

STUDY OF SLANG WORD IN “RIDE ALONG” MOVIE

THESIS

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2015

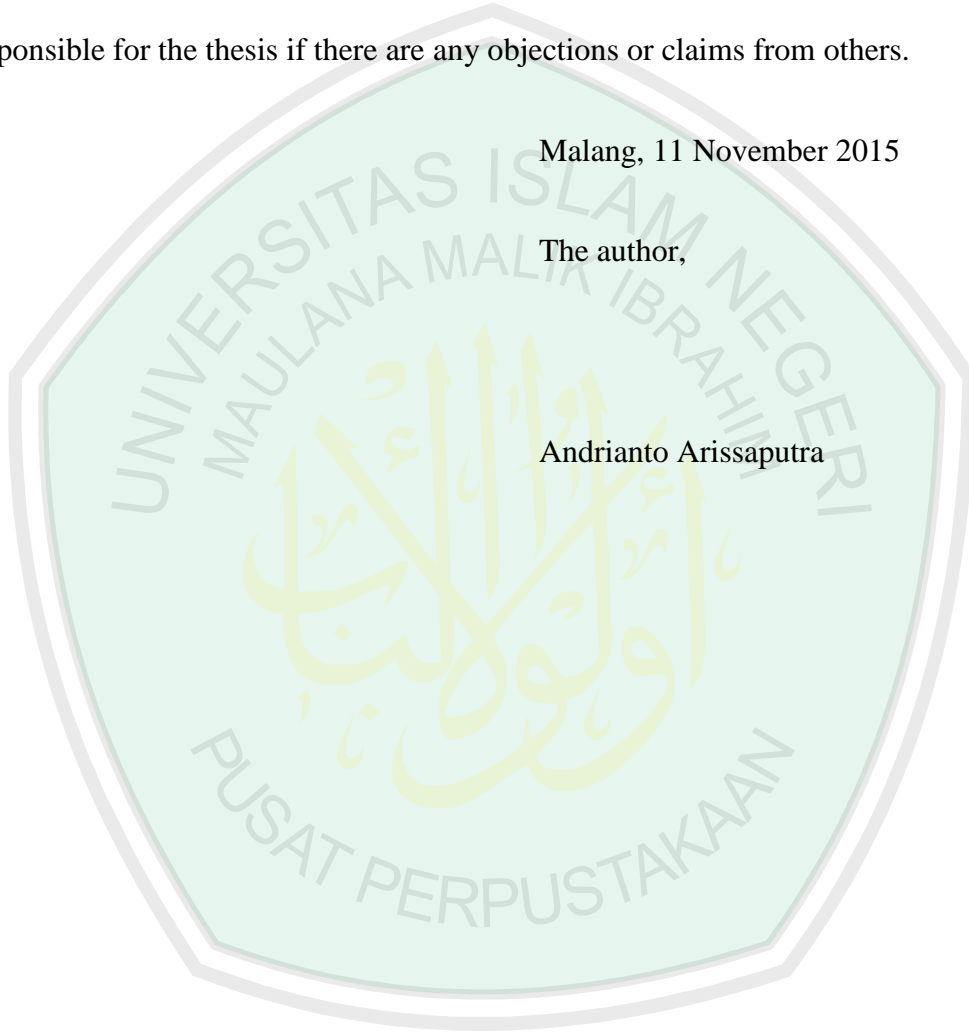
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I state that the thesis I have written entitled **Study of Slang in “Ride Along” Movie** is truly my original work. It does not incorporate to any materials previously written or published by another person, except those in quotations bibliography. Due to the fact, I am the only person who is responsible for the thesis if there are any objections or claims from others.

Malang, 11 November 2015

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MOTTO

When Allah tests you it never to destroy you. When He removes something in your possession it is (only) in order to empty your hands for an even greater gift

(Ibn Al-Qayyim)



DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to grateful people in my whole life for your pray, suggestion, support, love, attention, encouragement, and effort. Those special people for me are my mother (Hj. Masrifah), my father (H. Mujiyanto), and my beloved brother (Ardhita Dwi Hartanto).



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I express all my praises and thanks to Allah, the king of the king, the most merciful and the most gracious, who has given me the guidance and blessing until this thesis entitled “Study of Slang in Ride Along Movie” is finished. Secondly, Shalawat and Salam are also delivered to Prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought Islam as the Rahmatan Lil ‘Alamin.

The writing of this thesis is intended to fulfill the requirement for achieving degree of *Sarjana Sastra* in English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities at Maulana malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. This thesis would not have been completed without some contributions and supports from many people. Firstly, I want to express my deepest gratitude to my advisor Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Ed., M.Ed who has given valuable guidance, patience, suggestion, comment, and correction which help me to make this thesis more perfect.

This study would not have been completed without some contributions, encouragements, and prayers from many people. I would like to dedicate my best thank to:

1. My beloved parents, father and mother. Thank you for your everlasting love, endless prayer, great motivation, understanding, care, and affection. I am sorry for never make you proud of me.
2. My little brother, thanks for making my life wonderful, and thanks for the happiness.
3. My thanks are also to all of my teachers, my lectures of English letters and Language Department, my entire hero for being so kind, patient and generous in leading me giving a lot of valuable knowledge, thanks for prayer, support, experience, thanks for making me understand what life is actually.
4. My best friends I have ever had: Evi and Maid. Thank for the wonderful friendship, your supports and encouragement.

5. My friends in English Letters and Language Department especially Ucup, Imam, Pak Po, Dafi, Rafi, Pandu, and Hendro; thanks for unforgettable memories and supports.

6. My friends in room B2 Anwarul Huda Islamic boarding house: Syafa', Zakky, Dani, Toni, Ngapak, Jayid, and Yunus. Thanks for your supports, and the unforgettable memories.

7. Moreover, all people helping me to finish this thesis, which I cannot mention one by one.

Thank you.



ABSTRACT

Saputra, Andrianto Aris. 2015. *Study of Slang Word in "Ride Along" Movie*. Thesis, English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanity, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed

Keywords: Slang, Movie, Partridge's Slang Theory, Yanchun's Slang Theory, Swanson's Slang Theory

Slang is generally considered as informal style of speech which is used by groups of people in particular community. It may be in the form of single word, phrase or a sentence. It is a part of a language that is usually outside of conventional or standard usage and that may consist of both newly coined words and phrases and of new or extended meanings attached to established terms.

To get the answer of the research questions, this study used two theories. First is the theory formulated by Partridge (2004) about the types of slang classified into eleven types of slang: cockney slang, public house slang, workmen's slang, tradesmen's slang, slang in art, slang in publicity, slang in public school and university, society slang, slang in commerce, and soldier's slang. Second is theory about the function of slang formulated by Yanchun and Yanhong (2013). There are three functions of using slang: pursuit of self-identity, to express emotive feeling of the slang users and to achieve politeness. Third is theory about the effect of using slang proposed by Swanson and Golden (2010).

In this research, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative method. First, the researcher present the data. Second, the researcher categorizes the data in accordance with Partridge's theory about the types of slang, Yanchun's theory about the functions of slang and Golden's theory about the effect of sing slang. Third, the researcher explains the data using these theories. Last, the researcher drew the general conclusion based on the research findings and discussions.

The result of this study, the researcher found 13 data, which are divided into three types or categorizes, thirteen data include in society slang, one data includes in public house slang and two data include in medicine slang. For the function of slang, the researcher found three functions, two data include in pursuit of self-identity, ten data include in to express emotive feeling of the slang users and one data includes in to achieve politeness. And for the effect of using slang, the researcher found two effects, five data include in positive effect and eight data include in negative effect.

أريس. دراسة اللغات العامية كلمة في " ركوبجنبا إلى جنب " الفيلم . أطروحة ، اللغة الإنجليزية و قسم الآداب، كلية الإنسانية ، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج . المستشار: الحاج. غلاه نور الرحمة

كلمات البحث: اللغات العامية، فيلم، اللغات العامية نظرية الحج ونظرية اللغات العامية يان تشون، واللغات العامية نظرية سوانسون

يعتبر العامية عموماً أسلوب غير رسمي التعبير الذي يستخدم من قبل مجموعات من الناس في مجتمع معين. قد يكون في شكل كلمة واحدة، عبارة أو جملة. وهو جزء من اللغة التي عادة ما تكون خارج تقليدي أو القياسي والتي قد تتكون من كل من الكلمات والعبارات التي صيغت حديثاً ومعاني جديدة أو تمديدها تعلق على الشروط المعمول بها. للحصول على إجابة لأسئلة البحث، استخدمت هذه الدراسة نظريتين. الأولى هي النظرية التي صاغها الحجل (2004) حول أنواع عامية تصنيفها إلى أحد عشر أنواع من عامية: عامية كوكني، عامية منزل العامة، عامية العمال، عامية التجار، عامية في الفن، عامية في الدعاية، عامية في المدارس العامة والجامعات، عامية المجتمع، عامية في التجارة، عامية الجندي. الثاني هو نظرية حول وظيفة اللغة العامية التي صاغها يان تشون ويان هونغ (2013). وهناك ثلاث وظائف من استخدام العامية: السعي لتحقيق الهوية الذاتية، للتعبير عن الشعور العاطفي من المستخدمين عامية وتحقيق الإدارة. الثالث هو نظرية حول أثر استخدام اللغة العامية التي اقترحها سوانسون والذهبي (2010).

في هذا البحث، استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي النوعي. أولاً، الباحث تقديم البيانات. ثانياً، الباحث يصنف البيانات وفقاً لنظرية الحجل حول أنواع عامية، نظرية يان تشون حول وظائف عامية ونظرية الذهبي حول تأثير الغناء عامية. ثالثاً، يوضح الباحث البيانات باستخدام هذه النظريات. وأخيراً، لفت الباحث إلى نتيجة عامة بناءً على

ونتيجة لهذه الدراسة، وجد الباحث بيانات 13 إلى ثلاثة أنواع أو يصنف، وتشمل ثلاثة عشر البيانات في عامية المجتمع، ويتضمن بيانات واحدة في العامية منزل العامة وتشمل البيانات اثنين في عامية الطب. لوظيفة عامية، وجد الباحث ثلاث وظائف، وتشمل البيانات اثنين في السعي لتحقيق الهوية الذاتية، وتشمل عشرة البيانات في التعبير عن الشعور العاطفي من المستخدمين عامية ويتضمن بيانات واحدة في تحقيق الإدارة. وعلى أثر استخدام العامية، وجد الباحث اثنين من الآثار، وتشمل خمسة البيانات في تأثير إيجابي وتشمل ثمانية البيانات في تأثير سلبي.

ABSTRACT

Saputra, Andrianto Aris. 2015. *Study of Slang Word in "Ride Along" Movie*. Skripsi, Bahasa dan sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Malang Maulana Malik Ibrahim. Pembimbing: Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed

Kata Kunci: Slang, Film, Teori Slang Milik Partridge, Teori Slang Milik Yanchun, Teori Slang Milik Swanson

Slang umumnya dianggap sebagai gaya bicara informal yang digunakan oleh kelompok-kelompok orang di komunitas tertentu. Mungkin dalam bentuk kata tunggal, frase atau kalimat. Ini adalah bagian dari bahasa yang biasanya di luar penggunaan konvensional

atau standar dan dapat terdiri dari kata baru maupun frase dan mempunyai makna baru atau merupakan penjelasan lebih luas dari makna yang sudah ada.

Untuk mendapatkan jawaban dari pertanyaan penelitian, penelitian ini menggunakan dua teori. Pertama adalah teori dirumuskan oleh Partridge (2004) tentang jenis slang yang diklasifikasikan menjadi sebelas jenis slang: cockney slang, rumah slang publik, slang pekerja, slang pedagang ini, slang dalam seni, bahasa slang dalam publisitas, slang di sekolah umum dan universitas, slang masyarakat, slang dalam perdagangan, dan slang prajurit. Kedua adalah teori tentang fungsi slang dirumuskan oleh Yanchun dan Yanhong (2013). Ada tiga fungsi menggunakan bahasa slang: mengejar identitas diri, untuk mengekspresikan perasaan emosi dari pengguna slang dan untuk mencapai kesopanan. Ketiga adalah teori tentang pengaruh penggunaan bahasa slang yang diusulkan oleh Swanson dan Golden (2010).

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Pertama, peneliti menyajikan data. Kedua, peneliti mengkategorikan data sesuai dengan teori Partridge tentang jenis slang, teori Yanchun tentang fungsi slang dan teori Golden tentang efek dari slang. Ketiga, peneliti menjelaskan data menggunakan teori-teori ini. Terakhir, peneliti menarik kesimpulan umum berdasarkan temuan penelitian dan diskusi.

Hasil penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan 13 data, yang terbagi menjadi tiga jenis atau kategori, tiga belas data termasuk dalam bahasa slang masyarakat, salah satu data termasuk di rumah slang publik dan dua data termasuk dalam kedokteran slang. Untuk fungsi slang, peneliti menemukan tiga fungsi, dua data meliputi dalam mengejar identitas diri, sepuluh data termasuk dalam mengekspresikan perasaan emosi dari pengguna slang dan satu data termasuk dalam untuk mencapai kesopanan. Dan untuk efek menggunakan bahasa slang, peneliti menemukan dua efek, lima data termasuk dalam efek positif dan delapan data termasuk dalam efek negatif.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STATEMENT OF THE AUTHENTICITY	iii
APPROVAL SHEET	iv
LEGITIMATION SHEET	v
MOTTO	vi
DEDICATION.....	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	viii
ABSTRACT	x
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xi
 CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	
1.1. Background of Study	1
1.2. Research Question	5
1.3. Objectives of Study.....	6
1.4. Significances of Study	6
1.5. Scope and Limitation	7
1.6. Definition of Key Terms	7
1.7. Research Methodology	8
1.7.1 Research Design.....	8
1.7.2 Data and Data Source.....	9
1.7.3 Research Instrument.....	9
1.7.4 Data Collection	9
1.7.5 Data Analysis.....	10

CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Language Phenomena	11
2.2. Slang	12
2.2.1. The history of Slang.....	13
2.2.2. Types of Slang	15
2.2.3. Characteristics of Slang	28
2.2.4. Functions of Slang	31
2.2.5. The Effect of Using Slang.....	33
2.2.6. The Synopsis of “Ride Along” movie	34

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH FINDINGS

3.1. Data Description	36
3.2. Data Analysis	39
3.3. Discussion.....	61

CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion	64
5.2 Suggestion.....	65

REFERENCES

APPENDIXES

BUKTI KONSULTASI

CURRICULUM VITAE

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

This research examines the types of slang language used by the main characters of “Ride Along” movie. Slang is generally considered as informal style of speech which is used by groups of people in particular community. It may be in the form of single word, phrase or a sentence. Linghua (2006) said that slang is a part of a language that is usually outside of conventional or standard usage and that may consist of both newly coined words and phrases and of new or extended meanings attached to established terms.

The use of slang is growing rapidly than standard language; making research on slang is increasing. It gives ideas and encouragement to the linguistics researchers to continue research on slang. One media that is often used by all researchers for their research on the development of slang is a movie. Frommer and Finegan (2004) wrote “Slang terms are often found in movies and music reviews, lifestyle pieces, and people columns.” The reason why they choose the movie as a research media is because the conversations in the movie really happen in the real situation. It will make it easier for researchers to determine the aspects they want to analyze, for example the meaning, the word formation, the functions or the effects of slangs.

Recently, slang is not only used by certain communities as secret expressions but also used commonly by teenagers. Teenagers often use it in their daily communication with their community. By using slang, teenagers feel free in conversation with their community, every time and everywhere without anyone who understands the meaning. Goodword (2006) stated that slang is a crucial part of a young person “coming of age,” one of the first

detectable signs of their breaking away from their parents and their parents' values. It is a cheap second language that express as the differences between young people who are about to enter adulthood from his or her parents' generation. The teenagers are very creative to create some new slang words in coloring the world by their creativity because it sounds cooler than formal language. Many new words have been emerged and formed by teenagers (Claire, 1998) such as *watcha*, *heinous* (terrible), *what's up?* (A way to greet a person or ask about them), *booze* (alcohol), *dammit*, *bud*, *waddy*, and so on. While in Indonesia, many new words are formed by the teenagers too, such as *lebay*, *katro*, *kepo*, *bete* and so on.

When people using slang language in their communication, there are some social functions they want to accomplish. Mattiello (2008) said that slang is sociocultural practice that speakers privilege for such social purposes as being on the same speech-level with one's audience, facilitating social intercourse, and inducing friendliness or intimacy. According to Yanchun and Yanhong (2013), there are three functions of using slang. The first social function is the pursuit of self-identity which is the symbol for dividing the professional groups in society. The second one is to express emotive feeling of the slang users for the psychological need. And the third one is to achieve politeness which means slang serves the phatic function and it contributes to maintain our positive face in daily communication.

In this research, the researcher is interested in analyzing the use of slang language in movie entitled "Ride Along." Ride Along is a 2014 American [action comedy film](#) directed by [Tim Story](#) and starring [Ice Cube](#), [Kevin Hart](#), [John Leguizamo](#), [Bryan Allen](#), [Tika Sumpter](#) and [Laurence Fishburne](#). The film follows Ben (Hart), a high school security guard who must prove himself to his girlfriend's brother James (Ice Cube) that he is worthy to

marry her. James, currently undercover to catch a Serbian smugglers' boss Omar (Fishburne), takes Ben on a [ride along](#) to prove himself.

The first reason why the researcher chooses this movie is because the main characters on the movie commonly use slang language in their conversation which are sound strange for people who do not understand and use that language in their conversation. For example the term “*med*” means medication. Second, the main characters in this movie utter slang language in various situation. For example:

James: *What the hell* are you doing? *What the hell* in the text means a phrase which is used by someone in anger occasion to ask someone. In this case, James angry to Ben because he tries to pick a gun in the middle of enemies attacks. Then another example, Angela: “How's my king this morning?” Ben: “Good. I'm fine, *babe*.” The word *babe* in the text means an attractive young woman. In this case, Angela asks James condition that morning and James answer it and call Angela as *babe*.

Doing the research about slang in the movie would give the positive contribution for the learner. First, we can found the literal and figurative meaning in the movie. Like a research that has been done by Dewi (2012). She analyzed the literal and figurative meaning of slang language in movie entitled “Hancock”. The result is she found that the slang words on the movie have a literal and figurative meaning. She used English dictionary to find the literal meaning and slang dictionary in order to find out the figurative meaning of the words. One of the examples is the word *punk* which has two meanings: first, the literal meaning of word *punk* is loud and aggressive rock music popular in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Second, its figurative meaning is bullying or play.

Furthermore, from the research, we can found the morphology or word formation of slang. There are two researchers that analyze the word formation of slang. First is Abadi (2012) who analyzed the slang formation in the movie entitled “Paul” using Martiello’s theory. The result was she found nine types of slang formation in that movie. The process

are compounding, suffixation, final combining form, conversion, acronym and initialisms, reduplicative, blending, clipping, and other word formation from other theories such as coinage (Plag's theory), ejaculation (Pyle's theory), relaxed pronunciation and proper names. Next is Nurin (2012) in her thesis "a study of slang used in *Step up 3D* film"; she analyzed the linguistic process of forming slang using Plag's theory. The results were the characters in that movie use slang for some reasons, those are: to get intimacy, to show amazement, to show anger, to simplify their language, to show their identity, to be just for fun, or even solely to be colloquy in conversation; and she found six linguistic processes in forming slang word, those are: acronym, compounding, clipping, blending, creating new word, and using the existing word. And the last, we can we can analyze the sociolinguistics background in every slang word to understand it more deeply. So that way, we can get the entertainment and knowledge through the movie.

According to the previous studies, there are only two areas of analyzing slang that have been done by the previous researchers; two researchers attempt to analyze the word formation in forming slang word and one researcher that attempts to analyze the literal and figurative meaning of slang words. Therefore, this research is different with the previous studies because this research attempt to explore English slang from sociolinguistics area by analyzing the type of slang used by main characters of "Ride Along" movie using Partridge's theory, its effect using theory proposed by Swanson and Golden, and its function using theory which proposed by Yanchun and Yanhong.

1.2 Research Questions

1. What are types of slang used by the main characters of "Ride Along" movie?
2. How is the function of slang uttered by two main characters of "Ride Along" movie?
3. How is the effect of slang uttered by the main characters of "Ride Along" movie?

1.3 Objectives of Study

1. To identify types of slang used by the main characters of “Ride Along” movie
2. To explain the function of slang uttered by the main characters of “Ride Along” movie
3. To understand the effect of slang uttered by the main characters of “Ride Along” movie

1.4 Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes that this research is able to enrich the researcher's comprehension about slang and also to understand types and functions of slang language used by the main characters in “Ride Along” movie. This research is important to be observed because it can be used to get information about the expansion of slang words. Furthermore, by doing this research, we will understand some functions of slang words and the effect of slang uttered by the main characters.

This research hopefully has some benefits for all students, especially at English Letters Department students. From this research, they are expected to be able to apply their knowledge and comprehend about slang language in appropriate daily conversation, especially in informal occasion. Besides, this research hopefully can be used by next researchers as reference materials who are interested in analyzing slang language.

1.5 Scope and Limitations

This research regards as sociolinguistics study because the researcher analyzes the types of slang language in “Ride Along” movie and the functions of slang used in the “Ride Along” movie. Furthermore, the researcher only analyzes the use of slang expression done by main characters of “Ride Along” movie. There are two main characters of this movie, Kevin

Hart and Ice Cube. The researcher uses Partridge (2004) theory to identify the types of slang used in “Ride Along” movie. There are eleven types of slang according to Partridge: cockney slang, public house slang, workmen’s slang, tradesmen’s slang, and slang in art, slang in publicity, slang in public school and university, society slang, slang in commerce, and soldier’s slang. Theory of the effect of using slang proposed by Swanson and Golden (2010) and theory of functions of slang formulated by Yanhong (2013).

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding, the researcher defines the following key terms below:

1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is one of linguistics field which concerned with language in social and cultural context, especially how people with different social identities (e.g. gender, age, race, ethnicity, class) speak and how their speech changes in different situations.

2. Slang

Slang is an informal style of speech which commonly used in certain groups and understood by the group members.

1.7 Research Method

This sub-chapter presents the description of some steps that are used by the researcher to determine the purpose of the study. Those steps are research design, data resource, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

1.7.1 Research Design

The design of this research is a qualitative method because this research has several characteristics of qualitative. First, the research is natural because the researcher observes and collects the data in natural setting, meaning that without manipulating the place, the time, the

utterance done by the subject, and etc. Second, the data in this research is in form of utterances spoken by the characters which means that it is in the form of words not numbers. Third, this research is done inductively because the researcher analyzes the process, interprets, reports and draws conclusions from the process.

In analyzing the data, the researcher uses the theory of slang language proposed by Partridge to determine the type of slang, the effect of using slang which proposed by Swanson and Golden and a theory of slang language which invented by Yanchun and Yanhong to explain the function of slang uttered by main characters of “Ride Along” movie. The method of the data analysis used in this study is supported by data transcription based on www.subscene.com.

1.7.2 Data and Data Source

This study is focused on the use of slang used in “Ride Along” movie. The data of this research is utterances that pertinent with slang language. The data sources for this study are “Ride Along” movie and transcript of the movie. Besides, the researcher also uses some slang dictionaries such as “The Routledge Dictionary of Historical Slang” (2009), “Oxford Slang Dictionary” (1998) and “A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English” (2006) in order to search the meaning of the word or phrase whether it is a slang expression or not.

1.7.3 Research Instrument

Because this research is to analyze the conversation, the researcher needs a good instrument to get the data. The best instrument for this research is human instrument because it is the only instrument which is capable to do this task. So, the researcher himself is the main instrument to collect and analyze the data as it is not possible to use other research instruments.

1.7.4 Data Collection

In order to get the data, the researcher does several steps: first, the researcher finds out the main data for his research that are “Ride Along” movie and its transcript. The researcher gets the film and finds its transcript from www.subscene.com. Second, the researcher watches the movie and reads the transcript several times while searching for slang expressions contain in the movie. Third, the researcher transfers the dialogue or conversation which contains slang expression found in the film into the script.

1.7.5 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the research analyzes data based on the following steps: first, the researcher presents the data. Second, the researcher categorizes the data in accordance with Partridge’s theory about types of slang, Swanson’s theory about the effect of using slang and Yanchun’s theory about the functions of slang. Third, he chooses some slang expressions that will be used in his research because the researcher found many slang expressions in the movie. Fourth, the researcher determines the functions and the effect of the selected slang expressions. Fifth, after the researcher categorizes and determines the functions and the effect of selected slang expressions in the movie, he tabulates the data. The table consists of the selected slang expressions, the corpus, the meaning, the function of selected slang expressions and the effect of using slang. Sixth, the researcher discusses and explains the data. For the last, the researcher draws conclusion based on the analysis.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discusses about the theories and references dealing with this study. Those are: language phenomena, slang, types of slang according to Partridge's theory, characteristics of using slang, the functions of slang, the effect of using slang and the synopsis of "Ride Along" movie.

2.1 Language Phenomena

Language is always changing, evolving, and adapting to the needs of its users. As long as the needs of language users continue to change, so will the language. But reading Shakespeare's writings from the sixteenth century can be difficult because there are many words from sixteenth century that we never heard again (Betty: 2012). The simple example is the use of word *thy* and *thou*. Nowadays, the word *thy* and *thou* have shifted with the word *you*.

Furthermore, Noam Chomsky cited from brainyquote (N.D) said: *"Language is a process of free creation; its laws and principles are fixed, but the manner in which the principles of generation are used is free and infinitely varied. Even the interpretation and use of words involves a process of free creation."*

People always take delight in playing with language; as the result, many languages phenomena are popped out. Each language phenomena has its own uniqueness which not all people will understand. One of the language phenomena is slang.

Nowadays, many people use slang in their daily conversation. Whereas slang was once considered as the lowest form of communication, many people now consider slang to be an intelligent and insightful variation to the blandness of the standard language. Barbulet (N.D) said that most people are individuals who desire uniqueness; it stands to reason that

slang has been in existence for as long as language has been in existence. So, slang exists because there is a language; if the language is developing, slang will be developing too and the opposite.

2.2 Slang

As Holmes (2001) states that people in a society may speak some varieties of language in accordance with different social situation they meet. It is true that people should know whether they are in informal or formal situation. When people speak, they should understand well about situation around. It is important in choosing appropriate language that will be used, formal style or non-formal one. The use of slang language can be affected by some social factors such as age, gender, status, etc. Slang is another area of vocabulary which reflects a person's age (Holmes, 2001: 167). According to Claire (1998: 15), slang is a term that is used by people in social situation where they feel comfortable with their friends. Slang is usually used in non-formal situation. It can make a conversation becomes more intimate. Slang term is used in almost all oral language and usually used to express people's feelings and creativities. Slang is a variety of language that is used by a restricted part of the population, often younger or "less respectable" than the majority, and is based on a very informal or very innovative lexicon that often replaces other words available in the general lexicon. So, we can conclude that slang is a non-formal or casual spoken language which create and used by the member of a certain community and usually used in informal situation.

2.2.1 The History of Slang

Slang appears at the first time in sixteenth century. At that time, slang was commonly used to change the inelegant statement of being associated with foreigner or criminal, some people use it to make a joke and to keep the secret of the word's meaning and also because some people want to express their idea using new language other than Standard English.

To find out the history of slang, the writer would like to interpose it based on its decade, characteristics, examples and meaning. According to Random House Historical Dictionary of American Slang and from book “*Slang: Today and Yesterday*” by Partridge (2004), there are five periods of slang history and each of them has different characteristics. It starts from sixteenth, seventieth, eightieth, ninetieth and twentieth century. Below is the further explanation about the history of slang.

Table 1
History of Slang

No	Period	Characteristics	Examples	Meaning
1	Sixteenth Century	Slang is only used by particular group. Such as criminal, thieves, and beggar	<i>Patricos</i> <i>Doxies</i> <i>Priggers</i>	Strolling Beggar's trulls Thieves
2	Seventeenth Century	Slang is rich of figurative language and related to immoral action	<i>Clap</i> <i>Crimp</i> <i>Buzzard</i>	Clatter A game of card A simpleton
3	Eighteenth Century	Slang mostly used in comedy	<i>Melt</i> <i>Tip</i> <i>Whiter-Go-Ye</i>	To spend To lend A wife
4	Nineteenth Century	Slang rapidly grows, it is used for conversation in society	<i>Bus</i> <i>Burra</i> <i>Burke</i>	A public carriage A great man To kill

5	Twentieth Century	Slang becomes a part of spoken language not only used by criminals but also ordinary people	<i>Tanked</i> <i>Cheero</i> <i>Birdcage</i>	Drunk Classy A person
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From: "A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English" By Eric Partridge (2006)

From the tabulated data, it's clear that slang always changing and developing. While in sixteenth century slang only used by criminal; starting from eighteenth century, many people use slang. It means, year by year, not only criminals but also common people use slang in their daily activity.

2.2.2 Types of Slang

Partridge (2004:204) clarified that there are eleven types of slang, these are:

No	Type	Explanation	Example	Meaning
1.	Cockney Slang	This slang comes from End East of England. This slang has a very pronounced accent for example there is a change in consonantal variation of <i>th</i> to <i>f</i> or <i>v</i> sound.	<i>Back double,</i>	means a back street
2.	Public House Slang	Public house group of words or phrases that makes up for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by the nature of the subject.	<i>Booze-shunter,</i>	a beer drinker
3.	Workmen's Slang	This slang has a link with public house slang; but the difference is the users of workmen's slang do not mention the real "something" but they call it with another name	<i>Jumping Jinny</i>	a mechanical stamper used in road-repairs

		that already used and understood among them.		
4.	Tradesmen's Slang	Some words are related to origin slang and the users are the workmen too. But, the difference is there are four typical users of tradesmen's slang: tailors, butchers, chemist, and builders.	<p>Tradesmen's slang for tailors: <i>house of parliament</i></p> <p>Tradesmen's slang for butchers: <i>turkey buyer</i></p> <p>Tradesmen's slang for chemist: <i>tamarinds</i></p> <p>Tradesmen's slang for builders: <i>flannel jacket</i>,</p>	<p>means a meeting of tailor's assistant and apprentices in the shop, especially for a serious purpose a person of considerable important Means money. This word is closely reflects the nature of the chemists trade. In other word, this slang only used by chemist.</p> <p>means the navy on heavy work has so long and so unexceptionally worn flannel</p>
5.	Slang in Art	Slang in art is still related to society. Words or phrases in slang in art are quickly adopted	<i>Drawing</i>	A picture in water-colour

		by society Slang in art appears in seventeenth century when slang was brought in the stage for the first time in Richard Brome's comedy <i>A Fovial Crew</i> .		
6.	Slang in Publicity	This type of slang is often used for commerce, because much of modern commerce depend on publicity, a firm needs the catchy phrase or rhymes that can impress the public.	<i>Worth a guinea a box</i>	A small, cheap, yet good or useful article
7.	Slang in Theatre	Slang in theatre is related with slang in art because theatre is one of art term. Theatre slang begins to develop in nineteenth centuries and expands its influence on ordinary and informal spoken English.	<i>Acting lady</i>	An incapable actress.
8.	Slang in Public School and University	The main source of this slang is student, because they are fresh and full of creativity. Every school has its own special words known to no other school. While university student use slang to show who they are and from what university they are.	<i>Slang in public school: Bung,</i> <i>Slang in university: Black and tame</i>	A lie An Oxford undergraduate
9.	Society Slang	Society slang is commonly used in daily speaking and connected to the society. Every society	<i>Silver pheasant</i>	A beautiful society woman

		group uses some types of slang, and by association, those words or phrase become property that belong to that group.		
10.	Slang in Medicine	Medical slang is slang used by doctors or nurses. According to Ware, there are a little example of this slang.	<i>Lord have mercy (up) on me</i>	The ‘iliac passion’, a ‘colic’ of the small guts
11.	Soldier’s Slang	Soldier’s slang is slang terms that comes around the army community that is generally used by soldiers.	BOHICA	Stands for bend over, here it comes again.

Below is further explanation about the types of slang according to Partridge (2004):

A. Cockney Slang

Cockney slang is in form of English slang which originated from End East of England. At first, cockney slang only used by working class in England. But nowadays, almost of all people in England use cockney slang especially in London. This slang has been popularized by film, music, and literature. Cockney slang is the brightest spot in England because it has a very pronounced accent for example there is a change in consonantal variation of *th* to *f* or *v* sound, as in *muva* for mother or *fank you* for thank you. In the society of England, this slang is very easy to be understood directly.

Below are some examples of Cockney slang which taken from book “*A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*” by Partridge (2006):

- *Airy-fairies*, means (large) feet
- *Back double*, means a back street
- *Gosher*, means a heavy blow or punch

These examples categorized as cockney slang because all of them are discovered in British, where cockney is commonly used. The word *airy-fairies* is used by London Evening News, 20 Nov. 1937; while *back double* is used by Gerald Kersh, a British novelist in his novel *Night and the City* and *gosher* is used by A. Neil Lyons, an British journalist in his novel *Hookey*.

B. Public House Slang

The definition of public house slang is considered as public house group of words or phrases that makes up for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by the nature of the subject. It is genial, cheery, materialistic, but not gross nor cynical. The examples are below which taken from “*The Routledge Dictionary of Historical Slang*” by Partridge (2006):

- *Booze-shunter*, means a beer drinker.
- *War Cry*, means mixture of stout and mild-ale understood.
- *Round the corner*, means having had something strong to drink.

The term “*booze-shunter*” used by the South-Western porters and guards who frequented the pubs around Waterloo station, originated the term, which soon became general among the police officers society. While the term “*war-cry*” has a satirical reference to the Salvation Army, which speaks stoutly in polite language. And the term “*round the corner*” commonly used by lower class people about year 1895–1930. From the explanation above, it is clear that these slangs belong to public house slang because of them have relation with public house or we commonly called it as tavern.

C. Workmen’s Slang

This type of slang has a link with public house’s slang, yet, there is a difference between them. The characteristics of the users of workmen’s slang do not mention the real “something” but they call it with another name that already used and understood among

them. For example, workmen from mining or ironworks will said brass instead of money.

The examples below were taken from book “*A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*” by Partridge (2006):

- *Jumping Jinny*, means a mechanical stamper used in road-repairs
- *Bank up*, means to complete n a liberal scale; to reinforce generously, to lay in a mighty store.
- *Sling one's hooks*, means to be dismissed.

The term “*jumping Jinny*”, was found around year 1920. This slang even used by The London Evening News, 7 December 1936. While “*bank up*” used for the first time in 1896 by labor in North of England and “*sling one's hooks*” comes from mining district. It refers to a hooked bag which is hung up in dressing room, and contains such things as the miner does not require down the shaft. By all of these explanations and the meaning of the slang, these slangs are classified as workmen's slang.

D. Tradesmen's Slang

In tradesmen's slang as in workmen's slang, some words are related to origin slang and the users are the workmen too. But, the difference is there are four typical users of tradesmen's slang: tailors, butchers, chemist, and builders. The tailors have the largest number of slang terms. The examples below were taken from book “*Slang: Today and Yesterday*” by Partridge (2004):

- Tradesmen's slang for tailors: *house of parliament*, means a meeting of tailor's assistant and apprentices in the shop, especially for a serious purpose
- Tradesmen's slang for butchers: *turkey buyer*, means a person of considerable important.
- Tradesmen's slang for chemist: *tamarinds*, means money. This word is closely reflects the nature of the chemists trade. In other word, this slang only used by chemist.

- Tradesmen's slang for builders: *flannel jacket*, means the navy on heavy work has so long and so unexceptionally worn flannel

These slangs categorize as tradesmen's slang because each of these slangs shows the characteristics that belong to tradesmen's slang.

E. Slang in Art

Slang in art is still related to society. Words or phrases if slang in art are quickly adopted by society, although there are only a few words known as artistic slang. According to Partridge (2004:221), slang in art appears in seventeenth century when slang was brought in the stage for the first time in Richard Brome's comedy *A Fovial Crew*. Furthermore, this slang is considerable more difficult than other slang terms, the meaning is so difficult to guess in present day. The examples below were taken from book "*A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*" by Partridge (2006):

- *Drawing*, means a picture in water-colour.
- *Gamut*, means a picture, a detail, etc., in tone with its accompaniments or environment.

According to Partridge (2004:340), the term "*drawing*" was discovered in 1870 by Barrère and Leland. While, according to the explanation in book "*A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*", the slang word "*gamut*" was used for the first time 1870, but in 1930 this slang was obsolete. These slangs are classified as slang in art because these slangs show the characteristics that belong to slang of art and they are clearly written in the book "*A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*."

F. Slang in Publicity

This type of slang is often used for commerce, because much of modern commerce depend on publicity, a firm needs the catchy phrase or rhymes that can impress the public. The examples below were taken from book “*A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*” by Partridge (2006):

- *In do a Garbo*, means to avoid Press reporters and photographers and other publicity.
- *Worth a guinea a box*, means a small, cheap, yet good or useful article.
- *Kelper*, means a Falkland Islander.

The term “*in do a garbo*” was used for the first time in 1925, but nowadays, this slang is never heard again. The slang word “*worth a guinea a box*” is derived from the considerably older slogan of Beecham’s Pills. And the word “*kelper*” is nickname that received wide publicity during the crisis of 1982. Thus, these examples are belonging to slang of publicity because the meaning and the explanations of these slangs are having connection with slang in publicity.

G. Slang in Theatre

Slang in theatre is related with slang in art because theatre is one of art term. According to Partridge (2004), slang used for the first time on stage in sixteenth century. Theatre slang begins to develop in nineteenth centuries and expands its influence on ordinary and informal spoken English. Therefore, theatrical slang little by little gained a status in the first part. For example the Roman writers Plautus, Horace, Juvenal, and Petronius used slang for stylistic purposes and Shakespeare also used slang in his plays.

In theatre slang, there are some familiar terms, such as actor by professional is called *pro*. The man who is occasionally hires at trifling remuneration to come upon the stage as *one of a crowd*, or when a number of actors are wanted to give affect is name a *supe*. The band or orchestra is called as *manageria*. *Ben* is for benefit and *sal* for salary. Below is the examples

of theatrical slang which are taken from book “*Slang: To-day and Yesterday*” by Partridge (2004):

- *Acting lady*, means an incapable actress. From the poor acting of the great majority of society women and girls that go on stage.
- Paper house, means theatre that at a given performance has an audience consisting mainly of those who have come with “paper” complimentary ticket.

These examples includes in theatre’s slang based on the characteristics of the word connected to its theory.

H. Slang in Public School and University

The main source of this slang is student, because they are fresh and full of creativity. Every school has its own special words known to no other school. The examples of public school slang below were taken from book “*A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*” by Partridge (2006):

- *Bonse*, means head, for example “look out, or I’ll fetch you a whack across the bonse
- *Bung*, means a lie, for example “ everything he said is a bung”
- *What’s the mat?* Means what is the matter?

Slang in university is different from the slang used in public school. When students leave the school and go to university, they tend to leave their old slang and to mound themselves to the slang of the university. They grow into adults, choose to do new things or ways of thinking in and prefer to create their own rules of almamater. The examples of university slang are:

- *Black and tame*, means An Oxford undergraduate.
- *Leccer*, means a lecture. This slang commonly used by oxford undergraduate since early 1890s.
- *Brute*, means one who has not matriculated.

The slang word “*black and tame*” originated from Oxford University and derived from the *black* gown and *tameo*’shanter affected at that period, with a pun on *the Black and Tans*. While “*leccer*” is commonly used by Oxford undergraduate since early 1890s. And the term “*brute*” comes from Cambridge University on nineteenth centuries; it is probably derived from Standard English’s word brute.

I. Society Slang

Society slang is commonly used in daily speaking and connected to the society. Every society group uses some types of slang, and by association, those words or phrase become property that belong to that group. In the modern world, slang has become so much defining trait of many groups that it is impossible to ignore the impact it has had on western society.

There are so many slangs in the colloquial speech of society, most of the words soon disappear, but a considerable number of them make good their place in ordinary speech. Moreover, society slang shows a joyously or jauntily over the object and the practice of the slang user’s own calling. The examples below were taken from book “*A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*” by Partridge (2006):

- *Come the Rothschild*, means to pretend to be rich.
- *Repulsive*, means unpleasant or dull.
- *Silver pheasant*, means a beautiful society woman.

The slang “*come the Rothschild*” is derived from the legendary wealth of that famous family. This slang was found in 1880 but never used again in 1914. While the term “*repulsive*” used for the first time in 1930 by Evelyn Waugh, in *Vile Bodies*, ‘Isn’t this a repulsive party?’ and the term “*silver pheasant*” used for the first time in 1920 by Manchon. Due to the explanation above, these examples include in society slang.

J. Slang in Medicine

Medical slang is slang used by doctors or nurses. The examples of this slang is very hard to find. According to Partridge (2004: 280), Ware gives four terms used in 1999: bone-clother, port wine, for which stout is now usually substituted as a “fattener”; locum (short for locum tenens) still very commonly employed by doctors and clergymen; pith, the spinal chord when severed; to be slated, to die, or more precisely to be doomed to die. Ware only has very few medical slangism list because doctors very rarely talk “shop” to others than doctors and because, in the words of the one notable authority on medical slang. Below is the example of medical slang according to book “*A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*” by Partridge (2006):

- *Lord have mercy (up) on me*, means the ‘iliac passion’, a ‘colic’ of the small guts.
- *Sciatic*, means a sciatic nerve.

The slang “*Lord has mercy (up) on me*” appears for the first time in sixteenth century for medical used, according to Junius’ Nomenclator, by ‘the homelier sort of Phisicians’. While “*sciatic*” used for the first time by a young physician named E.F.Brett Young in 1919. Based on the meaning and the explanation, these slang include in medical slang.

K. Soldier’s Slang

Soldier’s slang is slang terms that comes around the army community that is generally used by soldiers. In English-speaking countries, it often takes the form of [abbreviations/acronyms](#) or derivations of the [NATO Phonetic Alphabet](#), or otherwise incorporates aspects of formal [military terms](#) and concepts. [Military](#) slang is often used to reinforce or reflect (usually friendly and [humorous](#)) [interservice rivalries](#). The examples of this slang are:

- BOHICA stands for bend over, here it comes again.
- FIGMO describes a person, especially one who has a short remaining time on station, who has a lax attitude toward their work.

- SNAFU stands for the sarcastic expression situation normal: all fucked up.

BOHICA is an item of acronym slang which grew to regular use amongst the [United States armed forces](#) during the [Vietnam War](#). The acronym “FIGMO” stands for ‘Fuck it, I’ve got my orders’, or ‘Finally I Got My Orders’. While the acronym “SNAFU” is believed to have originated in the [United States Marine Corps](#) during [World War II](#). It is a well-known example of military acronym slang, though it is sometimes [bowdlerized](#) to all fouled up or similar. It means the situation is bad, but that is a normal state of affairs. By all these meanings, the examples above include in military slang.

2.2.3 Characteristics of Slang

People use slang language because they are individuals who desire uniqueness. They think, using slang language can represent the certain sub social group’s identity, because it is cool, or it seems like a fashion when everybody likes it, it will be often used people. A word can be qualified as slang if that word meet some characteristics of slang. According to Sumarsono (2007: 155), there are six characteristics of slang language:

1) Clipping

In [linguistics](#), clipping is the [word formation](#) process which consists in the reduction of a word to one of its parts. Clippings are not coined as words belonging to the standard vocabulary of a language. They originate as terms of a special group like schools, army, police, the medical profession, etc. For example, *exam* (ination), *math* (ematics), and *lab* (oratory) originated in school [slang](#); *spec* (ulation) and *tick* (et = credit) in stock-exchange slang; and *vet* (eran) and *cap* (tain) in army slang. While clipping terms of some influential groups can pass into common usage, becoming part of Standard English, clippings of a socially unimportant class or group will remain group slang.

2) Metathesis

Metathesis is the re-arranging of sounds or syllables in a word, or of words in a sentence. Most commonly it refers to the switching of two or more contiguous sounds. In Bahasa Indonesia, metathesis is one of Prokem's Language variation. For example: *sobek* for *besok*, *riping* for *piring*, and *neber* for *bener*.

3) Creative

Slang is created from a new term, so it needs the creativity of the creator. Thus, the creator should be able to create a new term which is imaginative, innovative, productive, even shocking, and amusing; for example the word "*bird*" in slang language has a meaning as "girlfriend."

4) Acronym

Acronym is word composed of the result of the initials of several words. Usually these components are individual letters or parts of words or names. The use of acronym in slang often use by young generations in their communication especially in web communication. Web communication has become a part of teenagers' everyday life. Its role is to communicate rapidly, briefly, usually with a lot of slang words. The examples of acronym are: "*LOL*" (Laughing Out Loud), "*KIT*" (Keep in Touch), "*BTW*" (By The Way).

5) Use the existing words

It means slang expressions are derived from existing word with acquiring new meaning. The emergence of this "new" word, in linguistics point of view, will increase our vocabulary. So, the more new words derived from existing words, the more creative slang user is. The example is like the word "*chick*" in slang language has a meaning as "girl"

6) Metaphor

Metaphor means transferring the qualities and associations of one object to another in order to make the meaning vivid in their mind. Usually metaphor can be noticed through the use of verb “to be”. Metaphor is implied since it does not use the words “like” or “as”. The metaphor in other words establishes an analogy between objects without actually saying that it is establishing this contrast. The example of metaphor is: “my love is flower” means “I have a good event in love.”

2.2.4 Functions of Slang

Slang commonly uses to serve social purposes: to identify members of a group, to exchange the level of discourse in the direction of informality, to oppose established authority. Sharing and maintaining a constantly changing slang vocabulary aids group solidarity and serves to include and exclude members. Slang is linguistic equivalent of fashion and serves much the same purposes.

According to Yanchun and Yanhong (2013), there are three functions of slang, those are:

A. Pursuit of Self-identity

Since different social and professional groups have different slang, thus it is considered as the symbol for dividing the professional groups in society. If somebody uses the words and expressions within a certain social group or professional group, he will blend with the group members from mentality. If a student says a sentence containing the special college slang, he must want to get the result of showing and strengthening the emotion that he is belonging to the inside of the teenager group. The American scholar P. Roberts cited from Yanchun and Yanhong (2013) once pointed out that the reason people constantly use slang is that they want to show they are one of the qualified members among a certain distinct groups.

B. Emotive Feeling of the Slang Users

The emotive function reveals the speaker's attitude towards his subject. The emotive function is one of the most powerful uses of language because it is so crucial and important in changing the emotional status of an audience for or against someone or something, the emotive function help us get rid of our nervous energy when we are under stress.

Psychologically, slang helps people to express their strong feeling, like group identification and so on. When people use it, they want to show them against the reality, and set them free psychologically. As Allen suggests, cited from Yanchun and Yanhong (2013), "Slang is a class of language, among other social and psychological uses, to deny allegiance to genteel, elite, and proper society and to its standard linguistic forms." So that's why many people use slang in their conversation, from common people to intellectual groups, such as doctors, lawyers, and politicians. In this aspect, slang for them not only for stressing identity or group membership, but also for the psychological need for expressing emotion, which it is the one of the basic functions of language as well.

C. Achieving Politeness

To discuss this topic, the term of register needs to be mentioned. Register refers to "manner of speaking or writing specific to a certain function, that is, characteristic of a certain domain of communication". The choice of register is affected by three factors, occasions (formal or informal), addressee (age, gender, occupation, the degree of familiarity) and the content of the conversation. Yanchun (2013) said that the use of slang is restrained by the three factors as well. Either the use of slang in improper occasions or the use of slang not to the right addressee, or the improper content in one's speech may ruin the friendship and good relationship with your interlocutors. Therefore, the proper use of slang facilitates setting up a certain atmosphere or maintaining social contacts. Slang is often used in informal occasions and is of importance in playing the phatic function. The use of slang can maintain the friendship and the harmony between our friends.

2.2.5 The Effect of Using Slang

According to Swanson and Golden (2010), slang has both positive and negative effect:

a. Positive

Positively speaking, we use slang to describe such attributes of a person's style, attractiveness, or relationship status. "She's a sharp dresser" or "he looks smooth" are both slang that describe someone who dresses nicely. In an attempt to describe an attractive person, we may say that "he's hot", "she's fine", or "she's a babe". Moreover, slang can be used to describe the user's feeling. For example, a happy person may be described as psyched (for excited), pumped, fired up, or thrilled.

b. Negative

For negative effect, slang primary used to describe the user's emotion. For example, when a person is angry, they will use slang word like "damn", "shit", or "fuck" in their conversation. And also, they use slang to describe someone who looks and dresses funny. These words include: goober, dork, nerd, and geek. Typically, a nerd is stereotyped as being intellectual, wears glasses that are taped at the joints, and always displays a pocket protector in his dress shirt pocket stuffed with mechanical pencils, pens, and a slide ruler. Male homosexuals are usually termed as fags, homos, flames, and fairies. A flirty female who happens to be seen in public with many male friends may be called a slut, sleeze, or tramp.

2.2.6 The Synopsis of " Ride Along" Movie

Ben is a high school security guard who had to prove himself to his brother James that he deserves his girlfriend to marry. James, when undercover to catch smugglers Serbia 'boss Omar, take Ben on a trip together to prove himself.

After a while, James gets information about a gun deal involving Omar's men. Then, James meets J. He knows the location of a gun deal between the Serbian and Omar. But J insisted not to say anything to them. At that moment, Ben accidentally shoots J, and

found that the deal would take place in an old abandoned warehouse at 9:00. Then, James decided to infiltrate the warehouse with Santiago and Miggs, after leaving Ben behind in the car. James then betrayed by Santiago and Miggs. A shootout ensues, and many of the men were killed Omar. James and Ben took the money intended for the deal and escape. Unbeknownst to them, Santiago, Miggs and Omar all fled.

Santiago and Miggs arrive at Angela's apartment and tie her up. At the hospital after being shot in the leg, Ben receives a call from his friend that there's something going on at the apartment. After that, James takes Ben and leaves to go to the apartment, along with Omar's money. James then injures Miggs, before getting into a fight with Santiago. As Santiago is about to shoot James, Angela knocks him out with a frying pan. Ben gets knocked out by Omar in a fight, before Omar takes the bag of money and Angela, and leaves the apartment.

James follows Omar and Angela and confronts them. Exactly like Omar is to shoot James, Ben slide over the car and kicked him, and James shoots Omar twice, wounding him. Police arrested Omar, Miggs and Santiago. James gave Ben his blessing.

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 the findings and discussions in the previous chapter, the researcher concludes that there are three types of slang used in Ride Along movie. First is society slang, second is public house slang and the third is slang in medicine. The researcher determines which slang is include in society slang or public house slang or slang in medicine by search its meaning in some dictionaries and understand the content of the dialogue.

The researcher also analyzed the functions of using slang language in the Ride Along movie. Based on the data presented and analyzed at the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the functions of slang words uttered by the main characters in this movie are to pursuit of self-identity, to show emotive feeling of the slang users, and to achieve politeness. By understanding the function of slang, the researcher concludes that emotion is one of the biggest factors why the speaker use slang word in their utterance. Moreover, for the effect of using slang uttered by the main characters, the researcher found two effects: positive and negative. Based on the research finding in chapter three, it can be concluded that to describe their emotion is the main factor why they utter slang word.

Even for the first time, slang language is known as impolite and rude language because it is used by criminals, and other lowest class of society. But, along with the growth of language, using slang language is one of the ways to enrich the study of language.

Actually, slang language is no longer bad impolite language but it makes people more creative to convey something in simpler way.

4.2 Suggestion

Through this paper, the writer suggests that slang can be one of the topics for research study in the future especially for student of English Language and Letters Department.

Studying about slang is enjoyable, entertaining, and amusing for someone who is interesting in it. Slang can be explored by studying its characteristic, its reason for using it, its kinds, or its linguistic process. In this study, the researcher tries to find out several slang terms in movie and investigates the types and the functions of slang words uttered by the main characters of "Ride Along" movie.

From this study, there is suggestion for the next researcher to improve the study about slang with different theory, method, or research problem. Furthermore, the next researcher is expected to analyze slang language phenomena using different theory and using novel, poem or song as the data. Hopefully, it can give improvisation in study of slang and be useful for others.

For students who want to learn about slang deeper, the researcher suggests watching this movie because students can learn about at least three types of slang, the function and the effect of using slang. Furthermore, by watching this movie, the students will be able to understand where, when, in what situation, and with whom you can use the slang word.

Finally, this study is suggested to be a useful reference for people or future researchers who are interested in doing the same research topic. Hopefully, this study can give positive contribution to the development of research about slang.

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APPENDIX 2: Table of Other Slang Words Found in the Movie

No	Utterance	Slang word
1.	USA passport. The most valuable piece of paper in the world and we make it our own. That shit's artisanal.	Shit
2.	There's not a lot in this world that I love, but the shit that I love, I don't trust with nobody.	Shit
3.	Do you know how many man hours we spent on this case? And in two and a half years you've had no breaks, so enough of this shit.	Shit
4.	I want to be so terrified, I'm letting out little involuntary shits. Okay?	Shit
5.	I can't believe this shit.	Shit
6.	I'm starting to do some mentoring and shit.	Shit
7.	Yes. And after this we 'retaking off the training wheels. I'm sick of this putt-putt shit.	Shit
8.	Coming over here thinking they own shit.	Shit
9.	Shit's not real.	Shit
10.	- I got shit to do.	Shit
11.	I am not doing shit. He has some freak honey shit!	Shit
12.	This shit is real!	Shit
13.	I don't know half the shit you're working.	Shit
14.	I can only cover your ass so much. So clean your shit up.	Shit
15.	This shit hurts. James!	Shit
16.	Oh, no, this is real shit.	Shit
17.	Oh, my god! Shit!	Shit
18.	Everybody knows that I like my shit prompt.	Shit
19.	Of course it is. I'm sorry you had to see that shit.	Shit
20.	I'm going to have to put some tarps down and shit.	Shit
21.	This shit is over.	Shit
22.	I'm going to let you all handle this shit, while I take this piece of shit somewhere. Get your ass up.	Shit
23.	I'm going to let you all handle this shit, while I take this piece of shit somewhere.	Shit
24.	Let go of this self-respect shit.	Shit
25.	This shit is crazy!	Shit
26.	Instead, you shoot up a mall full of civilians like it's a damn video game.	Damn
27.	That means you're back at the liquor store getting drunk all damn day.	Damn
28.	About the dumbest damn kid in this school.	Damn
29.	Damn, it's sir scream-a-lot.	Damn
30.	I'll tell you what's up. Damn!	Damn
31.	Damn, if Omar gets that kind of firepower, holy shit!	Damn
32.	I met the damn devil today in the form of a child.	Damn
33.	I got your damn 126.	Damn
34.	It's why you don't have no damn partner.	Damn
35.	That's a damn shame.	Damn

36.	You damn right I'll call the lieutenant.	Damn
37.	You damn right I shot your ass.	Damn
38.	You damn right I shot him.	Damn
39.	Damn, man!	Damn
40.	This am not no damn video game!	Damn
41.	Stop throwing the goddamn grenades!	Goddamn
42.	Get your goddamn hands off me.	Goddamn
43.	A Prius? Get this bullshit out of here!	Bullshit
44.	Self-defense? With all due respect, that's bullshit.	Bullshit
45.	This is bullshit.	Bullshit
46.	Shut up, assface.	Shut
47.	Shut up, Moggs.	Shut
48.	Kind of hard for the guy to talk with his jaw wired shut.	Shut
49.	Shut up. Shut up.	Shut
50.	Man, shut up.	Shut
51.	Shut up! You're about to get us killed, cop.	Shut
52.	Shut your ass up, man!	Shut
53.	Shut your ass up.	Shut
54.	I am not no show pony.	Shut
55.	Shut up! Would you please stop!	Shut
56.	You shut your little ass up.	Shut
57.	So, is this about you becoming a cop?	Cop
58.	Her dad was a cop.	Cop
59.	Man, it's the rent-a-cop.	Cop
60.	I'm going to be a cop. I've been trying to call you all day.	Cop
61.	Good cops wake-up before the crooks.	Cop
62.	Man, you're not a cop.	Cop
63.	I've been empowered by a cop	Cop
64.	You said you were a cop.	Cop
65.	Because that's for cops only.	Cop
66.	That you're ready to be a cop out here in these streets?	Cop
67.	You understand this guy has killed cops, innocent people, even his own crew.	Cop
68.	What a cop is supposed to do.	Cop
69.	Some cop stuff.	Cop
70.	Yeah. It's a cop code for an annoying situation nobody wants.	Cop
71.	I told you I want to be a cop.	Cop
72.	I want to be a cop.	Cop
73.	All this cop talk will be finished.	Cop
74.	Shut up! You're about to get us killed, cop.	Cop
75.	I may not be a cop right now, but I will be.	Cop
76.	You think I'm going to become a cop and get myself killed?	Cop
77.	That's a bad character trait for a cop.	Cop
78.	But you playing cops and robbers.	Cop
79.	He's got half the cops on his side.	Cop

80.	I don't know what the hell you've been looking at, but I'm looking at a damn man.	Hell
81.	What the hell you shaking for?	Hell
82.	How the hell you know they were Serbian?	Hell
83.	Oh, hell no! I got the right to refuse service	Hell
84.	Who the hell are you?	Hell
85.	The hell are you looking at?	Hell
86.	Who in the hell are you?	Hell
87.	What the hell's going on here? Kill them both.	Hell
88.	Save my life and get me the hell out of here!	Hell
89.	This dude, again.	Dude
90.	Let the dude go. His heart is broken.	Dude
91.	The one by the bar.	Dude
92.	Other dude, blue jacket.	Dude
93.	You am not nothing but a black dude.	Dude
94.	Dude, this is symbolic.	Dude
95.	See you, bitches!	Bitch
96.	All right, let's get these bitches!	Bitch
97.	Get out of my house, you son of a bitch!	Bitch
98.	I'm going to make you my bitch.	Bitch
99.	You thought I was crazy? No, baby, I'm nuts.	Nuts
100.	You're ready to go toe-to-toe with the biggest kingpin in Atlanta?	Kingpin
101.	Oh, you little pussy.	Pussy
102.	Oh nigga.	Nigga

APPENDIXES

Appendix 1 : table of data classification

No	Dialogue	Setting		Type of slang	Function of slang	The way in uttering the slang word	Effect
		Place	Time				
1.	<p>James : “what about Omar? The friendly ghost?”</p> <p>“He ain’t gonna cut your head off for this?”</p> <p>Civilian : “I know he owns the city. Omar signed off personally.”</p> <p>James : (laugh) “I don’t know who you think you’re bullshitti ng, but it ain’t me!” (angry face)</p> <p>Civilian : (stand up) “calling me a liar?”</p>	In the closed room	At noon	Society slang	To show emotive feeling of the slang users	<p>➤ Using high intonation when uttering the word</p> <p>➤ Angry face to show his annoyance</p>	Negative
2.	<p>Angela : “how’s my king this morning?”</p> <p>Ben : “good. I’m fine, babe.”</p> <p>Angela : “wasting his royal talents in the kingdom, I see.”</p>	In Ben’s house	At mornin g	Society slang	To show emotive feeling of the slang users	<p>➤ Using calm voice</p>	Positive

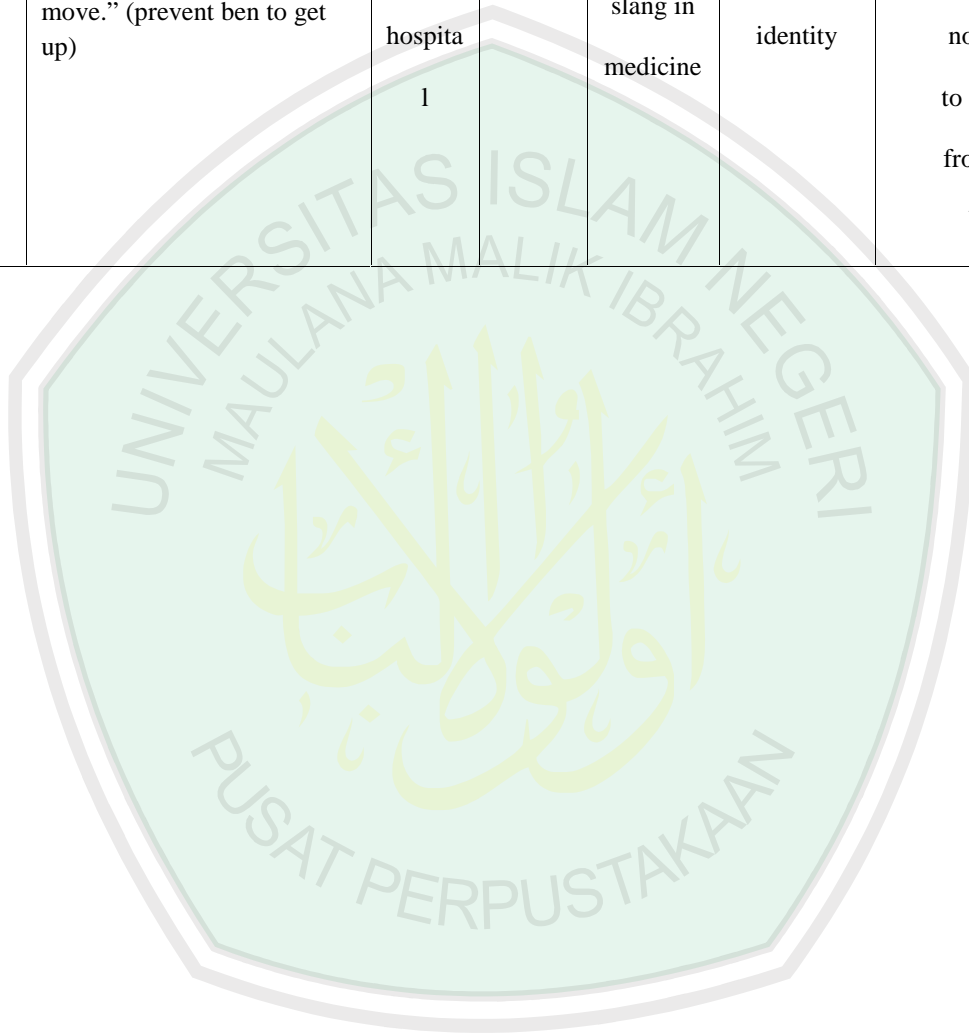
3.	<p>Ben : “don’t you gotten English test today?” “You think they’re going to let you play basketball if you fail that test?”</p> <p>Ramon : “I already speak English.”(with mocking voice)</p> <p>Ben : “okay. Well, go ahead. You got it figured out. (Ramon is leaving ben)</p> <p>Ben : (ben holds Ramon’s shoulder) “hey. Before you goblet’s play this out. Okay?” (louder voice) “You go with them, you get drunk. Now that you’re drunk, you can’t play basketball.” “How long before you drop out?” “I give it a week. So now you’re 17-year-old wino. When you’re a wino, you do what winos do best. You’re going to jail. Once, twice.”</p>	In the footbal l field	At the middle of break time			➤ Using high intonati on	Negative	
4.	<p>Angela : “this is exactly why I didn’t let you install the alarm system.”(loud voice)</p> <p>James : “it’s about who’s going to protect you. This weenie?”(points toward ben)</p> <p>Angela : “one, he is not a weenie! He can be weenie-ish, weenie-like, but</p>	In Ben’s house	At night		Society slang and public house slang	To show emotive feeling of the slang users	➤ Using high intonati on ➤ Angry face	Negative

	I love him, so it doesn't matter." James : "I picture you with somebody with a little more prestige."						
5.	Ben : "I know that you don't really like me, but I feel like you don't like me because you don't know me." James : "nope, you're wrong. I don't like you because I do know you." Ben : "well, I bet you'll like this. I got accepted into the police academy today. I'm going to be a cop . I've been trying to call you all day."	In front of Ben's house	At night	Society slang	To show emotive feeling of the slang users	➤ Ben using calm voice when he is talking with James	Positive
6.	James : "how they tied into omar?"(lifting up Runflat) Runflat : "who?"(pretends he does not know anything about Omar) James : (angry) " nigga , don't play with me. You still got them pins in your..." (steeping on Runflat's leg) Runflat : "come on. God!"	In the park	At mornin g	Society slang	To show emotive feeling of the slang users	➤ James using loud voice to show his anger	Negative
7.	Ben : "hold up. Wait a minute. Copy..." (pick up the walkie-talkie) James : "give me that."(trying to snatch the walkie-talkie from ben)	In James' s car	At afterno on	Society slang	To achieve politeness	➤ Ben uses calm voice	Positive

	<p>Ben : “stop it, she can’t hear me!”</p> <p>“Give me a second, dude.”(polite sound)</p>					<p>because</p> <p>he does</p> <p>not want</p> <p>James</p> <p>hates</p> <p>him</p>	
8.	<p>Jay : “he shot me!”(touch his shoulder)</p> <p>Ben : I’m sorry.”(soft voice)</p> <p>James : “yeah, he shot your ass.”</p> <p>Ben : “you damn right I shot your ass.”</p>	<p>In</p> <p>storage room</p> <p>of</p> <p>pawn shop</p>	<p>At</p> <p>night</p>	Society slang	<p>To show emotive feeling of the slang users</p>	<p>➤ James</p> <p>uses loud voice to make jay believes that Ben will shoot him again</p>	Negative
9.	<p>Ben : “you, this is crazy, man!”</p> <p>“This shit is crazy!”</p> <p>James : “calm down!”</p> <p>“I can’t calm down!”</p>	<p>Inside</p> <p>the</p> <p>factory</p>	<p>At</p> <p>night</p>	Society slang	<p>To show emotive feeling of the slang users</p>	<p>➤ Ben uses loud voice to show his anxiety</p>	Negative
10.	<p>Ben : “shit, I’m out.”(looking for ammo on the ground)</p> <p>James : “what the hell are you doing?”(feels irritate)</p> <p>Ben : “in a game, you can pick up ammo off the ground!”</p>	<p>Inside</p> <p>the</p> <p>factory</p>	<p>At</p> <p>night</p>	Society slang	<p>To show emotive feeling of the slang users</p>	<p>➤ James</p> <p>uses loud voice to show his anger</p>	Negative

	James : “this ain’t no damn video game!”(feels angry and using loud sound)						
11.	<p>Ben : “what’s going on, James?”</p> <p>“What’s going on?”</p> <p>James : “it’s complicated. I know you supposed to call this in, but I need you to hold off on that.”</p> <p>Ben : “doc, I’m losing breath, I think I need some ccs.”</p>	<p>Inside the hospita</p> <p>1</p>	<p>At night</p>	<p>Society slang and slang in medicine</p>	<p>To pursuit of self-identity</p>	➤ Ben uses high intonation to show his anxiety	Positive
12.	<p>Ben : “James, should we give him some of the money we took?”(half conscious)</p> <p>James : “I don’t know what he’s talking about.”(pretends does not know anything)</p> <p>Ben : “you know what I’m talking about. The money. We good here, doc?”(laughing) (the doctor is leaving)</p> <p>James : “shut the fuck up!”(low voice)</p>	<p>Inside one of the room in hospita</p> <p>1</p>	<p>At night</p>	<p>Society slang</p>	<p>To show emotive feeling of the slang users</p>	➤ This time, James uses low voice to show his anger because he does not anyone hear what he said	Negative

13.	<p>James : “mix and Santiago, they got Angela at your house.” (panic)</p> <p>Ben : “what? Oh, no! (panic and tries to wake up from his bed)</p> <p>James : “sit back down. You on meds. You can’t move.” (prevent ben to get up)</p>	<p>Inside one of the room in hospita</p> <p>1</p>	<p>At night</p>	<p>Society slang and slang in medicine</p>	<p>To pursuit of self-identity</p>	<p>➤ He uses calm voice because he does not ben to get up from his bed</p>	<p>Positive</p>
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BUKTI KONSULTASI SKRIPSI

Nama : Alif Nur Aini

NIM : 11320115

Judul Skripsi : Cooperative Principle on Conversation in “The Little Rascals Save the Day” Movie..

Dosen Pembimbing : Dr. Meinarni Susilowati

No.	Tanggal	Topik Bimbingan	Catatan Pembimbing	Tanda Tangan
1.	22 Desember 2014	Judul dan <i>Research Question</i>	Topiknya harus lebih jelas, pilih antara <i>syntax</i> , <i>semantics</i> atau <i>Pragmatics</i>	
2.	12 Maret 2015	Proposal Skripsi (<i>Chapter I</i>)	1. Judul diringkas, 2. lengkapi <i>background of the study</i> , 3. lengkapi <i>research design</i> dengan <i>cooperative principledan</i> pengertiannya. 4. perjelas dan lengkapi <i>data source</i> , <i>data collection</i> dan <i>data analysis</i> .	
3.	19 Maret 2015	Proposal Skripsi (<i>Chapter I</i>)	1. memperbaiki judul dan lengkapi <i>background of the study</i> dengan konsep dan <i>importance of the topic</i> , <i>subject</i> dan <i>data analysisnya</i> 2. Ubah <i>paradigm</i> tentang <i>significance of</i>	

			<i>the research,</i> dan 3. Perbaiki research methodnya.	
4.	20 Maret 2015	Proposal Skripsi (<i>Chapter I</i>)	<i>Background of the study,</i> <i>objective</i> dan <i>significance of the research</i> masih kurang.	
5.	20 Maret 2015	Proposal Skripsi (<i>Chapter I</i>)	Perbaiki <i>background of the study</i> dan <i>definition of the key terms.</i>	
6.	28 April 2015	<i>Chapter II</i>		
7.	19 Mei 2015	<i>Chapter III</i>	Findingsnya masih kurang dalam hal pengkodean data	
8.	27 Mei 2015	<i>Chapter III</i>	Discussionnya masih belum menjawab research question yang ke dua.	
9.	15 Juni 2015	<i>Chapter III</i>		
10.	22 Juni 2015	<i>Chapter I, II, III, IV</i>		
11.	23 Juni 2015	<i>Chapter I, II, III, IV, Appendixes</i>		
12.	26 juni 2015	Skripsi (<i>ACC for Thesis Seminar</i>)		
13.	4 november 2015	Revisi Skripsi (<i>Chapter I, II</i>)	1. perhatikan penggunaan tanda baca dan <i>tenses,</i> 2. jangan lupa mencantumkan sumber pada setiap kutipan, 3. jika itu kutipan langsung, penulis harus mencantumkan halaman, jika bukan kutipan langsung cukup	

			mencantumkan tahun saja, 4. elaborasi dan tambahkan <i>previous studies</i> .	
14.	29 Januari 2016	Revisi Skripsi (<i>Chapter</i> I, II, III, IV)	1. penggunaan tanda baca 2. memperhatikan grammatical mistakes pada semua draft 3. bab I masih perlu pembenaran 4. Pastikan bahwa font yang digunakan adalah TNR 12.	
15.	4 Agustus 2015			

a.n. Dekan,

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