CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Sociolinguistics is known as the knowledge that learns the correlation between language and community (Holmes, 2001: 1). Hudson (1996: 4), stated that this topic is about the correlation of language and social elements for instance gender and ethnicity. Fishman (1972: 4), explained sociolinguistics as a science that learn about varieties, purpose, and speakers of the language. In his opinion, they can be changed and modified in the community language. In social relations, people use language to represent themselves, it can be attributed to a strong identity of a specific social community and it is represented by slang.

Slang is known an informal word that is generally used in an informal situation. Nowadays, slang is very common for everyone to use. As stated by Partridge (1950:69), slang language is an oral form used in a social scope, social media, and it could be used in song lyrics and publication". Lerner (1950:5) said that not all slang can last long, because it was created to adapt to a certain situation at a certain moment. Since ancient times, this language has been used. but over time, the language changes little by little. Slang language is also known as an oral language due to the vocabulary can be fickle and mostly said by the young generation (Yohanes and Benany, 2019:98). People usually use Slang words to make their communication easier because the spoken word can be shorter. People don't use slang words carelessly; they sometimes need to know their interlocutor. If in a formal situation, you should avoid using slang words to respect others.

However, when we talk with close friends, most people use slang words. Therefore, it can be said that the use of slang words also aims to make the atmosphere more relaxed. Slang is used consciously, with the purpose and eagerness to produce a special identity (Andersson and Trudgill, 1990: 87). Most of the slang users are young generation. Teenagers usually like to express their true selves in an obvious way. By using slang words, they also try to keep their environment not equal and recognized by kids or adults (Cameron, 2003: 373). Slang is made more casual and informal to create relaxed and better conversation. In addition, to expressing identity, the use of slang words also aims to increase the language and have some fun. Recently, slang words are not only used in daily language to socialize but it is also usually expanded in media entertainment. Slang can be found in many literary such as music, song, poem, and movie

As stated by Hornby (2006:950), a movie is a sequence of an active image that immortalized and be equipped with sound, it explains a story, demonstrated at the movie theater. A movie belongs to an individual action image, a movie can also be regarded as an art form. Movies are created using the camera by recording images or pictures or also record images by animation techniques and specific effects. Most people in the world like watching a movie, especially teenagers. There are lots of movies that contain slang words because movie usually describes someone's daily activity, also the way they socialize. The use of slang words in a movie can show how popular slang words is. Using slang words in a movie can be very influential in the future of the words used. When the movie became famous and it is played by famous actors and artists who used slang words in their dialogue,

the slang words they say can be followed by their fans and become a trend. Analyzed slang words are important for some reason. When knowing the types and meanings of a slang word, one will be able to find out whether the situation relates or not, and knowing that makes it more enjoyable to watch the movie.

This research will analyze the types of slang words and the meaning of slang words used in "After We Collided" movie. This movie is really interesting to be analyzed because of so many slang words contained in it. The purpose of the writer is to make the reader more understand sociolinguistics and hope the reader will find the types and the meaning of slang words when watching a movie.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Two problems will be formulated in this research. Those can be described as follows:

1. What types of slang words are found in "After We Collided" movie?
2. What is the meaning of slang words found in "After We Collided" movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study formulated into two research answers based on the problems of the study, they are:

1. To determine the types of slang words used in the "After We Collided" movie.

2. To analyze the meaning of slang words that are used in "After We Collided" movie.

1.4 Limitations of the Study

To avoid discussion beyond the topic, the writer gave a limit in the discussion. It focused on determining the types and analyzed the meaning of slang words in "After We Collided" movies. The theory used in this research was proposed by Kipfer and Chapman (2007) is determined the slang. In analyzing the types of slang it utilized Leech's (1981).

1.5 Significances of the Study

The significances study of this research can be divisible turn out two types, such as theoretical and practical significance. Theoretical significance means that this research can contribute to sociolinguistics theory and can be used for the development study of the area in the future. Meanwhile, practical significance means that this research can contribute solutions to solving the practical problem that occurs in society. The significances are mentioned as follows:
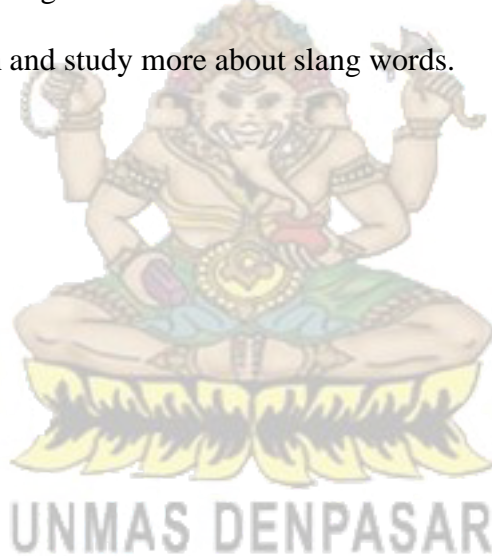
1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The research will be widening people who study English specifically those who want to learn the types and meanings of slang words. For people who want to

do research that raise slang topics with the same problem, this research is very good to be used as a reference.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This research can give contribute to the readers about types of English slang and also the meaning of it. This research is expected to give input to increase the knowledge about slang words and also to motivate the next literature students to make new research and study more about slang words.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

There are three sub-chapter discussed in this chapter. They are the review of related literature, and concepts and the last one is theories. In the review of the related study, five reviews of the literature were taken from some previous studies. In concept is consist of the topic and the data source, which in this study explains the slang word and movie as the data source. And for the last subchapter provides the theories that are used to solve the problems of the study in this research.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The existence of a literature review aims to get a clearer understanding of the previous research. Making comparisons with previous research will also help us to build knowledge on the topics taken because it helps us to learn important concepts, research methods, and experiments. Five research will be reviewed in this subchapter to discover a comparison in terms of similarities and differences between this research and other previous research in analyzing slang words.

The first study is a thesis written by Antari (2021) with the title "An Analysis of Slang Words Found in the Song Lyrics of Cardi B in the Invasion of Privacy Album". The data source of this study was taken from the song lyrics of Cardi B in The Invasion of Privacy Album. The study has classified types of slang. It also discusses the meaning of the slang words used in the data source. The

theory proposed by Patridge (2004) was used to classify the types of slang words and Leech's (1981) theory was used to analyze the meaning of the slang words. This thesis generated 39 data. The types of slang obtained in the lyrics are society slang, slang in art, public house slang, slang in publicity, slang in public school and university, the slang of commerce, and also slang in medicine. The most commonly found in Antari's thesis is society slang which consists of 17 data.

Antari's thesis has similarities and differences with this study. The similarities between Antari's thesis and this study are the problems to analyze the types and the meaning of slang words used in the data source. Both researchers used the theory proposed by Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning. Meanwhile, the differences between Antari's thesis with this study are the data and also the theory used in analyzing the types of slang words. Antari's thesis used the theory proposed by Patridge (2004). Meanwhile, in this research, the writer will use the theory from Chapman (2007). The data source in Antari's thesis was taken from song lyrics. Meanwhile, this research used a movie.

The second thesis was written by Syahputra (2021) entitled "An Analysis of Slang Word Found in The Movie Script of "Eternal Code" by Harley Wallen". The two objectives of this study, those are identified types of slang language and analyze the process of creating slang found in the movie script of "Eternal Code" by Harley Wallen. In Syahputra's thesis, two main theories were used to solve the problems in this study, are: Kipfer and Chapman's (2007: 8) theory in identifying types of slang, and the second theory was stated by Yule (1986) to analyze the process of creating slang in the data source. The results of Syahputra's study

obtained 27 data. The process of creating slang was obtained in the movie script such as blending, backformation, clipping, compounding, and borrowing. In this thesis, dominantly found clipping and borrowing. Backformation is the fewest data of process in creating slang found in this thesis.

In comparing Syahputra's thesis with this research, the writer found similarities and differences. The similarities between both studies are to analyze types of slang words found in the data source used in Chapman's (2007) theory. Both research also used the movie as the data source. The differences between these both studies are the other problem of the study. The previous study analyzed the process of creating slang utilizing Yule's (1986) theory. Meanwhile, this study analyzed the meaning of slang words using the theory proposed by Leech (1981).

The third related study was written by Wiartati et al (2022) entitled "Analysis of Slang Words in Song Lyrics by Megan Thee Stallion on Tina Snow Album". This study determines the types of slang utilized by Kipfer and Chapman's (2007: 8) theory and the process of creating slang words found in Megan Thee Stallion's song lyrics on Tina Snow's album utilized the theory proposed by Mattielo (2008). The result shows primary and secondary slang found in this research. The types of word formation processes found are compounding, reduplications, acronyms and initialisms, blending, and clipping.

There are some similarities and differences between both studies. Both studies determine the types of slang words used in Chapman's (2007) theory. The differences between these studies are another problem of the study. The previous study analyzed the process of creating slang using the theory from Mattielo

(2008). Meanwhile, this study will analyze the type of meaning utilize in Leech's (1981) theory. The data source of this study is a movie. Meanwhile, the previous study will utilize song lyrics.

The next research related to this study is entitled "Primary Slangs Occurred on Greyson Chance's Selected Songs". It was written by Purnamasari et al (2022) to find the slang words, especially the primary type utilized theory by Chapman (2007: 8). It analyzed the process of creating slang utilizing Yule's (1895: 51-55) theory. It showed that the types of primary slang used were 31 data and mostly the process of creating slang found is clipping. The researcher did not find backformation, conversion, and derivation processes.

The similarity between both researches utilizes Chapman's (2007) theory to determine the types of slang. But there are many differences between both types of research. Other theories utilize this. The previous study used Yule's (1895: 51-55) theory in the process of creating slang. Meanwhile, this research will use the theory proposed by Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning of slang. The data that will analyze in this research are movies, meanwhile the previous research utilized song lyrics.

The last related study was written by Antara et al (2021) entitled "Types of Slang Words in The Song Lyrics by Cardi B in The Invasion of Privacy Album". The types of slang words were analyzed in this study by using the theory proposed by Patridge (2004). The types of slang words used are society slang, slang in art, and slang in medicine.

There are similarities and some differences found in both types of research. The similarity is both types of research aimed to determine the types of slang used in the data source. The differences between both researches are the previous research used the theory of Patridge (2004), meanwhile this research utilized Kipfer and Chapman's (2007) theory to determine the slang. The data being analyzed are also different. The previous article took song lyrics, meanwhile, this study utilized movies as data sources.

2.2 Concepts

This part discusses the concepts or key terms that are related to this study. It aims to build a good understanding of the study and also prevent distraction for the reader when reading research. They are:

2.2.1 Slang word

According to Keraf (1994: 108-109), a slang word is a kind of pure of high conversation word. As stated by Clair (1990: 4), the word that is usually used by people when they are comfortable with a certain environment, especially with friends is a slang word. It is sometimes flippant, impolite, and improper.

2.2.2 Movie

As stated by Hornby (1995: 434) in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, a movie is a tale or narrative that is captured as a collection of an active image to be demonstrated on television or cinema.

2.3 Theories

To analyze the data found, these theories are related to the types and meanings of slang. In this research, there are two main theories used. The first theory that is used to analyze the types of slang words found in the data is proposed by Kipfer and Chapman (2007) in the book entitled Dictionary of American Slang. Second, the theory proposed by Leech (1981) in his book entitled The Study of Meaning. Leech's theory is applied to explain and analyze the meaning of slang words found in the data source.

2.3.1 Types of Slang Word

When we learn about slang, that is very important for us to know the types of slang. Based on Kipfer and Chapman's (2007) theory, there are two types of slang words, and each type has its definition. They are as follows:

2.3.1.1 Primary Slang

According to Kipfer and Chapman (2007: 8), the speech of subculture fellows that natural and pure for them, however necessarily just as an alternative for us, things must be elected than obligatory primary slang. Primary slang is known as common slang that utilizes in everyday discussions by a variety of members of speech society. Instances of primary slang are teenage conversation and community speech.

The other examples are the word baby usually used to call women. The dude can be used to call man.

2.3.1.2 Secondary Slang

According to Kipfer and Chapman (2007: 8), secondary slang is the language chosen to express one's attitude towards reason in borrowing words from such a group. This slang is not to show the part of people in a group. Secondary slang is the problem of manner options rather than real identification. Secondary slang sometimes utilizes to convey something secretly. This theory is used to explain slang in a social context based on the types.

The instances the word goddamn means a swear word or angry, etc.

2.3.2 Theory of Meaning

As stated by Leech (1981), there are seven varieties of meaning. The meaning is as follows:

2.3.2.1 Conceptual Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 9), Conceptual Meaning (occasionally known as "denotative' or 'cognitive' meaning) can be considered a central element in linguistic communication and can be classified as integral to the necessary purpose of language. For example, a Girl is human, female, and not an adult.

2.3.2.2 Connotative Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 12), connotative meaning is the value of a communicative expression, on its purely conceptual content. For example, the word "hot" usually means the opposite of cold. But in connotative meaning, "hot" also means sexy.

2.3.2.3 Social Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 14), a language component that delivers the social condition of the users is named social meaning. In the other case, the speaker "decode' the social meaning from the text through the admission of the

different dimensions and grade of the genre in the equal language. For example, the word "doin'" comes from the real word "doing" that modified to make the speaker easier to say.

2.3.2.4   Affective meaning

According to Leech (1981: 16), Affective meaning is usually used to give expressions and show the manner of what the speaker or writer feels to make the reader realize what they felt. It is a parasitic type that is used to pull out the feeling and make out the emotion infrequently in the mediation of another type of meaning. It is frequently strictly delivered using the conceptual or connotative words that are used.

For example, a sentence "I hate you, idiot!".

2.3.2.5   Reflected Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 16), Reflected meaning is created at the moment a word is composed over than one conceptual meaning and appears in a condition of much conceptual meaning. The example happens in the church in the sentence "The Comforter and The Holy Ghost". We can see the meaning of that words is religious, but in the other case, there are also non-religious. It is seen that the "comforter" sounds warming, meanwhile, the ghost sounds awesome.

2.3.2.6   Collocative Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 17), the meaning that involves associations with a word is achieved on account of meanings of words that commonly developed in a community called collocative meaning. An example of this type of meaning is the words handsome and pretty. Both words mean good-looking. But when we use that word, we need to pay attention to the collocation. Handsome refers to a boy. Meanwhile, pretty is used for a girl.

2.3.2.7   Thematic Meaning

Thematic Meaning according to Leech (1981: 19), is the meaning of communication that concern and pays attention to managing the message, in case of regularity, focus, and consideration.

For example, "I cleaned the house" can also be said with "the house was cleaned by me".