

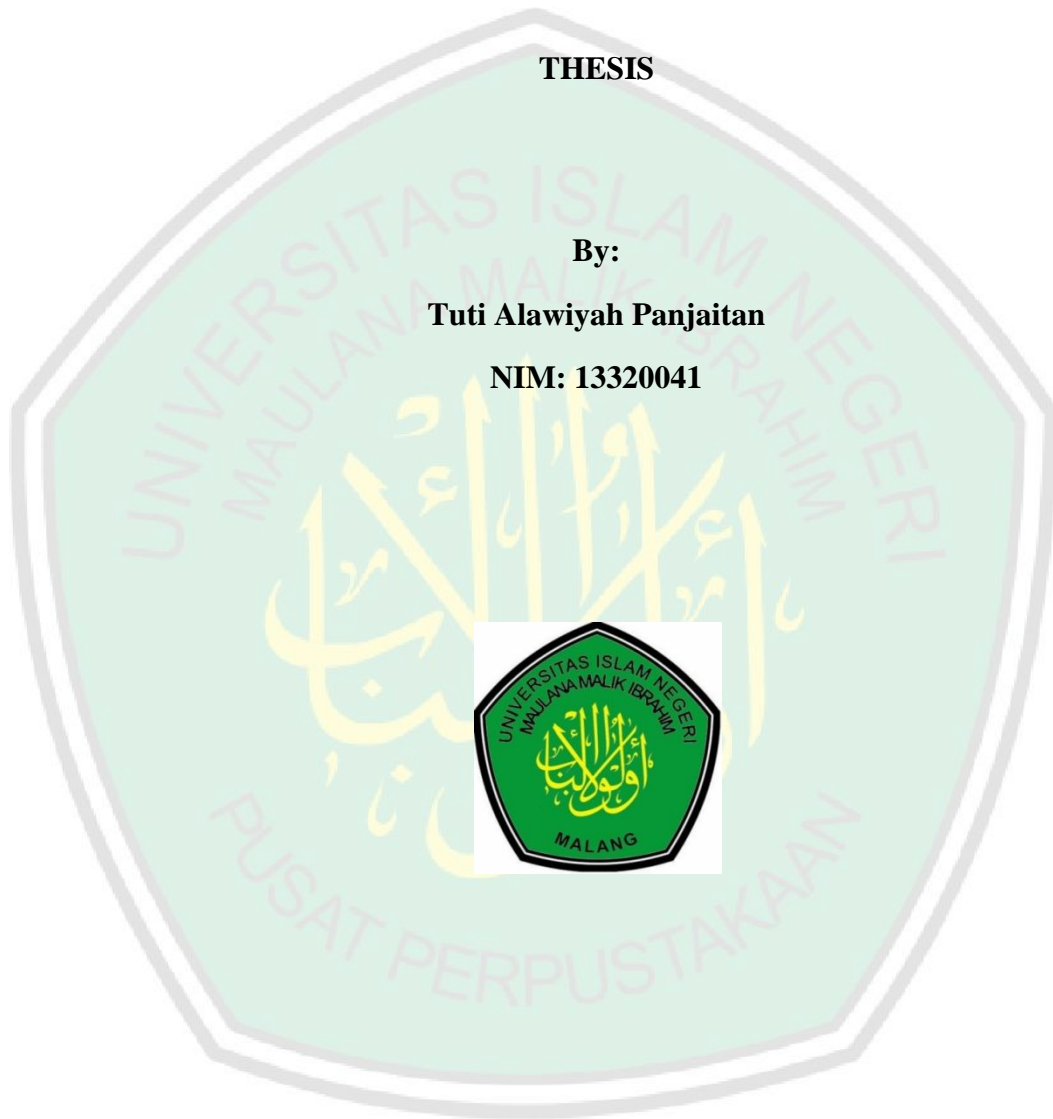
AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG LANGUAGE IN ZOOTOPIA MOVIE

THESIS

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ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT

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AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG LANGUAGE IN ZOOTOPIA MOVIE

THESIS

Presented to Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Tuti Alawiyah's thesis entitled *slang language in zootopia movie* has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by Board of Examiners.

Malang, November 29, 2017

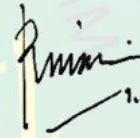
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STATEMENT OF THE AUTHENTICITY

I declare that the thesis entitled *Slang Language in Zootopia movie* is truly my original work to accomplish the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)* in English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person, except those indicated in quotation and bibliography. Due to this act, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, November 29, 2017



Tuti Alawiyah Panjaitan

MOTTO

خَيْرُ النَّاسِ أَنْفَعُهُمْ لِلنَّاسِ

“The best man is the one who contributes the most to the mankind”



DEDICATION

This thesis is specially dedicated to:

My beloved Alm. Ayah and Mamak

My beloved sisters, Almh. Kak Fika, Kak Indah, Kak Ade and Selly

My beloved brothers, Bang Dinal, Bang Jani, and Fikri

Family always comes first



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All praises be to Allah SWT, the God of the Universe, the One possessing the highest power, who has given His blessing to all the creatures in the universe, especially toward me for completing this thesis entitled *Slang language used in Zootopia movie* and *Salam* are presented to the prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought Islam as the *rohmatan lil-alamin* religion.

This theses presents because of the help, guidance, and pray from other people. Thus, my greatest gratitude goes well to my supervisor, Drs. Basri, MA., Ph.D. who has been really patient guiding me in accomplishing this thesis by revising many incorrect meaning, systematical, analysis, and so forth. Thank a lot for the guidance, encouragement, and understanding that have been given to me. I must also be thankful for all lecturers who helped me passing the entire semesters in English Letters and Language Department.

I present this thesis to my family, especially my mother (Salbiah), my father (Alm. Sampurna Bakti), my sisters (Fika, Ade, Indah, Selly), and my brothers (Dinal, Jani, Fikri) for the perpetual prayer, love, and support which help me enduring the difficulties. Special thanks to Alfin, Kak Uni, Enoy, Putri, Sendy and Duwi who give me perennial advises to conduct this thesis. I am also grateful to my roommate Ira Novita Sari who is always be my side in the night and to all my lovely friends: Ayum, Ienats, Yayuk, Sheila, Nabila, Ruhama, Layla and Isnaini and the other friends who cannot mentioned one by one for the beautiful moment during the learning time in this last four years. There is something beyond language I thank them.

Finally, I am aware of weaknesses of this research I conducted. Criticism and suggestion are welcomed to the researcher for the improvement of this thesis. Hopefully, this thesis would give benefit especially for researcher itself and all readers in general.

Malang, November 29, 2017

Tuti Alawiyah Panjaitan



ABSTRACT

Panjaitan, Tuti Alawiyah. 2017. *An Analysis of Slang Language in Zootopia Movie*. Minor Thesis. English Letters and Language Department. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Drs. Basri, MA., Ph.D

Kata Kunci : Slang, Zootopia, Teori Eble, Teori Partridge

The researcher investigates slang language used in Zootopia movie, which is this movie telling about how animal's life lives like human. It is an effort and struggle to reach the ambition. Also in this movie learns that nothing is impossible. The objectives of this research aim to identify how slang language is represented in that movie. The researcher uses this movie to know whether fiction movie produced slang language or not as another movie did.

This research employed qualitative method for describing the existing condition in the movie. As qualitative method, this study concern on constructivism which has some understanding to the phenomena and objective data. The researcher has to watch the object in several times to get accuracy data based on theory revealed. The data of this study are obtained from the dialogue of this movie which is uttered by characters. The source of data was the video of Zootopia movie and its transcript. The researcher finds the transcript from particular link. Afterwards, she tries to match after watching the video many times. The primary instrument of this research is the researcher itself, while the secondary instrument is data sheet.

To analyze data, the researcher used Eble's and partridge's theories to analyze types of slang used in the data, and Partridge theory to investigate function of slang used. From the analysis, the writer found 16 data collected based on theories of slang. There are 14 data contained society slang based on partridge theory and five data categorized based on Eble theory. In addition, there are two data contained into two theories. Hence, most of slang language used by people in daily life is society slang, because it is daily speaking and connected to society. The researcher also analyzes ten functions of slang words uttered by characters in this movie. The emotion of friendliness and informality is the biggest factors why people produced slang. The writer also suggests the future researchers to continue this study by investigating slang language in other objectives, such as song, speech, news, etc.

ABSTRAK

Panjaitan, Tuti Alawiyah. 2017. *Analisis Bahasa Slang dalam Film Zootopia*.
Skripsi. Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora.
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Drs. Basri, MA., Ph.D

Kata Kunci : Slang, Zootopia, Teori Eble, Teori Partridge

Penulis meneliti bahasa gaul dalam film Zootopia, yang mana film ini menceritakan tentang bagaimana kehidupan hewan layaknya kehidupan manusia. Dalam film ini menggambarkan sebuah usaha dan perjuangan untuk mencapai cita dan mengajarkan bahwa tidak ada yang tidak mungkin. Objek dari penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi bagaimana bahasa slang direpresentasikan dalam film tersebut. Peneliti menggunakan film ini karena ingin mengetahui apakah sebuah fiksi movie dapat menghasilkan bahasa gaul atau tidak seperti film-film lainnya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk menggambarkan kondisi yang ada di dalam film. Penggunaan metode kualitatif, penelitian ini fokus kepada konstruktivisme yang mana mempunyai pemahaman terhadap fenomena dan data objektif. Dalam hal ini, peneliti harus menonton objek yakni film tersebut beberapa kali agar memperoleh data yang akurat berdasarkan teori yang dipakai. Data dari penelitian ini diperoleh dari dialog yang diucapkan oleh karakter-karakter. Sumber dari data ini ialah video film Zootopia dan transkripnya, yang mana transkrip tersebut diambil dari website tertentu. Setelah melakukan transkrip, penulis mencocokkan ke film tersebut. Instrument utama dalam penelitian ini ialah penulis atau peneliti, dan instrument kedua ialah data dari film tersebut.

Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Eble dan Partridge yang mana mengungkapkan tipe-tipe dari bahasa gaul. Juga, teori yang dikemukakan oleh Partridge membahas tentang fungsi dari bahasa gaul. Dari analisis tersebut, peneliti menemukan 16 data yang berdasarkan teori tersebut. Ada 14 data yang tergolong society slang dari teori Partridge dan terdapat 5 data yang dikategorikan sebagai teori Eble. Selain itu, ada 2 data yang tergolong dari dua teori tersebut. Oleh karena itu, kebanyakan dari penggunaan bahasa gaul yang digunakan di kehidupan sehari-hari ialah society slang, karena itu berhubungan dengan bahasa sehari-hari and masyarakat. Penulis juga menganalisis 10 fungsi dari bahasa gaul yang dituturkan oleh beberapa karakter, yang mana keramahan dan ketidakresmian bahasa menjadi faktor yang dominan mengapa orang menggunakan bahasa gaul. Peneliti menyarankan agar peneliti selanjutnya membahas bahasa gaul dari objek lain seperti lagu, pidato, berita, dll.

ملخص البحث

فنجيتان، توتي علوية. 2017. تحليل اللغات الحديثة في فلم "زوتوفيا"، البحث العلمي. اللغة الإنجليزية و آدابها. كلية الآداب. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الحكومية مالانق.

المشرف : الدكتور بصري الماجستير

كلمات المفتاح : سلاج، زوتوفيا، النظرية "إبلي"، النظرية "فتريديكي"

بحثت الباحثة اللغات الحديثة في فلم "زوتوفيا"، هذا الفلم يحكي لنا أن حياة الحيوانات تشبه حياة الإنسان. في هذا الفلم يصور جهدا واجتهادا لنيل الأمل و يعلمنا أن كل شيء يمكنه أن يحدث. ويهدف هذا البحث لمعرفة اللغات الحديثة تستعمل في ذلك الفلم. استعملت الباحثة هذا الفلم لأنها تريد أن تعرف هل الفلم الواقعي يحصل على اللغات الحديثة أم لا مثل الأفلام الأخرى.

هذا البحث استعمل المنهج الكيفي لتصوير الحال الموجود في هذا الفلم. استعمال المنهج الكيفي، ركزت الباحثة فكرها في "البنائية" المتعلقة بالأشياء الواقعية. في هذا الأمر، يلزم للباحثة أن تشاهد هذا الفلم عدة مرات لنيل المعلومات الوثيقة التي تعتمد على تلك النظرية. البيانات من هذا البحث تنال من المحادثة بين أفراد الأمثال في الفلم. منبع هذه البيانات وهو فيديو فلم "زوتوفيا" ونص الفلم. وهذا النص مأخوذ من الشبكة الدولية المعينة. بعد الأخذ تبدأ الباحثة في موافقة النص بالفلم. أداة البحث الأساسية الأولى في هذا البحث وهي الباحثة نفسها وأما الأداة الثانية وهي المعلومات في ذلك الفلم.

لتحليل البيانات، استعملت الباحثة النظرية التي بنتها "إبلي" و "فتريديكي" هما يشرحان تنوع اللغات الحديثة. وكذا النظرية "فتريديكي" يبحث في هدف اللغات الحديثة. ومن هذا التحليل، تجد الباحثة تسعة عشر بيانا الذي يعتمد على تلك النظرية. أربعة عشر بيانا من الأمور الإجتماعية من نظرية "فتريديكي" و يوجد خمسة بيانات من نظرية "إبلي". وجانب إلى ذلك بيانان اثنان من تلكما النظريتين. فذلك، كثيرا من استعمال اللغات الحديثة اليومية في المجتمع. الباحثة كتبت عشرة أهداف من اللغات الحديثة. تنوع اللغات غير رسمية يكون سببا أساسيا لماذا يستعمل الإنسان تلك اللغات. تحت الباحثة للباحثين و الباحثات بعدها

في بحث اللغات الحديثة من الأشياء الأخرى مثل الغناء، الخطابة، والاعخبار وما إلى ذلك.



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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction of the study consisting of the background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and also definition of key terms. Besides, the researcher explains the research method, which contains research design, research subject, data source, data collection and data analysis.

1.1 Background of the Study

The ability to acquire and use complex systems of communication called as language is really significant for human. It connects human to interact to each other. Language has a characteristic flexible and dynamic which will create new possibility in communication, so it is impossible that language just can stop in one word and one meaning because language can change as fast as the growth of human life itself. It can be developed which is affected geographically. In this new era, human enrich language into variety, even it is assimilated from culture, dialect, and country.

Many kinds of languages are produced every day. In fact, not only human can produce, but also animals can communicate by its language. Therefore, language has variety which is produced by human itself. Either it is uniting from other region or country. Globally, many people produce it, even from eldest up to youngest, high class or low class, and higher education and lower education. Also, the development of technology and entering foreign culture influence to life of

teenagers'. It looks how they get dressed and how they do daily communication. Hence, they find many new words and this situation influence towards their language style. Slang is one of language style is produced by people. Slang is also considered to be a variation of language which is mostly used teenager. Holmes (1992: 183) claims that this language variation is a pattern of youth speech, people can find slang words in teenagers' conversation from all around the world. It aims to make sentences shorter, faster and easier to say though it has meaning negatively than positively. Battistella (2005) stated that this language can drill people's creativity and imagination in creating new word and meaning or creating new meaning from old words with new way. According to Eble (1996: 11) stresses the social aspect: Slang is an ever changing set of colloquial words and phrases that speakers use to establish or reinforce social identity or cohesiveness within a group or with a trend or fashion in society at large.

Every country has slang language certainly. Indonesia has many kinds of slang language which is called as *bahasa gaul*. It is not used in formal communication, in addition this language is only used in speaking not writing except in literary works. There are hundreds of English expressions that enrich Indonesian slang vocabulary, and many of them are English words which have been phonetically and ortographically maintained, adapted, and slightly or markedly changed, such as, okay, no problem, so what, what's up, so sweet, etc. Those utterances are always applied in daily life, although it should be meant indonesian language. Commonly, slang used by teenager in doing conversation to get intimacy, closed relationship, and also helps them to develop sense of solidarity and become involved in a similiar style of life (Matiello, 2008).

Therefore, they can express their feeling freely and enjoy the conversation. Slang can be identified into two aspects, sociolinguistic aspect which is from the characteristics of each slang words and psychology aspect which is from emotional feeling.

This research examines characteristics of slang language used in Zootopia movie through background. The background here refers to what background of someone is, where someone comes from. According to Tartu (as cited in Ika, 2015), slang is considered to be a colloquial language, which has highly variable, transitory and informal vocabulary and is characteristic of any definite social group, class, professional group or circle of friends. It aims to know what and how background of characters in Zootopia movie by producing slang language. The researcher chooses Zootopia movie as the object of the research because that movie has special characteristics in the conversation. Those are potential data to be analyzed based on kinds of slang word and defining the intention. By using it, the researcher will know what is the intention of each character of that movie produce slang language. Also, it can be analyzed how the background of those character, such as social class and educational background.

Studies on slang language have been done by several reseachers. For example, Sulistiyaningsih (2013) investigated slang word formations used in Wiz Khalifa's songs. In her research, she analyzed the kinds of slang word formation and its characteristics in detail by using Matiello theory which is one of morphology theory. She found eight kinds of slang word formation and nine characteristics of slang word formation used in Wiz Khalifa's songs.

Other researcher is Ika (2015) conducted research about slang language in “Pitch Perfect” movie. She described the characteristics of the slang language, such as arbitrary, acronym, blend, compound, clipping, metathesis, use the existing word, repeating word, metaphor, and creativity. Also, it described they use it represent on that movie, whether word, phrase, or sentence form. The researcher did not only analyze the characteristics of slang language, but also she explained how the characters of the movie communicate to other people using slang language. So, the researcher investigated the emotional expressions appear from the use of slang. She used several theories, Kawira, Plag, Sumarsono, and Chapman in analyzing data. The finding of the study is 42 slang terms as trend way to communicate, 7 slang terms from the movie.

Salma (2013) entitled “Gender Influence on Slang Used by Teenagers in their Daily Conversation at School”. She compare whether men and women who mostly produced slang language. To analyze the data, the theories proposed by Potter (1975) and Kahn & Illson (1985) were implemented to identify the types of slang among teenagers, whereas Diekman and Eagly’s (2000). In his research, through 12 types of slang used by male and female teenagers, she found the total number that slang used by male teenagers (54,3%) tend to be higher than females (45,7%).

There are similiarity this reseacrh with previous studies. This research examines the characteristics of slang language in Zootopia movie using Kawira to analyze data as Ika reseach did. However, this research will investigate differently through background found in each character which means slang itself can define background of each character in the movie based on Eble theory. The researcher

chooses Zootopia movie which is a fiction story telling animal life. If many slang language are found in teenagers movie, the researcher will try to find in this movie which mostly cartoon movies use colloquial language not slang. Therefore, the results of this research may be useful to get new findings in slang language.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background of the study, this study is intended to answer the following problems of the study:

1. What are characteristics of slang language found Zootopia in movie?
2. How is slang represented in Zootopia movie through background?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Relating to the focuses above, this study intends to:

1. To describe the characteristics of slang used in Zootopia movie.
2. To explain how slang can define background of characters.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to provide theoretical and practical contribution. Theoretically, this study contains Slang language as the theory used. Also, it can define background of characters who use it. Practically, the researcher can describe how it is displayed in that movie. Also, the researcher will know whether it is included into Slang or not. And then, this study finds characteristics of slang represented of each character. Also, the researcher can deepen the theory and she can relate to other theory based on linguistic phenomena as stated above. For the future researchers, it can be able to know how slang is represented in the advertisements. It can compare different advertisements of each country.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

To support this theory, the researcher used Eble theory, which assert ordinary word building processes describing only the most important ones in descending order or frequency, i.e. Compounding, affixation, functional shift, shortening, and blending. Also, it is supported by Partridge theory which revealed type and function of slang language. Furthermore, this research focuses on Slang used in all character especially in Zootopia movie.

1.6 Research Method

1.6.1 Research Design

This research will be conducted using qualitative method. A qualitative study is defined as an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem, based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants, and conducted in a natural setting (Creswell, 1994).

As the qualitative method, this study concerns on constructivism, which needs some understanding to phenomena theories used, and objective data. Therefore, it needs watching the movie many times to understand the movie well and get the accuracy data based on theory revealed. Then, I will make it as the evidence of my research. Besides, This research will construct the existing theory, it will prove the concept of theories used. However, it must not the same result of the previous study, it can change and dinamic. So, the researcher must not concern and focus on the result of previous studies of this study. Also, this worldview is formed through interaction with others (hence social constructivism) through historical and cultural norms that operate in individuals' live. So, the researcher

focus on the specific context in which people live and work in order to understand historical and cultural setting to acknowledge how her interpretation flows from her personal, cultural and historical experience.

1.6.2 Research Subject

The subjects of this research are utterances which indicate and contain slang words spoken by each character in the movie. Zootopia is a fantasy set in a city where predators and prey live together in harmony, is a funny, beautifully designed kids' film with a message that it restates at every turn (Zoller, 2013). Therefore, the researcher chooses this movie contains such linguistic phenomena which relates with slang. Besides, there are moral values can be learnt from the movie, such as stereotype and discrimination.

1.6.3 Data Source

The data in this research is in the form of words that are derived from the utterances of the characters. This research will need two kinds of data, movie and script. Both data are found in the different sources. I obtained the data of movie retrieve from <http://lk21.tv/>, because there is no official website to watch it. It is one of source which serves completed movies. While the transcript is not written by researcher, it is retrieved from <http://www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk/zootopia>.

1.6.4 Instrument

In this research, the researcher is the main instrument for analyzing the data. She uses some filled notes through watching the movie. Therefore, It is

taking notes in every utterance by main characters in the movie was used to collect the main focus on Slang language.

1.6.5 Data collection

In obtaining the data, the researcher used several stages. First, watching the Zootopia movie, it is necessary to do, because it is important to get background knowledge of this study and understand the characterization and attitude of each characters, due to in this study will analyze existing language phenomena in this movie. Moreover, it is also needed to find out whether the movie contained sufficient data that might help the researcher to analyze the problems. Second, downloading the transcript of Zootopia from <http://www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk/zootopia>. It helps the researcher to get accurate transcript. The third steps is re-watching the movie and checking the accuracy of the transcript. This step is important to be conducted because it helps the researcher to find dialogue containing slang language. For further analysis, the dialogues which do not contain slang language are omitted. The last, organizing and transferring the selected dialogues containing slang language into data sheet.

1.6.6 Data analysis

The collected data will be analyzed in the following steps, first is identifying the data such as words, phrases, and the sentences that containing characteristics based on Kawira and Eble theories. Second, discussing the data will be described and explained to answer research how slang is represented in Zootopia movie. The last, reporting the finding and the researcher added some points of conclusions and suggestions.

1.7 Definiton of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding on what discussed in this research, it is important for the researcher to provide definitions of some crucial key terms.

1. Slang Language

Slang is an ever changing set of colloquial words and phrases that speakers use to establish or reinforce social identity or cohesiveness within a group or with a trend or fashion in society at large (Eble, 1996: 11).

2. Characteristic

Typical of a person, thing, or group: showing the special qualities or traits of a person, thing, or group (Merriam Webster).

3. Zootopia

A fantasy set in a city where predators and prey live together in harmony, is a funny, beautifully designed kids' film with a message that it restates at every turn (Zoller, 2013).

4. Standard English

Variety of language that is used by governments, in the media, in the school and for international communication (Cambridge Dictionary).

5. Non-Standard English

Non-Standard English is what most of us use and is all about the place we grew up in (Cambridge Dictionary).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of many significance theories concerning to the related object of this study and its related study. It involves sociolinguistics, the slang language, standard language, non-standard language, synopsis of the object, and previous studies.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistic is a study of language and society. It is concerned with language in social and cultural context how people different social identities (e.g. gender, age, race, ethnicity, class) speak and how their speech changes in different situations. These issues are used how features of dialects to form personal styles of speech; why people from different communities or cultures can misunderstand what is meant, said and done based on the different ways they use language. In this new era, people can produce many kinds language, it is influenced geographically. In one language can be variety and dialect which both can make new words, such as slang words.

2.2 The Slang Language

2.2.1 The Origin of Slang

Everything happened must have the history. Slang is one of language variation of sociolinguistics. Slang is still a controversial topic to debate, either its definitions or classification and linguistic relevance is still heated.

According to Fasola, most linguists and lexicographers admit that the origin of the word slang is “uncertain” or “unknown”. One notable exception is Skeat, a lexicographer, who claims that slang (“vulgar language”) is of Scandinavian origin and a derivation of Icelandic *slyngva* (“to sling”), which can be compared with the Norwegian verb *slengja* (“to sling the jaw”) and the Norwegian noun *slengjeord* (“slang word”), used for insulting words. In a similar vein, Partridge referred by Eble in her book “Slang and Sociability; in-group language among college students” says that certain resemblances between English word slang and the Scandinavian sling suggest that the words have developed from a common Germanic root. However, one of the Swedish researcher on slang Anna-Brita Stenstrom, in her article “From slang to slanguage: a description based on teenage talk. She showed that the Swedish word slang comes from English slang, and the origin is unknown. Also, she added in National encyclopedia which stated that the word slang was not introduced in the Nordic countries until the middle of the 19th century. The first occurrence of the word slang is dated 1756 in the OED, according to which ultimate source is “not apparent”. Consequently, word “slang” appeared in English language earlier than in the languages of Scandinavian countries.

The phenomenon of slang appeared before it got the name “slang”. According to Swift slang is as old as speech, and traces of this may be found as far as we can refer back. Slang of those days was generally termed “flash” language which represented both cant and slang. It is important to underline that the term “slang” was firstly recognized by Grose in 1785. He defined it as “cant or vulgar language”.

Eric Partridge in “Slang Today and Yesterday” notes that from about 1850’s, slang has been the accepted term for “illegitimate” colloquial speech. John Ayto in the Introduction to the “Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang” writes that the first to which the term “slang”.

2.2.2 Definition of Slang

Dialect slang or slang language comes from Norway, “Slengeord”, which means the language of insult or as unofficial language varieties, and not raw seasonal nature. Used by a particular social group for internal communication, which is intended to non-members do not understand. The meaning of slang itself is the use of informal words and expressions that are not considered standard in the speaker's dialect or language (Perwita, 2010).

There are some theories of slang language used in some researches. Here, some definitions of slang quoted by Anna-Brita *Stenstrom*.

Allen (1998: 878) emphasizes very strongly that slang is a sociological rather than a purely linguistic phenomenon, used to mark social differences and on a similar line, Eble, as mentioned above, argues that slang is used by speakers for the purpose of creating or reinforcing relationship with a group or a trend.

Nowadays, social influences how someone’s life. It is simply from language can define the relationship. When they use slang, it means they require purpose of relationship. Also, slang can mean prestige.

The Oxford English Dictionary (OED 1989, vol xV: 651), the lexicographers Ayoto & Simpson, who compiled the former dictionary, state that slang includes the vocabulary of ‘the underworld’ (street gangs, drug-trafficking) as well as the specific vocabulary of ‘a particular calling or profession’ and

colloquial language ‘below the level of standard educated speech’, consisting of ‘new words or of current words employed in some new special sense.’ (1992: V).

Eble (1996: 11) stresses the social aspect: Slang is an ever changing set of colloquial words and phrases that speakers use to establish or reinforce social identity or cohesiveness within a group or with a trend or fashion in society at large.

In short, slang is colloquial language which has particular vocabulary. Sometimes, it is impolite words, so it is produced below the level of standard educated speech. As human social, people also need and follow what the newest topic in this era. One of way is reinforcing social identity with a trend or fashion to look more prestigious.

2.2.3 The Reason for Using Slang

Slang has been in existence as long as language has been in existence because people want to communicate fast, easy, and unique. To know many people, they need society slang know how use slang correctly. Slang is like a fashion which has to follow, it is same even though slang has a negative assumption and is not widely used by the upper class or high social status its part of language and its used in all types of situation of when people are not aware of it. They do not realize that the way they speak differs from the way that their predecessors spoke.

According to Partridge about society slang, he said: “In society and in all close corporations, groups, and sections of society, jargon tends to develop in proportion to the degree of its own exclusiveness. Society slang is concerned the spirit of universe, the world life, it also hovers, joyously or jauntily over objects

and the practices of the slangster's own calling with the difference jargon treats that solemnity and respect the avocation it serves, but slang seldom retains respect toward it, treats that avocation with the detached amusement that, viewed from a far, every human activity seems to invite''.

Society slang commonly used in daily speaking and connected to the society. Society slang is a term that the vocabularies show the world and life. Partridge (1979) argued that people use slang for some reasons.

First, In sheer high spirits, by the young in heart as well as by the young in years; 'just for the fun of the thing'; in playfulness or waggishness. Then, As an exercise either in wit and ingenuity or in humour. And also, to be different and be like novel existing, to be picturesque (either positively or - as in the wish to avoid insipidity - negatively). Then, to escape from cliches, or to be brief and concise. Then, enriching the language. (This deliberateness is rare save among the well-educated, Cockneys forming the most notable exception; it is literary rather than spontaneous.). Sixth, to lend an air of solidity, concreteness, to the abstract; of earthiness to the idealistic; of immediacy and appositeness to the remote.

The other reason of using language is to lessen the sting of, or on the other hand to give additional point to, a refusal, a rejection, a recantation. Eighth, To reduce, perhaps also to disperse, the solemnity, the pomposity, the excessive seriousness of a conversation. Then, to soften the tragedy and induce either friendliness or intimacy. Also, to make enjoying conversation, slang functions for ease of social intercourse. Then, it shows that one belongs to a certain school, trade, or profession, artistic or intellectual set, or social class; in brief, to be 'in the swim' or to establish contact. Last, to be secret - not understood by those around

one. (Children, students, lovers, members of political secret societies, and criminals in or out of prison, innocent persons in prison, are the chief exponents.)

Besides, slang language has several function, to sum up slang is used to:

- Establish group relations and identity
- Separate one group of people from another
- Rebel against standard language through the use of words and expressions that are not defined in standard language
- Lead a conversation towards informality
- Suggest 'insider knowledge' with the people to whom you are speaking
- Show the speaker's attitude through the use of words and expressions that differ from standard language.

These elements show us that slang is a social instrument of word and expressions in informal speech to create group relations with people you identify with and to rebel against standard language, and to signal the speaker's attitude and the speaker's belief in the listener's ability to relate to and understand what is being said. In the analysis of the data, we refer to this as 'the use of slang'.

2.2.4 Characteristics of slang

When talk about slang, it relates to word-formation to fulfill the characteristics of slang itself. According to Mattiello is debatable question, slang is word-formation. Some slang formations are in fact grammatical and follow the rules of standard language. For instance in adding affixes (e.g. 'moody' < slang 'a bad mood').

Eble (1996:26) writes about ordinary word building processes describing only the most important ones in descending order of frequency, i.e. compounding, affixation, functional shift, shortening, and blending. Eble adds that slang vocabulary, as well as general vocabulary, arises productively due to those word formation processes.

Slang words is formed by linguistic process that is found in morphology study such as: compounds, acronym, clipping, back-formation, abbreviation, and blends.

- Compounding of slang words Creating Czech slang words in the process of compounding is less frequent, whereas English slang vocabulary allows to compound words of various grammatical classes.

There are some variations of compounding

- noun + noun

Couch potato is lazy person (Man, you are such a couch potato!), bird class easy class (My classes are so hard this semester, except for literature– what a bird class that is!), jungle juice is juice mixed with alcohol (Don't drink that jungle juice, you'll be sick!)

- noun + noun derived from verb by suffix –er

Buzz crusher is anything that destroys a feeling of euphoria, mountain climber a person high induced by drugs, tree hugger is an environmentalist

- verb + noun

Breakneck rapid, dangerous (It was such a breakneck situation that I was so frightened!), take sides to feel strongly about one side of the

argument and act on that feeling (I don't want to take sides in this argument, you have to work it out yourselves!)

- adjective + noun

Big time to a superlative degree, bloody paper red marked paper (I got my test from teacher, it was completely bloody!), big mouth person who talks too much (My friend is such a big mouth! I told him my secret and he told everyone he knows.)

- Affixation of slang words

Affixation, as the process of word formation, is based on adding prefixes or suffixes to words. Slang uses affixes but, comparing to general vocabulary, with more freedom and slightly different meanings or grammatical consequences.

- Mega

English: megabitch, megawork, Meganap, megaslow, megaparty

- Perma

English: permagrin, permagross, permaproblem

English slang words, as well as general vocabulary, are built by a wide range of suffixes. The most productive in the student slang are -er, -y, -age, -omatic, -orama, -aholic, -dom, -fest.

- er: bummer is depressing experience, dooper which is associated with marijuana smoking, killer is excellent, crasher one who cannot tolerate alcohol.
- y: trendy is fashionable, dorky is stupid, freaky is crazy, groovy is routine, lunchy is talking about lunch.

- age: foodage, studyage, scoopage, fundage
- omatic: cramomatic, dunkomatic, jamomatic, jogomatic
- orama: barforama, funorama, grossorama, sexorama
- aholic: bookaholic, caffeinaholic, hoopaholic
- dom: fratdom, geekdom, jockdom
- fest: beerfest, pizzafest, sleepfest
- Functional shift of slang words

Functional shift is the process in which the user shifts part of speech of a word without any effects on the vocabulary, thus the word is in the same form but refers to different grammatical category. Functional shift is a typical feature of spoken language, in conversation. Eble (1996:34,35) mentions four main types of functional shift within the part of speech.

➤ Shift from noun to verb

Ace means get the grade of A (I definitely aced the exam.), flag means get the grade F (Unfortunately, I flagged the test.), crash means to sleep (May I crash at your place tonight?)

➤ Shift from verb to noun

Bust is a fault (It was my bust.), raise means parents (My raise are sometimes on the rack.)

➤ Shift from adjective to noun

Bad is a fault (It was his bad!)

➤ Shift from adjective/adverb to verb

Harsh is to criticize (I hate the way you keep harshing on me), later is to end relationship (My boyfriend latered me last week.)

- Shortening – acronyms, clipping, blending of slang words

In the process of shortening, so called abbreviation, new words are by shortening of existing words. The main aim of abbreviation is economy of language. “We distinguish three highly productive ways in which abbreviation is involved in

English word formation, giving us acronyms, clipping, and blends.”

(Quirk, Green baum, Leech, Svartvik 1985:1580)

- Acronyms are aimed at initial letters of words which can be pronounced either as sequences of letters (also called alphabetisms or initialisms), e.g. DOE (Department of Education), HSDP (High School Diploma Program), or pronounced as words, e.g. SNAG (Sensitive New Age Guy), SNAFU (Situation Normal All Fucked Up). Both of two above types of acronyms are common in the field of education. However, alphabetisms are used more frequently.

Use of acronyms:

- Names of institutions

English: PTA (Parent Teacher Association), HS (High School), BOE (Board of Education), DOEL (Department of English Literature)

- Names of subjects

English: PT (Physical Training), OEL (Old English Literature), RE (Religious Education)

- Names of other school terms

English: IEP (Individualized Educational Plan), GED (General Education Diploma), ABE (Adult Basic Education), ESL (English as Second Language), CBA (Curriculum Based Assessment)

- Names of subjects, tests

English: TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language), SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test)

- Clipping, in which new words are created by shortening of polysyllabic words, is a good example for terms of special group like school, e.g. exam (ination), math (ematics), lab (oratory), gym (nasium), varsity (university) originated in school slang. Further examples are hiddy (hideous), def (initely), sitch (situation).
- Blends are compounds in which enough of each component is retained so that new word is readily analysable. The second component in a blend has the same status as the second component in a compound.” (Hladky, 1994:49) The final word looks like an overlap of two words, e.g. slanguage (slang + language), edutainment (education + entertainment). Blends seem to occur less frequently in the school slang terminology, e.g. droned (drunk + stoned) unaware because of alcohol and drugs.

2.3 Standard language

Standard of language is variety of language that is used by governments, in the media, in the school and for international communication. Standardization refers to the process by which a language has been codified in some way. That process usually involves the development of such things as grammars, spelling

books, and dictionaries, and possibly a literature (Wardhaugh, 2002). Whereas, Sari (2010) Standard English is the variety of English that is held by many to be 'correct' in the sense that it shows none of the regional or other variations that are considered by some to be ungrammatical, or non-standard English. Slang differs for its lack of formality. It is seen as colloquial speech (Partridge, 1947). While as cited in Wardhaugh (2006:34) Trudgill (1995:5-6) standard language 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. The difference between standard and nonstandard, it should be noted, has nothing in principle to do with differences between formal and colloquial language, or with concepts such as 'bad language.' standard English has colloquial as well as formal variants, and Standard English speakers swear as much as others. It is often found in text or grammar books has nothing to do with accent (how we say something). Standard English is the grammar used by Americans, Canadians, Australians, British, Indians, Caribbeans etc.

Many neutral standard words have at least one synonym of slang. Slang also has characteristic to distinguish it from standard language. Even though slang languages are mere informal synonym of their standard equivalence, but it creates nuance of meaning to them. Matiello (2005) said most importantly, slang differs from standard language in terms of word-formation rules, which are typical of slang but are practically absent from standard English. Examples are the suffixes -o, as in laddo ('lad') and abbreviated gypo ('a gypsy').

2.4 Non-standard Language

According to Matiello (2005) among the numerous non-standard language varieties, slang finds its room both as a diastratic variety and as a diatopic one. Nonetheless, as a diastratic variety, it diverges from both jargon and cant, whereas, as a diatopic variety, it departs from dialect, vernacular and accent. She shows that slang differs from jargon for its lack of prestige and pretentiousness. Also, slang is not restricted geographically.

Non-Standard English is what most of us use and is all about the place we grew up in. It's about cultural identity, history and pride. Non-Standard English varieties = Cockney (London), American dialects, Australian, Geordie (Newcastle), West Country, East Midlands, West Midlands, Brummy (Birmingham), Scouse (Liverpool), Scottish, Creole, Jamaican etc, etc.

As cited in Ika (2013) Solikhah (2007), Non Standard English is used in casual conversation such as at home, with close friend, or in the shopping area. It is simple and easier to speak. It can be used in songs, films, and teenage novels or magazine.

2.5 Synopsis of Zootopia movie

Zootopia (also known as Zootropolis in some regions) is a 2016 American 3D computer-animated buddy comedy-adventure film produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures. The film was directed by Byron Howard and Rich Moore telling the unlikely partnership between a rabbit police officer and a red fox con artist as they uncover a conspiracy

involving the disappearance of savage predator inhabitants of a mammalian metropolis.

In a world populated by anthropomorphic mammals, a rabbit from rural Bunnyburrow, Judy Hopps, fulfills her childhood dream of becoming a police officer in urban Zootopia. Despite being the police academy valedictorian, Judy is relegated to parking duty by Chief Bogo, a cape buffalo, who doubts her potential because she is a rabbit. On her first day, she is hustled by a con artist duo, red fox Nick Wilde and fennec fox Finnick.

The next day, Judy abandons parking duty to arrest Duke Weaselton, a thief who stole a package of plant bulbs known as Mindicampum Holicithias. Bogo reprimands her, but an otter named Mrs. Otterton enters Bogo's office pleading for someone to find her husband Emmitt, one of fourteen predators who have gone missing. When Judy volunteers and Assistant Mayor Dawn Bellwether praises the assignment, Bogo reluctantly gives her 48 hours to find Otterton on the condition that she resign if she fails.

After determining that Nick was a suspect seen in Otterton's last known sighting, Judy blackmails him into assisting her by covertly recording his confession to tax evasion. They track Otterton to a limousine owned by crime boss Mr. Big, who reveals that Otterton, his florist, went "savage" – reverted to a feral state – and attacked his chauffeur, Manchas. At his home, Manchas mentions that Otterton had been mentioning "night howlers" after the attack. Moments later, Manchas himself turns savage and chases the pair. Judy saves Nick by trapping Manchas and calls the ZPD for help. When Bogo and other police arrive,

however, Manchas has vanished. Bogo demands Judy's resignation, but Nick courageously reminds Bogo she still has 10 hours to solve the case.

At City Hall, Bellwether gives Judy and Nick access to the city's traffic camera system. They discover that Manchas was captured by wolves, which Judy surmises are the "night howlers." They find Otterton and the other missing predators imprisoned at Cliffside Asylum, where Mayor Leodore Lionheart is keeping them hidden from the public while a scientist tries to determine the cause of their strange behavior. Lionheart and those involved are arrested and Bellwether becomes the new mayor. Judy, praised for solving the case, is now friends with Nick and asks him to join the ZPD as her partner. However, she upsets him at a following press conference by suggesting a predatory biological cause for the recent savage behavior, and he leaves angrily. Her comments cause tension between predators and prey, and guilt-ridden, Judy quits her job.

Back in Bunnyburrow, Judy learns that night howlers are not wolves, but actually toxic flowers that have severe psychotropic effects on mammals. After she returns to Zootopia and reconciles with Nick, they confront Weaselton, who tells them the night howler bulbs he was stealing were for a ram named Doug. They find Doug in a lab hidden in the subway tunnels, creating an illegal drug made from night howlers, which he has been shooting at predators with a dart gun.

Judy and Nick obtain the dart gun and the serum as vigilantes, but before they can reach the ZPD, Bellwether confronts them and steals the evidence, revealing herself as the mastermind behind a prey-supremacist conspiracy. Judy

and Nick are trapped in a pit after Nick refuses to abandon Judy when she is injured. Bellwether shoots a serum pellet at Nick to make him kill Judy, and summons the ZPD for help, but Judy and Nick have replaced the serum pellets in Bellwether's gun with blueberries. Enraged, Bellwether threatens to frame Judy and Nick for the attacks, but Judy has recorded Bellwether's confession. Bogo and the ZPD arrive and Bellwether is arrested.

In the news coverage that follows, Lionheart denies knowledge of Bellwether's plot and states that his imprisonment of the savaged predators was doing the "wrong thing for the right reason." The savage animals are cured with an antidote, Judy rejoins the ZPD, and Nick becomes the city's first fox police officer, as well as her partner.

2.6 Previous Studies

Sulistiyaningsih (2013) investigated slang word formations used in Wiz Khalifa's songs. In her research, she analyzed the kinds of slang word formation and its characteristics in detail by using Matiello theory which is one of morphology theory. She found eight kinds of slang word formation and nine characteristics of slang word formation used in Wiz Khalifa's songs.

Other researcher is Ika (2015) conducted research about slang language in "Pitch Perfect" movie. She described the characteristics of the slang language, such as arbitrary, acronym, blend, compound, clipping, metathesis, use the existing word, repeating word, metaphor, and creativity. Also, it described they use it represent on that movie, whether word, phrase, or sentence form. The researcher did not only analyze the characteristics of slang language, but also she

explained how the characters of the movie communicate to other people using slang language. So, the researcher investigated the emotional expressions appear from the use of slang. She used several theories, Kawira, Plag, Sumarsono, and Chapman in analyzing data. The finding of the study is 42 slang terms as trend way to communicate, 7 slang terms from the movie.

Salma (2013) entitled "Gender Influence on Slang Used by Teenagers in their Daily Conversation at School". She compare whether men and women who mostly produced slang language. To analyze the data, the theories proposed by Potter (1975) and Kahn & Illson (1985) were implemented to identify the types of slang among teenagers, whereas Diekmann and Eagly's (2000). In his research, through 12 types of slang used by male and female teenagers, she found the total number that slang used by male teenagers (54,3%) tend to be higher than females (45,7%).

There are similarity this research with previous studies. This research examines the characteristics of slang language in Zootopia movie using Kawira to analyze data as Ika research did. However, this research will investigate differently through background found in each character which means slang itself can define background of each character in the movie based on Eble theory. Also, for the characteristics, the researcher adds Eble's theory to complete this research. The researcher chooses Zootopia movie which is a fiction story telling animal life. If many slang language are found in teenagers movie, the researcher will try to find in this movie which mostly cartoon movies use colloquial language not slang.

CHAPTER III
FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses findings and discussions of the study. Based on the formulated research questions, the writer analyzes the utterance of the conversation with slang language. There are two aspects which are analyzed by the researcher, namely the characteristics of slang language, and how can the slang language produced in the movie. Moreover, there are two sections in this chapter. First, the finding is to explain the data gathering based on the theory of slang language. Second, the discussion is based on the analysis of the data found to answer the research questions.

3.1 Findings

Slang words	Type	Function	Meaning
Hon	Clipping	To induce friendliness	Darling
Gonna	Society slang / Blending	To lead conversation towards informality	Going to
Gimme	Society slang	To lead conversation towards informality	Give me
Denna	Acronym	to be unmistakably arresting	Genetics is to encoded in the sequences of the bases and its transcribed as the strands

			unwind and replicate.
Talkin' 'bout	Blending	To reduce the excessive seriousness of conversation	Talking about
Kids	Society slang	In sheer high spirit	Children
Gotta	Blending	To soften tragedy	Got to
Buddy	Society slang	To induce friendliness	A male given a name
Daddy	Society slang	To be an exercise either in wit and ingenuity or in humor	Father
Dude	Society slang	To achieve politeness	Regular fellow
Ma'am	Society slang	To show that one belongs to a certain social class	Used for queen or majesty, or for older women and higher position
Gosh	Society slang	To enrich language	Informal word to express surprise.
Butt	Clipping	To be an exercise either in wit and ingenuity or in humor	Which means tail end of anything

Cop	Society slang	To pursuit of self-identity	A police officer
Gram-mama	Society slang	To induce friendliness	Grand mother
Jerk	Society slang	For ease of social intercourse	A contemptibly naive, fatuous, foolish, or inconsequential person

From the data above, the writer tries to analyze and classify the selected slang words or phrases into type of slang language based on Eble and Partridge theory. Besides, the writer will explain the reason of using slang language.

The writer finds sixteen data including into slang words. There are types of slang language which is found in this movie. For Eble theory are blending, acronym, compounding and clipping. Then for Partridge theory, there is only one type, society slang. However, there are two data which a word belongs into two type in different theory.

Datum 1

00:03:28,800 -->00:03:37,086

Bonnie Hopps : *What your father means, hon, is that it's gonna be difficult, impossible even...- for you to become a police officer.*
Stu Hopps : *right, yes! There's never been a bunny cop.*

Analysis:

Here, actually the dialogue among three persons, Judy and her parents. Bonnie Hopps is Judy's mother which tried to advise her in order to become a police officer because it is an impossible thing to do. In addition, her mother called Judy as *hon* means darling to express her love to her daughter.

Based on dialogue above, Bonnie and Stu have produced slang language. They create new words which are informal language even it has the same meaning with formal language. For example, Bonnie said 'Hon' to his child. Hon comes from the word 'Honey' which means darling in slang. Formally, according to Merriam Webster, honey is a sweet viscid material elaborated out of the nectar of flowers in the honey sac of various bees. It is like sugar which aims to sweeten food or drink. However, the meaning of honey can be used for person, and the meaning becomes a name that you call someone you love or you like so much to show your love and deep affection.

Typically, honey is categorized into society slang because it is used in daily speaking and connected with society. It means honey is informal language and it is connotation of lover. It has good meaning and can be accepted in society. Also, it means that people will be joyful to say and be able to make a sense itself to speaker by producing the words. However, while it is written 'Hon' will be different type. The researcher classifies that word into acronym because it is abbreviation from honey.

That word aims to induce the friendliness and intimacy in the movie. Bonnie induced intimacy to her child with delivering that word. However, honey is usually used to partner like male to female. In this movie, Bonnie is a mother

deliver to her child. It will be different function when it is written 'hon', the researcher tried to define the function which is to enrich the language. It is literally spontaneous.

There are some slang words in the dialogue such as, gonna, bunny, and cop. Those words are having the same type and function with the example before. It will be explained in the next example in another datum.

Datum 2

00:03:39,200 -->00:03:52,089

Young Judy : Well... Then I guess I'll have to be the first one. Because I am gonna make the world a better place!
Stu Hopps : Or, heck, you know. You wanna talk about making the world a better place, no better way to do it than becoming a carrot farmer.

Analysis

This dialogue is part of previous datum which here Judy refuted with her parents chatter. She is bullheaded to defend his desire even her parents waylaid. She is still optimistic to achieve his ambition with saying I am gonna make the world better place.

The dialogue above contains slang word which is the word 'gonna'. It originates from 'going to', which means I will. It has similar meaning. That word is kind of informal language which is produced in daily life for all ages.

Gonna is categorized as society slang, which is used in daily speaking and connected into society. The word of gonna is to express the going to form of the future used with first second and third person singular and plural. According to researcher, when speaker used standard language it will be noticed to the audience. It will make communication easily delivered.

Everything needs a reason, moreover in this conversation Stu Hopps as one of characteristic said that word aims to lead conversation towards informality. In other words, 'gonna' includes blending word because it comes from 'going to'. Blending word is a word formed by merging the sounds and meanings of two or more other words or word parts. Indeed, this word is not like brunch which comes from breakfast and lunch, but it is acquired from two words merged into a word, that is going and to. The researcher thinks gonna is blending word due to combining two words and making new sound.

Datum 3

00:04:16,200 -->00:04:25,205

Gideon Grey : *Gimme your tickets right now, or I'm gonna kick your meek little sheep butt.*

Sharla : *Ow! Cut it out, Gideon!*

Gideon Grey : *Baa-baa. What're ya gonna do, cry?*

Analysis

This dialogue happened when Judy with her parents, he looked Gideon bullied to Sharla whom is his friend. Gideon and his friends threatened Sharla to give her tickets to them. But, she did not give then Gideon pushed away her coarsely. Suddenly, Judy came to defend her.

According to dictionary.com, gimme comes from give me. It is a slang words. Usually the word used as interjection sentence. This word appears in informal communication. In addition, according to the Routledge Dictionary of Modern American slang and unconventional English, 'gimme' can mean a pistol, because they are often seen in the hands of somebody saying "gimme your money". It happened first time in US, 1994. However, it is not considered rude even acceptable.

Typically, this word is categorized as society slang, which is used in daily speaking and connected into society. People used this word in daily life. It is often pronounced as gimme than give me. This aims to lead conversation towards informality because most people used informal language in daily life. The more informal language used, the closer conversation happened. Also, 'gimme' includes blending word because it comes from 'give me'. Blending word is a word formed by merging the sounds and meanings of two or more other words or word parts. It is acquired from two words merged into a word, that is going and to. The researcher thinks *gimme* is blending word due to combining two words and making new sound.

Datum 4

00:04:37,400 -->00:04:51,690

Gideon Grey : *Come and get 'em.... But watch out, Cause I'm a fox, and like you said in your dumb little stage play, us predators used to eat prey. And that killer instinct's still in our denna.*

Travis The Wolf Henchman Kid: *Uh, I'm pretty much sure it's pronounced DNA.*

Gideon Grey : *Don't tell me what I know, Travis.*

Analysis

Judy came to defend Sharla and ask Gideon to give her tickets, but Gideon dislike. So, she asks Judy to get the tickets by herself. Also, she threatened by saying she is a fox which is killer instinct's still in our denna. Denna here means DNA which is one of his friends corrected it. However, Gideon is shy to admit it.

According to dictionary.com DNA is genetics which means deoxyribonucleic acid. DNA is an extremely long macromolecule that is the main component of chromosomes and is the material that transfers genetic characteristics in all life forms. The researcher classifies that DNA is a slang word

based on theory of word building process by Eble. It includes acronym defined when the first letter or two or more words combined in a way that produces consonant and vowel sequences. There are four forms of acronym, and DNA is pronounced a set of letter, not as words which mean it is read letter by letter not word.

The researcher thinks functionally, it aims to reduce the excessive seriousness of a conversation which slang user corrected the wrong word pronounced by previous speaker. It is proven when Gideon said DNA in wrong pronunciation, and Travis is as his friend convinced him that is wrong. However, Gideon answered stubbornly and shamefully that he knew the correct one.

Datum 5

00:05:34,680 -->00:05:41,522

Sharla : *Wow! You got our tickets!*
Gareth The Doubting Sheep Boy: *You're awesome, Judy!*
Sharla : *Yeah! That Gideon Grey doesn't know what he's talkin' 'bout.*

Analysis

Judy still resisted Gideon and it made Gideon angry and hurted her. After that, Gideon threatened him and went away. Then, Judy gave her tickets, Sharla and her friends commended her. Also, she said that Gideon did not know what he istalkin' about.

According to dictionary.com, talkin' 'bout comes from talking about, which is what discussed. Talkin' 'bout only happens in informal written context, it is not used in academic writing. While in speaking context, it will be read similiarly between speaking and writing context.

According to Eble proposed that slang words relate to word-formation to fulfill the characteristics of slang itself. Talkin' 'bout is slang word based on theory and building process by Eble. Typically, it is blending word, which blending word itself is formed by merging the sounds and meanings of two or more other words or words parts. As usual, foreigners often assimilate some words, for example, when two words it can be heard like a word. These two words assimilate sound, which omit the word 'a' and the sound becomes in one word.

This slang word aims to reduce the excessive seriousness of a conversation. It means that Judy had already helped Sharla, so she tried to reduce the seriousness of conversation, which the quarrel caused by Gideon and get injured Judy before.

Datum 6

00:07:57,120--> 00:08:04,526

Judy : *I won't let you down. This has been my dream since I was a kid.*

Bellwether : *Ya know, it's a... It's a real proud day for us little guys.*

Lionheart : *Bellwether, make room will ya? Come on.*

Analysis

This scene when Judy had graduated police academy. She is the first ZPD rabbit officer. After her name called, Bellwether gave her appreciation for what she reached. All people give and stand applause of her. Then she said to Bellwether that is her dream since she was kid. She used kid for replacing children.

This datum contains slang word which the word is kid. According to the Routledge dictionary of modern American slang and unconventional English, kid

is the passive member of a male homosexual relationship, it is calling of child or young person. It is used informally by older person to young person.

Typically, it is categorized as society slang user used in informal language and connected to society. It is influenced by age factor, like father to children or teacher to students. Although, it is informal form, it is appeared closer than used formal form that is child. Calling young person within child, it will be awkward to use. Hence, teacher or father prefers calling kids to children. Although, Judy as main character here produced in different way, she did not call for somebody else, but she told her story in the past.

This datum aims to be in sheer high spirit, by the young in heart. It shows that Judy as the main character has high spirit to achieve her ambition. Although, in this movie she produced in different way, she did not call for somebody else, but she told her story in the past. It will be different function when it is used to call someone.

Datum 7

00:09:18,960 -->00:09:28,020

Stu Hopps : *Terrific! Everyone wins!*
Train Conductor : *Arriving-- Zootopia Express!*
Judy : *OK. Gotta go. Bye!*

Analysis

When train arrived, Judy had to go. She will leave her parents and friends and then she said “gotta go” when she went to the train. However, when she has been already in the train, she came back to embrace her parents sadly. And finally, she will go to zootopia.

According to dictionary.com 'gotta' is a way of writing got to that shows how these words are pronounced in the expression have got to in casual speech. It is informal way of saying that something is necessary or must be true. Gotta is sometimes written and spoken without have. It should be only used in informal conversation.

The word of 'gotta' is classified as slang word based on theory of word building process by Eble. 'gotta' includes blending word because it comes from 'got to'. As the researcher explained in previous datum, Blending word is a word formed by merging the sounds and meanings of two or more other words or word parts. It is acquired from two words and sound merged into a word, that is going and to. The researcher thinks gotta is blending word due to combining two words and making new sound.

The researcher analyzes that the function of gotta is to soften tragedy. Judy had to go to Zootopia to achieve her ambition. Then, she said to her family using informal language to convince her family that she is strong. She softened tragedy so that her parents were not sad with her journey.

Datum 8

00:19:04,160 -->00:19:11,641

Hopps : I'm such a...
Jerry Jumbeaux : Oh, come on, kid. Back up. Listen, buddy. What? There aren't any fox ice cream joints in your part of town? No, no. There are, there are.

Analysis

Judy is assigned to be a parker. Unfortunately, she is perforce to achieve the duty given by her boss. She start her first job well, even it is not what she wanted. Until, she saw suddenly a fox moving stealthily in a shop. Then, Judy

follows him to the shop. Surprisingly, he bought a jumbo pop his son. And Judy did not able to catch him. However, the shopkeeper did not let him buy that.

Finally, Judy helped them in order to buy that jumbo pop.

Buddy is another name of friend. According to urban dictionary, buddy can mean close friend. However, according to wiktionary.org buddy means an informal and friendly address to a stranger; a friendly placeholder name for a person one does not know or it is only acquaintance. In other source, according to the Routledge dictionary of modern American slang and unconventional English, buddy is a good friend may or may not be a lover in homosexual culture.

The researcher identifies ‘buddy’ into a slang word. It is categorized a society slang based on the theory of society slang and the participants of the dialogue. In the previous chapter, the researcher has explained that society slang is used in daily speaking and connected with society. This word buddy is associated with the society, is a word used to make the conversation clear and understandable. Like Jerry as a Cashier at Ice cream shop did to Judy, she used buddy to stress to Judy, so she can understand.

The slang word above aims to induce the friendliness and intimacy in the movie. Jerry induced intimacy to her customer with delivering that word, which is usually used to call friend or strange.

Datum 9

00:23:26,560 -->00:23:40,801

Nick : *There you go. Way to work that diaper, big guy. Hey, no kiss bye-bye for daddy?*

Finnick : *(super-deep voice) You kiss me tomorrow, I'll bite your face off. Ciao.*

Analysis

After Judy responded of their purchase, they were out. However, it made Judy shocked when they lied to him. They bought a jumbo pop to get others. They made others, in fact it will be sold to children in elementary school. Nick is as liar called Finnick by saying “hey, no kiss bye-bye for daddy?”. So, daddy here is categorized as slanguage.

According to dictionary.com, guy is informal word which means person of either sex. It refers to people, man or boy. It is different meaning when analyzed from British language means a grotesquely dressed person. Guy is a slang used in informal language, sometimes it is produced to call people in same or lower age. Typically, it is categorized as society slang connecting language and society, so people produce this word in society not in formal session.

It aims to be an exercise either in wit and ingenuity or in humor. Nick directed the slang word to make it a humour, because he is not his real Finnick’s father but his partner’s job. He aims to make the fun conversation.

Datum 10

00:26:56,920 -->00:27:10,851

Stu Hopps	: <i>Hey there, Jude the Dude! How was your first day on the force?</i>
Hopps	: <i>It was real great.</i>
Bonnie Hopps	: <i>Yeah? Everything you ever hoped?</i>
Hopps	: <i>Mmm. Absolutely. And more. Everyone’s so nice. And I feel like I’m really making a difference</i>

Analysis

The dialogue above happened among three persons, Judy and her parents, Stu Hopps and Bonnie Hopps. Judy came back to her lodge hopelessly because she was assigned only as a parker by her senior. In addition, someone lied to her

whereas she is a police. She felt useless how can she trusted and help to a liar. Suddenly, she got phone from her parents and took up doubtfully. Her parents accosted him cheerfully with hoping Judy is fine. In the beginning of conversation, her father called her by using 'Dude', which it is classified as informal word and slanguage. Until, her mother asked her that is he a parker? Then Judy answered that it is just temporary and shut the phone.

According to the Routledge Dictionary of Modern American slang and unconventional English, the word dude means as a regular fellow. Commonly, this word is used either in the movie or real life. It is not consider rude or vulgar and even it is accepted to call someone.

The word of 'dude' is identified as society slang based on the theory of society slang and the participants of the dialogue. As explained in the previous chapter, society slang is commonly used in daily speaking and connected with society. This word is used as a nickname for someone we know well.

The function of slang word in dialogue above is to achieve politeness. Stu Hopps called Hopps within 'dude' means that he wanted to Hopps be his friend. He used slang word to induce friendliness to Hopps. He thinks if he says rude things to Hopps, he would not get the answer as he wants and also it can break their relation.

In this datum, the researcher thinks that the background of slang user cannot be categorized from lower class. As the researcher explained above that people who reveals slang can be defined from their background, either they come from low class or they originate from high class. Here, how slang user said cannot

be identified as low class, because he displayed how he should communicate in the same age as friend.

Datum 11

00:33:09,280 -->00:33:34,888

Bellwether : *(texting) The Mammal Inclusion Initiative is really starting to pay off! Mayor Lionheart is just gonna be so jazzed!*
 Bogo : *No! No, let's not tell the mayor just yet--*
 Bellwether : *And I sent it, and it is done, so I did do that. All right, well I'd say the case is in good hands! Us little guys really need to stick together! Right?*
 Hopps : *Like glue!*
 Bellwether : *(amused laughter) Good one! Just call me if you ever need anything, okay? You've always got a friend at City Hall, Judy. Alright, bye bye!*
 Hopps : *Thank you, ma'am.*

Analysis

This scene is among three characters, Judy, Bogo as Judy's boss, and Bellwether as mayor. It happened in police officer when Judy came back after catching up a thief and then, there is also a woman want to report that her husband is lost. However, it is useless until Judy promise to find her husband.

Unfortunately, Bogo forbid her to resolve that issue, even he dismissed Judy which collide with his rule. Judy tried to appeal in order that her mistake was not be finished in dismissing him. Till, Bellwether came and commended for Judy's work, so she asked Bogo to postpone his judgment. Finally, Bogo granted his boss to postpone it. How happy Judy is, she thank to Bellwheter as mayor for her kindness with saying thank you, ma'am, which is "ma'am" is a slang word used for calling woman.

Ma'am is a term used in addressing the queen or a royal princess in Britain. It was used to address the queen or woman of high rank from particular

organization. This word signed a predicate to woman from higher social class in the past. It is first recorded in 1660-1770. Yet, nowadays it is not only used to the queen or majesty, but also it used for older women and higher position. It has positive meaning, which is in American English used in usual term as a polite form of address toward older woman, one's mother, woman teacher, etc.

According to Urbandictionary.com, ma'am is shortened version of the word madam, which was formally used when addressing women in the days when etiquette and common curtesy were commonplace. In British English, ma'am is uncommon when it is used for the queen or majesty. According to Eble's theory, word formation is kind of slang word, so the researcher thinks the datum is slang word because it is part of clipping. As explained above, clipping occurs when the longer word has very common use and a shorter form results because it is simple and easily understood. It is easily produced 'Ma'am'. The slang word aims to show that one belongs to a certain social class. When Judy said 'thank you, ma'am' means she respects to the speaker, which has the higher position than her.

Datum 12

00:40:18,720 -->00:40:42,851

- Hopps : *(still withholding pen) What was it you said? "Any moron can run a plate?" Gosh... if only there were a moron around who were up to the task...*
- Nick : *Rabbit, I did what you asked, you can't keep me on the hook forever.*
- Hopps : *Not forever. Why, I only have 36 hours left to solve this case. So can you run the plate or not?*
- Nick : *Actually, I just remembered I have a pal at the DMV..*

Analysis

This scene continued to previous datum's conversation which Judy asked Nick to help her in finding Emmit because he knows about Emmit. With all threats, Nick wants to help her. So, they came to a place that Emmit often came to that place and then, investigating several persons to get clue. After, they found the clue, Nick talked to Hopps that she already get the clue to find Emmit, and Nick did not help her anymore. However, Hopps said any reasons so that Nick want to help her. To do that, Hopps talked much till one of her said is a slang word 'gosh'.

According to oxforddictionary.com, gosh is informal language to express surprise or give emphasis. It is first recorded in the middle of eighteenth century. Gosh is euphemism alteration of god. It was used to express the surprise of old fashioned.

The researcher identified gosh into society slang because it used in daily speaking and connected with society. Gosh means expressing surprise and sometimes, it is used to change the word of God, such as Oh my God becomes Oh my Gosh. It has good meaning, people used it iin daily speaking and society. Also, it means that people will be joyful to say and be able to make a sense itself to speaker by producing the words.

It aims to enrich language as the slang word is another word of God. God can replace gosh as explained above. Here, the character used Gosh as replacing of God to be more informal. The researcher concludes that the character enrich the word with using another.

Datum 13

00:47:22,840 -->00:47:38,407

Hopps : *What did you do that made Mr. Big so mad at you?*
 Nick : *(sotto) I uh, I may have sold him a very expensive wool rug... that was made from the fur of a... skunk's butt.*
 Hopps : *(pissed at Nick) Oh, sweet cheese and crackers.*

Analysis

This conversation begins when they were looking for Emmit, until they tried to look the back seat and find Emmit's wallet and a glass which has Mr. Big. He is a person who scared in the Tunderton. Nick asked Hopps to go run before Mr. Big and his member came. However, when they were going to run, two bodyguards of Mr. Big caught them. In the car, Hopps asked Nick about Mr. Big, then Nick told her. In his words, he mentions a word which contains slang word. She word is 'butt' which the same meaning with bottom.

According to Routledge dictionary of modern American slang and unconventional English, Butt is buttock which means the tail end of anything. It is first known in UK, 1720 found in "a killing frost" by Sylvia Wilkinson. It is informal and rude word which cannot be accepted and used all ages for the same age. It is impolitely applied to people in older age. In this dialogue, Butt has negative meaning, which Nick said to particular people.

The researcher analyzes that butt is abbreviated from Buttock which is a part of human's body and has rude meaning. It is kind of clipping. As stated in the previous chapter, clipping is a word shortened when one or more syllable omitted or clipped with the same meaning. Also, clipped forms are appropriate in informal conversation. Thus, according to Eble's theory, *but* is clipping which is one of

types of slang language. Actually, that word is not appropriate used in common, even it is informal conversation.

The slang user aims making it as an exercise either in wit and ingenuity or in humor. As the conversation, Judy and Nick is caught by Mr. Big's members, however, Nick tries to make situation fun with his humor. Although, it tends to be rude, but it makes them enjoyed about it. Using some jokes in daily conversation make it pleasing and interesting. It can reach the purpose of conversation itself.

Datum 14

00:48:37,680 -->00:49:31,122

Mr. Big : *I trusted you, Nicky... I welcomed you into my home... we broke bread together... Gram-mama made you her cannoli. And how did you repay my generosity? With a rug... made from the butt of a skunk. A skunk butt rug. You disrespected me. You disrespected my gram-mama who I buried in that skunk butt rug. I told you never to show your face here again, but here you are, snooping around with this...(re. Hopps) What are you, a performer? What's with the costume?*

Hopps : *Sir, I am a c--*

Nick : *Mime! She is a mime. This mime, cannot speak. You can't speak if you're a mime.*

Hopps : *No. I am a cop. And I'm on the Emmitt Otterton case, and my evidence puts him in your car, so intimidate me all you want, I'm going to find out what you did to that otter if it's the last thing I do.*

Analysis

This conversation occurred in Mr. Big's house when his bodyguards bring them there. Mr. big felt disappointed to Nick why he cannot attend to his daughter's wedding. Mr. Big remind Nick to his gram-mama. Then, Nick answered that he did not know about his daughther's wedding and his car that when he knew, he did not come to that car. In this conversation, Mr. Big is slang user which mentions I am a cop.

According to dictionary.com the term cop stands for police officer. This word is informal word and used in movie commonly. It is not such a rude word, it can be accepted and used for people in all age.

The researcher classify cop as society slang based theory of society slang and participant of the dialogue which is used in daily speaking and connected with society. Cop is slang word used people to mention police officer. In this movie, the word cop often appears, means that this word is really popular and has become part of society.

The slang word in dialogue aims to pursuit of self-identity. According to dialogue, Nick did not know that Hopps is a cop, so to inform that Hopps admit who he is. When he said the word *cop*, he wants to shows Nick that some related to the police officer.

Datum 15

00:49:33,160 -->00:49:48,480

Mr. Big : *Then I have only one request: say hello to Gram-mama. Ice 'em! The Polar Bears snatch Nick and Hopps.*

Nick : *Whoa-- I didn't see nothing-- I'm not saying nothing--*

Mr. Big : *And you never will--The polar bears open a hidden door on the floor, revealing an icy pool beneath.*

Nick : *Please! No no no! If you're mad at me about the rug I've got more rugs!*

Analysis

This conversation still took place at Mr. Big's house. Nick explained that Hopps is a pantomime so she cannot speak. However, Hopps talk it honestly that she is a cop. And she tried to explain what the exactly happened. She wanted to investigate that the proven is in Mr. Big's car. She showed him the identity car and threatened him that she will bring the material evidence. However, Mr. Big

command his bodyguards to ice them. Here, Mr. Big is as slang user producing gram-mama.

Gram-mama is another name of grandmother, if grandmother is used in formal conversation, Gram-mama tends to be used informally. It is similar with mommy which is another name of mother. It has positive meaning and the same function which is commonly used in society.

The researcher identifies 'gram-mama' into a slang word. It is categorized a society slang based on the theory of society slang and the participants of the dialogue. In the previous chapter, the researcher has explained that society slang is used in daily speaking and connected with society. This word gram-mama is associated with the society, is a word used to make the conversation closer and more informal. This aims to induce friendliness, it means that when speakers said it informally, it looks friendly and close. In this conversation, Mr. Big remind Nick about his gram-mama, so he can get Nick easily with pretending to be friendly.

Data 16

01:18:13,160 -->01:18:37,005

Hopps (Cont'd) : *Gideon Grey. I'll be darned.*

Adult Gideon Grey : *Hey Judy-- I'd like to say I'm sorry for the way I behaved in my youth. I had a lotta self-doubt that manifested itself in the form of unchecked rage and aggression. I was a major jerk.*

Hopps : *Well, I know a thing or two about being a jerk...*

Adult Gideon Grey : *Anyhow-- I brought you all these pies.*

Analysis

This conversation begins when Judy resigned from her work. She believed that all happened in Zootopia is caused by her. Almost all animals became

predators. Therefore, she resigned and decided to back to her village. When she helped her parents, she saw Gideon becoming her parent's partner work. And there, they made conversation, which Gideon apologized for his mistake. Also, he said he was a major jerk. Jerk is slang word which contain negative meaning means loser.

The word of jerk means an annoyingly stupid or foolish person. According to Merriam Webster, 'jerk' is used for an unlikable person, especially one who is cruel, rude, or small-minded. Also, it can mean quick movement of the body, as in dodging something. However, in the dialogue, it is not rude meaning. It is known first in 1575. This word is informal word and used in daily conversation. It is a rude word, but it can be accepted and used for people in all age because Judy did not intend to say rudely.

'Jerk' is a slang word based on Merriam Webster, it is a contemptibly naive, fatuous, foolish or inconsequential person. That word is not used in formal conversation. It does not matter when it is used for older person. Also, the researcher classifies that word is society slang based on the theory of society slang and the participants of the dialogue, which is used in daily speaking and connected society. Mostly, people tend to produce this word to express their anger to who are foolish, rude, cruel persons.

The function of that slang word is for ease of social intercourse, which in this dialogue, Judy felt happy when she saw Gideon changed into better life. She made flashback the conversation to appreciate what Gideon done. She also aims to activate the situation in motivating him.

3.2 Discussion

Zootopia is a fiction movie telling about animal's life. Here, this movie makes animal like human's life as usual. As this research discussed, the movie contains some slang words used by main characters, are rude and common used in public. After analyzing the data, the researcher discusses the whole data to answer the research question.

The researcher conducts this research using some theories, are Partridge and Eble theories. Mostly, slang word used are classified into society slang based on Partridge's theory, such as *gonna, bunny, gimme, gotta, kids, buddy, cop, dude, grandmamma, ma'am, gosh, jerk, and guys*. The researcher classifies that into society slang because those slang words are informal word which commonly used in daily speaking and connected with society. It means that those words are familiar used in society, even it has rude meaning but it is still accepted and common in society.

Then, the others are belonged to Eble's theory that include blending word, such as *gonna, gimme, talkin' 'bout and gotta*. The researcher analyzes how it can be categorized blending words, it shows forming by merging two words into one word and making a meaning. As blending definition itself, a word formed by merging the sounds and meanings of two or more other words or word parts. Thus, the slang words found in that movie fulfill as type of blending words. Indeed, blending is one of word formation, but some researchers defined that is part of slang words. Besides, another type of Eble's theory is compounding which defined as a combination of two or more words that function as a single unit of

meaning. the word here is ‘sweetheart’ compounded by sweet as adjective and heart as noun.

The second types of Eble’s theory is clipping are *butt*. Both are belonging to clipping and slang words because it is are created by shortening of polysyllabic words and used in informal conversation. For example, *buttock* can be clipped as *butt*. To make it easy, the word is taken from beginning or final word. And the last one, acronym belongs to *denna*. Denna or DNA is acronym of Deoxyribonucleic acid, which is acronym itself defined aimed at initial letters of words which can be pronounced either as sequences of letters (also called alphabetisms or initialisms).

In addition, there are some slang word which contain two types in different theories, like *gonna and gotta, gimme*. Those words are classified in two types. The researcher analyzes those with two different theory as explained above. Those are slang words found in this movie based on dictionary and theories used.

Besides, the researcher found some function of slang words used in this movie based on Partridge theory. Those are to induce friendliness and intimacy, to lead conversation towards informality, to enrich language, to reduce the excessive seriousness of conversation, to be unmistakably arresting, to achieve politeness, to soften tragedy, to pursuit self-identity, to ease of social intercourse and in sheer high spirit. Mostly, the function of slang words used by characters is to induce friendliness and intimacy, they are: *daddy and buddy*. For leading conversation towards formality, the researcher found two slang words *gonna and gimme*. Then, to achieve politeness is *dude*, to soften tragedy is *gotta*, to reduce the excessive seriousness of a conversation is *talkin’ ‘bout*, to be unmistakably arresting is

Denna, and sheer high spirit is *kid*, to ease of social intercourse is *jerk*, and to pursuit self-identity is *cop*.

The researcher thinks that every word will be different function, it depends on context discussed. For example, in this research, the researcher differ the function of *gonna* and *gotta*. Those have same type, but have different function.

For the background of slang user can be identified from the status of the characters. For example, Judy and Gideon came from small village, which is from they live can be summed that they have lower education and come from lower class. It does not happen in all situation, because in several moments while Judy produced slang words does not show she comes from lower class, because she is well-educated and high spirit. However, in other situation shows that Gideon as slang user can be identified that he comes from lower education. It can be seen from how he used rude words and act rascally.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The researcher would like to conclude the study based on the data findings and discussion which is presented in previous chapter.

4.1 Conclusion

Based on findings and discussions in the previous chapter, the researcher analyzes and tabulates the collected data into five categories, the slang word used, the meaning of slang word, types of slang word, function of slang word and the background of characters of slang users.

There are sixteen data collected based on theories of slang, which has been mentioned in the previous chapter. From those data, the researcher has searched the meaning of each slang words based on some dictionaries and understood the content of the dialogue.

Besides, the researcher analyzes the type of slang words based on two theories are Partridge and Eble. First, theory of Partridge only found one type is society slang in this zootopia movie. The researcher determines that particular slang words are categorized by searching the meaning in some dictionaries. For the second one, theory of Eble discussed about word formation. There are three types found in the data, blending, clipping and acronym. Blending is the most data categorized based on theory of Eble. Those types determined by understanding definition of each type.

Also, the researcher identifies the function of using slang language in Zootopia movie based on theory of Partridge, it can be concluded that there are ten functions of slang words uttered by characters in this movie, those are to induce friendliness and intimacy, to lead conversation towards informality, to reduce the excessive seriousness of conversation, to be unmistakably arresting, to achieve politeness, to soften tragedy, to pursuit self-identity, to ease of social intercourse and in sheer high spirit. By understanding the function of slang, the researcher concludes that the emotion of friendliness and informality is one of the biggest factors why the speakers use slang word in their utterance. And the last one is the background of each character in this movie used slang language. It is identified that not all people live in small village and have lower education is the most slang users. But, in this movie, also, it is caused how people interact in the same age, it will be affected.

Slang language is known by impolite and rude language because it is informal and mostly used in lower class society. However, nowadays, it has changed by the growth of language and era. People can enrich language, even slang language is one of study language. It makes people more creative and delivers it in simpler way.

4.2 Suggestion

Based on conclusion above, some suggestions can be stated as follow.

1. To students of language department

In analyzing slang words, students especially in language department had to know that slang does not always have rude meaning. It can be accepted in

public, even it is informal language. Slang words have some types and functions which define the meaning of slang words itself. Therefore, the writer suggests that slang can be one of topic for research study in the future. Studying about slang is enjoyable, entertaining, amusing, and interesting in analyzing which can be explored through its meaning, its kinds and types, its function and its linguistic process.

2. To other researchers

The writer suggests for the next researcher to improve analyzing slang with different theory and object. Here uses a movie as her object, for the future researcher can use an advertisement as object. Hopefully, it can give improvisation in study of slang and be useful for others.

Also, for student who wants to learn slang deeper, the researcher suggests to watch many movies, listens western songs, and read novels. In this movie has many kinds slang word found. Then, by watching this movie, the students will be able to understand and know where, when and with whom they can use slang words.

Finally, the writer hopes that this study is useful reference for people who want to conduct research in slang language. Hopefully, this study can give good contribution.

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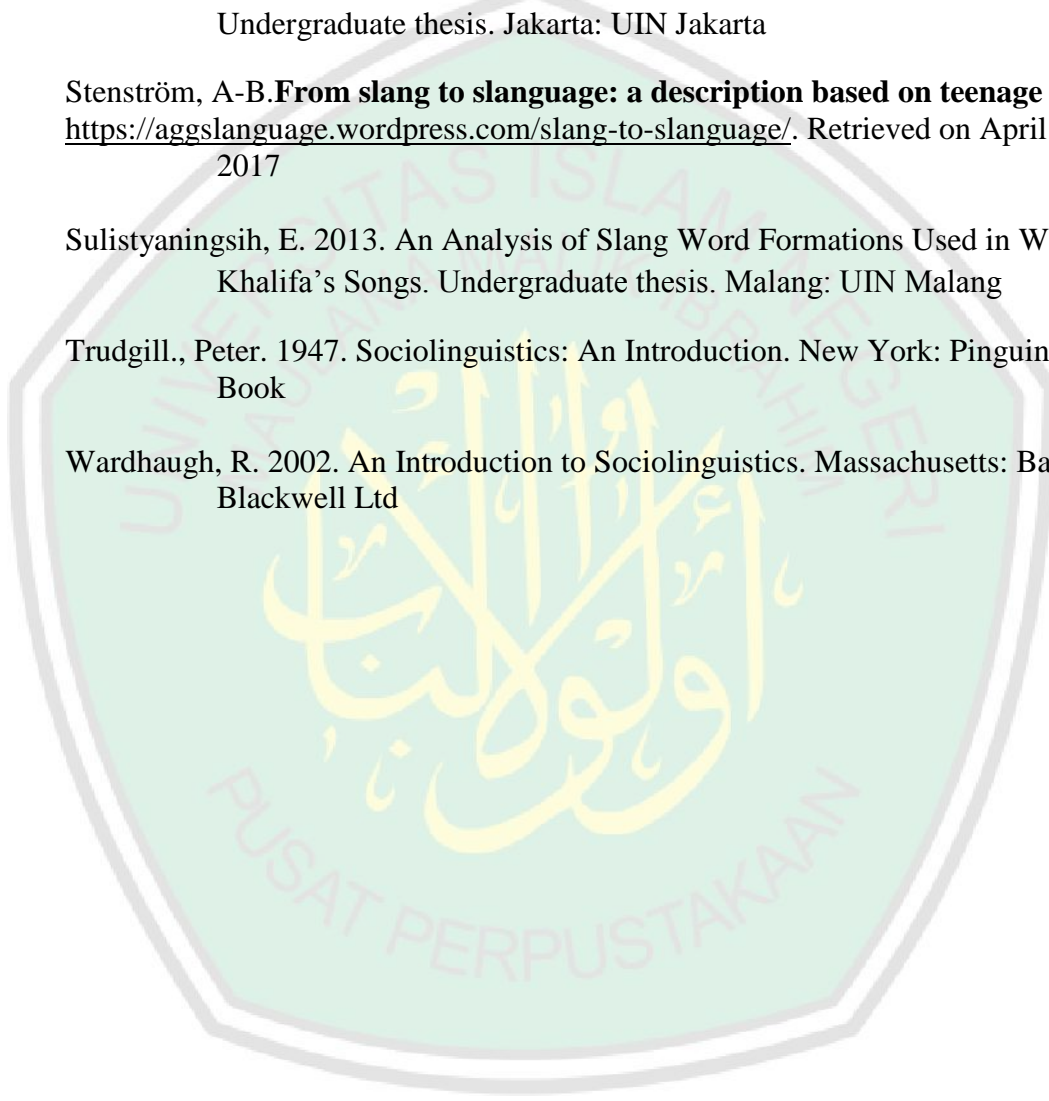
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APPENDIX

Note:

C: Compounding
 A: Affixation
 FS: Funtional Shift
 AC: Acronym
 CL: Clipping
 B: Blending

PHS: Public House Slang
 SC: Society Slang
 SC: Society in Medicine

Dialogue	Types									Function
	C	A	FS	AC	CL	B	PHS	SC	SM	
<p><i>Stu Hopps: Judy, you ever wonder how your mom and me got to be so darn happy?</i> <i>Young Judy: Nope</i> <i>Stu Hopps: Well, we gave up on our dreams, and we settled. Right, Bon?</i> <i>Young Judy: Oh, yes. That's right, Stu. We settled hard</i></p>								✓		To induce friendliness
<p><i>Bonnie Hopps: What your father means, hon, is that it's gonna be difficult, impossible even...- for you to become a police officer.</i></p>				✓						To induce friendliness

<i>Stu Hopps: right, yes! There's never been a bunny cop.</i>										
<i>Young Judy: Well... Then I guess I'll have to be the first one. Because I am gonna make the world a better place!</i> <i>Stu Hopps: Or, heck, you know. You wanna talk about making the world a better place, no better way to do it than becoming a carrot</i>					✓		✓			To lead conversation towards informality
<i>Gideon Grey: Gimme your tickets right now, or I'm gonna kick your meek little sheep butt.</i> <i>Sharla: Ow! Cut it out, Gideon!</i> <i>Gideon Grey: Baa-baa. What're ya gonna do, cry?</i>					✓		✓			To lead conversation towards informality
<i>Gideon Grey: Come and get 'em.... But watch out, Cause I'm a fox, and like you said in your dumb little stage play, us predators used to eat prey. And that killer instinct's still in our denna.</i> <i>Travis The Wolf Henchman Kid:</i> <i>Uh, I'm pretty much sure it's</i>			✓							

<p><i>pronounced DNA.</i> <i>Gideon Grey: Don't tell me what I know, Travis.</i></p>									
<p><i>Sharla: Wow! You got our tickets! Gareth The Doubting Sheep Boy: You're awesome, Judy!</i> <i>Sharla: Yeah! That Gideon Grey doesn't know what he's talkin' 'bout.</i></p>					✓				<p>To reduce the excessive seriousness of conversation</p>
<p><i>Judy: I won't let you down. This has been my dream since I was a kid.</i> <i>Bellwether: Ya know, it's a... It's a real proud day for us little guys.</i> <i>Lionheart: Bellwether, make room will ya? Come on.</i></p>							✓		<p>In sheer high spirit</p>
<p><i>Stu Hopps: Terrific! Everyone wins!</i> <i>Train Conductor: Arriving-- Zootopia Express!</i> <i>Judy: OK. Gotta go. Bye!</i></p>					✓				<p>To soften tragedy</p>

<i>feel like I'm really making a difference—</i>										
<p>Bellwether: <i>(amused laughter)</i> <i>Good one! Just call me if you ever need anything, okay?</i> <i>You've always got a friend at City Hall, Judy. Alright, bye bye!</i> Hopps: <i>Thank you, ma'am.</i></p>							✓			To show that one belongs to a certain social class
<p>Nick (Cont'd): Hey, <i>Carrots, you're gonna wake the baby, I gotta get to work.</i> Hopps: <i>This is important, sir. I think your ten dollars worth of popsicles can wait.</i></p>							✓			To induce friendliness
<p>Hopps: <i>(still withholding pen)</i> <i>What was it you said? "Any moron can run a plate?"</i> Gosh... <i>if only there were a moron around who were up to the task...</i> Nick: <i>Rabbit, I did what you asked, you can't keep me on the hook forever.</i></p>							✓			To enrich language

<p>Hopps: <i>What did you do that made Mr. Big so mad at you?</i> Nick: <i>(sotto) I uh, I may have sold him a very expensive wool rug... that was made from the fur of a... skunk's butt.</i> Hopps: <i>(pissed at Nick) Oh, sweet cheese and crackers.</i></p>										<p>To be an exercise either in wit and ingenuity or in humor</p>
<p>Nick: <i>Mime! She is a mime. This mime, cannot speak. You can't speak if you're a mime.</i> Hopps: <i>No. I am a cop. And I'm on the Emmitt Otterton case, and my evidence puts him in your car, so intimidate me all you want, I'm going to find out what you did to that otter if it's the last thing I do.</i></p>										<p>To pursuit of self-identity</p>
<p>Mr. Big: <i>Then I have only one request: say hello to Gram-mama. Ice 'em! The polar bears snatch Nick and Hopps.</i> Nick: <i>Whoa-- I didn't see nothing-- I'm not saying nothing--</i></p>										<p>To induce friendliness</p>
<p>Gideon grey: <i>Hey Judy-- I'd like to say I'm sorry for the way I behaved in my youth. I had a</i></p>										<p>For ease of social</p>

<p><i>lotta self-doubt that manifested itself in the form of unchecked rage and aggression. I was a major jerk.</i></p> <p>Hopps: <i>Well, I know a thing or two about being a jerk...</i></p>													intercourse
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