

CHAPTER I

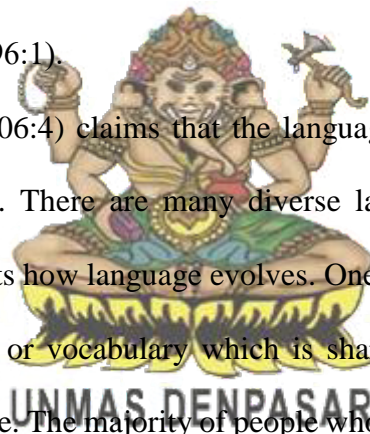
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language is the main aspect of human life. It serves as a means of communication, a platform for ideas, a means of literary expression, a social institution, a source of political dispute, and a driver of national development. Despite many languages in the world, they serve the same primary purpose of allowing people to communicate their ideas in order to fulfill their needs (O'Grady et al., 1996:1).

Wardhaugh (2006:4) claims that the language we use on a daily basis is remarkably diverse. There are many diverse language variants because the social context affects how language evolves. One of those varieties is slang.

Slang is jargon or vocabulary which is shared between social groups of people who are close. The majority of people who use slang in their community are teenagers. They converse with one another using slang to represent their various writing or speaking vocabularies and make it simpler for them to understand one another (Fromkin, 2003:473). Yule (2014) states slang is a facet of social life that frequently changes with the times, especially among young people. Those who share views and attitudes within a group might utilize slang to set themselves apart from others.



Allan and Burridge (2006) stated that slang is a type of modern or informal language. It means slang is a language that people, particularly teenagers, frequently employ in casual or everyday discourse. They classified five types of slang words, such as fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping. They also classified the functions of slang words into seven functions such as to address, to humiliate, to initiate relax conversation, to form intimate atmosphere, to express impression, to reveal anger, and to show intimacy.

The data source for this study is a movie because movie is the best medium for portraying the most recent slang; it is employed to identify and understand slang and it is the most common type of entertainment in general, especially among teenagers. Teenagers frequently mimic an actor's speech pattern and mannerisms when watching movies, especially when the characters speak in slang. Furthermore, they simply imitate the slang words without understanding its function in everyday speech. It is a phenomenon of language that makes the researcher interested in analyzing the types and functions of slang words found in *Lady Bird* movie.

Lady Bird is an American drama movie directed and written by Greta Gerwig. This movie tells about a young woman named Christine who has the nickname Lady Bird. The movie was premiered in 2017 and received positive reviews from critics. There are many slang words contained in this movie, for example, "I'm **gonna** go" (00.24.58). The slang word "gonna" is an abbreviation of the words "going to", which refers to future actions, and it

shows the informal situation. Because of this, the researcher is interested in examining the slang used in the *Lady Bird* movie.

1.2 Problems of The Study

Considering the study's background, there are two problems in this study as follows:

1. What are the types of slang used in the movie "*Lady Bird*"?
2. What are the functions of slang used in the movie "*Lady Bird*"?

1.3 Objectives of The Study

The researcher found several objectives in this study, they are :

1. To identify the types of slang used in the movie "*Lady Bird*".
2. To analyze the functions of slang used in the movie "*Lady Bird*."

1.4 Limitations of The Study

The study's scope is slang words in the movie. This study is concentrated on the slang terms employed by all characters in the movie *Lady Bird*. Based on the problems mentioned before, The study is limited to the types of slang words and the function of slang words using the theory by Allan and Burridge (2006) about the types and functions of slang.

1.5 Significance of The Study

This study hoped could be helpful to readers who are interested in learning more about slang terms. The significance of this study is as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, The study makes an effort to address the sociolinguistics component of English language theory as one area of study. It is sociolinguistic that discusses slang words and how to recognize them based on the types and functionalities. It helps to improve the readers' understanding of slang terms. This study can also be used as reference by other researchers who want to research related to slang.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, The study's findings will benefit English Department students as well as the general public in acquiring greater English language knowledge, particularly slang. This study can give information to other readers of informal words in the movie. To clarify to readers the types and functions of slang terms used in the movie, it makes the readers capable of classifying the types and function of slangs, and they can differentiate each type and functions of slang. Besides, this study is useful to give the readers more knowledge about slang words so they can improve their slang words in daily conversation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

In this chapter, there are three sections explained in this study. The first is review of related literature, this section discusses related studies carried out by other researchers. The second part is concepts. The researcher explains several concepts related to this study. The last is theories. In this section, it discusses the theories employed to solve the study's problems.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Here are several previous studies on slang terms that are relevant to this subject. The first thesis is written by Octaviana (2020) entitled *Types and Meanings Analysis of Slang Words and Expressions Found in "Reality High" Movie Script*. The aims of his study are to identify the types of slang uttered by the characters in Reality High movie script and to comprehend the slangs' meaning uttered by characters in Reality High movie script in terms of the contexts of situation. There are three theories applied in his study. The first one is the theory from Kipfer and Chapman (2007) for analyzing the types of slang, the second theory is from Leech (1981) to analyze the types of meaning of slang words, and the third theory from Halliday and Hasan (1989) to analyze the context of situation of slang word. Based on the result, 57 data were found, which are considered slang words and expressions. There are 43 data as primary slang and 14 data as secondary slang. There are four types of meaning found in the study, 32 data considered as social meaning, 11 data for social meaning, 10 data as affective meaning and 4 data as conceptual meaning. The

similarities between that study and this study are the first is focused on analyzing the slangs which were uttered by characters in the movie *Reality High*, and the second is the same aim to classify the slang's types found in the movie *Reality High*. The study's differences between this study and that study are the first is the theory that is used in analyzing the type of slang word. The second difference is that study focused on analyzing the meaning of slang based on context and situation. In contrast, this study focused on the functions of slang words.

The second is the thesis written by Pertiwi (2019) entitled *Slang Words Used by The Characters in "Suicide Squad" Movie*. Her study's objectives are, first to analyze the slangs' types used in *Suicide Squad* movie, the second one is to analyze the types of meaning of slangs found in the movie *Suicide Squad* and the third one is to analyze the context of the situation of the slangs found in *Suicide Squad* movie. The researcher applied the theory by Kipfer and Chapman (2007) to classify the slang's types, and then the theory by Leech (1981) to classify the types of meaning, and the last one is the theory of context of situations by Halliday (1989). The researcher found 44 slang words in her study. There are 41 slang words classified into primary slang and 3 slang words classified into secondary slang. Based on the theory of the types of meaning from Leech (1981), the researcher found 5 types of meaning based on the theory applied. In addition, there are three components of context of situations found in her study i.e. field, tenor, and mode. The study's similarities between this study and that study are, first, both studies focused on analyzing slangs

uttered by characters in the movie, and the second is the same aim to identify the slang word's types in the movie. The differences are the first is the theory that is applied in analyzing the slang word's types, and the second difference is this study centered on analyzing the slang's functions while that study centered on analyzing the types of meaning of slang words and analyzed the context of situation of slang word.

The third study is the article written by Utami et al. (2020) entitled *The Function of Slang Used in the Fate and Furious Movie*. There are three aims in their study, the first one is to know the types of slang used by all characters in the movie, and then to analyze the slangs' meaning used by the characters in the movie, and the third one is to find out the function of slang in the movie. The researchers used the theory by Leech (1981) to identify the types of function of slang, and the theory from Chapman (2007) to analyze the slang word's types. Related to their study, the researchers found 25 slangs in *Fate and Furious* movie, which consist of 22 primary slangs and 3 secondary slangs based on Chapman's theory. There are all functions of slangs found in their movie based on the theory applied. The similarities between their study and this study are the first is focused on the analysis of slang words uttered by all characters in the movie and the second is focused to analyze the functions and types of slang words in the movie. The study's difference between their study and this study is in the theories which are used.

The fourth study is the article written by Jayanthi et al. (2022) entitled *An Analysis of Slang Words in Song Lyrics Used by Ariana Grande*. Their study

aims to analyze the types of slangs proposed by the theory from Chapman (2007) and the effect of slang words used the theory from Eble (1996). The researchers found 21 data types of primary slang, 6 data categorized as secondary slang. For the effect of slang words, there are 21 data categorized as expressing informality and 6 data identified as identifying group members. The similarity between their study and this study is the topic used is discussing slang words, and the first aim is to analyze the types of slang words. The differences between their study and this study are the data source of their study used song lyrics. In contrast, this study used a movie as the data source. The second aim of their study is to analyze the effect of slangs. In contrast, the second aim of this study is to find out the functions of slangs in the movie and the different theories used to solve the problems.

The last one is the article written by Wiartati et al. (2022) entitled *Analysis of Slang Words in Song Lyrics by Megan Thee Stallion on Tina Snow Album*. The aims of their study are to analyze the types of slang and the process of creating slang words. Their study used the theory from Kipfer and Chapman (2007) to analyze the types of slang words and theory from Mattiello (2008) to analyze the word formation process of creating slang. There are 2 types of slang found in the data source, they are primary slang and secondary slang. for the process of word formation, there are found 6 types from 15 types of word formation processes, they are compounding, conversion, acronyms, initialisms, blending, and clipping. The similarities between their study and this study are centered on the topic in analysis of slangs, the same aim that centered in

analyzing the types of slang words. The differences between their study and this study are first, their study used song lyrics as the data source. In contrast, the data source of this study is movie. Second, the theories which are used to analyze the types of slang. Third, the second aim of their study is to identify the word formation process in creating slang. In contrast, the second aim of this study is to identify the function of slang words.

2.2 Concepts

This section explains the concepts which are relevant to this study. In this study, there are several concepts used to solve the problem. They are concept of Slang, Movie, and Lady Bird Movie. These three concepts are described as follows:

2.2.1 Lady Bird Movie

Lady Bird is an American comedy-drama movie directed and the script written by Greta Gerwig in 2017. This movie tells about a young woman named Christine, who is also known as Lady Bird. Christine and her mother have a relationship that is not as harmonious as mother and child. She is also good friends with Julie. One day Christine met a musician named Kyle Scheible. As she and Kyle grow closer, Christine drifts away from Julie to befriend a popular girl named Jenna Walton. His relationship with her mother worsened when her mother found out that Christine had applied to a university outside the city without Marion knowing. This makes Marion no longer empathize with Christine.



2.2.2 Movie

According to Stam (2000: 59), movies, also known as films, are a type of visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform. Arsyad (2003:45) stated that movie is a collection of numerous images in the frame, where each image is mechanically projected via the projector lens so that it looks alive on the screen.

2.2.3 Slang

According to Allan and Burridge (2006:70), slang is a marker of in-group solidarity, and so it is a correlate of human groups with shared experiences, such as being children at a certain school or of a certain age or being a member of a certain socially definable group, such as hookers, junkies, jazz musicians, or professional criminals.

Another definition comes from Spolsky (1998:35) proposed that slang is a kind of jargon marked by its rejection of formal rules, its comparative freshness and its common ephemerality, and its marked use to claim solidarity in a group membership, is an important social force that has a major impact on language.

2.3 Theories

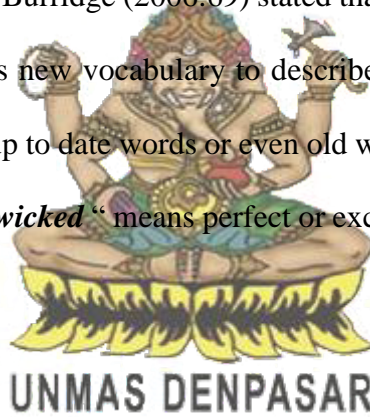
There are two parts of theoretical framework of this study. First is the types of slang proposed by Allan and Burridge (2006) and second is the function of slang proposed Allan and Burridge (2006).

2.3.1 Types of Slang

Slang is a marker of in-group solidarity, and so it is a correlate of human groups with shared experiences, such as being children at a certain school or of a certain age or being a member of a certain socially definable group, such as hookers, junkies, jazz musicians, or professional criminals (Allan and Burridge, 2006:70). There are five types of slang words that classified by Allan and Burridge (2006:69) as follows:

1. Fresh and creative

Allan and Burridge (2006:69) stated that fresh and creative means the slang word has new vocabulary to describe anything in a casual setting, which can be up to date words or even old words that people do not know. for example, “**wicked**” means perfect or excellent, in particular used as an exclamation.



2. Flippant

Allan and Burridge (2006:69) explained that flippant refers to that slang composed of two or more words whose denotative meanings are not related. An example is **beached whale**, which indicates “an obese person”.

3. Imitative

According to Allan and Burridge (2006:69), imitative refers to the slang that is taken from or imitates the phrase in Standard English, use terms from the Standard English language with a different connotation or combining two words. An example is **wanna**. This is a slang term that evolved from “want to.”

4. Acronym

According to Allan and Burridge (2006:69), acronym is made by beginning each word of a phrase with a different letter or by pronouncing the initials of numerous phrases or syllables as a single word. The example is **GOK** which is the acronym of “God Only Know”.

5. Clipping

According to Allan and Burridge (2006:69), clipping means that a slang term is formed by cutting out a section of a longer phrase to make a shorter version with the same meaning. An example is **sec**, which means “second”.

2.3.2 The Function of Slang

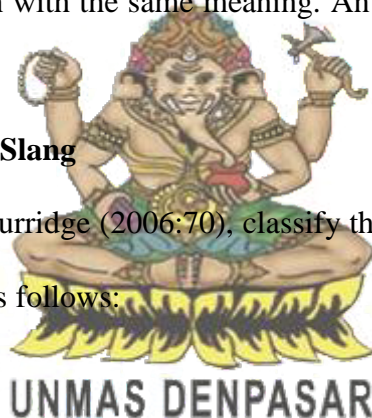
Allan and Burridge (2006:70), classify the functions of slang term into seven functions as follows:

1. To Address

People address one another in slang to indicate a tighter relationship. When speaking to someone with whom they have a close relationship, people typically opt for casual language because formal language indicates a lack of proximity (Allan and Burridge, 2006:70). For example, ***dad***, the slang word *dad* used for addressing someone, especially the elder man (Dewi, 2019:20).

2. To Humiliate

The speaker frequently uses mockery to express unfavorable or uneasy thoughts concerning someone or something (Allan and Burridge,



2006:70). For example, *dumb as dicksucker*. The slang word *dicksucker* in this sentence means an uncool individual. The speaker uses this slang word to wait in order to show the arrogance (Dewi, 2019:33).

3. To Initiate Relax Conversation

Sometimes people would rather engage in relaxed conversation using slang than formal language. People who are close to the speaker will frequently utilize specific jargon to make the discourse more relaxed and comfortable for them (Allan and Burrige, 2006:70). An example is *no prob*. The slang word *prob* is taken from a word problem. The speaker employs the word *prob* to make the audience feel at ease or comfortable since the conversation is not about a serious subject (Dewi, 2019:34).

4. To Form Intimate Atmosphere

The speakers utilize slang to make a conversation with a stranger more comfortable and to reduce social distance. It means slang can be a different technique to make relationships easier between strangers so that they can close the social gap and feel more at ease (Allan and Burrige, 2006:70). An example is *hi, how's it goin' ?*. The slang word *goin'* used by the speaker in order to make the atmosphere of the conversation more intimate and reduce social distance, especially for those who have just met each other (Dewi, 2019:36).

5. To Express Impression

In order to clearly convey a certain sentiment that they wish to express, speakers frequently employ slang to reflect their impressions of

something they meet or see, whether they are positive or negative (Allan and Burridge, 2006:70). For example, ***muthafackas** be wilding out!*. The slang word *muthafackas* is a blend of motherfucker. The speaker's utterance used *muthafackas* to express a formidable situation (Dewi, 2019:38).

6. To Reveal Anger

Slang is a way for people to express how they feel about something or someone by cursing them (Allan and Burridge, 2006:70). For example ***shit!***. The slang word *shit* is usually used in order to show anger (Dewi, 2019:42)

7. To Show Intimacy

People prefer to utilize non-standard language over conventional language. They employ slang to convey intimacy since it is a powerful tool for doing so in a conversation. Compared to persons with remote relationships, it is typically used for people who have close relationships with others (Allan and Burridge, 2006:70). For example ***honey***. It is usually used for people who have a close relationship (Dewi, 2019:45)

