them. Language is an important category in human relations. There are two possible explanations of the concept of language. The first definition suggests that language is a tool for interaction between community members, using auditory symbols through human speech. It could be said that language is a phenomenon that is influenced by changes in the social environment and public relations (Smarapradhipa 2005). It would be reasonable to suggest that language in society has developed into a field of knowledge known as sociology.

Sociology is a scientific discipline focused on the study of social facts. These social facts include patterns of behaviour, ways of thinking, and methods of experiencing various aspects of life (Durkheim 2023). Sociology is the scientific study of how various social phenomena, including moral aspects, religious factors, family dynamics, and economic elements, mutually impact and relate to each other (Waber 2021). In sociology also have related with slang, Sociology as a study on social phenomena that occurs in society and is closely to language. Slang is related to language which can be categorized as informal language that can be used in everyday life to make easier for people to interact and communicate with each other.

Slang evolves dynamically, with individuals creating and disseminating unique words and expressions to convey new or alternative meanings. Such informal language is primarily used in specific situations and contexts, often among close peers or millennials. According to Richards (2013), slang is characterized by its informality and is typically reserved for casual discourse. It may involve the use of strong or unconventional language. Slang is context-sensitive and may not be appropriate for formal settings such as educational institutions, official speeches, or public events. Stevenson (2010) further explains that slang facilitates informal communication and fosters a sense of camaraderie and intimacy among friends and peers. Slang is not only used in everyday life but can also be used in movies.

According to Hornby (2006: 950), a movie is a form of visual art that employs images and sound to narrate a story or impart knowledge to the audience. People watch movies primarily for entertainment or enjoyment. Movies have the ability to evoke a range of emotions, leading to laughter, sadness, or fear, depending on the content. Movies can be either the fictional or non-fictional and cover a range of genres, including romance, action, comedy, adventure and horror.

The study draws its data from an examination of slang in the movie "Die Hart." This movie serves as the primary source of information due to the abundant presence of different types of slang and their functions within the movie. The focus of the study on slang in the movie "Die Hart " was driven by the extensive use of slang throughout the movie. For example, terms such as "motherfucker" and "shit" are frequently used and represent common slang in this context.

1.2 Problems of the Study

The problems of this study are:

1. What are types of slang used in the movie "Die Hart"?
2. What are the functions of slang used in the movie "Die Hart"?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study is conducted to find the answer to the problem stated before. The goals of this study are:

1. To find out what types of slang are used in the movie "*Die Hart*".
2. To define the functions of slang in movies by the movie "*Die Hart*".

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This section has shown the focus of this study, which is to examine the use of slang in "Die Hart" movie. Bearing in mind the limitations mentioned earlier, the primary aim of this study was to classify the different slang expressions found in that movie and their function. This categorisation followed the principles outlined in Allan and Burridge's (2006) theory of slang and Hymes' (1989) theory of slang function, as applied to the context of the movie "Die Hart".

1.5 Significance of the Study

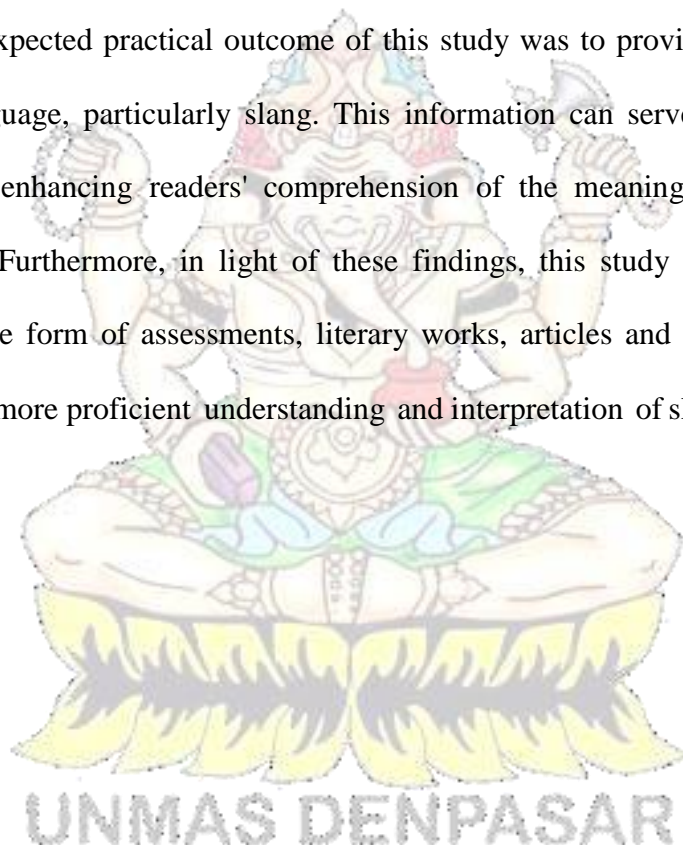
When delving into the examination of the types and functions of slang sentences in movies, it's essential to have a clear objective in mind. This study serves two crucial purposes: the first is its theoretical significance, while the second is its practical significance.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Many benefits were obtained by readers from the theoretical relevance of this work in interpreting the types and functions of slang. It made it easier for readers to improve their understanding and mastery of slang.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

The expected practical outcome of this study was to provide insights into informal language, particularly slang. This information can serve as a valuable resource for enhancing readers' comprehension of the meanings conveyed by slang terms. Furthermore, in light of these findings, this study offers potential benefits in the form of assessments, literary works, articles and more, aimed at facilitating a more proficient understanding and interpretation of slang words.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The examination of slang has attracted the attention of numerous studies. This literature review encompasses five papers on the subject of slang, derived from previous studies.

The first thesis by Adelina (2020), entitled "A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Slang Used by Cher Horowitz in the Movie *Clueless*". This thesis addresses two key issues: identifying the contextual meanings associated with the slang expressions spoken by Cher Horowitz, and exploring the functions of slang in the movie. This thesis employed a qualitative approach, with the author gathering data by reviewing both the visual content and written scripts of the movie. A total of 29 slang words were identified within the movie through this process. When compared to Adelina's study, both investigations shared the common approach of sourcing data from movie's and their scripts. However, the divergence lay in the theoretical framework: Adelina (2022) study was grounded in Cher Horowitz's slang theory, whereas this study is based on Allan and Burridge's (2006) theory.

The second thesis, written by Dewi (2019), is titled "An Analysis of Slang Words Used in the Movie *'The Heat'*," Dewi (2019) primarily aimed to achieve two objectives: understanding the functions of slang and categorizing the types of slang. Data was gathered from the movie script as the primary source, and two theories were employed for analysis: the first theory, proposed by Allan and

Burridge (2006), delved into the classification of slang words, while the second theory, introduced by Holmes (2013), explored the functions of slang words. The study yielded two main findings, including the identification of five distinct types of slang used by the characters in the movie "The Heat." The author analyzed various categories of slang words, including fresh, creative, flippancy, imitative, acronym, and clipping. The primary objective of this study was to enhance knowledge about American Slang and foster a better understanding of slang terminology. Commonalities with previous studies could be identified based on shared study goals, particularly related to the types and functions of slang words. Furthermore, both studies drew their data from movie scripts as their primary source. However, the previous study used data from The Heat movie, while this study used "Die Hart" movie as the data source.

The third article titled "An Analysis of Slang Found in the 'Fate of the Furious Movie,'" Nadila (2020) pursued three key objectives: to identify types of slang, explore the meanings of slang, and understand the functions of slang. For her theoretical framework, she drew from Leech's (1981) slang theory, which encompasses five types of slang and five functions of slang language, as well as Chapman's (2007) theory, which outlines two types of slang. The meaning of slang was derived from online dictionaries and their relevance to slang. Throughout her investigation, Nadila uncovered 25 instances of slang used in the "Fate of the Furious" movie. It was evident from Nadila analysis that her dataset included 22 primary slang terms and three secondary ones. Her study established that slang predominantly fulfills an informal role, with an emphasis on the speaker

conveying information to other characters within the movie. Through the analysis of slang meanings, the author established that slang's meanings are diverse. There were both commonalities and distinctions in this article. It shared similarities with previous studies in terms of its study objectives, which encompassed investigating types of slang words and understanding the functions of slang words. Nevertheless, the divergence emerged in the theoretical framework, with the theory from Leech (1981) and Chapman (2013) and this study used Allan and Burridge's (2006) theory.

Fourth article, written by Pane and Marpaung (2022) entitled "An Analysis of Slang Language in Song Lyrics: 'The Man Who Can't Move'," The primary focus of this study was on the slang used in the lyrics of "The Man Who Can't Be Moved." The author employed George Yule's theories to analyze the data, which was gathered by listening to and transcribing the lyrics of the song. The author conducted a thorough examination of the verbatim data for analysis and made use of a dictionary to ensure the accuracy of data identification. It is worth noting that the author served as the primary study instrument in this study, given the unique context of analyzing song lyrics. The author's curiosity was centered on the process of locating song lyrics, identifying all the slang expressions within these lyrics, and subsequently categorizing each slang term into specific types. The examination is driven by one of the study objectives, which involves the analysis of slang. While this study aligns with prior articles in terms of shared study objectives within the same genre, it is crucial to acknowledge distinctions in the specific approach and analysis employed. Unlike previous studies, the author in

this study investigates various slang forms such as clipping, compound words, coinage, mixing, and dialogue. Notably, deviations are observed in the data collection process, with the author opting for song lyrics as a source instead of movie scripts. Furthermore, there is a variance in the theoretical framework, as in George Yule's theory for data analysis.

The last article was written by Oktafiana and Indar (2022), titled "An Examination of Slang Vocabulary in the Film 'Spider-Man: No Way Home' Directed by John Watts," the authors outlined two primary objectives for their study (1) to distinguish the various categories of slang words utilized by the characters in the film "Spider-Man: No Way Home" and (2) to scrutinize the different shades of meaning associated with the slang words featured in the same movie. This study drew upon two distinct theories, specifically (1) the framework presented by Kipfer and Chapman (2007) to dissect the varieties of slang and (2) the theoretical framework introduced by Leech (1981) to explore the diverse connotations of slang expressions. The outcomes of this investigation revealed two distinct categories of slang words as proposed by the authors: primary slang, comprising a total of 33 instances, and secondary slang, accounting for a total of 3 instances. Furthermore, the writer contended that slang expressions used in the dialogues of film characters could be classified into multiple categories, including conceptual, connotative, social, affective, reflected, collocative, and thematic. Within these categories, social meaning took the highest percentage with 27 instances, while affective meaning followed with 6 instances, and conceptual meaning came next. The similarities between this study and prior ones lay in the

fact that they all involved data sourced from movies and shared a common study objective, although the categorization differed. The distinctions from the previous articles were evident in the selection of theories, with the author utilizing the theories put forth by Kipfer and Chapman (2007) as the first framework and that by Leech (1981).

2.2 Concepts

This part describe to concepts related to this study. In this study there were some concepts that used to solved the problem of study , namely concepts of linguistic study,slang and movie.

2.2.1 Linguistic Study

Kridalaksana (1983) stated that linguistics was the science that studied, examined, or examined the characteristics and complexities of language, specifically language as a universal medium for human communication. Linguistics, the scientific investigation of language, was a subject of interest. Linguistic study involved the detailed examination of how various elements of society, such as cultural norms, expectations, and context, influenced language and its utilization.

2.2.2 Slang

Finnegan (1992:394) referred to slang as a category of words that deviated from the standard language utilized by a particular community. This variance was evident in terms of pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar. Typically, those who

employed this linguistic variety did so for the sake of humor or to convey impolite and informal attitudes. In terms of language usage, slang was generally confined to informal contexts and was predominantly employed by adolescents. Consequently, it was considered inappropriate for a president or a prominent figure to use slang in a formal address or in a significant setting, as this would transgress the decorum expected in relation to the audience and the setting of the speech.

2.2.3 Movie

Hornby (2006: 950), a movie was essentially a sequence of visual images, typically accompanied by sound, which narrated a story and was generally projected in theaters or on screens. The term "movie" or "film" encompassed both moving visual images as an art form and the entire film industry. Films were created by capturing real-world images through cameras or by generating images through animation methods and special effects

2.3 Theories

The theory was separated into two distinct sections, specifically addressing categories and roles. For examining the different categories of slang, the theory presented by Allan and Burridge (2006) in their work titled "Forbidden Words" was applied. Furthermore, to assess the roles or functions of slang expressions, Hymes's theory (1989) as outlined in his book "Foundations in Sociolinguistics: An Ethnographic Approach" was employed.

2.3.1 Slang Word

Chambers (2001:171), there were two prerequisites for slang to become integrated into the social milieu. Firstly, slang had to inherently carry an informal nature. Over time, as youth slang became more pervasive, older slang

terminologies tended to evolve. Secondly, the critical aspect was the acceptance and widespread usage of slang among teenagers. If teenagers did not adopt and employ this slang, individuals within a particular community might have perceived them as outsiders. Because slang was liberated from established grammatical conventions, it was allowed to transcend the confines of societal norms and enable unrestricted expression through slang. In the realm of the English language, employing terms like "fuck" and "shit" within public discourse served as an emblem of linguistic freedom, carrying with it a symbol of resistance, which was subjective and context-dependent. Without conscious intent, slang established its unique conventions within a particular social group, aiding members in distinguishing between those who belonged and outsiders. Consequently, slang served a social role by delineating social distinctions, serving as a cultural backdrop, and functioning as a means for community members to affirm their identity as integral parts of that group.

2.3.2 Types of Slang

Allan and Burridge (2006:69) stated that there are five different types of slang the result is Fresh and Creative, Flippant, Imitative, Acronym, Clipping. The explanation were explanations as follows:

2.3.2.1 Fresh and Creative

Allan and Burridge in their 2006 work, it could represent a freshly coined term featuring a revised vocabulary, ingenuity, informal diversity, and imaginative elements.

For example: Mommy (Allan and Burridge 2006 in Ardianta, et al., 2022:4)

According to the Oxford Learner's Dictionary, "Mommy" is a word that children used to refer to their mother. However, in slang, "Mommy" was employed to describe an attractive and alluring person, typically a woman. This usage falls under the category of inventive and original slang because it represents a word that has taken on a new meaning.

2.3.2.2 Flippant

According to the information provided by Allan and Burrige in 2006, the term "flippant" was an example of slang that was created by combining two or more words that did not directly relate to its meaning.

For example, "Built Different" (Allan and Burrige 2006 in Ardianta, et al., 2022:4)

Was a slang expression used to characterize someone who surpassed the average in various aspects. This particular slang term could also be considered flippant because it resulted from the fusion of the words "Built" and "Different," and the combined meaning of these two words was significantly distinct.

2.3.2.3 Acronym

Acronym is a type of slang characterized by its abbreviation, formed by taking the initial letters from a phrase or using initials from a group of words or syllables.

For example: "OG" (Allan and Burrige 2006 in Ardianta, et al., 2022:5).

The term "OG" is a slang acronym, and it gets its name from the initial letters of its full meaning. According to slangit.com, "OG" is an abbreviation for "original gangster." It is sometimes employed to describe an individual who is quite elderly or has been engaged in a particular activity for an extended period.

2.3.2.4 Imitative

According to the findings of Allan and Burrige in 2006, "imitative" in the realm of slang involves the amalgamation of two or more distinct expressions with the intent of mimicking the standards of English words.

For example: Imma (Allan and Burrige 2006 in Ardianta, et al., 2022:5).

According to information from slangit.com, the term "Imma" is a

condensed version of "I'm going to" It is a derivative of the initial and concluding portions of the phrase "I'm going to" and is commonly employed to commence a sentence. This falls under the category of imitative slang, as the word "Imma" results from the fusion of three words into a single term.

2.3.2.5 Clipping

This represents a form of slang that eliminates certain portions of words, resulting in shorter expressions that still convey the same meaning.

For example: BB (Allan and Burrige 2006 in Ardianta, et al., 2022:5).

As defined on urbandictionary.com, the slang term "BB" is an abbreviation for "baby," typically placed at the end of a phrase to add emphasis or exaggeration. It is also occasionally used to affectionately address someone who is very dear to you or a loved one. This falls under the category of "clipping" slang, with the specific reason being that some of the letters from the original word retain their original meaning.

2.3.3 Function of Slang

According to Allan and Burrige (2006) theory, there are six different functions of slang word such as:

2.3.3.1 To Address

The first function of using slang words is to establish a sense of intimacy or closeness in communication. The speaker employs slang terminology to address another individual, intending to uphold their intimate connection. In close

relationships, individuals tend to favor informal modes of address over formal ones.

For example; Honey (Hymes, 1998 in Ekayanti 2022:22)

The slang term "honey" is used to address someone with affection and love, but it can be considered offensive if a man uses it to address a woman he is not familiar with.

2.3.3.2 To Form Intimate Atmosphere

In this scenario, slang serves a secondary purpose of fostering an intimate atmosphere. It's a tool that can help strangers establish a smoother connection, reduce social barriers, and feel more comfortable with each other.

For example: For example: a shitload (Hymes, 1998 in Ekayanti 2022:22)

The slang word shitload is similar to the word such as much, many or lots.

2.3.3.3 To Initiate Relax Conversation

The third function is to initiate a relaxed conversation. To create a relaxed discourse, speakers may opt to utilize slang words rather than mainstream language. They tend to use such words to establish a relaxed discussion and ensure a smooth interaction, especially when conversing in a formal environment. Those with a close bond are more inclined to use slang to facilitate a smoother flow of conversation.

For example: no prob (Hymes, 1998 in Ekayanti 2022:23)

The slang word no prob is a clip pin from a word problem. The speaker used it to make a relaxed conversation.

2.3.3.4 To Express Impression

The fourth purpose of slang is to express emotions. When individuals are impressed by someone or something they witness, they often resort to slang expressions to convey their feelings.

For example: muthafackas (Hymes, 1998 in Ekayanti 2022:23)

The slang term "muthafackes" is a combination of "motherfucker" and is used to describe a challenging or formidable situation.

2.3.4.5 To Reveal Anger

The fifth role of slang is to vent anger. It often serves as a means for speakers to express their strong dislike or anger towards something. Anger is a primary motivation for the use of such slang words.

For example: Motherfucker! (Hymes, 1998 in Ekayanti 2022:24)

For instance, the slang term "motherfucker" is a compound word derived from "mother" and "fucker" and is commonly used by American teenagers to describe a formidable or intimidating individual.

2.3.3.5 To Humiliate

Another function of slang is to humiliate. Speakers commonly use it to ridicule someone or something as a way to express their disdain for that individual or object.

For example: dumb ass dicksucker. (Hymes, 1998 in Ekayanti 2022:24)

The slang word dicksucker means uncool person. And it is to wait to show the arrogant.

