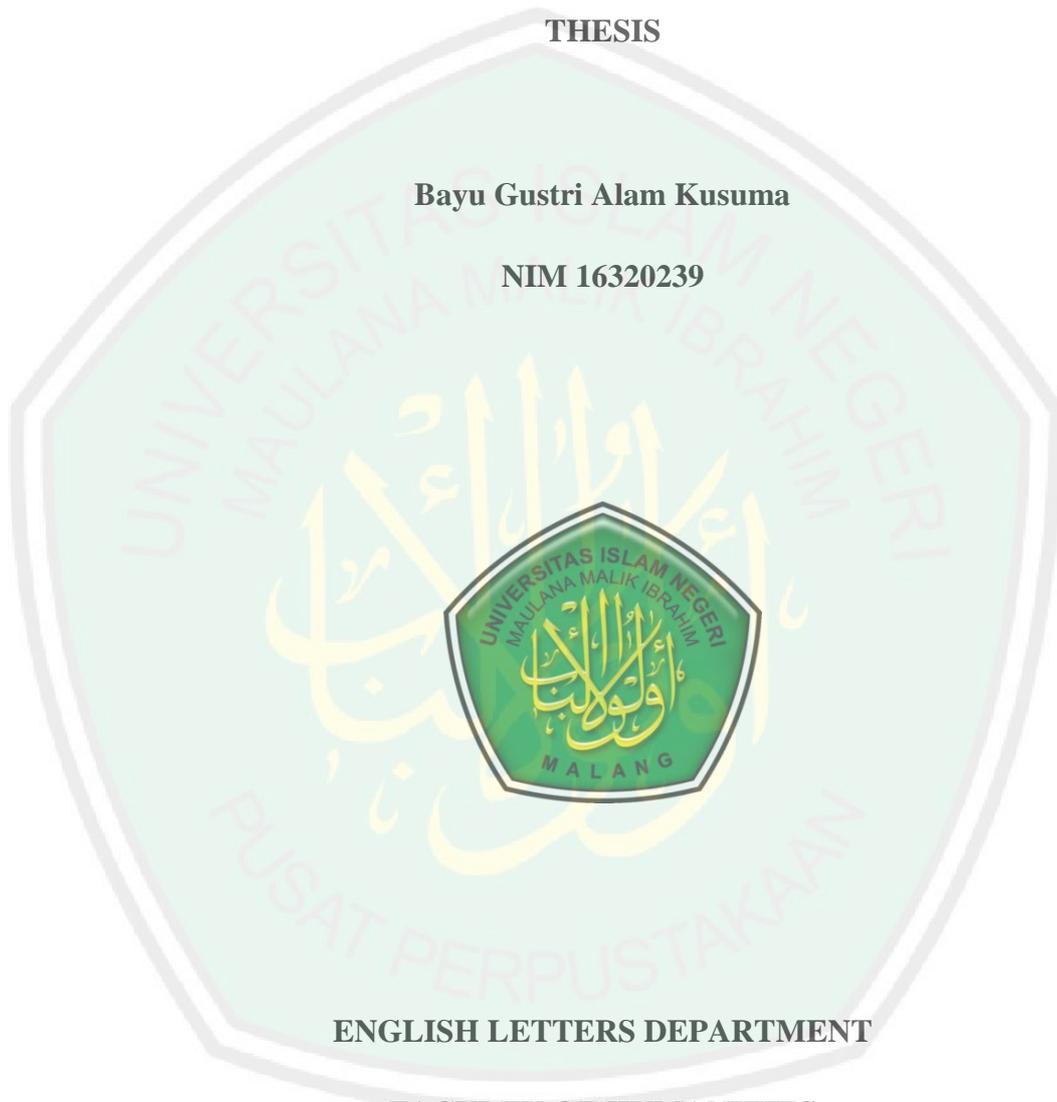


**THE USE OF SLANG AMONG HOOLIGANS IN
THE FOOTBALL FACTORY FILM**

THESIS

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MALANG

2018

STATEMENT OF THE AUTHENTICITY

I state that the thesis I have written entitled **The Use of Slang Among Hooligans in The Football Factory Film** is truly my original work. It does not incorporate to any material previously written or published by another person, except those in quotations bibliography. Due to the fact, I am the only person who is responsible for the thesis if there are any objections or claims from others.

Malang, September 3rd 2018

The author,

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APPROVAL SHEET

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MOTTO

Success is not a race. It does not matter who reaches the top first. What matters is once you reached the top, help others to be successful too.



DEDICATION

This work is sincerely dedicated for:

- My beloved parents (H. Akhmad Kamil and Hj. Nurlailah)
- My brothers (Dian Perdana Kusuma, Wira Dwi Pangga Nata Kusuma, and Vascodamala Afdal Catur Kusuma).



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Abstract

Kusuma, Bayu Gustri Alam. 2018. The Use Of Slang Among Hooligans In The Football Factory Film. Thesis, English Letter Department, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd.

Keywords: Slang, Film, Partridge's Theory, Yule's Theory, Mattiello's Theory

Slang is very informal words and expressions that are common in spoken language, especially used by a particular group of people. It is a variety that contains profanity, shows informality, and creates group-restrictions. Slang phenomenon occurs in the dialogue of a British film entitled The Football Factory. Thus, this research focuses on examining the type, word formation, and context of slang used in this film.

The researcher applies a descriptive qualitative study in this research. First, he collects slang words and phrases in the film. Next, the researcher classifies the data by using Partridge's theory for the types, Yule's theory for the word formations, and Mattiello's theory for the contexts in a descriptive analysis. Later, he explains the data by using those theories. Then, the researcher can draw conclusions from the finding and the discussion.

From the analysis, the researcher finds some types of slang used in The Football Factory film namely society slang, slang in the public school and university, public house slang, and slang in publicity. He also discovers several word formations of slang in the film that are multiple process, compounding, clipping, blending, derivation, acronym, borrowing, and coinage. And for the context of using slang, the researcher finds selected contexts for the data which are intimacy, offensiveness, jocularity, and sympathy.

Through this study, the researcher recommends to those who are interested in Sociolinguistics to watch this film because they can study at least three subjects of slang which are the types, word formations and contexts. Moreover, by watching this movie, they can enrich their vocabulary about slang and understand the correct application of slang in daily life, so that the conversation will go more smoothly, intimate, and efficient.

ملخص البحث

كوسوما ، بايو غوستري علم. 2018. استخدام اللغة العامية بين المشاعبين في فيلم The Football Factory. أطروحة ، الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المستشار: د. رحمان نور إينداه، الماجستير.

الكلمات الرئيسية : العامية، فيلم، نظرية فغاتريدغ، نظرية يولي، نظرية متيولو

اللهجة العامية هي الكلمات أو الألفاظ التعبيرية الغير رسمية الشائعة في اللغة المنطوقة، ويستخدم بشكل رئيسي من قبل مجموعات معينة من الناس. هذا هو البديل من الكامل واللغة المهينة ، والحظ من القيود ، وخلق الطابع غير النظامي بين المجموعات. تحدث الظواهر العامية في حوار الفيلم المعنون The Football Factory المملكة المتحدة. وهكذا ، ركزت هذه البحوث من نوع البحث ، وبناء ، وسياق العامية المستخدمة في الفيلم.

البحث يطبق دراسة وصفية نوعيه في هذا البحث. أولاً ، جمع الكلمات والعبارات العامية في الفيلم. المقبل ، والباحثين تصنيف البيانات باستخدام نظرية بادريج (Partridge) لنوع ، و نظرية يول (Yule) لتشكيل كلمه واحده ، و نظرية ماتيلو السياق في التحليل (Mattiello) وصفي. ثم ، يشرح البيانات باستخدام مثل هذه النظريات. ثم يمكن للباحثين استخلاص استنتاجات من نتائج البحث والمناقشة.

ومن نتائج التحليل ، وجد البحث نوعا من العامية التي تستخدم في الفيلم مصنع كره القدم من بين عاميه عاميه أخرى في المجتمع ، والمدارس والجامعات ، في الفضاء العام ، عاميه وعاميه في الدعاية. كما وجد بعض من كلمه عاميه في عملية تشكيل الفيلم أكثر من واحد ، ودمج ، قطعه ، مزج ، اشسنتقاق ، المختصرات ، والقروض ، وخلق. وفي سياق استخدام العامية ، وجد البحث السياق الذي يتم اختياره للبيانات التي هي الحميمية ، والغضب ، وسخافة ، والتعاطف.

ومن خلال هذا البحث، ويوصي البحث لمشاهدة هذه الفيلم يمكن ان نتعلم ما لا يقل عن ثلاثة أنواع المواد ، اي تشكيل كلمه عاميه ، والسياق. الاضافه إلى ذلك ، من خلال مشاهدة هذا الفيلم ، فانها يمكن ان تزيد من المفردات العامية وفهم الخلفية ، فضلا عن التطبيقات العامية الصحيحة في الحياة اليومية.

Abstrak

Kusuma, Bayu Gustri Alam. 2018. Penggunaan Slang di Antara Hooligans dalam film *The Football Factory*. Skripsi, Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: Slang, Film, Teori Partridge, Teori Yule, Teori Mattiello

Slang adalah kata-kata dan ekspresi yang sangat informal, yang umum dalam bahasa lisan, terutama digunakan oleh kelompok orang tertentu. Ini adalah variasi yang mengandung kevlugaran, menunjukkan informalitas, dan menciptakan pembatasan antar kelompok. Fenomena slang terjadi dalam dialog film Inggris yang berjudul *The Football Factory*. Dengan demikian, penelitian ini berfokus meneliti jenis, pembentukan kata, dan konteks slang yang digunakan dalam film ini.

Peneliti menerapkan kajian deskriptif kualitatif dalam penelitian ini. Pertama, ia mengumpulkan kata dan frasa slang di dalam film. Selanjutnya, peneliti mengklasifikasikan data dengan menggunakan teori Partridge untuk jenis, teori Yule untuk pembentukan kata, dan teori Mattiello untuk konteks dalam analisis deskriptif. Lalu, ia menjelaskan data dengan menggunakan teori-teori tersebut. Kemudian, peneliti dapat menarik kesimpulan dari temuan dan diskusi.

Dari hasil analisis, peneliti menemukan beberapa jenis slang yang digunakan dalam film *The Football Factory* yaitu slang masyarakat, slang di sekolah dan universitas, slang di ruang publik, dan slang di publisitas. Ia juga mendapati beberapa pembentukan kata slang dalam film berupa proses multipel, penggabungan, potongan, pencampuran, derivasi, akronim, pinjaman, dan penciptaan. Dan untuk konteks menggunakan slang, peneliti menemukan konteks yang terpilih untuk datanya yaitu keintiman, ketersinggungan, kelucuan, dan simpati.

Melalui penelitian ini, peneliti merekomendasikan kepada orang-orang yang tertarik dengan slang untuk menonton film ini karena mereka dapat mempelajari setidaknya tiga materi slang yaitu jenis, pembentukan kata, dan konteks. Selain itu, dengan menonton film ini, mereka dapat memperkaya kosa kata tentang slang dan memahami aplikasi slang yang benar dalam kehidupan sehari-hari, sehingga percakapan berjalan dengan lancar, akrab, dan efisien.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

There are many languages spoken around the world. Nevertheless, English has turned into one of the most widely spoken and fastest spreading world languages since it holds a vital part of international media communication, society, economy, education, and entertainment. English is divided into two parts, Standard English and Non-standard English. Standard English is the variety regularly used in writing, particularly printing; it is related with the education method in all the English-speaking countries of the world (Trudgill, 2011: 2). On the other hand, Non-standard English is a language which contains expressions which are regarded as incorrect or unusual used (Anggrisia, 2011: 2). One of nonstandard English that we usually find is slang.

According to Hornby (2010), slang is very informal words and expressions that are common in spoken language, especially used by a certain group of people. Additionally, Mattiello (2008) explained that slang is a variety that contains profanity, shows informality, and creates group-restrictions. Slang is important to investigate as a part of language because it is commonly found in the native speakers' everyday conversation. A person who has been taught only the appropriate version of the language will face some troubles in communicating with a native speaker. Daily conversation also will be awkward or not natural

when using formal language. Therefore, the examination on slang helps people to have a better comprehension on slang features as well as its application.

Nowadays, the slang usage is getting more globalized in daily life. The slang terms are regularly found in films and music reviews, lifestyle segments, and society news (Frommer & Finegan, 2014: 263). To remark on film, it is the source of entertainment which slang is used extensively and popular with people. A film always records the reality that is growing in the community and then projecting it in the motion picture (Sobur, 2013: 127). This is the reason why the researcher choose film as a research media because it generally takes up a phenomenon that occurs in the reality of the community as an actualization, along with language that can appear in the conversation between characters in the film.

To study the slang, the researcher chooses the film *The Football Factory* as a source of study material. It is a British film that tells an insight on the gritty life of a bored male, Chelsea football hooligan who lives for brutality. It is about men searching for armies to join, wars to fight and places to belong. (www.imdb.com). There are two major reasons that make this movie justifiable to select than others. First, this film uses British English which is quite different in vocabulary, pronunciation, and dialects compared to American English which is more familiar in the global context like hollywood films. Second, it contains many slang expressions as the theme is about football, violence, and drinking. Characters also utter slang words and phrases which are odd and difficult to understand, for example:

Bill: Oi! What are you **fuckin'** doing? You're three hours late. The word fuckin' is an infix used as an intensifier. In this case, Bill is angry because Tom do not come on time based on their appointment.

Zeberdee: Oh, there'll be **tellies** where we're going. The word tellies means a plural form of television being reduced to "telly". Zeberdee persuades his friend to burgling someone's house and watching the football cup draw anywhere rather than just watching at home.

Doing the research about slang would give the positive benefits for people who are learning English. First, when analyzing slang in the song, they can understand various meanings of slang like a research entitled *The Meaning Analysis Of Slang Used In Notorious B.I.G's Song "Love No Ho"* done by Langga (2013). She analyzed slang meaning using Leech's theory in the song of The Notorious B.I.G. In her research, she found three kinds of meaning used in the song which were connotative, affective, and reflected meaning. For example, the phrase *Fuck ya* in the lyrics which was included in affective meaning since it comes from the emotion of the singer to express anger, annoyance, or surprise.

While in the film, people can comprehend the translation strategies of slang into target language. This type of research was done by Faisal (2017) entitled *"The Strategy of Slang Translation And Its Meaning Equivalence in Cobain Montage of Heck Movie Subtitle"*. It focused on the analysis of translation strategies using Baker's theory and meaning equivalence using Nida's theory. The observation showed there were six strategies applied by the translator in rendering

slang; more general word, more neutral/less expressive word, cultural substitution, paraphrase by using related word, paraphrase by using unrelated word, and omission. It also resulted meaning equivalence consisted of dynamic equivalence and formal correspondence which were quite effective in the translation of slang.

And at least, people are able to analyze the Sociolinguistics context in each slang word or phrase and comprehend it more deeply. Therefore, they can get the excitement as well as information through the film.

Based on the previous researches, there are two areas of slang that have been explored by the past researchers; first researcher examined the kinds of meaning in slang word and phrase, and second researcher studied the translation strategies of slang into target language. Thus, this research quite differs from previous studies as it examines slang from Sociolinguistics scope by analyzing the type of slang among main characters of “The Football Factory” film using Partridge’s theory, its word formation using Yule’s theory, and its context using theory invented by Mattiello.

Based on the text above, the researcher chooses a title **“The Use of Slang Among Hooligans in The Football Factory Film”**.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background of the research, the researcher tries to get the answer of the following questions:

1. What are the types of slang used among hooligans in *The Football Factory* film?
2. How are the types of word formation processed in slang uttered among hooligans in *The Football Factory* film?
3. How are the contexts of slang used among hooligans in *The Football Factory* film?

1.3 Objectives of Study

The goals of this research are:

1. To determine the types of slang used among hooligans in *The Football Factory* film.
2. To describe the types of word formations processed in slang uttered among hooligans in *The Football Factory* film.
3. To explain the contexts of slang used among hooligans in *The Football Factory* film.

1.4 Significances of the Study

Theoretically, this research is expected to improve understandings about slang especially the types, the process of slang word formations, and the contexts that are used in *The Football Factory* film. Then, it can give a positive contribution to the development of Sociolinguistics particularly on slang.

Practically, this research can be valuable for individuals who have not learned about linguistics to comprehend slang language. By learning this research, hopefully they can enrich their vocabulary about slang and understand the correct application of slang in daily life, so that the conversation will go more smoothly, intimate, and efficient.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This research is in the field of sociolinguistics as it discusses language variations based on types of users, vocabulary pattern, and social contexts. Moreover, the researcher only examines slang language spoken by main characters of hooligans in *The Football Factory* film that are *Tommy Johnson*, *Billy Bright*, and *Zeberdee* when communicating each other in a brief dialogue. The theoretical framework of this study is divided into some parts. First, the type of slang according to Partridge (2013) which consist of eleven kinds; cockney slang, public house slang, workmens' slang, tradesmens' slang, the slang of commerce, slang in publicity, slang in the public school and university, society slang, slang in art, slang in the church, and slang in medicine. Next, the researcher

uses Yule's theory (2010) to identify the word formations of slang used in *The Football Factory* film. He classified word-formations into ten types which are coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, and multiple processes. Then, the researcher uses Mattiello's theory (2005) to describe the context of slang used in *The Football Factory* film. The theory consist of six contexts which are secrecy, intimacy, jocularity, offensiveness, sympathy, and mitigation.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misconception, the researcher clarifies the succeeding key terms namely;

1. Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science that studies the characteristics and varieties of languages, as well as the relations between the speakers and functions of language in a society.
2. Slang is the non-standard language diversity which is typically used by certain social groups to communicate.
3. Hooligan is a violent troublemaker whose action is related to or encouraged by their passion of a football team.

1.7 Research Method

This section shows the procedures which are used to examine the goal of the research. The procedures consist of research design, data resource, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

1.7.1 Research Design

The researcher applies a descriptive qualitative study in this research. It is descriptive since the researcher describes, analyzes, categorizes, and interprets the subject of the study in order to reveal the answers. It is qualitative, since the researcher describes phenomena in words instead of numbers or measurement. Qualitative research is descriptive in that the researcher is involved in process, meaning and understanding acquired through words or picture (Cresswell, 2009: 195). In analyzing the data, the researcher applies Patridge's theory, Yule's theory and Mattiello's theory to decide the types, word formations and contexts of slang.

1.7.2 Data Source

The researcher chooses *The Football Factory* film because it uses British English that is quite hard and different in vocabulary, spelling, pronunciation, and dialects compared to American English that is more familiar due to general usage in the global context. The film is downloaded from IndoXXI website (<https://indoxxi.us/>) as it provides a lot of foreign films especially films with English subtitles and is very popular among film lovers in Indonesia, therefore the researcher can find the data to analyze.

The method is also supported by data transcription which is derived from Internet Movie Screenplay Database website. The researcher chooses this website as it is a great website for viewing the original screenplays of many films. IMSDB is known for its tagline ‘The web’s largest movie script resource’ (<http://www.imsdb.com>). Additionally, the researcher finds the meaning of slang by using The Oxford Dictionary of Slang (Ayto, 1998), The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English (Partridge, 2008), The Online Slang Dictionary (<http://www.onlineslangdictionary.com>), and Urban Dictionary (<http://www.urbandictionary.com>) in order to make the research easier to be examined.

1.7.3 Research Instrument

The researcher himself acts as a research instrument due to his capability in examining slang in The Football Factory film through sounds, words, pictures, and contexts.

1.7.4 Data Collection

The researcher does some steps in order to collect the data. First, the researcher downloads the film on IndoXXI website and its transcript on IMSDB website. Next, he watches the film, reads the dialogue on the transcript for checking the similarity between the subtitle and the transcript, then lists the data which are found in The Football Factory film.

1.7.5 Data Analysis

After collecting data, the researcher analyzes slang words and phrases used in *The Football Factory* film. First, he arranges the data by creating the table for selected slang words and phrases. Next, the researcher classifies those words by using Partridge's theory for the types, Yule's theory for the word formations, and Mattiello's theory for the contexts in a descriptive analysis. Later, the researcher explains the data by using those theories. Finally, he can draw conclusions from the research findings and the discussion.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Language Variation

Language variation is the use of language that varies according to the topic, the opposite speaker, and people being talked about. It is one of the principal topics in Sociolinguistics. According to Chaer and Agustina (2010: 62) language variation is a linguistic diversity caused by the existence of social interactions and activities done by communities or groups which are not homogeneous. Based on the definition, language varies according to the uses, the users, the place where the language is used, by whom and who is using that language.

Language variation also appears at different surfaces of linguistic study: sounds, word-structure (or morphology), and grammar (or syntax) as well as vocabulary (Holmes, 2013:4). In these linguistic surfaces, there is a variety which offers the speaker a choice of ways of expression.

In communication, people occasionally use different varieties in their language. The variety can be included in the standard and non-standard language. As we know, English, one of the most widely spoken languages in the world, has two types of forms called Standard English and Non-standard English. This is in

line with Holmes (2013: 140) that characterizes the variety into Standard English and Non-standard English rooted in social context.

Trudgill (2000: 4) states “Standard English is that variety of English which is usually used in print, and which is normally taught in schools and to non-native speakers learning the language. It is also the variety which is normally spoken by educated people and used in news broadcasts and other similar situations”. From the definition above, it can be said Standard English is frequently applied in print media (newspapers, journals) and proper situations (lecture, speech). In addition, Standard English is a language acknowledged by the most English speakers which have good educational background. Therefore it is considered as language that is properly used for educational and governmental purpose, for example in the university and political parties.

On the other hand, Non-standard English refers to those varieties of English that differ from the Standard with respect to the grammar and the phonology. They have been subject to the attribution of stereotypes by being considered “bad” English (Melich, 2017: 3). While educated speakers hold their insight of formal rules, nonstandard speakers are more casual about grammar and less worried about vocabulary when they are having a conversation. Nonstandard English is naturally used by people who schooling is limited and who perform unskilled labor in the country and city (Francis, 2006). It is typically related to individuals that have low status in society. Various groups of nonstandard speaker such as fishermen, bakers, and labors have their own particular speech-forms. One of speech-forms in nonstandard language in English is slang.

2.2 Slang

Slang is a colloquial or nonstandard vocabulary created commonly of coinages, randomly changed words, excessive, constrained, or amusing figures of speech (Mish, 2004: 70). It is a casual form of English which is often used by particular societies in order to communicate privately, therefore the vocabulary in slang is steadily changing and renewing.

Slang shows the influence of language in creating social identity. This is special kinds of intimate or in-group speech. Slang is portrayed by different linguistic features indicating the users' way of living and using the language with emphasis on belonging to a particular group of language users (Burdova, 2009: 6). Therefore, if someone does not understand the slang, it means he is not in the group.

Slang has some unique attributes. It represents passions and shifts like a mode. When it becomes a style, people will use it. Hotten stated:

“Slang represents that evanescent, vulgar language, ever changing with fashion and taste, spoken by persons in every grade of life, doesn't matter rich or poor, honest and dishonest. Slang indulged in form a desire to appear familiar with life, gaiety, town-humour and with transient nick names and street jokes of the day. Slang is the language of street humor, of fast, high and low life, and it is become as old as speech and the congregating together of people in cities” (Hotten, as cited in Green, 2005: 5).

Nowadays, it expands in daily conversation which is used by different levels of society. Despite the fact that people say slang is vulgar language, but they unconsciously use it in talking as slang becomes a trend in daily life. People use slang for easiness, enjoyment, and little humor of the day.

2.3 Characteristics of Slang

Kemmer (2013) stated that there are five kinds of characteristics in describing a slang word or expression which are:

2.3.1 Register Characteristics

There are levels of language included in slang characteristics, they are:

- not part of the Standard language
- not appropriate to be used in formal situations.
- commonly oral
- The words can be taboo. It means people consider the word is abusive or disgraceful like words *crap, shit, fuck*, etc.

2.3.2 Group Characteristics

The group consists of two or more persons who use slang in communicating. These are some group characteristics in slang:

- related to particular social groups that are not part of "establishment"
- Preferred by the youth
- often found with groups disapproved by society or at least mainstream society such as criminals; minority ethnic groups; drug addicts, etc.

- normally used as a marker of an 'in-group'.
- commonly marks a subculture, a detailed set of behaviours related to a group within a larger group.

2.3.3 Semantic Characteristics

These attributes are related to the meaning which contained in slang. Here are some semantic characteristics in slang:

- generally found in taboo semantic area like sex, alcohol (*shit-faced*, *hammered*), illicit drugs, violence, bodily elimination (including *vomiting*, *burping*, etc.), body parts associated with sex and elimination, and death.
- often involve metaphor and exaggeration like *shit a brick* means kill someone or something.
- often used for negative references to people particularly body parts such as *dickhead*, *pussy*, etc.

2.3.4 Formal Characteristics

They have some typical types of form and usually are used in advertising/marketing. Below are some formal characteristics in slang:

- frequently brief, strong words e.g. *smack*, *dope*, *screw* or compounds of these e.g. *blow job*, *jerk-off*, *pizza-face*.
- certain sounds favored e.g. *no* becomes *nah*, *sort of* becomes *sorta*
- involve creative respellings e.g. *doughnut* as *donut*, *McDonalds* as *McDs*, etc.

2.3.5 Other Characteristics

These are other characteristics in applying slang which are:

- Often conventionalized only in a subgroup.
- Found in regional area (e.g. Cockney Rhyming Slang) but more often spread out geographically and related to a subculture.
- can rapidly happen in fashion (groovy means awesome, originated from jazz music).

2.4 The Types of Slang

Based on *Slang Today and Yesterday* book (Partridge, 2013: 148-270), there were some types of slang associated with particular social classes and professions within a society. They can be seen as follows:

2.4.1 Cockney Slang

The term Cockney is regularly used to refer to working-class Londoners in that area and the slang used by these people. Linguistically, cockney slang is the brightest spot in England as it has an extremely pronounced accent. Cockney slang is typically used by white collar class people. It is also used by the semi educated and low educated people that recognized as Cockney London of Street. Linguistically, Cockney speakers have a rhyming slang which is based on equations of sound. These are some common examples of Cockney slang:

- *Eye in a sling* means defeated or crushed.
- *Barrikin* means barking, chatter, shouts, or shouting.
- *Adam and Eve* means believe.

2.4.2 Public House slang

Public house slang words and phrases compose for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by the nature of the subject. This slang type has characteristics which are lively, materialistic, but not gross. Here are some examples of public house slang:

- *Boozer* means a public-house
- *Shed a tear* means to make water.
- *Balloon-juice* means soda-water

2.4.3 Workmen's Slang

This form is likewise viewed as workmen's expression since it takes word from the people's activity in their job. They apply this slang to ease them in correspondence since they are pushed to communicate each other, so the work can run well. Mostly speakers of workmen's slang are town laborers and farm workers. Additionally, there is a little distinction that the town laborers are more fluent and developed with their slang than the farm laborers which are old-fashioned. Here are some examples of Workmen's slang:

- *Brass* means money
- *Matey* means a companion in labor.
- *Screwed up* means having no money, thus unable to move about at will

2.4.4 Tradesmen's Slang

A few expressions of this type are related to slang used by the worker, but the difference is the Tradesmen's slang reflects four professions of trader as typical: tailors, butchers, chemist, and builders. These are some cases of the Tradesmen's slang:

- *Turkey buyer* means a man of considerable importance.
- *Curly* implies troublesome. Likely from a cloth curling.
- *Syrup* means money
- *Coal up* implies to feed

2.4.5 The Slang of Commerce

This type is positively associated with the market or commerce. It is generally applied when a marketer needs to make an engagement or memorandum with their customer in trading. Commerce here likewise can be interpreted as business agreement. They do the business in the stock trade or money market. Below are some examples of this type:

- *To axe* implies to chop down expenses, in some cases by dismissing employees, in order to economize costs.
- *Out of commission* means seeking a business appointment after having had or lost a job
- *Take the Rate* means to borrow stuck.

2.4.6 Slang in Publicity

This kind of slang is regularly used for promoting products since most of modern commerce is successful because of good publicity. A company needs the catchy phrase or rhymes that can draw people's attention. Here are a few cases of slang in publicity:

- Don't worry, use *Sunlight* (soap)
- *Rolls Royce*, generic for a luxurious car
- *Glaxo baby* means a plump and healthy child.

2.4.7 Slang in the Public School and University

It is one of the important sources of slang as students seem to feel an urgency to avoid regular vocabularies like throw, put, run, etc. They would rather to use words and phrases such as bashed, give a biff, swatted, etc. This type is characterized by the addition of a nonsense syllable either to the beginning or the end of every word. Another trademark is the addition of suffix –er to every sort of word. Slang is relatively difficult to generalize since every school or university has its special words known to no others.

In any case, slang in the university is somewhat different from slang used in public schools. They grow into adults and choose to do new things or sets of thinking and create their own particular words and rules of alma mater. They are usually accustomed to speak bluntly in their conversation with friends in university. Below are some cases of the slang used at school and universities, which are:

- *Leccer* means a lecture
- *Math* means mathematics
- *Sweetie* from word sweet

2.4.8 Society Slang

Society slang is concerned with the spirit of the universe, the world, life, and usually subconscious distraction. It is also joyful or jaunty over objects with the difference which jargon treats solemnly and respect the diversion it serves, but slang seldom retains respecting towards it, treats that diversion with the detached amusement that, viewed from a far, every human activity seems to be invited.

Society slang is like a novelty that is used for leisure of society in every day life. There emerges a kind of special vocabulary, which is flexible with the changing of fashions. In any case, this fashionable kind of slang can be understood easily. Here are a few examples of the society slang:

- *Thou* implies a thousand pounds sterling
- *Rothschild* means a very rich man
- *Flapper* means a immoral young girl

2.4.9 Slang in Art

It appeared in seventeenth century and was promptly followed by society. People felt interested to use it because the slang was artistic and stylish. This type, however, is quite difficult than the other slang words. The meaning is hard to be speculated even in the present day. Below are some cases of slang in art:

- *Crocks* implies ornamental China.
- *Put the value on* implies to sign a picture.

2.4.10 Slang in the Church

Slang can be found in a sacred place like church. Slang has spread into the forum, and now it can be met in the senate, and even the pulpit itself can not be free from invasion. On the contrary, and in justice to the clergy, it must be said that the principal disseminators of pure English throughout the countries are the ministers of established Church. Below are a few examples of Slang in the church:

- *Candle shop* implies a roman catholic chapel. The phrase comes from the pletitude of lights in a church.
- *Liea at the Pool of Bethesda* means of theological candidates to be waiting for a benefice.
- *Holy Joe* means the shallow, circular-crowed hat worn by clergymen

2.4.11 Slang in Medicine,

In medicine, there are generally few slang word and phrase, although many of them are used incomprehensible to the layman. There is a great tendency to use initials, while abbreviations are likewise common. It is also a large list of circumlocutions, much more often heard on the patients. Here are some cases of slang in medicine:

- *Bugs* means bacteria.
- *Dope* implies an anesthetic; to dope, to give an anesthetic to.
- *Drinks* mean medicine.

2.5 The Types of Word Formation

Word formation is the process of forming a word that produces a new form of words and meanings. According to Yule (2010: 53-60), there are several word formation processes which are:

2.5.1 Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new terms. A term is usually invented from the mention of a thing that is often used by people and become general terms for any version of that thing. Past examples are aspirin, nylon, vaseline and zipper; more recent cases are granola, kleenex, teflon and xerox or google. The term google itself has turned into a broadly used expression meaning “to use the internet for finding information like “Have you tried googling it?”. It tends to become everyday word in the language.

2.5.2 Borrowing

Borrowing is the process of producing a new word by taking over vocabulary from other languages. All through its history, English has adopted a vast number of words from different languages, including croissant (French), paprika (Hungarian), piano (Italian), sofa (Arabic), tattoo (Tahitian), and yogurt (Turkish). Other languages, obviously, borrow terms from English, as in the Japanese use of suupaa or suupaamaaketto (“supermarket”) and taipuraitaa (“typewriter”). Indonesian also use many borrowing words like aplikasi (application), bisnis (business), and komisarisi (commisarist).

2.5.3 Compounding

A joining of two separate words to produce a single form is called as compounding. General English compounds are policeman, toothbrush, and motorcycle. Those examples are nouns, but we can also create compound adjectives (good-looking, low-paid), verb plus adverb (go out, look up), verb plus noun (swimming pool, smoking area) or vice versa (sunrise, haircut), and adjective plus noun (hot dog, full moon, blackboard).

2.5.4 Blending

Blending is the combination of two separate words which generate a new single term. Generally, it is formed by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word like infotainment (information + entertainment), brunch (breakfast + lunch), or even slanguage (slang + language).

2.5.5 Clipping

Clipping is the reduction of a word that has syllable more than one into the shorter form. It can appear in front, middle, or back part of a word. Common examples are ad (advertisement), examination (exam), fan (fanatic), flu (influenza), and pub (public house). There is also a specific sort of reduction, favored in Australian and British English, produces forms known as hypocorisms. In this process, a longer word is reduced to a single syllable, then -y or -ie is added to the end. This is the process that appears in the words movie (“moving pictures”) and telly (“television”).

2.5.6 Back-formation

Back-formation is the process of reducing part of the word that produces a change in word class of the new word. Ordinarily, a word of one sort (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another sort (usually a verb). A good example of backformation is the process which the noun television first came and then the verb televise was created from it. Different examples of words created by this process are: donate (from “donation”), diagnose (from “diagnosis”), and baby sit (from “babysitter”).

2.5.7 Conversion

Conversion is the process of changing the part of speech without modifying the form of the word. Various nouns like name, butter, and email have come to be used through conversion as verbs: Let’s name this new pet!; Have you buttered the toast?; You can email me anytime. Another form conversion is verb to noun conversion like hope, must and visit as the sources of a hope, a must and a visit. Phrasal verbs (to print out, to take over) also become nouns (a printout, a takeover). Adjectives, as in a dirty floor, an empty room, some crazy ideas and those nasty people, can become the verbs to dirty and to empty, or the nouns a crazy and the nasty.

2.5.8 Acronym

Acronym is a new term formed by taking the first letter of each syllable, then compiled into initials and the results can be pronounced each letter as well as new single words. These can be seen in terms CD (“compact disk”) or VCR

(“video cassette recorder”) where the pronunciation consists of saying each separate letter. The words also can be pronounced as new single terms, as in NATO, NASA or UNESCO. Names for organizations are often designed to have their acronym represent an appropriate term, as in “mothers against drunk driving” (MADD) and “women against rape” (WAR). Some new acronyms come into general use so rapidly that many speakers do not think about their component meanings for example, ATM (“automatic teller machine”) and PIN (“personal identification number”).

2.5.9 Derivation

Derivation is the process of forming a word by inserting the affix which will change the part of speech and the meaning of the word. Some common cases are the parts un-, mis-, re-, -ful, -less, -ish, -ism and -ness that appear in words like unusual, mispronounce, replay, joyful, wireless, childish, patriotism and kindness. Regarding derivation process, some affixes added into the beginning of words (prefix) e.g., mis- and other affixes included in the end of words (suffixes), e.g. -less, -ish. Every English words formed by this derivational process have either prefixes or suffixes, or both. Therefore, *misjudge* has a prefix, *unbelievable* has both a prefix and a suffix, and *truthfulness* has two suffixes. There is a third type of affix called an infix which affix is joined inside another word. It is possible to see the general principle at work in particular expressions, occasionally applied in accidental or bothersome circumstances by emotionally aroused English speakers like Hallebloodylujah!, Absogoddamlutely! and Unfuckinbelievable!.

2.5.10 Multiple Process

The making of a particular word which involves more than one process is known as Multiple Process. For example, if somebody says that issues with the project have snowballed, the last word can be examined as an example of compounding in which snow and ball were joined to form the noun snowball, which was then transformed into a verb through conversion.

2.6 The Contexts of Using Slang

Slang can load heterogeneous purposes and produce different effects in accordance with both the speaker's intentions and the relevant context. Based on Mattiolo's theory (2005: 26-35), individuals use slang at least for 6 contexts which are:

2.6.1 Secrecy

It is associated with marginal or isolated subgroups in society like criminals and drug addicts. Criminals, for example, commonly use slang to hide secret information from people in authority, while drug addicts adopt the slang vocabulary to build up their group cohesion like term drugs becomes *gear*, *stuff*, or *coke*.

2.6.2 Intimacy

The impact of intimacy is self-evident where the speakers intentionally use to break with the standard language and to change the level of discourse to a familiar or low speech. It signals the speakers' purpose to reject formality and their need to be casual, to ease social exchanges and induce friendliness. It also indicates vocabulary which people use in common relaxed conversations in such contexts as home, pub, or general free time like *fucking dog*, *shit*, *pisser* as familiar epithets and expressions of closeness.

2.6.3 Jocularly

Playfulness and humour are typical features of metaphorical slang words. Generally, people find a slang word amusing when the association with its referent sounds unfamiliar, odd, and therefore out of the ordinary like *letting the snake (the male sexual organ) out* or *that chick (girl) is so hot*.

2.6.4 Offensiveness

It often joins with an effect of vulgarity in general slang, especially in slang which is used by speakers to insult other people's physical appearance or behaviour. It signals the speakers' purpose to be disrespectful and rude, making use of harsh, dirty, swear, even taboo words that frequently allude to the semantic area of 'sex' like *nut*, *bollocks*, *cunt*, *fuck*, etc.

2.6.5 Sympathy

It is used to express tenderness toward someone in order to show the solidarity between the speaker and the hearer. Therefore, sympathy can be used to invoke an emotion felt in a specific context like the slang expression *to slip someone one* that refers the act of lovemaking or establishing an intimate relationship with a broken-hearted girl.

2.6.6 Mitigation

This uses the metaphorical slang term like *shoot* instead of the taboo standard word *shit* to mitigate the exclamation. Some of them are phonetically related to the taboo words (e.g. *shoot* for *shit*, *chuff* for *fuck*, *heck* for *hell*, others are assimilation of blasphemous expression (*Blimey*, *Cor Blimey*, *Gawd Blimey*, and *Gor Blimey* for *God Blind me*), or their abbreviations, like *Jeez* for *Jesus*.

2.7 Introduction to Film

Film is genuinely a motion picture which is a flowing, consistently changing stream of images and sounds glowing with a freshness and vitality all its own, a fluid mix of image, sound, and motion controlled by a restless compulsion to be resolutely alive, to keep away from the quiet and the static (Petrie & Boggs, 2012, p.104).

Film can be classified in numerous genres. Film genres are various forms, categories, or groups of films that are recurring and have similar, common or instantly-recognizable patterns, syntax, filmic techniques or conventions that involve one or more of the following: settings (and props), content, topic, themes, mood, period, plot, narrative events, motifs, styles, structures, situations, symbols, and characters (<http://www.filmsite.org>). Below are some genres of film:

1. Action films usually involve high energy, big-budget physical stunts, potentially with rescues, battles, fights, escapes, damaging circumstances (floods, explosions, natural disasters, fires, etc.), relentless movement, and bold, usually two-dimensional 'good-guy' heroes fighting 'bad guys'.
2. Adventure films are usually exciting stories, with new experiences or exotic locales. They can include traditional swashbucklers, serialized films, and historical spectacles (similar to the epics film genre), searches or expeditions for lost continents, "jungle" and "desert" epics, treasure hunts, disaster films, or searches for the unknown.
3. Comedies are relaxing plots consistently and intentionally designed to delight and provoke laughter (with slapsticks, jokes, etc.) by exaggerating the circumstances, the language, activity, relationships and characters.
4. Crime (gangster) films are developed around the sinister actions of criminals or mobsters, particularly bankrobbers, underworld figures, or ruthless hoodlums who operate outside the law, stealing and murdering their way through life.

5. Dramas are serious, plot-driven presentations, portraying realistic characters, settings, life situations, and stories involving intense character development and interaction.
6. Epics take an historical or imagined event, mythic, legendary, or heroic figure, and add an extravagant setting and lavish costumes, accompanied by grandeur and spectacle, dramatic scope, high production values, and a sweeping musical score.
7. Horror films are intended to scare and to summon our hidden worst fears, frequently in a horrifying, shocking finale, while engaging and entertaining us at the same time in a cathartic experience.
8. Musical/dance films are cinematic forms that emphasize full-scale scores or song and dance routines in a significant way (usually with a musical or dance performance integrated as part of the film narrative), or they are films that are centered on combinations of music, dance, song or choreography
9. Sci-fi films are often quasi-scientific, visionary and imaginative - complete with heroes, aliens, distant planets, impossible quests, improbable settings, fantastic places, great dark and shadowy villains, futuristic technology, unknown and unknowable forces, and extraordinary monsters ('things or creatures from space'), either created by mad scientists or by nuclear havoc.
10. War (and anti-war) films describe the frightening and heartbreak of war, letting the actual combat battling (against countries or mankind) on land,

ocean, or in the air that give the essential plot or background for the action of the film.

2.8 Plot Summary of The Football Factory

"The Football Factory" centers around two English football fan clubs or Hooligans which are the Headhunters, who support Chelsea FC, and the Bushwhackers, who stand for Millwall FC.

This film concentrates on Tommy Johnson (Danny Dyer), a football hooligan in his late 20s who has started thinking about the principle and ethics around him. Tommy's real clash will appear from his inescapable aging. Even though he adores his weekend to meet and play with his fellows in the Headhunters, he knows his life cannot end up like this.

While spending the night alongside his buddy Rod, they meet two young ladies in a bar and end up at one of the young ladies' home. In the morning, Tommy wakes and sees the young lady's sibling is holding a knife to his throat. Rod walks on tiptoes and hits the lady's sibling over the head using a cricket bat, then they can get away. Apparently, the beaten man is a brother of Fred, a pioneer of their opponent hooligan group, Millwall.

The rest of the film centers around Tommy avoiding revenge of Millwall after the incident, while attempting to interpret the abnormal dreams which bother him all through the film.

At last, the war between two football hooligans is approaching its climax on the day of Chelsea FC vs Milwall FC. In addition, the dream is uncovered that the puzzling figure in Tommy's fantasies is Zeberdee (Roland Manookian), his young fellow in Chelsea hooligan group.

Chelsea hooligans led by Billy (Frank Harper) as a vice leader and Milwall hooligans led by Fred have gathered in the field outside the stadium. The war finally begins. In this last fight, Tommy's actual identity is revealed by Fred, who searches the man who has beaten his brother. Then he savagely attacks Tommy with a brick.

The ending uncovers Tommy survives from the chaos, and is laying on the hospital bed nearby his granddad. Tommy understands that battling nearby his friends is "worth it" and he wants joining soon with them in the bar as usual. He also finds that his crazy fellow, Billy Bright has been imprisoned and the last scene shows the death of Zeberdee after being shot by a drug-dealer who wants revenge on Zeberdee for assaulting him and stealing his drugs prior in the film.

2.9 Hooligans

Hooligan and football are closely related because wherever there is a football match, there will be hooligans who watch the match. At first the word hooligan was made by the media of the United Kingdom for supporters of football who did riots. Then it is given when football in United Kingdom progressed in the 1950s (Wahyudi, 2009: 124). At the time, football riot in the United Kingdom was

not a social problem because England football was originally developed by middle and upper classes. Later, football was adopted by the worker group and then this group seemed closely to be linked to football. Since then, matches atmosphere was tinged with rough audience mannerisms.

Then, when World Cup 1966 held in England, the situation was increasingly disorganized. The matches became the forerunner for the growing of football hooliganism (Wahyudi, 2009: 124). A variety of violent action began to be a concern at that moment. Young boys were starting to get addicted to violence and act criminally. The media also provoked the hooligan by exaggerating the news about them which made the hooligan cornered and continuously to be the talk of the society in the United Kingdom at that time.

2.10 Reviews of Previous Research

The researcher finds this research is not the first study in examining slang words. Therefore, the writer would like to point out some previous studies that were related to this research as references.

First research is entitled *The Meaning Analysis Of Slang Used In Notorious B.I.G's Song "Love No Ho"* by Langga (2013). She analyzed kinds of meaning using Leech's theory. Based on the seven types of meaning by Leech, she found three types mostly used in the song. They are connotative meaning which is a conceptual meaning that gets the addition of meaning, usually in the form of satire; affective meaning which reflects the personal feelings of the speaker; and

reflective meaning which is caused by connecting two conceptual meanings that arise a reflection to another meaning. This song talked about the singer's love or romantic tragedy with a prostitute, therefore almost all of the terms in the three types above.

Next research is "*Slangs in the Songs of Black Eyed Peas*" done by Adolof (2014). He analyzed and described slang forms and meanings in the songs of Black Eyed Peas. The theory used in this research is by Bloomfield and applied a descriptive method. The result showed that there were four forms of slangs used in the songs; abbreviation, mispronunciation, shortened forms, and nick name (calling person). There were some forms that cannot be found in the songs, they are interjection, and figurative expression form. The different between Adolof's research and this research is he only focused on analyzing the forms of slang, then the meaning was directly derived from dictionary meanwhile this research discusses about types, word-formations, and contexts in analyzing slang.

Third research is from Yuliana (2015) with a title "*Analysis of American Slang In Movie Laugh Of Loud*". She classified slang word in the movie based on the characteristic of Andersson and Trudgill theory. Based on the research result, there were 35 slang words or phrases in the movie which were divided into four categories: eight slang words or phrases as the neutral syntactic level, ten slang words or phrases as typical informal situations, two slang words or phrases as typical of spoken language, and fifteen slang words or phrases as creative. In the researcher's humble opinion, it could be better if she added some other problems

that could appear in analyzing slang, therefore her research would be more complex and nuanced.

Another research was done by Faisal (2017) entitled “*The Strategy of Slang Translation And Its Meaning Equivalence in Cobain Montage of Heck Movie Subtitle*”. It focused on the analysis of translation strategies using Baker’s theory and meaning equivalence using Nida’s theory. The observation showed that there were six strategies applied by the translator in rendering slang; more general word (e.g. *you guys* is translated into *kalian*), more neutral/less expressive word (e.g. *dick* becomes *bodoh*), cultural substitution (e.g. *oh boy* becomes *astaga*), paraphrase by using related word (e.g. *pot* becomes *ganja*), paraphrase by using unrelated word (e.g. *fuck* becomes *yang benar saja*), and omission. It also resulted the meaning equivalence consisting of dynamic equivalence and formal correspondence which were quite effective in the translation of slang.

The researcher finds several similarities and differences. The similarities are some researches above discussed the slang and sociolinguistics. However, this research has different issues, different theories, and also different movie. The researcher attempts to analyze the types, word formations and contexts of slang by using theories explained before. With all due respect, the literature reviews above help the researcher to do the research.

CHAPTER III

FINDING & DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the description of the data that in the slang words and phrases used in “The Football Factory” film. Next, the researcher analyzes the data by using Partridge’s theory for the types of slang, Yule’s theory for the word formations, and Mattiello’s theory for the contexts in a descriptive analysis. In the end of this chapter, there will be a discussion.

3.1 Finding

In this sub-chapter, the researcher discusses the description of the data which is about slang words and phrases used in “The Football Factory” film. The researcher tabulates the selected data through the following:

- a. The slang word or phrase used in the movie
- b. The setting when the dialogues happen
- c. The way in uttering slang word or phrase
- d. The meaning of slang word or phrase
- e. The type of slang word or phrase used in “The Football Factory” film
- f. The word formation of slang word or phrase used in “The Football Factory” film
- g. The context of slang word or phrase used in “The Football Factory” film

Next, the researcher analyzes slang word or phrase spoken by main characters of hooligans in *The Football Factory* film that are Tommy Johnson, Billy Bright, and Zeberdee when communicating each other in a dialogue. The researcher uses some slang dictionaries such as *The Oxford Dictionary of Slang*, *The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, *The Online Slang Dictionary*, and *Urban Dictionary* to find the meaning of slang word or phrase. The data can be seen in Appendixes.

From the data, the researcher analyzes the selected slang word or phrase by giving the explanation about its meaning, type, word formation, and context. The result of the analyses are as follows:

Datum 1

The dialogue occurs on the street at noon. Billy and companions are walking to the target place in order to make a chaos to the opponent hooligan group. Then he calls Zeberdee's group to check the situation.

Billy : Zeberdee, it's Bill. What? How am I? What do you mean, "how am I"?

Zeberdee : I'm **fuckin'** buzzin'! We've gone right through the slit.

According to *The Oxford Dictionary of Slang*, the word *fuckin'* is used as an adjective and adverb; from the present participle of *fuck* copulate. It is considered as an impolite and rude word of slang. The researcher classifies *fuckin'* as **society** slang because this word shows life characteristic that belongs to human

activities which people use adjective and adverb to explain or intensify something in daily speaking.

The word *fuckin'* is called **multiple process** because it is the result of making a word which involves more than one process. First is derivation because the word *fuckin'* derives from *fuck* (verb) word. It is formed by adding suffix *-ing* in the end of the word to be *fucking*. It also changes its part of speech to become an adverb. Then the word *fucking* is followed by clipping form which reduces *fucking* into a shorter form *fuckin'*. The last letter *g* of the word is dropped, then the apostrophe is added to the end. These processes result a new single word which is *fuckin'*.

The context of slang word used in this datum is **intimacy**. Zeberdee intentionally uses this word to break with the standard language spoken by Billy as they are in the same hooligan group, and to change the level of discourse to a casual speech which induces a friendliness as a fellow. In this conversation, Zeberdee utters the word *fuckin'* by using high intonation and being lively in order to strengthen his expression that he cannot wait to make a chaos together with his companions.

Datum 2

The dialogue occurs on the street at noon. Billy and companions are walking to the target place in order to make a chaos to the opponent hooligan group. Then he calls Zeberdee's group to check the situation.

Billy : Zeberdee, it's Bill. What? How am I? What do you mean, "how am I"?

Zeberdee : I'm fuckin' **buzzin'**! We've gone right through the slit.

Based on *The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, the word *buzzin'* means to become lively and energetic. The researcher categorizes *buzzin'* as **society** slang because this word shows life characteristic that belongs to human activities which people feel excited when they find something interesting.

The word *buzzin'* is called **multiple process** because it is made through two word formation processes. First is derivation because the word *buzzin'* derives from *buzz* (verb) word. It is formed by adding suffix -ing in the end of the word to be *buzzing*. It also changes its part of speech to become an adjective. Then the word *buzzing* is followed by clipping form which reduces *buzzing* into a shorter form *buzzin'*. The last letter g of the word is dropped, then the apostrophe is added to the end. These processes result a new single word which is *buzzin'*.

The context of slang word used in this datum is **intimacy**. Zeberdee uses this word purposely to break with the standard language spoken by Billy, and to change the speech level into a casual speech which induces a friendliness. In this conversation, Zeberdee utters the word *buzzin'* by using high intonation and being lively in order to show his expression that he is really enthusiastic for something that is going to happen which is to assault the opponent hooligan group.

Datum 3

The dialogue takes a place on the street at noon. Billy's group, Tommy's group, and the Leader's group are in the check point, then Billy shouts to Zeberdee's group that is almost up to the check point.

Billy : Wait round the corner!

Zeberdee: What for?

Billy : **Cos** it's all going to be on top, us all standin' here, you si.

According to *The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, the word *cos* means because. The researcher determines *cos* as **society** slang because it is suitable with one of characteristics of society slang which has unique vocabularies that easily and rapidly change following the era or trend in society. People often use it in daily speaking, emails and text messages, especially in informal situations.

The word *cos* is called **clipping** because it is created by cutting the syllable of word *because*. The first syllable of word *because* is omitted and only the last syllable *cos* is remain.

The context of slang word used in this datum is **intimacy**. Billy uses this word to ease social exchanges. It also indicates vocabulary which people use in common relaxed conversations. In this dialogue, Billy utters the word *cos* by using loud voice in order to ease the communication because the distance between Billy and Zeberdee is far enough.

Datum 4

The dialogue takes a place on the street at noon. Billy's group, Tommy's group, and the Leader's group are in the check point, then Billy shouts to Zeberdee's group that is almost up to the check point.

Billy : Wait round the corner!

Zeberdee: What for?

Billy : Cos it's all going to be on top, us all standin' here, you **si**.

Based on *Urban Dictionary*, the word *si* is an abbreviation for 'stupid idiot'. The researcher classifies *si* as **society** slang because its meaning shows a life characteristic that belong to society which is to call someone in a negative manner. It is also suitable with one of characteristics of society slang which has unique vocabularies that easily and rapidly change following the era or trend in society as the phrase stupid idiot can be abbreviated to *si*.

The word *si* is called **acronym** because it is created by taking the initial letters of s from *stupid* word and i from *idiot* in the phrase *stupid idiot*. Then the selected letters are being pronounced as a new single term which is *si*.

The context of slang word used in this datum is **intimacy**. Billy uses this word to ease social exchanges due to the initial letters. It also indicates vocabulary which people use in common relaxed conversations like *si* as familiar epithet and expression of closeness to a colleague. In this dialogue, Billy utters the word *si* by

using loud voice in order to ease the communication, especially to express zeberdee's epithet, because the distance between him and Zeberdee is far enough.

Datum 5

The setting is in the afternoon. Billy and other companions are having leisure time in the pub after making a chaos to the opponent hooligan firm.

Billy : Hold your hand out (talking to Raff). You're just a fuckin' kid, **ain't** you?

Zeberdee: Hold your hand out, Bill.

Billy : Do what?

Zeberdee: Hold it out like Raff and we'll see how old you are.

According to *The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, the word *ain't* replaces am not, are not, is not, has not, have not. The researcher categorized *ain't* as **society** slang because it is suitable with one of characteristics of society slang which has unique vocabularies that easily and rapidly change following the era or trend in society. It is usually used by many speakers in the speech of the less educated.

The word *ain't* is called **blending** because it is the result from the combination of two words that are to be *am/are/is/has/have* and *not*. The word *ain't* is formed by taking the beginning of to be *are* which is the most closely

related to the word and the context and joining it to the word *not*. This mix generates a new single term which is *ain't*.

The context of slang word used in this datum is **intimacy**. Billy uses this word to make the speech level is in a casual way which induces a friendliness. It also indicates vocabulary which people use in common relaxed conversations. In this dialogue, Billy utters the word *ain't* while laughing in order to play around with his fellow and to express a casual relation among companions as they are drinking in the pub in order to have fun.

Datum 6

The setting is in the afternoon. Billy and other companions are having leisure time in the pub after making a chaos to the opponent hooligan firm.

Zeberdee: Hold your hand out, Bill.

Billy : Do what?

Zeberdee: Hold it out like Raff and we'll see how old you are.

Billy : No, let's have it right. You trying to **mug me off**?

Based on *The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, the phrase *mug (someone) off* means to show someone as a fool. The researcher determines *mug (someone) off* as **society** slang because this

phrase shows life characteristic that belongs to society and usually occurs in daily social interactions which is trying to offend someone.

The phrase *mug (someone) off* is called **compounding** because it comes from a joining of two separate words which are verb *mug* means to rob and adverb *off* acts as a particle. This process produces a single form *mug (someone) off*.

The context of slang phrase used in this datum is **offensiveness** as it is used by speakers to insult other people's physical appearance or behaviour. Billy utters the phrase *mug me off?* with a serious look on his face to show his displeasure for what Zeberdee has said that makes him look like a fool in front of other fellows.

Datum 7

The setting is in the afternoon. Billy and other companions are having leisure time in the pub after making a chaos to the opponent hooligan firm. However, the atmosphere is being intense because Billy misunderstands what Zeberdee has said.

Zeberdee: Hold your hand out, Bill.

Billy : Do what?

Zeberdee: Hold it out like Raff and we'll see how old you are.

Billy : No, let's have it right. You trying to mug me off?

Zeberdee: Oh, **shut up!** I'm only fuckin' about an' that.

According to *The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, the phrase *shut up* is used as a humorous, kind, even flirtatious way to change the subject. The researcher classifies *shut up* as **society** slang because this phrase shows the life characteristic that belongs to society which people would like to talk about something different when the conversation is being awkward.

The phrase *shut up* is called **compounding** because it is created by connecting two separate words which are verb *shut* means to close, and adverb *up* which acts as a particle. This process produces a single form that is *shut up*.

The context of slang phrase used in this datum is **jocular** as its meaning indicates playfulness and humour. This phrase also sounds metaphorical and odd. In this dialogue, Zeberdee utters the word *shut up* while laughing in order to switch the topic because the previous subject has offended Billy, and try to break the ice.

Datum 8

The setting is in the afternoon. Billy and other companions are having leisure time in the pub after making a chaos to the opponent hooligan firm. However, the atmosphere is being intense because Billy misunderstands what Zeberdee has said.

Zeberdee: Hold your hand out, Bill.

Billy : Do what?

Zeberdee: Hold it out like Raff and we'll see how old you are.

Billy : No, let's have it right. You trying to mug me off?

Zeberdee: Oh, shut up!. I'm only **fuckin' about** an' that.

Based on *The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, the phrase *fuckin' about* means to play the fool, to waste time. The researcher categorizes *fuckin' about* as **society** slang because its meaning shows a life characteristic that belong to society. It usually exists in **daily** social interactions like acting playfully or teasing fellows.

The phrase *fuckin' about* is called **multiple process** because it is the result of making a word which involves more than one process. First is clipping because the word *fuckin'* is derived from *fucking* (verb+ing) word. Then the last letter *g* of the word is dropped and replaced with apostrophe (') becoming *fuckin'*. Then the word *fuckin'* is followed by compounding form which joins two separate words that are verb *fuckin'* and adverb particle *about* to produce a single form *fuckin' about*.

The context of slang word used in this datum is **jocularity** as its meaning indicates playfulness and humour. This phrase also sounds metaphorical and odd. In this dialogue, Zeberdee utters the phrase *fuckin' about* while laughing in order to indicate that he is joking around and not intending to embarrass Billy.

Datum 9

The setting is in the afternoon. Billy and other companions are having leisure time in the pub after making a chaos to the opponent hooligan firm. However, the atmosphere is being intense because Billy misunderstands what Zeberdee has said.

Billy : I'll tell you something, Zeber**fuckin**dee, I think I should take you outside and teach you a lesson for mugging me off and making me look a cunt in front of my fuckin' pals.

Zeberdee: I... I didn't say nothing.

According to *The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, the word *-fuckin-* is *infix* used as an intensifier. The researcher determines *-fuckin-* as **society** slang because this word shows life characteristics belonged to human activities which people use an intensifier to make their statement stronger or add emphasis.

The word *-fuckin-* is called **multiple process** because it has two word formation processes in its construction. First is derivation because the word *-fuckin-* derives from *fuck* (verb) word. It is formed by adding suffix *-ing* in the end of the word to be *fuckin*g. It also changes its part of speech to become an adjective. Then the word *fuckin*g is followed by clipping form which drops the last letter in *fuckin*g to become a shorter form *fuckin*. These processes result a new single word which is *-fuckin-*.

The context of slang word used in this datum is **offensiveness** as *-fuckin-* signals the speakers' purpose to be disrespectful and rude, making use of harsh and dirty word. It is also used to insult someone's behaviour. Billy utters the word *Zeberfuckindee* with a serious look and threatening tone to strengthen his displeasure after Zeberdee embarrasses him and he wants to beat Zeberdee up outside the pub as the revenge.

Datum 10

The setting is in the afternoon. Billy and other companions are having leisure time in the pub after making a chaos to the opponent hooligan firm. However, the atmosphere is being intense because Billy misunderstands what Zeberdee has said.

Billy : I'll tell you something, Zeberfuckindee, I think I should take you outside and teach you a lesson for mugging me off and making me look a **cunt** in front of my fuckin' pals.

Zeberdee: I... I didn't say nothing.

According to *The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, the word *cunt* means an idiot, a fool. The researcher classifies *cunt* as **society** slang because this word shows one of life characteristics that belongs to society which is a term used for someone who has done something stupid in an interaction.

Based on *The Oxford Dictionary of Slang*, the word *cunt* was ultimately from Germanic **kuntôn* "female genital". In this context, it is like a term of disparagement. Therefore, according to theory proposed by Yule, *cunt* is a **borrowing** as it is the result of producing a new word by taking over vocabulary from other languages.

The context of slang word used in this datum is **offensiveness** as *cunt* signals the speakers' purpose to make use of harsh, dirty, even taboo words that frequently allude to the semantic area of 'sex'. Billy utters the word *cunt* with a serious look and threatening tone to show his annoyance after Zeberdee embarrasses him and makes him look like an idiot in front of other companions.

Datum 11

The setting is in the afternoon. Billy and other companions are having leisure time in the pub after making a chaos to the opponent hooligan firm. However, the atmosphere is being intense because Billy misunderstands what Zeberdee has said.

Billy : I'll tell you something, Zeberfuckindee, I think I should take you outside and teach you a lesson for mugging me off and making me look a cunt in front of my fuckin' pals.

Zeberdee: I.. I didn't say nothing.

Billy : Come on, outside, you little fuckin' **stumblebum**.

Based on *The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, the word *stumblebum* means a poor and foolish drunk. The researcher categorizes *stumblebum* as **public house** slang its meaning is related with expressions that can be found in the pub. This type also makes up its vocabulary by using the nature of the subject.

The word *stumblebum* is called **compounding** because it is created by connecting two separate words which are verb *stumble* means to lose one's balance, and noun *bum* means a vagrant. This process produces a single word that is *stumblebum*.

The context of slang word used in this datum is **offensiveness** as *stumblebum* signals the speakers' purpose to be disrespectful and rude, making use of harsh and dirty word. It is also used to insult other people's physical appearance. Billy utters the word *stumblebum* with a serious look and threatening tone to mock Zeberdee back and to scare him by making a challenge to **fight** outside the pub.

Datum 12

The setting is in the morning at Billy's florist. Billy is checking his workers and seeing Tommy is almost naked after running away from the rival house.

Billy : Oi! What are you fuckin' doing? You're three hours late.

Tommy: Don't start, mate. I've had a bit of **ag**.

Based on *The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, the word *ag* means trouble; problems; a nuisance; a further reduction of aggravation. The researcher determines *ag* as **society** slang because this word shows life characteristic that sometimes exists in society which is to get a trouble in daily activities. It is also suitable with one of characteristics of society slang which has unique vocabularies that easily and rapidly change following the era or trend in society.

The word *ag* is called **clipping** because it is created by cutting the syllables of the word. *Aggravation* consists of four syllables which are *ag-gra-va-tion*. The last three syllables of word *aggravation* are omitted and only the beginning syllable *ag* is remain.

The context of slang word used in this datum is **sympathy** as *ag* is used to express tenderness toward someone in order to show the solidarity between the speaker and the hearer. Tommy utters the word *ag* with a pitiful tone and a pathetic face to expect a mercy of Billy after he is being chased by rival hooligans and being late to work at Billy's florist.

Datum 13

The setting occurs on the street in the morning. Tommy sees an annoyed face of Billy while walking together to the bus for an away match in Liverpool.

Tommy: All right, Bill? You look **pissed off**.

Billy : No, I'm not fuckin' all right. Some cunt burgled my house last night.

According to *The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, the phrase *pissed off* means annoyed; angry. The researcher classifies *pissed off* as **society** slang because this phrase shows the life characteristic that belongs to society and usually happens in daily life which is to become angry when someone receives an unpleasant treatment.

The phrase *pissed off* is called **compounding** because it comes from a joining two separate words which are adjective *pissed* means really mad and adverb *off* acts as a particle to produce a single form that is *pissed off*.

The context of slang phrase used in this datum is **sympathy** as *pissed off* is used to express tenderness toward someone in order to show the solidarity between the speaker and the hearer. Tommy utters the phrase *pissed off* by using calm tone to ask Billy's condition that is seen so irritated with sores on his face and to show his concern about Billy's problem.

Datum 14

Tommy, Billy, and Rod waiting for the punishment in the court after fighting with other hooligans on the street. Then Tommy is sleeping for a while. In Tommy's dream, he, Billy, and Rod are walking on the street at night. Billy invites them to relax in the pub, and Rod agrees.

Billy : What about you, Tom?

Tommy: All right, boys. I'll see you in a bit. Order us some **Miller**.

Based on *The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, the word *Miller* means an advertising by the Miller Brewing Company, expanded to non-product specific ironic usage. The researcher categorizes *Miller* as **slang in publicity** it has the catchy rhymes that can attract the public which this characteristic is often used for marketing in order to get a good publicity.

The word *Miller* is called **coinage** because it is the invention of totally new terms which is derived from the name of a popular beer, Miller, and it becomes a general term for any version of a beer in this film.

The context of slang word used in this datum is **intimacy** as Tommy uses it to make the speech level is in a casual way which induces a friendliness. It also indicates vocabulary which people use in common relaxed conversations. In this dialogue, Tommy utters the word *Miller* with a calm tone to ease social exchange because he believes that Billy and Rod know what brand and how much alcohol content they usually take when drinking a beer together in the pub.

Datum 15

The setting is in the afternoon. Billy sees Zeberdee with a flower bouquet walking to the grave of Albert (a best friend of Tommy's grandfather).

Billy : What are you fuckin' doing here, you little cunt?

Zeberdee: I've come to pay my respects.

Billy : Well, you're not wanted. Let's have it right. You didn't even fuckin' know him, did you? Did you? Well, put your **soppy** cap on, then, and fuck off.

According to *The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, the word *soppy* means foolishly sentimental; naive. The researcher determines *soppy* as **slang in public school and university** because it represents the addition of a nonsense syllable to the end of a word which this aspect is one of characteristics in slang in the public school and university.

The word *soppy* is called **derivation** because it is the result of inserting the affix in its original word *sop* (noun) means anything soaked. It is formed by adding suffix -y in the end of the word to become *soppy*. It also changes its part of speech from a noun to an adjective.

The context of slang word used in this datum is **offensiveness** as it is used by speakers to insult other people's physical appearance. Billy utters the word *soppy* with a threatening tone to show his dislike to Zeberdee that acts as he knows and respects the war veteran (Albert) by coming to the funeral and putting his cap off while talking to Billy, but actually he is just a kid that knows nothing about Albert.

Datum 16

The setting is in the afternoon. Billy sees Zeberdee with a flower bouquet walking to the grave of Albert (a best friend of Tommy's grandfather).

Billy : What are you fuckin' doing here, you little cunt?

Zeberdee: I've come to pay my respects.

Billy : Well, you're not wanted. Let's have it right. You didn't even fuckin' know him, did you? Did you? Well, put your sappy cap on, then, and **fuck off**.

Based on *The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, the phrase *fuck off* means to leave immediately. The researcher classifies *fuck off* as **society** slang because this phrase shows a life characteristic that belongs to society and often occurs in human interactions. It is used when a person feels annoyed by someone and wants him to just go away.

The phrase *fuck off* is called **compounding** because it is created by connecting two words which are verb *fuck* means an intense verb of abuse and adverb *off* acts as a particle. This process produces a single form *fuck off*.

The context of slang word used in this datum is **offensiveness** as *fuck off* signals the speakers' purpose to be disrespectful and rude, making use of harsh and dirty word. It is also used to insult someone's behaviour. Billy utters the phrase *fuck off* with a threatening tone to command Zeberdee to go away because

Billy is sick of Zeberdee's behaviour that acts as he knows much about the war veteran (Albert).

Datum 17

Tommy, Rod, and Billy are spending the time in the pub. Tommy is getting drunk and then falling asleep. He gets the weird dream about getting beat up in the tunnel and meeting a kid with the bandaged face. In the morning, he wakes up and Rod lies to him that he has injured Billy's wife when getting drunk. Tommy goes to Billy's house to apologize.

Tommy: I don't know what's gone on, mate, swear to you. Please Bill. Please.
My life.

Billy : You sappy, **muggy** streak of piss. I can't fuckin' believe you fell for that!
If you'd touched my woman, you'd already be dead!

Based on *The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, the word *muggy* means foolish. The researcher determines *muggy* as **slang in public school and university** because it represents the addition of a nonsense syllable to the end of a word which this aspect is one of characteristics in slang in the public school and university.

The word *muggy* is called **derivation** it is the result of inserting the affix in its original word *mug* means a fool. It is formed by adding suffix -y in the end of the word. It also changes its part of speech from a noun to an adjective.

The context of slang word used in this datum is **intimacy** as Billy uses *muggy* to change the standard speech spoken by Tommy to a casual speech which induces a friendliness. Billy utters the word *muggy* with a grin on his face to show his ironical expression to Tommy who is fooled by a prank made by his friends; Rod, Zeberdee, and Raff.

Datum 18

Tommy, Rod, and Billy are spending the time in the pub. Tommy is getting drunk and then falling asleep. He gets the weird dream about getting beat up in the tunnel and meeting a kid with the bandaged face. In the morning, he wakes up and Rod lies to him that he has injured Billy's wife when getting drunk. Tommy goes to Billy's house to apologize.

Tommy: I don't know what's gone on, mate, swear to you. Please Bill. Please.

My life.

Billy : You sappy, muggy streak of piss. I can't fuckin' believe you fell for that!

If you'd touched my woman, you'd already be dead!

Tommy: (Looking to his friends that are laughing) Fuckin' **arseholes**. Fuckin'

funny, that, innit?

According to *The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, the word *arseholes* means the anus. The researcher classifies *arseholes* as **society** slang because this phrase shows a life characteristic

that belong to society which a person often mock someone by saying certain parts of human body.

The word *arseholes* is called **compounding** because it comes from a joining of two separate words which are noun *arse* means a buttock and noun *holes* means a hollow place to produce a single word that is *arseholes*.

The context of slang word used in this datum is **offensiveness** as *arseholes* signals the speakers' purpose to be disrespectful and rude, making use of harsh and dirty word. It is also used to insult someone's behaviour. Tommy utters the word *arseholes* with an annoyed tone and an angry face to show his displeasure for what his friends has done by fooling him when he is being serious and at the same time needing an answer for his nightmare.

Datum 19

Tommy, Rod, and Billy are spending the time in the pub. Tommy is getting drunk and then falling asleep. He gets the weird dream about getting beat up in the tunnel and meeting a kid with the bandaged face. In the morning, he wakes up and Rod lies to him that he has injured Billy's wife when getting drunk. Tommy go to Billy's house to apologize.

Tommy: I don't know what's gone on, mate, swear to you. Please Bill. Please.

My life.

Billy : You soppo, muggy streak of piss. I can't fuckin' believe you fell for that!
If you'd touched my woman, you'd already be dead!

Tommy: (Looking to his friends that are laughing) Fuckin' arseholes. Fuckin' funny, that, **innit**?

Based on *The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, the word *innit* means a lazily pronounced interrogative of *isn't it*. The researcher categorizes *innit* as **society** slang because it is suitable with one of characteristics of society slang which has unique vocabularies that easily and rapidly change following the era or trend in society. People often use it in daily speaking, emails and text messages, especially in informal situations.

The word *innit* is called **multiple process** because it is made through two word formation processes. First is blending because it is the result from the combination of words that are *is not + it*. The word is formed by taking the beginning of to be *is* and joining it to the word *not* becoming *isn't*. Then the word *isn't it* is followed by clipping form which reduces *isn't it* into a shorter form *innit*.

The context of slang word used in this datum is **offensiveness** as *innit* signals the speakers' purpose to insult someone's behaviour. Tommy utters the word *innit* with an annoyed tone and an angry face to show his displeasure for what his friends has done by fooling him when he is being serious and at the same time needing an answer for his nightmare.

Datum 20

Tommy is having the last nightmare before going to fight against Milwall hooligans. In his dream, he is getting beat up and meeting a weird kid again. It is revealed that a kid with the bandaged face is Zeberdee that has many scars in his head. In the morning,, Tommy wakes up shockingly and finds Zeberdee bells his house to call him out for being prepared to the clash with Milwall hooligans.

Tommy : You all right?

Zeberdee: I'm sweet, mate. I'm fuckin' buzzing. This is it. What's wrong? You look like you've seen a ghost.

Tommy : Listen, Zeb. Listen, listen. You... You'd better just...

Zeberdee: What, Tom? **Fucking hell**, Tom, what had I better do?

Tommy : Just look after yourself. It might turn ugly.

According to *The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, the phrase *fucking hell* is used as an exclamation of surprise, anger, amazement. The researcher determines *fucking hell* as **society** slang because this phrase shows a life characteristic that belongs to society which people often utter something when they get shocked.

The phrase *fucking hell* is called **multiple process** because it is made through two word formation processes. First is derivation because the word *fucking* in the phrase *fucking hell* is derived from *fuck* (verb) word. It is formed by

adding suffix -ing in the end of the word to be *fucking* . It also changes its part of speech from a verb to an adjective. Then the word *fucking* is followed by compounding form which joins two separate words which are adjective *fucking* and noun *hell* to produce a single form that is *fucking hell* .

The context of slang word used in this datum is **intimacy**. Zeberdee uses this word to change the standard speech spoken by Tommy to a casual speech which induces a friendliness. In this conversation, Zeberdee utters the word *fucking hell* by using high intonation and being lively in order to strengthen his expression that he cannot do anything except clash with Milwall hooligans.

Datum 21

Tommy is having the last nightmare before going to fight against Milwall hooligans. In his dream, he is getting beat up and meeting a weird kid again. It is revealed that a kid with the bandaged face is Zeberdee that has many scars in his head. In the morning,, Tommy wakes up shockingly and finds Zeberdee bells his house to call him out for being prepared to the clash with Milwall hooligans.

Tommy : You all right?

Zeberdee: I'm sweet, mate. I'm fuckin' buzzing. This is it. What's wrong? You look like you've seen a ghost.

Tommy : Listen, Zeb. Listen, listen. You... You'd better just...

Zeberdee: What, Tom? Fucking hell, Tom, what had I better do?

Tommy : Just look after yourself. It might turn ugly.

Zeberdee: Don't worry about me. I'm **gonna** be a fuckin' hero.

Based on *The Concise New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, the word *gonna* is a verb *going to*. The researcher categorized *gonna* as **society** slang because it is suitable with one of characteristics of society slang which has unique vocabularies that easily and rapidly change following the era or trend in society. People often use it in daily speaking, emails and text messages, especially in informal situations.

The word *gonna* is called **blending** because it is the result from the combination of two words that are *going* and *to*. The word *gonna* is formed by taking the beginning of verb *going* becomes *gon* and joining it to the word *to* which is blended becoming *na*. This mix results a new single word which is *gonna*.

The context of slang word used in this datum is **intimacy**. Zeberdee uses this word to make the speech level is in a casual way which induces a friendliness. It also indicates vocabulary which people use in common relaxed conversations like at home. In this dialogue, Zeberdee utters the word *gonna* while using high intonation and being lively in order to make Tommy stop worrying about him because he has bravery to face a danger like a hero.

3.2 Discussion

The Football Factory is a film that shows the dialogues between three main characters in uttering slang. Mostly, slang terms in this film are rude, but there are also some terms that are acceptable in a particular situation. After analyzing the data, the researcher discusses them to answer the problems proposed in this research.

3.2.1 The Types of Slang

In Partridge's theory (2013), there are eleven types of slang which are *cockney slang, public house slang, workmen's slang, tradesmen's slang, the slang of commerce, slang in publicity, slang in the public school and universities, society slang, slang in art, slang in the church, and slang in medicine*. However, the researcher finds that there are only few types of slang used in this film based on Partridge's theory which are *society slang, public house slang, slang in publicity, and slang in the public school and university*.

Slang words and phrases categorized in *society slang* are *fuckin', buzzin', cos, si, ain't, mug – off, shut up, fuckin' about, -fuckin-, cunt, ag, pissed off, fuck off, arseholes, innit, fucking hell, and gonna*. Partridge (2013) states *society slang* is like a novelty that is used for leisure of society in every day life. There emerges a kind of special vocabulary, which is flexible with the changing of fashions. Based on the definitions above, the researcher classifies these words as society slang because all of them are commonly used in daily life conversation. Their meanings show human characteristics which are connected with social activities

like playing a fool, showing emotions, and mocking someone. The vocabulary also look distinctive because they can be flexible with circumstances and trends in daily life whether they are uttered when someone is happy, angry, afraid or following the words that are getting popular in that society.

While there are few data identified as *slang in the public school and university*, namely *soppy* and *muggy*. According to Partridge (2013), this type is characterized by the addition of a nonsense syllable either to the beginning or the end of every word. The users are usually accustomed to speak bluntly in their conversation with friends in university. Thus, the researcher categorizes them in this type because they show the addition of a nonsense syllable to the end of a word which this point is one of attributes in slang in the public school and university. In this film, Billy who says these words is a middle age and he makes his own specific words following rules of his alma mater. He also often speaks frankly in his conversation with other main characters.

Next, a datum belongs to *public house slang* namely *Stumblebum*. Based on Partridge's theory (2013), *public house slang* words and phrases compose for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by the nature of the subject. Therefore, the datum is included in this type because its meaning is related with expressions that can be found in the pub which is a poor and foolish drunk. This type also makes up its vocabulary by using the nature of the subject as Billy considers Zeberdee as a person who is losing control or stumbling after drinking too much alcohol and talking carelessly towards him.

Then, there is also a slang word included in *slang in publicity* which is *Miller*. Partridge (2013) states this kind of slang needs the catchy phrase or rhymes that can draw people's attention. Based on the theory above, the researcher classifies this word as *slang in publicity* because it has the appealing trademark that can attract people's attention which this characteristic is often used in advertising for getting a good exposure broadly. In this film, it is quickly recognizable and memorable, therefore Tommy utters this word without spending a second or two to think about it as *Miller* has the fullest flavor in his opinion. *Miller* has been applied to his everyday lives which are to drink and to have fun with his hooligan friends in the pub, and this word is unconsciously connected with him.

3.2.2 The Word Formations

Yule (2010) mentions ten types of word formation which are *coinage*, *borrowing*, *compounding*, *blending*, *clipping*, *backformation*, *conversion*, *acronyms*, *derivation*, and *multiple processes*. Based on findings, the researcher finds many word formations of slang uttered by the main characters in this film which are *multiple process*, *clipping*, *acronym*, *blending*, *compounding*, *borrowing*, *coinage*, and *derivation*.

Slang words and phrases in *multiple process* are *fuckin'* consists of derivation and clipping, *buzzin'* consists of derivation and clipping, *fuckin' about* consists of clipping and compounding, *-fuckin-* consists of derivation and clipping, *innit* consists of clipping and blending, and *fucking hell* consists of

derivation and compounding. Based on Yule's theory (2010), the making of a particular word which involves more than one process is known as *multiple process*. Thus, those slang terms are linked to this type because they have undergone the process of word formation more than once in order to create a new form. As the consequence, the words produced by this method are quite difficult to predict, therefore the researcher should be more careful when analyzing these words.

When analyzing certain words and a phrase like *fuckin'*, *buzzin'*, and *fuckin' about*, the researcher finds a reference that can explain this phenomenon. According to Yuan & Liberman (2011), the process of dropping the *g* at the end of a word is called *g-dropping*. It refers to the phenomenon in English where the *-ing* ending is pronounced with an alveolar nasal [n], then an apostrophe is used as a place of *g*, as in *walkin'* and *nothin'*. It is possible that there is a relation between phonological process and morphological content, even in the small word like *cats* (cat+s). As the researcher analyzes the word formation, he uses his reasoning based on morphological process from Yule's theory and tries to match with the phonological process from *g-dropping* in analyzing those certain words in findings.

While there are some slang words and phrases identified as *compounding* which are *mug – off*, *shut up*, *stumblebum*, *pissed off*, *fuck off*, and *arseholes*. Yule (2010) states a joining of two separate words to produce a single form is called as compounding. Based on the definitions above, the researcher identifies these words as *compounding* because they have all elements that exist in compounding

process. They are created by linking two words either nouns, verbs, adjectives, or adverbs into one form in order to create a new word.

Next, few data belong to *clipping* namely *cos* and *ag*. Yule (2010) states *clipping* is the reduction of a word that has syllable more than one into the shorter form. It can appear in front, middle, or back part of a word. Based on definitions above, the researcher describes these words as *clipping* because they are created by cutting the syllables of the word like *Ag* comes from the omission of the last three syllables of *Aggravation*.

However, when it comes to the word *cos*, there is a further explanation. Bauers, as cited in Oriabi (2012: 3) states, *clipping* refers to the process whereby a lexeme is shortened, while retaining the same meaning and still being a member of the same form class. Frequently clipping results in a change of stylistic level. Based on theories above, *clipping* is possible to modify the spelling without giving an alteration in the pronunciation. Therefore, it is acceptable for the word *because* /bi'kɒz/ becoming *cos* /kɒz/ as long as it retains the same meaning and word class. *Cos* itself is the stylistic form of *because* after being clipped.

Then there are also two slang words identified as *blending* which are *ain't* and *gonna*. Based on Yule's theory (2010), *blending* is formed by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. Therefore, the researcher categorizes these words in this type because *ain't* and *gonna* are the results of mixing of two separate words *are not* and *going to*. They are formed by combining the beginning of the first word and the end of the second word.

However, there is still a connection between these words and a phonological rule. The researcher finds a process that can add explanations of these words more clear which is called *elision*. According to Birjandi (2005: 134), the sounds that are elided are those sounds that are so weakly articulated that they no longer have any auditory significance. Contracted forms of words are caused by *elision*. Based on definitions above, the researcher argues that the word *gonna* is also affected by *elision* as its blending materials (*going+to*) have been elided (*gonna*). The word *ain't* itself has an apostrophe to represent the sounds that are elided (*not*). Therefore, when the words are going to blend, *elision* comes naturally in order to make the articulation easier. As the researcher analyzes the word formation, he uses his reasoning based on morphological process from Yule's theory and tries to match with this phonological process in analyzing these words in findings.

Few slang words are identified as *derivation* which are *soppy* and *muggy*. Based on Yule's theory (2010), *derivation* is the process of forming a word by inserting the affix which will change the part of speech and the meaning of the word. Therefore, the researcher describes *soppy* (Adj; foolishly sentimental) and *muggy* (Adj; foolish) as derivation because suffix *-y* is included in the end of original words which are *sop* (N; anything soaked) and *mug* (N; a fool). This process also changes the word class and the meaning of these words. Additionally, there is a general rule when adding a suffix. If a one-syllable word stops in a vowel + a consonant like *sop*, the final consonant must be doubled before the suffix *-y*, so that it becomes *soppy*.

While there is a slang word that belongs to *acronym* namely *si*. According to Yule (2010), *acronym* is a new term formed by taking the first letter of each syllable, then compiled into initials and the results can be pronounced each letter as well as new single words. Thus, this word is linked to *acronym* because it has all elements that exist in this type. It is consisted of the first letters of words *stupid* and *idiot*, then pronounced as a word *si*.

Next, one datum is identified as *borrowing* which is *cunt*. According to Yule (2010), *borrowing* is the process of producing a new word by taking over vocabulary from other languages. Thus, the researcher categorizes this word in *borrowing* because based on *The Oxford Dictionary of Slang*, *cunt* was ultimately from Germanic **kuntôn* "female genital". Therefore, it can be said that the word *cunt* is derived from the native word, adapted with adjustment in the pronunciation and spelling then it is used by the English speakers as a language of their own.

Then, there is also a slang word included in *coinage* which is *Miller*. Yule (2010) states, *coinage* is the invention of totally new terms. A term is usually invented from the mention of a thing that is often used by people and become general terms for any version of that thing. Based on definitions above, this word is described as *coinage* because it comes from the company's trademark which is very embedded in the society, especially hooligans in this film, so that similar products will be named with this brand and considered as a common term by the community.

3.2.3 The Contexts of Using Slang

According to Mattiello (2005), there are six contexts of using slang which are secrecy, intimacy, jocularity, offensiveness, sympathy, and mitigation. Then, the researcher finds that there are several contexts of slang used in this film which are *intimacy*, *jocularity*, *offensiveness*, and *sympathy*.

Slang words and phrases included in *intimacy* are *fuckin'*, *buzzin'*, *cos*, *si*, *ain't*, *Miller*, *muggy*, *fucking hell*, and *gonna*. Mattiello (2005) states *intimacy* is self-evident where the speakers intentionally use to break with the standard language and to change the level of discourse to a familiar or low speech. It signals the speakers' purpose to reject formality and their need to be casual, to ease social exchanges and induce friendliness. Based on the definitions above, the researcher identifies these words as *intimacy* because they are uttered by three main characters who are friends in the same group. *Tommy*, *Zeberdee*, and *Billy* are hooligans that really love their favorite club, Chelsea FC, therefore they are in the same supporter group to achieve their goals as a hooligan such as fighting with other supporter groups, drinking in the pub, doing drugs, and so on. These contexts build up an *intimacy* which is created because of the same background, interests, and habits. Thus, the language between them is kind of casual as they have already understand each other in thought, speech, and action after being together in the same group.

While there are some slang words and phrases that belong to *offensiveness* which are *mug – off*, *-fuckin-*, *cunt*, *stumblebum*, *soppy*, *fuck off*, *arseholes*, and *innit*. Based on Mattiello's theory (2005), *offensiveness* often joins with an effect

of vulgarity in general slang, especially in slang which is used by speakers to insult other people's physical appearance or behaviour. Therefore, these data are categorized as *offensiveness* because they are used as an expression of displeasure toward something in the rude context. Their meanings also show an expression of vulgarity and anger by ignoring the decorum and good manners.

Next, few data belong to *jocular* namely *shut up* and *fuckin' about*. According to Mattiello (2005), playfulness and humour are typical features of metaphorical slang words. People find a slang word amusing when the association with its referent sounds unfamiliar, odd, and therefore out of the ordinary. Thus, the researcher identifies them as *jocular* because these phrases are intentionally used by Zeberdee to inflict the aspect of playfulness in order to lighten the mood of a person or the atmosphere of the conversation. They also sound metaphorical and odd which their meanings are quite hard to explain literally.

Then, there are also two data that are included in *sympathy* namely *ag* and *pissed off*. Mattiello (2005) states *sympathy* is used to express tenderness toward someone in order to show the solidarity between the speaker and the hearer. Based on the theory above, the researcher includes these words in *sympathy* because the character *Tommy* utters *ag* and *pissed off* to represent a sense of concern for something hard happened to his friend, *Billy* and to himself.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The researcher would like to conclude the research based on finding and discussion that are proposed in the previous chapter.

4.1 Conclusion

According to findings and discussions in the previous chapter, the researcher concludes that there are some types of slang used in The Football Factory film. However, society slang is the most common type in this film because it is regularly used in daily life conversation. Their meanings show human characteristics which are connected with social activities. The dialogues also happen in a place that is closely related with the society.

Next, the researcher examines the types of word formation of slang found in The Football Factory film. Based on the data observed in the previous chapter, it can be summarized that the word formation of slang word and phrase in this film consist of some types. In these processes, there are new findings that involve phonological rules in the word formation of slang such as g-dropping, spelling modification in clipping, and elision. The method of multiple process and compounding is the most frequently used as the main characters often combine their words when communicating each other in order to simplify their conversations. By understanding the word formation of slang, the researcher

contends this method can give a change for the language to be more developed and varied.

Then, for the contexts of using slang uttered by the main characters, the researcher finds several contexts. The most common context is intimacy as the film itself is about the life of main characters being in the same group. According to the research findings, it can be said that to reject the formality, to ease social exchanges and to induce friendliness are the main factors why they utter slang expressions in the context of intimacy.

Formerly, slang was known as vulgar and uneducated language because it was used by low class of society. However, along with flexible and dynamic characteristics of language, slang can become the way to enrich the variations of language and make people to be more expressive in communicating. Nowadays, slang is not always considered as rude language only if the application is in the right circumstances like talking with friends, writing anecdotes, and so on.

4.2 Suggestion

Through this study, the researcher suggests for those who are interested in slang can choose it as the topic of the research in the future, especially for students of English Letters Department because learning slang is fun, exciting, and pleasurable. There is an advice for the next researchers to enhance the exploration about slang with various theories, methods, and issues. Besides, the

next researchers are expected to examine slang by using different objects such as songs, social media apps, and other works. Hopefully, those suggestions can give innovations in the study of slang and be helpful for others.

For people who have an interest to learn about slang, the researcher recommends to watch this film because they can study at least three subjects of slang which are the types, word formations and contexts. Moreover, by watching this movie, they can increase their vocabulary about slang and understand the correct application of slang in daily life, so that the conversation will go more smoothly, intimate, and efficient.

Finally, this research is expected to be a helpful reference for people or next researchers who want to do the same research topic. Hopefully, this research can contribute in giving the positive influence for the development of Sociolinguistics particularly on slang.

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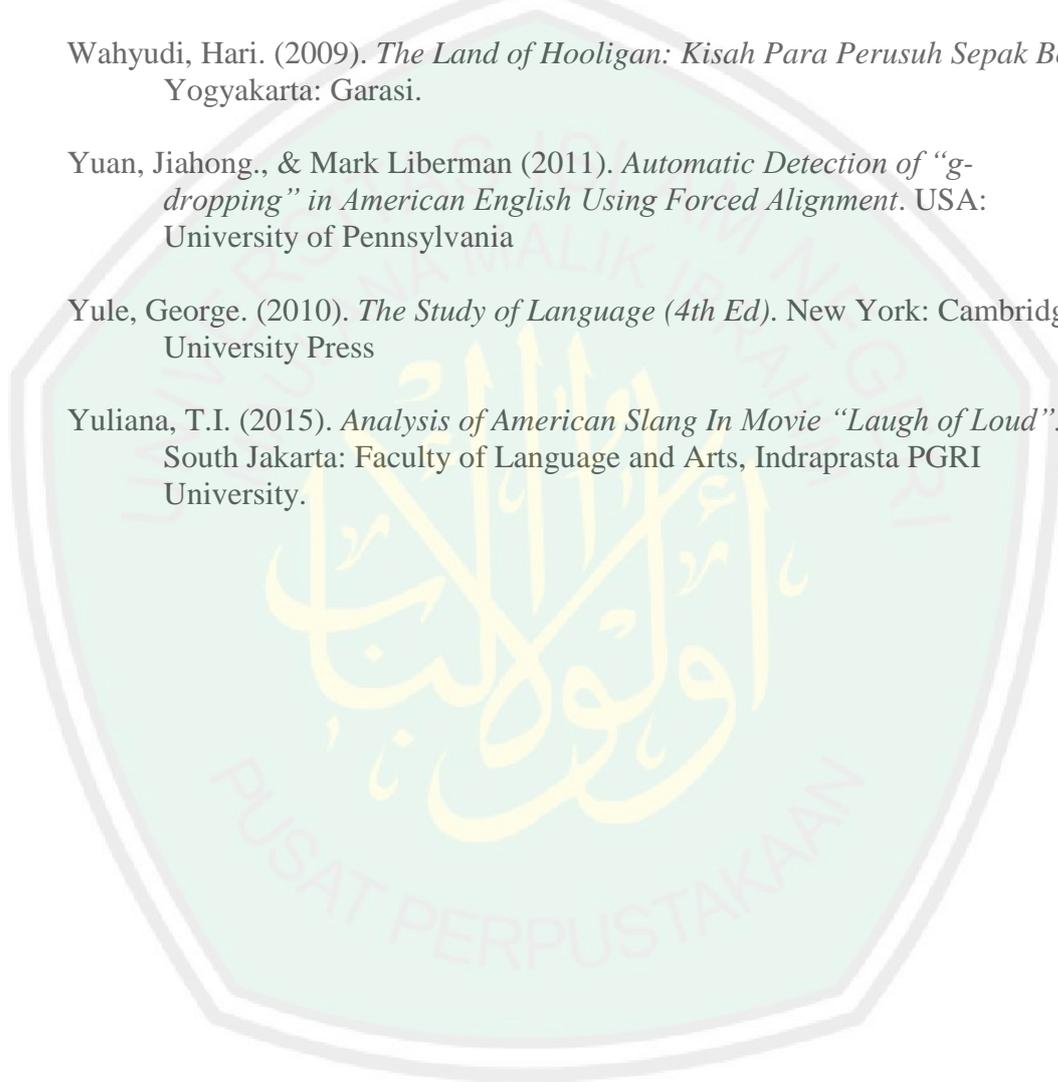
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APPENDIXES

No	Dialogue	Setting	The way in uttering slang word or phrase	Meaning	Type of Slang	Word Formation	Context
1	(Billy and companions are walking to the target place, then he calls Zeberdee's group to check them) Billy : Zeberdee, it's Bill. What? How am I? What do you mean, "how am I"? Zeberdee: I'm fuckin' buzzin' ! We've gone right through the slit.	On the phone At noon	Using high intonation Being lively	used as an adjective and adverb; from the present participle of <i>fuck</i> copulate.	Society	Multiple process	Intimacy
2	Billy : Zeberdee, it's Bill. What? How am I? What do you mean, "how am I"? Zeberdee: I'm fuckin' buzzin' ! We've gone right through the slit.	On the phone At noon	Using high intonation Being lively	To become lively and energetic	Society	Multiple process	Intimacy
3	(Billy's group, Tommy's group, and the Leader's group are in the check point, then Billy shouts to Zeberdee's group that is almost up to the check point) Billy : Wait round the corner! Zeberdee: What for? Billy : Cos it's all going to be on top, us all standin' here, you si.	On the street At noon	Using loud voice	Because	Society	Clipping	Intimacy
4	Billy : Wait round the corner! Zeberdee: What for? Billy : Cos it's all going to be on top, us all standin' here, you si.	On the street At noon	Using loud voice	Stupid idiot	Society	Acronym	Intimacy
5	(Billy and other companions are having leisure time in the pub after making a chaos to the target place) Billy : Hold your hand out (talking to Raff). You're just a fuckin' kid, ain't you? Zeberdee: Hold your hand out, Bill. Billy : Do what? Zeberdee: Hold it out like Raff and we'll see how old you are.	In the pub In the afternoon	Speaking while laughing	Replaces am not, are not, is not, has not, have not.	Society	Blending	Intimacy

6	<p>Zeberdee: Hold your hand out, Bill. Billy : Do what? Zeberdee: Hold it out like Raff and we'll see how old you are. Billy : No, let's have it right. You trying to mug me off?</p>	<p>In the pub In the afternoon</p>	Being serious	To show someone as a fool	Society	Compounding	Offensiveness
7	<p>Zeberdee: Hold your hand out, Bill. Billy : Do what? Zeberdee: Hold it out like Raff and we'll see how old you are. Billy : No, let's have it right. You trying to mug me off? Zeberdee: Oh, shut up!. I'm only fuckin' about an' that.</p>	<p>In the pub In the afternoon</p>	Speaking while laughing	Used as a humorous, kind, even flirtatious way to change the subject	Society	Compounding	Jocularity
8	<p>Zeberdee: Hold your hand out, Bill. Billy : Do what? Zeberdee: Hold it out like Raff and we'll see how old you are. Billy : No, let's have it right. You trying to mug me off? Zeberdee: Oh, shut up!. I'm only fuckin' about an' that.</p>	<p>In the pub In the afternoon</p>	Speaking while laughing	To play the fool, to waste time	Society	Multiple Process	Jocularity
9	<p>Billy : I'll tell you something, Zeberfuckindee, I think I should take you outside and teach you a lesson for mugging me off and making me look a cunt in front of my fuckin' pals. Zeberdee: I... I didn't say nothing.</p>	<p>In the pub In the afternoon</p>	<p>Using threatening tone Showing serious look</p>	-fucking- <i>infix</i> used as an intensifier.	Society	Multiple Process	Offensiveness
10	<p>Billy : I'll tell you something, Zeberfuckindee, I think I should take you outside and teach you a lesson for mugging me off and making me look a cunt in front</p>	<p>In the pub In the afternoon</p>	<p>Using threatening tone Showing serious look</p>	An idiot, a fool	Society	Borrowing	Offensiveness

	of my fuckin' pals. Zeberdee: I... I didn't say nothing.						
11	<p>Billy : I'll tell you something, Zeberfuckindee, I think I should take you outside and teach you a lesson for mugging me off and making me look a cunt in front of my fuckin' pals.</p> <p>Zeberdee: I... I didn't say nothing.</p> <p>Billy : Come on, outside, you little fuckin' stumblebum.</p>	<p>In the pub</p> <p>In the afternoon</p>	<p>Using threatening tone</p> <p>Showing serious look</p>	<p>A poor and foolish drunk</p>	Public House	Compounding	Offensiveness
12	<p>(Billy is checking his workers and seeing Tommy is almost naked after running away from a rival house)</p> <p>Billy : Oi! What are you fuckin' doing? You're three hours late.</p> <p>Tommy : Don't start, mate. I've had a bit of ag.</p>	<p>In Billy's florist</p> <p>In the morning</p>	<p>Using pitiful tone</p> <p>Showing frightened face</p>	<p>Trouble; problems; A further reduction of aggravation</p>	Society	Clipping	Sympathy
13	<p>(Tommy sees an annoyed face of Billy)</p> <p>Tommy: All right, Bill? You look pissed off.</p> <p>Billy : No, I'm not fuckin' all right. Some cunt burgled my house last night.</p>	<p>On the street</p> <p>In the morning</p>	<p>Using calm voice</p>	<p>Annoyed; angry</p>	Society	Compounding	Sympathy
14	<p>(In Tommy's dream, he, Billy, and Rod are walking at night. Billy invites them to relax in the pub, and Rod agrees)</p> <p>Billy : What about you, Tom?</p> <p>Tommy: All right, boys. I'll see you in a bit. Order us some Miller.</p>	<p>On the street</p> <p>At night</p>	<p>Using calm voice</p>	<p>An advertising by the Miller Brewing Company, expanded to non-product specific ironic usage</p>	Publicity	Coinage	Intimacy

15	<p>(Billy sees Zeberdee with a flower bouquet) Billy : What are you fuckin' doing here, you little cunt? Zeberdee: I've come to pay my respects. Billy : Well, you're not wanted. Let's have it right. You didn't even fuckin' know him, did you? Did you? Well, put your soppy cap on, then, and fuck off.</p>	<p>At the cemetery In the afternoon</p>	<p>Using threatening tone</p>	<p>Foolishly sentimental; naive.</p>	<p>Public School and University</p>	<p>Derivation</p>	<p>Offensiveness</p>
16	<p>Billy : What are you fuckin' doing here, you little cunt? Zeberdee: I've come to pay my respects. Billy : Well, you're not wanted. Let's have it right. You didn't even fuckin' know him, did you? Did you? Well, put your soppy cap on, then, and fuck off.</p>	<p>At the cemetery In the afternoon</p>	<p>Using threatening tone</p>	<p>To leave immediately;</p>	<p>Society</p>	<p>Compounding</p>	<p>Offensiveness</p>
17	<p>(After waking up from the nightmare and feeling that he has injured Billy's wife) Tommy : I don't know what's gone on, mate, swear to you. Please Bill. Please. My life. Billy : You soppy, muggy streak of piss. I can't fuckin' believe you fell for that! If you'd touched my woman, you'd already be dead!</p>	<p>In the front of Billy's house In the morning</p>	<p>Speaking with a grin on his face</p>	<p>Foolish</p>	<p>Public School and University</p>	<p>Derivation</p>	<p>Intimacy</p>
18	<p>Tommy : I don't know what's gone on, mate, swear to you. Please Bill. Please. My life. Billy : You soppy, muggy streak of piss. I can't fuckin' believe you fell for that! If you'd touched my woman, you'd already be dead! Tommy : (Looking to his friends that are laughing) Fuckin' arseholes.</p>	<p>In the front of Billy's house In the morning</p>	<p>Using annoyed tone Showing angry face</p>	<p>The anus.</p>	<p>Society</p>	<p>Compounding</p>	<p>Offensiveness</p>

	Fuckin' funny, that, innit?						
19	<p>Tommy : I don't know what's gone on, mate, swear to you. Please Bill. Please. My life.</p> <p>Billy : You soppy, muggy streak of piss. I can't fuckin' believe you fell for that! If you'd touched my woman, you'd already be dead!</p> <p>Tommy : Fuckin' arseholes. Fuckin' funny, that, innit?</p>	<p>In the front of Billy's house</p> <p>In the morning</p>	<p>Using annoyed tone</p> <p>Showing angry face</p>	<p>A lazily pronounced interrogative of isn't it</p>	Society	Multiple Process	Offensiveness
20	<p>Tommy : You all right?</p> <p>Zeberdee: I'm sweet, mate. I'm fuckin' buzzing. This is it. What's wrong? You look like you've seen a ghost.</p> <p>Tommy : Listen, Zeb. Listen, listen. You... You'd better just...</p> <p>Zeberdee: What, Tom? Fucking hell, Tom, what had I better do?</p> <p>Tommy : Just look after yourself. It might turn ugly.</p> <p>Zeberdee: Don't worry about me. I'm gonna be a fuckin' hero.</p>	<p>In the front of Tommy's house</p> <p>In the morning</p>	<p>Using high intonation</p> <p>Being lively</p>	<p>Used as an exclamation of surprise, anger, amazement.</p>	Society	Multiple Process	Intimacy
21	<p>Tommy : You all right?</p> <p>Zeberdee: I'm sweet, mate. I'm fuckin' buzzing. This is it. What's wrong? You look like you've seen a ghost.</p> <p>Tommy : Listen, Zeb. Listen, listen. You... You'd better just...</p> <p>Zeberdee: What, Tom? Fucking hell, Tom, what had I better do?</p> <p>Tommy : Just look after yourself. It might turn ugly.</p> <p>Zeberdee: Don't worry about me. I'm gonna be a fuckin' hero.</p>	<p>In the front of Tommy's house</p> <p>In the morning</p>	<p>Using high intonation</p> <p>Being lively</p>	<p>A verb <i>going to</i>.</p>	Society	Blending	Intimacy

The Football Factory - Dialogue Transcript

(<http://www.imsdb.com/scripts/The-Football-Factory.html>)

(1.1) Narrative Scene 1

This is the description of Tommy.

These were the scenes everyone feared.
Running battles between English and Turkish fans...
...some here have been seriously injured.
...it's very violent indeed.
Earlier, there was mayhem on the main square...
Getting beaten up by football hooligans is like having VD: the fuckin' pain goes on forever.
But that's what makes it so exciting.
So this is me, Tommy Johnson three weeks from now, nearly dead.
And do you know what the funniest thing is?
I could see it coming.
Anyway, it's almost over now and all that matters is this: was it worth it?
There's nothing different about me.
I'm just another bored male approaching 30, in a dead-end job who lives for the weekend.
Casual sex, watered-down lager, heavily cut drugs.
And occasionally kicking fuck out of someone.

(1.2) Opening Scene

Billy : Zeberdee, it's Bill. What? How am I? What do you mean, "how am I"?

Zeberdee: I'm fuckin' buzzin'! We've gone right through the slit.

Bill : Keep your fuckin' nut down.

He's a right fuckin' stringer, this kid.

- What's he say?

- Nothing.

- What do you mean, "nothing"?

- He fuckin' hung up.

Raff, call Tommy.

Find out where he is.

There's a pub on the corner called the Ship and Billet. Head for that.

I'll have to bell you back,

Harris is trying to get through.

Just spotted their little firm going to a pub in Denbigh Street.

- Yeah.
- Where's the others?
- On their way.
- Harris said there's about 25 of the others.
- There won't be when we've finished with 'em.

Billy : Wait round the corner!

Zeberdee: What for?

Billy : Cos it's all going to be on top, us all standin' here, you si.

Jog on.

- Jog on!

Bill, it's Harris.

Hello, son. Yeah?

All right. See you there.

What happened to you last night?

Thought you was coming out for a drink?

Johnson had me on some nutty skunk.

Ended up down the petrol garage

at two o'clock in the morning.

What you driving for?

You're on a ban, you lunatic.

Ban? What am I gonna do, walk?

Here he is.

Right, there's someone

outside the pub.

- How old is he?

- He's only a kid.

Go on, crack him.

Keep the noise down.

Keep the noise down.

- Excuse me, mate, you got a light?

- Don't fuck about, ping him.

Let's go!

It's going good anyway.

Let's settle it.

- Come on, let's...

- Keep it down, keep it down.

- Keep it down.

- Fuckin' hell, come on, boys.

Keep it down, keep it down.

- Come on. Fuckin' hell.

- Keep it down.

Don't fuck this up.

Fuckin' clowns won't stop us.

You're fuckin' animals!

You give this fuckin' country

a bad fuckin' name!

You ain't no football supporters!

You're fuckin' muggy little cunts!

What else are you gonna

do on a Saturday?

Sit in your fuckin' armchair wankin' off

to Pop Idols?

Then try and avoid your wife's gaze

as you struggle to come to terms

with your sexless marriage?

Then go and spunk your wages on kebabs

fruit machines and brasses?

Still he was one of
the first football thugs
to see there was a fortune to be made
from England's love for ecstasy.
Oi, three bottles of Bud, please, mate.
Problem was he'd taken so many beatings on
the terraces that he weren't scared of anyone.
And the correct medical term for that is
a "total fuckin' psycho".
Bill, let's get out of here.
There's about ten Stoke fans staring at us.
How many of 'em did you say there was?
About ten. Please don't start, Bill.
Right, which one of them's staring at me.
The big geezer with the Hackett cap on.
See you, you cunt. I'll cut you first.
And that was his idea
of a good day out.
You fuckin' mugs!
But underneath the fun and games
and Range Rovers, Billy was bitter,
cos he never got to run our firm.
Harris was top boy and that was that.
He was smarter than Billy
and ran things like an army unit.
Deep down Billy knew he'd never be leader
and because of that he hated Zeberdee.
Why? Simple...
Zeberdee looked up
to Harris and not him.
And the more Zeberdee looked up to Harris,
the more Billy bullied him.
And what chance did Zeberdee have as a kid,
brought up in a concrete jungle
on glue and hate?
I don't envy the young 'uns any more.
It's a nightmare.
Warfare from the playground upwards and you
know what you have to do to survive in combat.
Aargh!
Just like me and Rod,
him and Raff are best mates,
only difference being
they're thieving little cunts.
In case you're wondering, we call him Zeberdee
cos he loves sniffin' powder.
And one day it'll be his downfall.

1.4 Bar Scene

Hold your hand out, Raff.

- What?

Billy : Hold your hand out. You're just a fuckin' kid, ain't you?

Zeberdee: Hold your hand out, Bill.

Billy : Do what?

Zeberdee: Hold it out like Raff and we'll see how old you are.
Oooh.

Billy : No, let's have it right. You trying to mug me off?

Zeberdee: Oh, shut up!. I'm only fuckin' about an' that.

What d'you mean, "fuckin' about"?

- What?

What d'you mean, "what"?

You know, just...

Well, don't fuckin' just.

Leave it out.

You trying to wind me up?

Ain't trying to wind anyone up.

I'm fuckin' serious.

What I want to know is, what makes
you think you can come in here
and mug me off in front of my pals?

I... I didn't mean nothing by it, Bill.

It was only a bubble, that's all.

Just a bubble?

What you talking to me

in that fuckin' muggy rhyming slang for?

I never fuckin' liked you,
you little cunt.

You're a wrong 'un,

just like your old man.

He was a degenerate fuckin' drunk.

Do you know what I 'm thinking?

I'm thinking I should take you
outside and open you up.

Leave it out, Bill.

Leave what fuckin' out?

What, d'you wanna get
involved an' all, do you?

Don't be stupid.

I'm just saying, he's only a kid.

No, let's have it right, Tom.

If he's old enough to run round givin' it large,
fuckin' bashing people up with us,
he's old enough to talk for himself.

Billy : I'll tell you something, Zeberfuckindee, I think I should take
you outside and teach you a lesson for mugging me off and making me look a
cunt in front of my fuckin' pals.

Zeberdee: I... I didn't say nothing.

Billy : Come on, outside, you little fuckin' stumblebum.

Leave it out, eh?

Stop mutterin' and stutterin'
and fuckin' liven yourself up.

I fuckin' had you there!

Fuckin' hell, Zeb,

you should have seen your fuckin' face.

I thought you was gonna burst into tears.

What is it, four, five...

eight lagers, Donna, please, babe.

There'll be none of this in Australia.

As of next week,

strictly the amber nectar.

Not to worry, William.

Problem, Fred?
It's my brother, Terry.
Someone's just done him round the canister
with a cricket bat.
You're fuckin' joking?
Is he all right?
They don't know yet.
Look, I gotta go.
I'll keep this lot on ice for you.
I'll call you later.
Billy : Oi! What are you fuckin' doing? You're three hours late.
Tommy : Don't start, mate. I've had a bit of ag.
What you got a sheet on for?
You don't wanna know.
You're right, I don't.
Get in and sort them dinlows out.
They're putting lilies
in with the chrysanthus.
You got anything on under there?
What am I fuckin' paying for?
Just get on with it

1.8 The Draw of Football Cup Scene

- What do you reckon, fat boy?
- You look like a vicar, mate.
Are you fuckin' mad?
This is Prada, you cunt.
It's iron's gear.
Get your fuckin' skates on.
We gotta get there for the draw.
Horrible cunt.
What about the draw?
How are we gonna find a telly to watch it?
Oh, there'll be tellies where we're going.
Oi, Zeb, try and make sure we've got
a decent house to rob this time, will you?
I don't want to watch
some piece of shit.
Slow down, will you, Davis, eh? What's
the matter with you? Are you a fuckin' Hoover?
Whether we were thieving,
fucking or fighting tonight,
we'd a be glued to a TV set
to see who Chelsea drew in the Cup.
See, the beauty of the Cup draw is,
it's a lucky dip,
a chance to meet one of the old rivals,
like Cardiff or West Ham,
or if you're really lucky,
Millwall.
And cos the draw
meant so much to Billy,
he decided to take his long-suffering wife
Barbara out for a quiet, romantic meal.
However,
they got their wires crossed,
cos Barbara thought he was taking her

up the West End for some tapas.
Let's see what's on the menu.
Oi, it's my sister!
Oh, what, your girlfriend?
Shut up mate. You're boring.
Welcome back to BBC London Sport
with me, Danny Kelly.
Now, anyone who's listened to the Breakfast
Show will have heard Danny Baker going on
about his great excitement about the prospects
of Millwall and Chelsea here in London.
Our reporter, as always,
is Pete Stevens.
That's right, Danny. I'm sure
there's going to be a vast police presence
to keep the we-known hooligan elements apart
from these two teams.
I only hope I'm not given the job
of reporting live from South London.
I'd much rather be watching the game
from the comfort of my front room.
Well, come on, Albert, you old bastard!
We'll miss our flight.

1.9 Travel to Millwall

Tommy: All right, Bill? You look pissed off.

Billy: No, I'm not fuckin' all right. Some cunt burgled my house last night.

Hold that.

Suddenly,

going to Millwall weren't so appealing,

now I knew my enemies were part of their firm

It's the one fuckin' place on earth

I didn't want to be caught out.

Anyway, Liverpool away, and a chance

to have a good sleep on the coach.

Good, this.

- What did they nick, Bill?

- TV, DVD...

Even took the fuckin' kids' PlayStation

and my mobile.

- Your mobile?

- Yeah.

You know what to do?

Ring your number and see if they've still got it.

That'll freak 'em out.

Tell them you know where they live and that.

Good call, Rods.

I've got that Ride Of The Valkyries ring tone.

You know, the war cry.

That'll fuckin' freak 'em out.

Hello?

You are fuckin' dead meat.

I didn't know it was your house. I didn't know it was your house! Look,

I've got all the gear. I've got the PlayStation.

I'll shall fuckin' open you up!

Fuck.

Where are you from, mate?

Just around.
Are you fookin' Chelsea?
Yeah.
You flash cockney bastards.
Do you know Stanley?
Run!
Go on, run, you pair of rats.
Drive on again mate. Drive on.
No. The gavvers are over there.
I'll give you fuckin' "no"!
Northern cunt!
Fuckin' idiots.
Slow down, you two, for fuck's sake!
What, was you fuckin' bullied at school,
was you?
Have fun, boys.
Who are you fuckin' looking at?
Billy's extensive vocabulary
would never get him into Parliament.
And this lot could be West Ham,
Cardiff, Arsenal, Stoken even Man United.
Don't matter to me.
The odds don't look very good.

2.0 Tommy's Dream Scene

Know what? I think I'll call it a night. Tom?
Yeah, let's go and have a beer.
Yeah, good idea. We'll jog on.
Billy : What about you, Tom?
Tommy : All right, boys. I'll see you in a bit. Order us some Miller.
Light?
Er... regular.
No problem.
See you later.
You all right down there, mister?
What happened to you?
I've had the shit kicked out of me.
What about you?
Me? I'm dead.
Bill! Rod!
Help! Where are you?
Bill! Help!
Fuckin' hell.
Liven yourself up.
We're in court in half an hour.
Court? What?
Fuck... What about my dream?
What the fuck was that dream a about?
Who was the pikey kid with the bandaged face?
Where was that tunnel?
What did i all mean?
Fuck it.
Must be that nutty skunk again.
What's wrong with you, Bright?
You're 40 years old,
and still you offend persistently.
I see children with more common sense.

What did you say?
Don't you dare answer me with that insolent tongue of yours, you fat fucking slob! The Establishment call us children while they're at King's Cross having sex with 'em. I should tell this old queer to join us down at Millwall. He might enjoy swapping that silly wig for having a row.
Yes, sir. I'm very sorry, sir. It won't happen again, sir. You can be sure of that. I do hope that's the case, Mr Bright.
Well, just be careful.
Next time you visit the boneyard, it could be in a box.

Billy : What are you fuckin' doing here, you little cunt?

Zeberdee: I've come to pay my respects.

Billy : Well, you're not wanted. Let's have it right. You didn't even fuckin' know him, did you? Did you? Well, put your sippy cap on, then, and fuck off.

Go on, jog on.

Don't forget our appointment.

2.2 The Appointment Scene

All right, boys? What's happening?
Why have you got a dartboard drawn on your shirt, Zeb?
Well, what's it got to do with you, you mug?
All right, boys. First one to a hundred.
Aaaarghh!
Aaaarghh!
Stand up straight.
He wants to know which one stole the PlayStation.
Me.
Good call. Crack on.
Aaaarghh!
Oi, shithead, hold your hand out.
What, Zeb?
I said, hold your hand out.
Just a kid, ain't you?
You hold your hand out, Zeb.
Let's see how old you are.
Are you trying to fuckin' mug me off?

2.2 Millwall Juniors vs Chelsea Juniors Scene

With Millwall round the corner, it was time for the juniors to play
Nice to see Billy and Fred could put their differences aside when it come to their kids.
Bit of a coincidence, eh? Our kids play against each other just before we meet in the Cup.
Somehow, I don't think this game's gonna get quite as messy. Do you?

Fancy yourselves in bandit country, then?
Well, let's have it right.
If history's anything to go by,
last time we met you lot,
we ran you all over London.
You couldn't run 100 yards, mate!
- Won't fuckin' need to, either!
- Don't get lemon, Bill. It don't suit you.
Spell it, you cunt.
C-U-N-T. Cunt.
I meant "lemon", sappy bollocks.
We'll see about lemon when you're lost
in deep south, you fat fuckin' prick.
Whoa! Now we're getting personal.
Now, what's your problem?
That you have to open your kebab shop soon
if I'm on the floor.
You know him better than me, mate.
That's the problem. I know what he'll do.
Johnson.
Listen, Bill, listen.
On my life, I don't remember nothing.
I was obviously smashed out of my tree.
I've woke up...
I'm none the wiser, Bill. Please, Bill.
Tommy : I don't know what's gone on, mate, swear to you. Please Bill.
Please. My life.
Billy : You sappy, muggy streak of piss. I can't fuckin' believe you fell
for that! If you'd touched my woman, you'd already be dead!
Tommy : Fuckin' arseholes. Fuckin' funny, that, innit?
Go on. Have a fuckin' laugh, will you?
Go on. Really fuckin'...
I really fuckin' need this at the moment,
what with my dreams,
fuckin' florists, fuckin' billboards...
Bollocks!
Cunts.
On his fuckin' knees!
With mates like mine
you certainly don't need enemies. Jesus.
Three weeks ago,
I was getting on with my life.
But now, with Millwall round the corner,
I'm half the man I was, which ain't saying much.
And the worst is yet to come.

2.7 Billy's Scene

Here's Mark with the sport.
Well, the third round
takes place this Saturday,
and of course the pick of the ties
has got to be Chelsea against Millwall.
I know police leave
is cancelled, but this goes beyond that.
This is that ancient rivalry...
Hello, Bill.
Donna, give him a pint, love.

Put 'em on the tab.
- How's your luck?
- Not bad, Billy. How are you?
Right. Same as before.
I'll take some of you lot
down through South Bermondsey,
and Tommy will take the
rest from Surrey Quays.
Where's the meet?
It can't be too far away.
They'll have spotters
out all over the place.
- And it's on top of the Old Bill before we start.
- What about Billy?
What about Billy?
He knows Millwall
like the back of his hand.
Fuck Billy.
He don't know what he's doing any more.
Now, let's have it right.
Yeah, go on. Fuck off, you Pakis.
Fuck off!
Got the little chavvy?
Corned beefs all over the gaff.
I know, I know, I know.
Did you see the state of his boat?
Did you see it?
You don't even know you're fuckin' born!
Oh, fuck off.
Go on, fuck off, you old mug!
I know who I am now.
Show me, then.
All right, for fuck's sake.
Hurry up, lazy bollocks. It's Millwall today.
Tommy : You all right?
Zeberdee: I'm sweet, mate. I'm fuckin' buzzing. This is it. What's wrong?
You look like you've seen a ghost.
Tommy : Listen, Zeb. Listen, listen. You... You'd better just...
Zeberdee: What, Tom? Fucking hell, Tom, what had I better do?
Tommy : Just look after yourself. It might turn ugly.
Zeberdee: Don't worry about me. I'm gonna be a fuckin' hero.
Liven up, we've got to meet the others.
I tell you, it's a fuckin' buzz! Come on!
Here, Tom, where's Rod?
Fuck knows. You all right?
Yeah. Couldn't sleep, could I?
Fuckin' buzzing.

2.9 Rod's Scene

The wretch from Penge had got her claws in,
and only a miracle could bring him back.
But I couldn't see it happening.
I'd lost him when I needed him most.
And not even someone of Rod's calibre
would have the bottle to say...
That espresso's really kicked in.
Darling you don't drink espresso.

Tell me more about the air conditioning,
Rodney. I'm fascinated.
Air conditioning?
You told me you run an
air-conditioning firm.
Well, we have a few vans out on jobs at once
most of the time.
Well, it's always busier in the summer.
Nothing like a soaring temperature
to help the work.
Anyway, most of the time I just sit
around the office, waiting for the weekend.
Don't get me wrong.
I love the money the job pays.
But my real passion lies
in kicking people's fucking heads in at football.
See, I've got to channel it somewhere,
and as you can tell by my bulging stomach,
I don't participate in too
many sporting activities.
And I don't do drugs.
Well, that's not entirely true,
but not a lot.
So, I need my release, and a good fuckin' fight

