CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

In linguistics, language diversity is called language variation. One of the factors that cause language variation is the choice of language variety which is influenced by the need for communication tools that are appropriate to the situation. Language is in a perpetual state of change, evolution, and adaptation to fulfill the demands of its users. Linguistic changes do not spread so readily, and the differences between groups are reinforced and grow in number (Fromkin et.al, 2010: 432). Everyone can create new words, combine two words to form a new one and utilize old words in unique ways. Standard and non-standard varieties of language can be distinguished. According to Holmes (2013: 78), the standard variety has been written and somewhat regularized or codified and non-standard speech is regarded as less respectable. There are many ways to use language, and the way of using language varies. One of the varieties of language that can be found in everyday life is slang. Due to the need to adapt to different aspects of society and the influence of social status, slang is incorporated into language variation.

Slang refers to words or phrases used by younger speakers and other groups with specialized interests in place of more familiar terms (Yule, 2010: 259). Swan (1995: 534) defines slang as a highly informal language, typically spoken in conversation by persons who know each other well. If a non-native English speaker is talking to a native speaker, usually the native speaker often uses slang words to

1

make the conversation simpler and more comfortable, especially in informal situations. Many groups of people in informal situations use slang or non-standard words to communicate with others to express their feelings in informal situations, the examples being "gotta and wanna", "babe" and "bae" to refer to their lover. Meanwhile, according to Allan and Burridge (2006), Slang is a type of vocabulary used by persons who belong to the same social group and are very familiar with one another. It follows from the above definition that slang is a very informal language; it can offend people when it is used outside a group of people who know each other well. Slang is typically spoken rather than written; it refers to specific words and their meanings but can also encompass lengthy statements and idioms.

Nowadays, slang words are easily found in movies, and teenagers repeat words or slang phrases spoken by their favorite actors. Some people are active users of slang, as slang is a common language used daily. People typically employ slang in indirect conversations, chats, and social media. That non-standard language is prevalent in everyday informal conversations and comic books, radio, songs, and movies. They often imitate slang words from movies without knowing the meaning of the words and how they can be formed and become their everyday language. Thinking of words like that is fantastic. However, finding slang meanings in words or speech in dialogues or statements is challenging because the words are unfamiliar.

In addition, slang in movies can show how popular a slang word is. Slang is often found in popular movies where famous actresses play, and the words used by them are imitated by their fans, and it has become a trend. Furthermore, to know what the slang from a movie means or talks about, the type and function must be checked first. Therefore, it is very interesting to analyze slang words, especially those that appear in movies. The analysis about slang words helps the readers or audiences to follow the story by understanding the dialog where the slang words appear and because it is usually used by teenagers or groups in daily life and the slang words are expected to be fully understood so they can use them correctly.

1.2 Problems of the study

Based on the study's background, two problems were analyzed in this research, such as:

1. What are the types of slang words used in *Venom: Let There Be Carnage Movie*?

2. What is the function of slang words found in *Venom: Let There Be Carnage Movie?*

1.3 Objectives of the study

Based on the problem of the study above, the objectives of the study are as follow:

1. To find out the types of slang words in *Venom: Let There Be Carnage Movie*

2. To analyze the function of slang words in *Venom: Let There Be Carnage Movie.*

1.4 Limitation of the study

The study was focused on the analysis of the types and functions of slang words. In order to analyze the types and functions of slang words found in *Venom: Let There Be Carnage* movie, this study applied theory of slang proposed by Allan and Burridge (2006).

1.5 Significance of the study

The writer hopes this research can be helpful and to understand better slang and hopefully, can be used to communicate, especially in an informal situation.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this study benefits the reader by knowing the theory and the function of slang; it helps the readers increase their knowledge of understanding slang language.

1.5.2 Practical significance

The result of this study encourages the next researcher to improve the quality of a similar field of research because this research can be a reference for the next researcher. Besides that, the data can be taken as examples of creating material for teaching language variation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

There is some research related to this topic of the study. First, Kalakmabin's thesis (2022) entitled "An Analysis of Slang Words Found in Hidden Figure Movie." She focused on: identifying types of slang and analyzing the characteristics of slang. She used Chapman's (1998) theory to find out the type of slang words and Sumarsono's (2011) theory to analyze the characteristics of slang. Her data were taken from the "Hidden Figure" movie script. This study's result shows two types of slang words used in this study: primary slang and secondary slang. Primary slang was the dominant type. Characteristics of slang found are, there were four characteristics of slang words found in the movie such as acronym, use of new existing words, metaphor, and clipping. The dominant characteristic of slang words used by the characteristics is the new existing word. The use of slang in the movie is relatively productive; thus, it is interesting to study.

The difference between Kalakmabin's study and this study is in the data source, the problem of the study, and the theory. She analyzed the data from the "Hidden Figure" movie script; meanwhile, this study analyzed the data from the "Venom: Let There Be Carnage Movie." Moreover, in this study, the problem is to analyze the function of slang words, while the previous study did not talk about the function of slang words while analyzing the characteristics of slang words. She used the theory by Chapman (1998), while this study used the theory from Allan and

Burridge (2006) to analyze the type of slang words; the similarity between this study is in analyzing types of slang words.

Second, Wahyuningsih's thesis (2019) entitled "An Analysis of Slang Words in Song Lyrics by Bruno Mars 24K Magic Album". She focused on: identifying types of slang and analyzing the process of creating slang words. She used Chapman's (2007) theory to find out the type of slang words theory by Yule (1985) to analyze the process of creating slang words. Her data were taken from Song Lyrics by Bruno Mars 24K Magic Album. The result of this study shows there are 23 (88%) data types of primary slang and 3 (12%) data types of secondary slang. About the process of creating slang words was found morphological features that are used to create the slang word are of 4 types. First is blending with 8 (57%) slang words, clipping with 5 (36%) slang words, and the last acronym with 1 (7%) slang word. The last is the effects of slang words; 23 (88%) slang words identify as expressing informality, 3 (12%) slang words identify as identifying group members, and no slang is found to oppose establishing authority.

The differences between Wahyuningsih's study and this study are in the data source, the problem, and the theory. She analyzed the data from Song Lyrics by Bruno Mars 24K Magic Album meanwhile, this study analyzed the data from the "Venom: Let There Be Carnage Movie." She used the theory by Chapman (2007), while this study used the theory from Allan and Burridge (2006) to analyze the type of slang words. Moreover, in this study, the problem is to analyze the function of slang words, while the previous study does not talk about the function of slang words meanwhile analyzed the process of creating slang words and for the

similarity between this study is the problem of the study in analyzing types of slang words.

The third research from Putri's article (2019) is entitled "An Analysis of Slang Words in R & B's Song Lyrics: A Sociolinguistics Approach." This research has two issues. She is to find out what type of slang words are in Mariah Carey's song lyrics and how often they appear. She used Yule's (2010) theory to find the type of slang word. Her data were taken from Mariah Carey's song lyrics. The result of this study shows that there are eleven blending forms in the song lyrics of Mariah Carey. The researcher then discovered 25 clippings. Thirdly, the researcher discovered three data for derivation. In addition to the acronym, the researcher discovered two slang terms. In this study, clipping is the most common type of slang used in Mariah Carey's song lyrics.

The difference between Putri's study and this study is in the data source and the theory of the study. She analyzed the data from Mariah Carey's song lyrics. Meanwhile, this study analyzed the data from "Venom: Let There Be Carnage Movie." She used the theory by Yule (2010), while this study used the theory from Allan and Burridge (2006) to analyze the type of slang words; the similarity between this study is the problem of the study in analyzing types of slang words.

The fourth article, entitled "Primary Slangs Occurred on Greyson Chance's Selected Songs," was written by Purnamasari, Santika, and Chandra (2022), which aims to determine the type of slang words and the process of creating slang words. They used the theory from Chapman (2007: 8) to analyze the type of slang words

and the theory by Yule (1895: 51-55) to analyze the process of creating slang words. Their research found that from a total of 19 Greyson Chance songs, 31 to analyze the type of slang types of primary slang words were found. These slang words were created through a blending process; there were six slang data, clipping eight slang data, compounding 2 data, coinage 7 data found, borrowing 1 data, and in acronyms found 1 data. The most dominant process that creates slang words is clipping, 8 data. No backformation, conversion, and derivation processes were found in the data.

The differences between this previous study and this study are in the data source and the theory and problem of the study. She analyzed the data from Greyson Chance's Selected Songs. Meanwhile, this study analyzed the data from "Venom: Let There Be Carnage Movie." She used the theory by Chapman (2007: 8), while this study used the theory from Allan and Burridge (2006) to analyze the type of slang words; Moreover, in this study, the problem is to analyze the function of slang words, while the previous study does not talk about the function of slang words meanwhile analyzed the process of creating slang words and; for the similarity between this study is the problem of the study in analyzing the types of slang words.

The last article, entitled "An Analysis Types of Slang Word Found in Green Day Song Lyric Album," was written by Ardiana, Jendra, and Sulastra (2022), which aims to determine to identify the types of slang words that are found in the song lyrics of Green Day. They used the theory from Kipfer and Chapman (2007). Their research found that secondary slang words are the only type found in the Green Day song lyrics.

The difference between Ardiana, Jendra, and Sulastra's study and this study is in the data source and the theory of the study. She analyzed the data from Green Day song lyrics. Meanwhile, this study analyzed the data from "Venom: Let There Be Carnage Movie." She used the theory by Kipfer and Chapman (2007), while this study used the theory from Allan and Burridge (2006) to analyze the type of slang words; the similarity between this study is the problem of the study in analyzing types of slang words.

2.2 Concepts

In this part, some concepts are defined for this study. The concepts are slang and movies. The concept of slang used found in Yule (2010: 260), Throne (2007: 5), Adams (2009: 57), and Mattiello (2008: 31), and the concept of a movie that is used is taken from Hornby (2006: 950) and Burns (2009).

2.2.1 Slang

Slang is an informal form of language. Slang is preferred over "proper" speech because it is intentionally chosen for its peculiar informality (less frequently, writing). It is mainly employed in small social groups. It is a secret code that signifies these groups' unique values and conducts to further their exclusivity (Throne 2007:5). It denotes slang chosen for its exceptional informality. It is more frequently used in conversation than in writing. The slang words are considered impolite and coarse and are typically used in a small group of people as a secret code that symbolizes values and strengthens the group's exclusivity.

Slang is a facet of social life that is susceptible to fashion, particularly among adolescents. Those within groups with similar beliefs and values might use this to set themselves apart from others Yule, (2010: 260). Multiple groups exist in society, meaning each group uses a distinct language style for internal communication. As a result, as a component of adolescent social life and a fashion trend, slang can be utilized to communicate ideas and differentiate oneself from others. According to Mattiello (2008: 31), slang exhibits a predisposition toward sociological research of the phenomenon; this view is embraced by many, who see slang as a social means of group identification and cohesiveness. It refers to slang analyzed as a sociological phenomenon of group identification and cohesion. In social life, numerous groups are distinct from the others. Every group has its style, including fashion, language, and attitude, to unite and distinguish its members from those of other groups. Their group distinctions make it easy for others to recognize them. The speaker uses slang to achieve social dynamics with the audience, slang defines social spaces, and attitudes toward slang help identify and construct social groups and identity (Adams, 2009: 57). When someone uses slang, she/he exposes her/his ideas, feelings, and attitudes regarding how she/he wants others to perceive her/him and how she/he wants others to perceive her/him to infer what she/he means. Most slang expressions are spoken, not written, and are deemed improper for formal communication.

From the above definitions, the deduce is slang, a new language that belongs to a specific group of people, especially teens, and is used in informal contexts. Moreover, slang reflects the socioeconomic background of the speaker.

2.2.2 Movie

Movies became familiar in this era. Movies can make people enjoy watching them. Hornby (2006: 950) defines a movie as a series of motion pictures recorded with sound that tells a story and is shown in a cinema or movie. By watching movies, people can get inspiration, ideas, and knowledge or learn something new from the movie. By understanding the setting, plot, dialogue, and character of the movie, someone was understanding and interested in watching it. Most people love watching movies because movies can entertain them; therefore, it is an effortless way to influence people. It is easier for people to imitate the culture or language of instant movies such as American movies. The movie has many exciting sides, such as action, audio, visuals, location, situations, technology, and many more.

The movie is a significant art form, a source of popular entertainment, and a potent educational tool. Foreign movies are a fantastic tool for language study. Acquire culturally significant experiences and the opportunity to strengthen our language skills by watching a film. A few films have become internationally famous for using subtitles to translate dialogue into specific languages. This study relied on five genres, according to Burns (2009): comedy, action-adventure drama, science fiction, and horror.

2.3 Theories

The theories used in this study to analyze about types and the function of slang proposed by Allan and Burridge (2006: 69)

2.3.1 Types of Slang

According to Allan and Burridge (2006:69), 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. There are five types of slang proposed by Allan and Burridge (2006: 69-70) there are:

1. Fresh and Creative

This type of slang demonstrates that slang phrases use a different language to describe something in a casual setting. Many terminologies already prevalent in the subconscious may be slang words we are unfamiliar with. According to Allan and Burridge (2006), slang phrases have existed since the eighteenth century, which explains why these words are identifiable to us. The examples of the fresh and creative type are:

    a) Daddy (noun) is a term to address a man, especially an older man.
    b) Buddy (noun) means a close friend.

(Spears: 2000, p.55,101)

2. Flippant

This form implies that slang comprises two or more phrases, none of which have denotative meanings. Its definition is "good luck" or "break a leg." A theatrical superstition that sees good fortune as a source of optimism is enticing. The slang term's traditional etymology provides background for the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln by American actor John Wilkes Booth. The murderer leaped onto the stage and broke his leg. Instead, it was first documented in the 1930s and attributed to England; by 1973, it was widely used in the United Kingdom and the United States. Different examples of flippant type are:

a) jungle mouth means of very bad breath.
b) jungle mouth n. a case of very bad breath

(Spears: 2000, p.233,361)

3. Imitative

Imitative refers to a slang term that imitates a Standard English (SE) word, uses Standard English words with alternative meanings, or combines SE phrases. Examples:

a) Sweethearts address to the beloved person.
b) Wanna is derived from the words "want to."

(Spears: 2000, p.413,457)

4. Clipping

Clipping type is one of the forms of slang created by removing portions of a lengthier term to create a condensed version with the same meaning. In a formal speech, it is improper to employ clipping form. The following are an example of clippings:

a) Cuz means because.
b) Fridge means refrigerator.

(Spears: 2000, p.99,150)

5. Acronym

An acronym is a type of slang formed from the initial letters of a group of words or syllables. When the series of letters cannot be easily pronounced as a word, the "acronym" is formed by pronouncing each letter individually, as in NFL [n f l] for the National Football League. Sometimes, these specific types of acronyms are referred to as alphabetic abbreviations. These are examples of acronyms:

a) LOL is an acronym for Laugh Out Loud and is typically used to indicate a smile or mirth.
b) OD is an acronym for. an overdose of a drug. (Initialism. Drugs.)

(Spears: 2000, p.254,288)

2.3.2 Function of Slang

According to Allan and Burridge (2006:70-71), in his book entitled "Forbidden Words: Taboo and the Censoring of Language," there are seven functions of slang as follows:

1. To Address

The speakers use slang words to greet other speakers to maintain their close relationships. Someone with a close relationship usually uses informal greetings because a formal greeting shows that the speaker has a distant relationship or specific purpose with other speakers.

2. To Humiliate

The speaker tends to express feelings of displeasure or dislike of the speaker towards someone or something by mocking them.

3. To Initiate Relax Conversation

Speakers with close relationships with other people tend to use specific vocabulary. So that individuals feel more at ease, the conversation becomes more comfortable.

4. To Form an Intimate Atmosphere

Slang can be an alternative way to lighten the relationship between strangers. The conversation between strangers flow smoothly so that they can reduce social relations distance and be more comfortable.

5. To Express Impression

People often use slang to express their impression of something that needs a certain feeling.

6. To Reveal Anger

People use slang to show dislike or unpleasant feelings towards someone or something by cursing them.

7. To Show Intimacy

People prefer to utilize non-standard vocabulary over standard vocabulary. They use slang to express intimacy since it can be an effective means of expressing intimacy in conversation. It is typically used amongst individuals that have a close friendship.