

**A STUDY OF TYPE, WORD FORMATION AND CONTEXT  
OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN SLANG IN FILM BARBERSHOP:  
THE NEXT CUT**

**THESIS**

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**THESIS**

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## STATEMENT OF THE AUTHORSHIP

I state that the research I wrote under the title “**A Study of Type, Word Formation And Context Of African-American Slang In Film Barbershop: The Next Cut**” to fulfill the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)* in English Literature Department Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang is my original work. It does not incorporate to any material previously written or published by another author. I am the only person who is responsibility for this thesis.

Malang, 18 June 2020  
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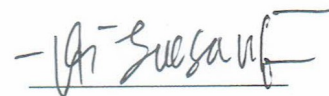
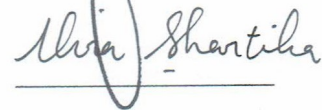
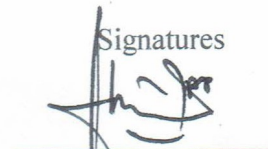
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**MOTTO**

*Everything is easy if you are positive minded.*

(Najih Akbar)

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is especially dedicated to:

1. My parents that always support me to finish my final assignment.
2. My friends that always help me and answer my question related to final assignment progress.
3. My advisor who help me with his suggestions and advices.

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Alhamdulillah, all praises belong to Allah SWT, that always gives me opportunities to study many things. Shalawat and salam are given to our beloved prophet Muhammad SAW who bringing Islam as the religion of rahmatal lil ‘alamin.

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By all means, I am truly aware that this thesis still needs comments, critics, feedback for my study improvement so thus thisthesis will be more perfect.

Malang, 26 Oktober 2020

Najih Akbar

## ABSTRACT

Akbar, Najih. 2020. **A Study of Type, Word Formation And Context Of African-American Slang In Film Barbershop: The Next Cut**. Thesis. Malang: English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph.D

Keywords : Slang, Word Formation, Context of Slang, Barbershop:The Next Cut, culture representation.

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The topic of slang and its analysis is one of the topics that people avoid to research. It is because the references are not as much as other topics and the lacks of theory to help analyze the slang. In fact, slang has a lot of potential to be researched in improving the skills of the researcher about slang and culture of slang itself. The theories used in analyzing the data are types of slang theory by Partridge (2004), word formation theory by Yule (2010), and context of slang theory by Mattiello (2005). The data was taken from a movie entitled *Barbershop: The Next Cut* that released in 2016. The research questions of this research are: first, what are the types of slang used among African-American in *Barbershop: The Next Cut* film? second, what is the context of slang used among African-American in *Barbershop: The Next Cut* film? Third, what kind word formation that used in movie *Barbershop: The Next Cut*.

This study uses descriptive qualitative method in order to focus on analyzing the type of slang and word formation in movie *Barbershop: The Next Cut* determines the context of slang. Furthermore, the researcher started conducting this research by collecting data in script and the subtitle of the movie according to [www.imdb.com](http://www.imdb.com) and [www.subscene.com](http://www.subscene.com) which were the official script of the movie, then analyze the data based on the theory of partridge (2004), Yule (2010), and Mattiello (2005). Finally, the researcher makes a table of findings to analyze.

The result of this study shows how slang can represent culture by analyzing its type of slang, word formation, and context of slang. This research recommends for future researcher who have the same focus and interest as this research to deepen the topic of slang and related object.

## ABSTRAK

Akbar, Najih. 2020. **A Study of Type, Word Formation And Context Of African-American Slang In Film Barbershop: The Next Cut**. Skripsi. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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Kata Kunci : Slang, Formasi Kata, Konteks Slang, Barbershop: The Next Cut, Representasi budaya.

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Topik slang dan analisisnya adalah salah satu topik yang dihindari orang untuk diteliti. Itu karena referensi tidak sebanyak topik lain dan kurangnya teori untuk membantu menganalisis slang. Faktanya, slang memiliki banyak potensi untuk diteliti dalam kelebihanannya dalam meningkatkan keterampilan peneliti tentang slang dan budaya slang itu sendiri. Teori-teori yang peneliti gunakan dalam menganalisis data adalah jenis-jenis teori slang oleh Eric Partridge (2004), teori pembentukan kata oleh George Yule (2010), dan teori konteks slang oleh Mattiello (2005). Data adalah film berjudul *Barbershop: The Next Cut* yang dirilis pada 2016. Pertanyaan penelitian dari penelitian ini adalah: pertama, apa jenis slang yang digunakan di antara orang Afrika-Amerika di *Barbershop: The Next Cut* film? Kedua, apa saja konteks kata slang yang digunakan di antara orang Afrika-Amerika di *Barbershop: The Next Cut* film? Ketiga, susunan kata apa yang digunakan dalam film *Barbershop: The Next Cut*?

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif untuk fokus pada analisis jenis slang dan pembentukan kata dalam film *Barbershop: The Next Cut* dan menentukan konteks slang. Selanjutnya, peneliti mulai melakukan penelitian ini dengan mengumpulkan data dalam skrip dan subtitle film sesuai dengan [www.imdb.com](http://www.imdb.com) dan [www.subscene.com](http://www.subscene.com) yang merupakan skrip resmi film tersebut, kemudian menganalisis data berdasarkan teori dari partridge (2004), Yule (2010), dan Mattiello (2005). Akhirnya, peneliti membuat tabel temuan untuk dianalisis.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bagaimana slang dapat mewakili budaya dengan menganalisis jenis slang, pembentukan kata, dan konteks slang. Penelitian ini direkomendasikan untuk peneliti berikutnya yang memiliki fokus dan minat yang sama dengan penelitian ini untuk memperdalam topik slang dan objek di sekitarnya.

## نبذة مختصرة

أكبر ، ناجح. 2020. دراسة عامية أمريكية أفريقية في أفلام Barbershop: The Next Cut. أطروحة. الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، UIN مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المشرف: Ph.D ، M.Ed. ، H. Djoko Susanto الكلمات الرئيسية: اللغة العامية ، تكوين الكلمات ، السياق العامي ، محل الحلاقة: المقطع التالي ، التمثيلات الثقافية.

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موضوع اللغة العامية وتحليلها هو أحد الموضوعات التي يرفض الناس قبولها. ذلك لأن المراجع لا تناسب الموضوعات الأخرى وكذلك النظريات التي تساعد على ترجمة اللغة العامية. في الواقع ، فإن اللغة العامية لديها الكثير من الإمكانيات للربح في إضافتها إلى زيادة خبرة الباحثين حول الثقافة العامية واللغة العامية نفسها. النظريات المستخدمة في تحليل البيانات هي أنواع نظرية عامية بقلم إريك بارتريدج (2004) ، ونظرية تكوين الكلمات لجورج يول (2010) ، ونظرية سياق عامية بقلم ماتيللو (2005). البيانات عبارة عن فيلم يدعى Barbershop: The Next Cut الذي صدر في 2016. الأسئلة البحثية لهذه الدراسة هي: أولاً ، ما هو نوع وسياق اللغة العامية المستخدمة بين الأمريكيين من أصل أفريقي في Barbershop: The Next Cut film؟ ثانياً ، ما هو شكل كلمة عامية تستخدم بين الأمريكيين من أصل أفريقي في Barbershop: The Next Cut film؟ ثالثاً ، كيف تمثل اللغة العامية الثقافة الأمريكية الأفريقية التي ظهرت في صالون الحلاقة: Barbershop: The Next Cut؟ تستخدم هذه الدراسة أساليب نوعية وصفية للتركيز على تحليل أنواع العامية وتشكيل الكلمات في فيلم Barbershop: The Next Cut وتحديد علاقة عامية. بعد ذلك ، بدأ الباحثون في إجراء هذا البحث من خلال جمع البيانات في النصوص وأفلام الترجمة وفقاً للموقعين [www.imdb.com](http://www.imdb.com) و [www.subscene.com](http://www.subscene.com) وهما النصان الرسميان للفيلم ، ثم تحليل البيانات بناءً على نظرية الحجل (2004) ، Yule (2010) و Mattiello (2005). وأخيراً ، يضع الباحث جدولاً بالنتائج ليتم تحليله.

تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى كيفية تمثيل اللغة العامية للثقافة من خلال تحليل أنواع اللغات العامية وتكوين الكلمات وسياقات اللغة العامية. يوصى بإجراء دراسات مستقبلية للباحثين المستقبليين الذين لديهم نفس التركيز والبحث كما في هذه الدراسة لتعميق موضوع اللغة العامية والأشياء المحيطة.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the study's background, problems and objectives of the study, significance of the study, research method; data source, data collection, and data analysis. Besides, the previous studies will also be presented in this chapter.

#### 1.1. Background of the Study

In social life, slang is a symbol of a particular group of people or communities marked by their creativity toward language. An example is an African-American slang in the Movie entitled *Barbershop: The Next Cut*, which has much slang with a unique accent such as *nigga*, come slide, run the plane, and bomb shot. We do not understand the meaning of these words and the use in conversations. These are the examples of expressions used by groups of people from African-American culture.

Slang is simple words or articulations that are normal in communicating in the language, particularly spoken by a particular gathering of individuals (Hornby, 2010). Mattiello (2008) depicted slang as an assortment containing obscenity, and it shows familiarity and makes bunch limitations. Hudson (1996: 11) says that slang is an everchanging 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. The existence of slang itself is already a part of society that represents their culture of the group. Slang cannot be fully understood by people outside the circle of a particular group like the African-American group and has a value of showing each member of the groups' intimacy and solidarity.

Previous studies about slang and culture include Zhou & Fan (2013). They examined the social functions of American slang from a sociolinguistic point of view. Their study analyzed factors influencing American slang, including individual and social factors. The paper focuses on the social functions of American slang. The paper presents some examples of current American slang textbooks, some of them from the original American movies, novels, and contemporary American slang dictionaries. The purpose of the study is to achieve a better understanding of American culture and American society. This study's results are the researcher found the features that American Slang has, which are Humor, Conciseness, Originality, and Instability. The researcher also found the Individual factors that influencing American Slang, and those are American slang and Gender, American slang and Occupation, American slang, and Age. The third result of this research is the social factors influencing American Slang: Drug setting and American slang, Homosexuality, and American Slang, Rock, and American Slang. Their study's last result is American Slang's social function; those are the Pursuit of Self-identity, Emotive Feeling of the Slang Users, Achieving Politeness.

Another study of slang is done by Gemilasari, Jufrizal, and Al Hafizh (2013). They stated that the type of word formation of slang words found in short stories in teenage magazines *Aneka Yess!* 2002 until 2012 editions. The findings show ten types of word-formation processes used in short stories in teenage magazines *Aneka Yess!* The slang words can be formed through various kinds of word-formation processes. There were many types of word-formation processes found in the short stories in teenage magazines *Aneka Yess!* 2002 until 2012 editions. The example of word formations in their research are coinage, abbreviation, blending, clipping, compounding, affixation, and multiple processes.

The high tendency to be different from others and shows intimacy make the coinage process the dominant type used by the teenagers in modifying

their language. It can be proved by the number of slang words that got this process. All of the slang words found in short stories in teenage magazines *Aneka Yess!* 2002 until 2012 editions are formed by the coinage process.

Tiarma (2015), in her research entitled *Analysis of American Slang in Movie Laugh of Loud*. She found some information such as the background of LOL movie and the characteristics of slang in the movie that is divided into four categories which are Slang is the neutral syntactic level, Typical of informal situations, Typical of spoken language, and Creative. The writer found 35 slang words or phrases as the four categories of slang in LOL. Based on the research result, there are 35 slang words or phrases in the movie of LOL and creative characteristic dominates which has 15 words or phrases.

The present study focuses on how African-American speak differently based on languages (slang) and culture that affects their language as represented in the film of *Barbershop: The Next Cut*. This film is a 2016 American comedy film directed by Malcolm D. Lee and written by Tracy Oliver and Kenya Barris. This is the sequel of *Barbershop 2: Back in Business* and the third film in the *Barbershop* film series. The cast in this film are Ice Cube, Cedric the Entertainer, Anthony Anderson, Eve, Sean Patrick Thomas, Deon Cole, and Troy Garity with some new cast members who are Regina Hall, Nicky Minaj, Common, J.B. Smoove, Tyga, and Lamorne Morris. To endure cruel monetary occasions, Calvin and Angie have consolidated the barbershop and beauty parlor into one business. The times of male holding are gone as Eddie, and the team should now battle with cheeky female colleagues and an energetic customer base. As the skirmish of the gender seethes on, an alternate sort of contention has assumed control over Chicago. Wrongdoing and posses are on the ascent, leaving Calvin stressed over the destiny of his child. Together, the companions think of a striking intend to reclaim their adored neighborhood.

Based on the previous studies above, there are two areas of slang that have been explored by the previous researcher. They examined the social functions and the types of slang. The present research differs from the previous ones as it looks slang used by African-Americans in a film entitled *Barbershop: The Next Cut*. This study uses partridge's theory of slang and unconventional English to analyze types of slang, Yule's theory of word formation, and Mattiello's theory of context analysis.

## **1.2. Problems of the Study**

Based on the background presented above, this study is done to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the types of slang used by African-Americans in Barbershop's film: *The Next Cut*?
2. What are the contexts of slang used by African-Americans in Barbershop's film: *The Next Cut*?
3. What kind of word-formation of slang used among African-Americans in the film of *Barbershop: The Next Cut*?

## **1.3. Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this study are:

1. To determine the types of slang used in the film of *Barbershop: The Next Cut*.
2. To determine the context of slang used in the film of *Barbershop: The Next Cut*.
3. To explain the word-formation of slang used by African-Americans in Barbershop's film: *The Next Cut* film.

#### **1.4. The Significance of the Study**

Theoretically, this study is expected to generate a theory of slang's context, types of slang and word formation of slang using slang words or phrases in the movie. Practically, this study is expected to give a new idea about analyzing the relationship of types, context and word formation of slang language.

#### **1.5. Scope and Limitation**

This study analyzes slang used in the film of *Barbershop: The Next Cut*. It also helps the reader understand what types and contexts of slang used in the film of *Barbershop: The Next Cut*. After knowing the types, context, and word formation, the students can use it while going to America or using the slang properly. The writer hopes this study can make readers more interested in analyzing African-American slang in the English Literature Department. Also, this study contributes to other researchers who are interested in doing further research in this area,

#### **1.6. Research Design**

##### **1.6.1. Research Method**

This research uses a qualitative method to discover the slang language and movie transcript. The study is based on language and literary resources. According to Creswell (2003:18), qualitative research is one in which the inquirer often makes knowledge claims based primarily on constructivist perspectives (i.e., the multiple meanings of individual experiences, meanings socially and historically constructed, with the intention of developing a theory or pattern) or advocacy/participatory perspectives (i.e., political, issue-oriented, collaborative, or change-oriented) or both.

### **1.6.2. Research Instrument**

The instrument of this research is the researcher himself to collect and analyze the data which is a movie entitled *Barbershop: The Next Cut*.

### **1.6.3. Data and Data Sources**

The source of data is African-American's words and utterances in the film of *Barbershop: The Next Cut*. The data of this study include all slangs found in the film *Barbershop: The Next Cut*.

### **1.6.4. Data Collection**

To collect the data, the researcher uses transcripts from Scripts.com and scenes from the film. The transcript of the movie was taken from the website imdb.com.

Here are the procedures of collecting data:

- 1) Prepare the instrument
- 2) Prepare the data and data sources
- 3) Match the script with the movie *Barbershop: The Next Cut*
- 4) Collecting the utterances and scenes in the movie
- 5) Listing the slang words or phrases into a table
- 6) Analyze the slang words or phrases

### **1.6.5. Data Analysis**

The data analysis techniques are adjusted to the research questions.

- 1) To determine the types of slang words in the film of *Barbershop: The Next Cut*, partridge theory is used to understand the words and its context, and to conclude types of slang used.
- 2) To determine the context of slang words in the film of *Barbershop: The Next Cut*, partridge theory is used to understand the words and its context, and to conclude types of slang used.

- 3) To determine the word-formation of slang in the film of *Barbershop: The Next Cut*, Yule's theory of word formation is used.

To help analyze the data, the researcher also uses dictionaries Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expression (2000), "A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English: Colloquialisms and Catch Phrases, Fossilised Jokes and Puns, General Nicknames, Vulgarisms, and Such Americanisms As Have Been Naturalised 8<sup>th</sup> Ed." (1984), Oxford languages (online Dictionary), [www.urbandictionary.com](http://www.urbandictionary.com)(website), [www.merriam-webster.com](http://www.merriam-webster.com)(website) and website such as "NTC's.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### 2.1. Theoretical Framework

##### 2.1.1. Slang

An informal speech style often sees the frequent occurrence of slang, which may be a single word, a group of words, or a sentence. Slang is highly informal and is often used in everyday speech. It is a part of a language that is usually outside of conventional or standard usage. That may consist of newly coined words and phrases and new or extended meanings attached to established terms (Chen Linhua, 2006, p.260). Slang is a kind of speech variety. Speech variety, or language variety, refers to any different form of speech used by a speaker or a group of speakers. Linguistic features of a speech variety can be found at the lexical, the phonological, the morphological, or the syntactical level of the language (Dai & He, 2010, p.111). Variety is considered a more neutral term than terms such as standard or non-standard language and dialects. American slang as one part of Americanism will become even more international as the development of the USA and American English. Although many intelligent people consider slang as lower acceptability in society, the trend is more evidence that slang expressions in movies, television, newspapers, and magazines are noticeably increasing. From the trend, we can see American slang is becoming more and more widely used and plays an increasingly influential role in the everyday discourse of American English.

##### A. History of Slang

The principal appearance of slang is in the sixteenth century. Around then, slang was normally utilized to change that inelegant

articulation of being related or related to outsider or criminal; a few people use slang to make a joke and conceal the word's significance. It is additionally because individuals need to communicate their thought utilizing new dialects other than normalized English.

The researcher will simplify history by categorizing them according to their decade.

- Sixteenth-century: slang is only used by a particular group such as criminals, thieves, and beggars. The example of slang in this decade are Patricos (Strolling), Doxies (beggar's trulls), and preppers (thieves).
- Seventeenth-century: slang is rich in figurative language and related to immoral action. The example of slang in this decade are clap (clatter), crimp (a game of card), and buzzard (a simpleton).
- Eighteenth-century: slang mostly used in comedy. The example of slang in this decade are melt (to spend), tip (to lend), and whiter-go-ye (wife).
- Nineteenth-century: slang rapidly grows; it is used for conversation in society. The example of slang in this decade are bus (a public carriage), Burra (a great man), and burke (to kill).
- Twentieth-century: slang becomes a part of spoken language not only used by criminals but also common people. The examples of slang in this decade are tanked (drunk), cheero (classy), and birdcage (a person).

It can be seen from the history shown above that slang is always changing and developing itself in society. From the language of a criminal, beggar, and thief language becomes a spoken language that inseparable with society nowadays.

## **B. American Slang**

As for American slang, it comes in various ways. One of them is from the different subculture groups of society. As time passing by, the developing society enlarges the resources of slang and enriches its contexts. The slang terms from subculture groups are adopted by common people and become common people's vocabulary. Also, young people are quite active in creating slang. They employ slang terms in their conversation to show their attitude against society or their way of thinking. Therefore, we can see American slang is a product of society; it is produced and created by society and people who live in it. It is one of the linguistic varieties that we cannot separate from its social background and social surroundings.

## **C. African-American Vernacular English**

AAVE is an acronym for African American Vernacular English. Other terms for it in academia are African American *Varieties* of English, African American English (AAE), Black English (BE) and Black English Vernacular (BEV). [EDIT: since I wrote this post in 2014, a new term has gained a lot of traction with academics: African American Language (AAL), as in the *Oxford Handbook of African American Language* edited by Sonja Lanehart (2015), or the *Corpus of Regional African American Language* (CORAAL). I now use either AAE or AAL exclusively, unless I'm specifically talking about an informal, *vernacular* variety, however "AAVE" has gained traction in social media just as AAL replaced it among academics.

In popular culture, it is largely misunderstood, and thought of as "bad English," "ebonics" (originally coined in 1973 by someone with good intentions, from "ebony" and "phonics," but now starting to become a slur), "ghetto talk" (*definitely* a slur), and the "blaccent" (a portmanteau word of "black" and "accent") that NPR seems to like using.

Why do I say it's misunderstood? Because it is emphatically not *bad* English. It is a full-fledged dialect of English, just like, say, British English. It is entirely rule-bound -- meaning it has a very clear grammar which can be (and has been) described in great detail. It is not simply 'ungrammatical'. If you do not conform to the grammar of AAVE, the result is *ungrammatical* sentences in AAVE.

Every native speaker of a language learns a dialect of that language, and English has a number of dialects. Some are regionally defined, and others are associated with particular ethnic groups. In the US, one dialectal division is between what is called Standard American English (SAE) and AAVE. AAVE and SAE are similar in many respects, but the two dialects have some phonological, morphological, and syntactic differences (e.g., Green, 2002; Thomas, 2007). For example, final consonant clusters are more likely to be reduced in AAVE, as in /gol/ for gold, and AAVE does not use *be* in certain sentence patterns, as in “He old” instead of “He is old.” The majority of African American children show AAVE patterns in their speech when they enter school (Pearson, Conner, & Jackson, 2013), although there is variability across children in the extent of AAVE use.

#### **D. Type of Slang**

According to Eric Partridge in his books “Slang, Today and Yesterday,” he states that “The different kinds of slang are numerous, and I propose to treat of only the twenty-four most important: after all, there are limits.”

In this section, the researcher will explain some slang types, according to Partridge (2004).

### a. Cockney Slang

Cockney slang is a form of English slang that originated in the East End of London and popularized by film, music, and literature. Anthony Burgess used rhyming slang as a part of the fictitious dialect in his classic book *A Clockwork Orange*. In simple, cockney slang is famous slang in British English oddities and usually consists of a two-word phrase used to stand in or replace for a specific word. The phrase must rhyme with the replaced word. For example:

**Rabbit and pork–talk:**” we sat for a while and had a good old rabbit and pork.”

**Dog and bone – phone:** “what’s that ringing? Is it the dog and bone?”

### b. Public House Slang

As part of slang types, public house group words and phrases make up for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by nature the subject. The definition of public house slang is considered public house group words and phrases that make up for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by nature the subject. It is the main, genial, cheery, worldly, but not gross nor cynical. For example:

**Early purl** means a drink made of hot beer and gin. So-called Early purl because it is taken early in a cold morning.

**Straight Drinking** means drinking while standing in the bar.

### c. Workmen’s Slang

Linking up with the public house is workmen’s slang. This type is also very closed to tradesman slang, yet all in all, it is better to consider them apart. The characteristics of the users of workmen’s slang don’t mention the real something, but they call it

with another name that they already use and understand. For example:

**Brass** means money; it seems a general word originated in the cooper and iron industries,

**Want an apron** means to be out of work,

#### d. Tradesmen's Slang

In tradesman's slang as in workmen's slang, some are now related from their origin slang and used by the workmen. Of the slang term employed by the various trades, some are the common property all or nearly all. But, in tradesman's slang, consider four as typical: tailors, butchers, chemists, and builders. For example:

**House of parliament** means a meeting of tailor's assistants and apprentices in the shop, especially for a serious purpose. (tailor's typical)

**Turkey buyer** means a person of considerable importance. (butcher's typical)

**Syrup** means money. (chemist's typical)

**Flannel jacket** means the navy on heavy work has so long and so unexceptionally worn flannel. (builder's typical)

#### e. Slang in Publicity

The slang of commerce refers to slang used in trade. This slang is usually used when a committee member has to make an agreement or engagement with their client in trade. Commerce here also can be interpreted as business transactions. They are usually doing business in the stock exchange in the money market. For example:

**Worth a guinea a box** means a small, cheap, yet good or useful article.

#### **f. Slang in Public School and University**

In these types, students become the main source, because they are fresh, full of spirit to move forward for their future. In public school, as inboard schools and private, it happened about more than two centuries, there are two kinds of slang; a slang proper and gibberish. The different type of slang is almost impossible to generalize, for every school has its unique words known to no other school. For example:

**Bung** means a lie (slang in public school)

**Black and tame** means an Oxford undergraduate (slang in university)

#### **g. Society Slang**

Every social group uses some type of slang, and by association, those words and grammar become the property of that group, something that defines them in a certain way. In the modern world, slang has become so much a defining trait of so many groups that it is impossible to ignore the impact it has had on western society. Unfortunately, much of the effect it has had is by underscoring social and class separations. Slang is part of communication in one form or the other. Even though slang usually has a negative assumption and isn't widely used by the upper class or high social status, it is part of language and used in all types of situations when people are not aware of it. They do not realize that the way they speak differs from the way that their predecessors said. For example:

**Silver pheasant** means a beautiful society woman.

#### **h. Slang in Art**

Slang in art always has along with society. The words and phrases of art are quickly adopted by society, which, however,

knows only a few artistic slang words. Society likes it because it was a fun thing for them. However, actually, slang in art is more difficult to guess in the present day. For example:

**Drawing** means a picture of water-colour.

#### **i. Slang in Theatre**

Slang in theatre is related to slang in Art because theatre is one art term. The exact origin of slang is not known, although given the nature of language as a living, changing entity, it is probably as old as language itself. Theatre slang itself begins to develop in the nineteenth century and expand its influence on ordinary and informal spoken English. It appears the new artists who use slang in his piece later and the story they made become the performance in a theatre, such as Anderson and Trudgill's identify Aristophanes, the fourth-century-B.C. Greek playwright, was the first writer to use slang. The Roman writers Plautus, Horace, Juvenal, and Petronius also employed slang for stylistic purposes. Shakespeare also used slang in his plays. For example:

**Acting lady** means an incapable actress.

**Actor's bible** means the theatrical newspaper.

#### **j. Slang in Medicine**

Medical slang is a slang used by doctors and nurses. It is not surprising that doctors used slang because they very rarely talk. They have a great tendency to use initials and abbreviations. According to Ware, there are examples of medicine slang. Those are:

**D.D.A.** means the Dangerous Drugs Act.

**Sparks** means the X-ray department

**Drinks** mean medicine. "Now, nurse, give the patients their drinks."

### k. Soldier's slang

Soldier's slang is a slang term that come around the army community generally used by the soldiers. For example:

**BOHICA** means bend over; here it comes again.

**FUBAR** means fucked/fouled up beyond all recognition/reason.

**SNAFU** means situation normal; all fucked up.

### 2.1.2. Context of Slang

According to Mattiello (2005), the contexts of slang use may be situations requiring secrecy or establishing intimacy, arising jocularity or causing offensiveness, entailing sympathy or, in general, mitigating the seriousness of the dominant tone. The exact definition will be explained below.

#### a. Secrecy

The speakers in extract (1) taken from *Trainspotting* (1996) are young boys who are familiar with drugs' cryptic language. They have a more or less identical social background, middle class, and the lifestyle of drug addicts. In extract (1) Swanney and Renton are discussing having another dose of a drug:

(1) Swanney: You'll need one more **hit**.

Renton: No, I don't think so.

Swanney: To see you through the night that lies ahead.

Renton (voice-over): We called him the mother superior on account of the length of his **habit**. He knew all about it. On it, off it, he knew it all. Of course. I'd have another **shot**: after all, I had worked to do.

This short of extract contains some specific slang words (*habit*, *hit*, *shot*), which should be given particular attention because of their semantic indeterminacy. Since they belong to the semantic area of ‘drug,’ the meanings associated with them in the context of drug addiction depart from their standard denotation meanings. In drug slang, *habit* refers explicitly to ‘the habit of taking drugs,’ *hit* metaphorically refers to ‘a dose or injection of a drug,’ and *shot* to ‘an amount of cocaine.’ The interactants obscure the word meanings by making metaphoric allusion to the bad effects of having a dose of a drug (*hit*, *shot*) or by mentioning a general item (*habit*) and meaning a specific one (‘addiction to drug with physical dependence’). Undoubtedly, the topic involved (i.e. drug) requires secrecy and privacy, and here is the case. The audience of *Trainspotting* or the readers of the film script are invited to refer to their world knowledge and then are called to disambiguate the items through inferential processes.

#### b. Intimacy

The speakers in extracts (2) from *Grease* (1978) are high school boys going back to school after their summer holidays. They belong to the same male gang called “T-birds” and have more or less the same educational background.

In this extract (2), the group leader, Danny Zuko, is telling his friend, Sonny, about an Australian girl he met at the beach last summer:

- (2) Danny : I did meet this one **chick**, she was sort of **cool**.  
Sonny : You mean she **puts out**?  
Danny : Come on, Sonny, is that all you ever think about?  
Sonny : **Friggin’ A!**

Here the boys use teenage slang words and expressions that disclose their intimate relationship. For example, the word *chick* is commonly used among male teenagers to refer to ‘a girl’. It is semantically indeterminate because it comes from the standard word *chick* ‘a young bird’, thus metaphorically alluding to the silly childish attitude of ‘a young attractive female’. Another recurrent teenage expression is *cool*, which in slang is not used in its standard meaning of ‘cold’, but rather as a positive adjective to mean ‘excellent, great’ (she was sort of cool). The vulgar verb *to put out* means ‘to readily agree to sex’, and the exclamation ‘Friggin’ which is a general intensifier replacing the cruder ‘Fucking’, are similar in-group expressions that Sonny uses to create a situation of intimacy and familiarity.

### c. Jocularities

In the extract (3) drawn from film *Grease* (1978). The speaker is a close friend (Marty, Betty, Jan). This extract emphasizes the musicality of slang. Marty is sitting at a table of the canteen with the other girls (Betty, Jan) belonging to a gang called ‘Pink Ladies’.

- (3) Marty : Oh, double **doo doo**.  
Betty : Please.  
Jan : What was that?  
Marty : One of my diamonds just fell in the macaroni.

This short of extract shows how a children’s slang expression like the repetition *doo-doo* for ‘faeces’ may make a situation humorous and droll. Marty, a clumsy girl of the gang, reinforces the repetition with a consonance (*double doo-doo*) to create jocularities and appear playful to her fellow students.

#### d. Offensiveness

Extract (4) is taken from *Full Mouty* (1997). The speakers are unemployed men who live in the Yorkshire area, at Sheffield, and use typical Northern British English expressions. In extract (4), where Dave is looking for some food, the emphasis is on *tubby*:

(4) Dave : Hey ... Lomper! Where's my rice?

Lomper : Try the cylinder head ... **tubby**.

*Tubby* used by Lomper is a derivative from *tub of lard*, a derogatory slang expression referring to 'a fat person.' It shows another effect of slang (offensiveness) produced by the speaker's cynical derisive attitude and his sarcastic language.

Offensive vocabulary is often applied in slang to physically unattractive people, especially to focus on their physical defects, like fatness, shortness, bodily or facial ugliness, etc.

#### e. Sympathy

Extract (5) is taken from *Notting Hill* (1999). The speakers are the bookshop owner William Thacker, his slovenly flatmate Spike, and his friends, typical middle-class Londoners. This extract is about a conversation between the host Max and one of his guests, Tessa. Max offers some wine to Tessa, while the woman tries to cheer William up:

(5) Max : Wine?

Tessa : Oh, yes, please. Come one, Willie, **let's getsloshed**.

Max : Red or white?

Tessa : Oh, red.

In this extract, Tessa chooses the expression, let's get sloshed to express her understanding and tenderness towards William and exhort him to forget anything by 'getting drunk'.

**f. Mitigation**

Extract (6) is taken from *Meet the parents* (2000). The speakers are an engaged couple, Greg and Pam, and Pam's father Jack. In extract (6) Greg has just finished his shift at the hospital and meets his girlfriend Pam:

(6) Greg : Oh, shoot. I forgot to change my shoes.

Pam : That's okay. You don't have to change. You know I can't resist a man in nurse's shoes,

Here Greg uses the euphemistic slang expression *shoot* instead of the taboo standard word *shit* to mitigate exclamation. In general, there is widespread use of euphemisms and code words in slang. Some of the are phonetically similar to the taboo words (e.g. *shoot* for *shit*, *chuff* for *fuck*, *heck* for *hell*), others are assimilations of blasphemous expression (*Blimey*, *Cor Blimey*, *Gawd Blimey*, and *Gard Blimey* for *God Blind me*), or their abbreviations, like *jeez* for *jesus* (cf. Apte 1998).

**2.1.3. Word Formation**

According to Yule (2010), there are ten theories of word-formation.

**a. Coinage**

One of the least common processes of word formation in English is coinage. Coinage is the invention of totally new terms. Older examples are aspirin, nylon, vaseline, and zipper; more recent

examples are granola, kleenex, teflon and xerox or google (from googol, the number 1 followed by 100 zeros). Now the name of google has become anything that is referred to as its function or company.

b. **Borrowing**

Borrowing is the most common source of new words in English. Borrowing is the taking over of words from other languages. For example, croissant (French), dope (Dutch), lilac (Persian), piano (Italian), pretzel (German), sofa (Arabic), tattoo (Tahitian), tycoon (Japanese), yogurt (Turkish) and zebra (Bantu).

c. **Derivation**

A derivation is a large number of small “bits” of the English language, which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. These small “bits” are generally described as affixes. Some familiar examples are the element sun-, `mis-, pre-, -ful, -less, -ish, -ism, and-ness, which appear in words like unhappy, misrepresent, prejudge, joyful, careless, boyish, terrorism and sadness. In terms of the derivation process, some affixes added into the beginning of words (prefixes) e.g. un-, mis- and other affixes added in the end of words (suffixes), e.g. -less, -ish. All English words formed by this derivational process have either prefixes or suffixes or both.

d. **Back-Formation**

A very specialized type of reduction process is known as a back formation. Typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb). A good example of backformation is when the noun television first came into use, and then the verb televise created from it. Other examples of words created by this process are: donate (from “donation”), emote (from “emotion”), enthuse (from

“enthusiasm”), *liaise* (from “*liaison*”), and *babysit* (from “*babysitter*”).

e. **Clipping**

Clipping occurs when a word of more than one syllable (facsimile) is reduced to a shorter form (fax), usually beginning in casual speech. Other common examples are *ad* (advertisement), *bra* (brassiere), *cab* (cabriolet), *condo* (condominium), *fan* (fanatic), *flu* (influenza), *perm* (permanent wave), *phone*, *plane*, and *pub*(public house).

f. **Blending**

The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in blending. However, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the other word's end. In some parts of the USA, a product is used as gasoline but is made from alcohol, so the “blended” word for referring to this product is *gasohol*. Others examples of blending words are *smog* (smoke/ fog), *bit* (binary/digit), *brunch* (breakfast/lunch), *motel* (motor/hotel) and *telecast* (television/ broadcast).

g. **Compounding**

A joining of two separate words to produce a single form is called as compounding. Common English compounds are *bookcase*, *doorknob*, *fingerprint*, *sunburn*, *textbook*, *wallpaper*, *wastebasket*, and *waterbed*. All these examples are nouns, but we can also create compound adjectives (good-looking, low-paid) and compounds of adjective (fast) plus noun (food) as in a fast-food restau-rant or a full-time job. This very productive source of new terms has been well documented in English and German.

h. **Acronym**

Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. These can be forms such as *CD* (“compact disk”) or

VCR (“video cassette recorder”), where the pronunciation consists of saying each separate letter.

**i. Conversion**

A change in the function of a word, such as when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction), is generally known as conversion. Some nouns such as bottle, butter, chair, and vacation have come to be used, through transformation, as verbs: We bottled the home-brew last night. The conversion can involve verbs becoming nouns, phrasal verbs into nouns, verb into the nouns, verbs becomes adjective, adjective into the verbs or the noun.

**j. Multiple Process**

The operation of more than one process at work in creating a particular word is known as Multiple Processes. For example, the term deli seems to have become a common American English expression via first borrowing delicatessen (from German) and then clipping that borrowed form.

#### **2.1.4. The Function of Slang in society**

In surveying American slang, not only do we have to consider the social factors which influence slang, but we must recognize the part played by slang in its own character. However, the complexity of slang is immediately apparent when we examine its function. People find it not easy to give a comprehensive and satisfying answer when facing the natural question, "Why is a slang used at all?" or "What are the functions of slang?" Sociolinguistically speaking, interpersonal function is the most basic function of language. Speaking of slang's social functions, the most important point lies in that language is for communication between people. Hence the discussion of the interpersonal function of American slang is in the coming part.

### **2.2.1. Pursuit of Self-identity**

Since different social and professional groups have different slang, it is considered 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. That is to say, 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 belongs to the inside of the teenage group. The American scholar P. Roberts once pointed out that people constantly use slang because they want to show they are one of the qualified members among a certain distinct groups.

### **2.2.2. 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 helps 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. "Slang also has this usefulness, and I suspect that profanity is a subcategory of slang, the more elemental phenomenon". It is like a dream that relieves us and takes away our psychological burden, also discharges our tension of the great burden. When people use it, they want to show them against the reality and set them free psychologically. As Allen suggests, "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". No wonder why so 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 stresses identity or group membership but also for the psychological need for expressing emotion, which is one of the basic functions of language.

### **2.2.3. Achieving Politeness**

To conduct this discussion, the notion 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), the addressee (age, gender, occupation, the degree of familiarity) and the content of the conversation. And 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 intimacy between our friends. When slang serves the phatic function, it contributes to maintain our positive face. Language forms like greeting, farewells, comments on the weather and on clothing, etc, all serve phatic function. As with politeness in general, greetings can be analyzed within the framework of theories of 'face'. When making proper slangy greetings, friendly atmosphere may be achieved for proceeding conversation, slangy greetings such as, how's it going? What does it look like? What is it? What's going down? What's happening? What's jumping? What's shaking? What's the deal? What's up, G? etc, or slangy

farewell expressions like, catch you later, check you on the flip side, catch you on the flip flop, check you, smell you later, smell you, are frequently used among young people. Both the slangy greetings and farewells used signal that the speaker wishes to establish a good relation or a non-threatening atmosphere with his or her friends that he or she wishes to be accepted by their peers and his or her positive face will not be threatened. In daily talks, slang plays a big role and the communications between us would not go smoothly as they are expected.

## **2.2. Previous Studies**

There is some previous research about slang and culture. Zhou and Fan (2013) stated that American slang is one of the language varieties in American English. It is the product of American culture and American society. The paper discusses American slang from sociolinguistic point of view. The paper also analyzes the factors influencing American slang, including individual factors and social factors. Then the paper focuses on the social functions of American slang. The paper presents some examples which are from current American slang textbooks, some of them from the original American movies, novels and contemporary American slang dictionaries. It is necessary to know more about American slang, in order to achieve a better understanding of American culture and American society.

Gemilasari, Jufrizal, and Al Hafizh (2013) stated that the type of word formation of slang words is found in short stories in teenagers' magazines, *Aneka Yess!* 2002 until 2012 editions. The findings show ten types of word formation processes used in short stories in teenagers' magazines, *Aneka Yess!* The results show there are many slang words found in short stories in teenage magazines *Aneka Yess!* The slang words can be formed through several types of word-formation processes. There were many types of word-formation processes found in the short stories in teenage magazines *Aneka*

Yess! 2002 until 2012 editions. The high tendency to be different from others and show intimacy make the coinage process the dominant type used by the teenagers in modifying their language. It can be proved by the number of slang words that got this process. All of the slang words found in short stories in teenage magazines Aneka Yess! 2002 until the coinage process forms 2012 editions.

Pradianti (2013) investigated slang words used by the ninth grade of junior high school students. The study examines the morphological process and context of using the slang. This also provides the reasons why students using slang. The collected data from the questionnaire and interviews were categorized into types of slang and morphological process (word formation) based on theories of Yule (1985), Potter (1975), O'Grady and Guzman (1996), and Gerber (1968). The findings show that there are eleven groups of word formation in this study. Coinage is the most frequently used with 30.56% followed by blending with 20.14% and borrowing with 13.19% words. Furthermore, some reasons why the students use slang in their everyday life, such as students wanting to say something in an easy way, show their anger, make other people confused, and want to have fun and laugh.

Tiarma (2015), in her research entitled *Analysis of American Slang in Movie Laugh of Loud*. She found some information such as the background of LOL movie and the characteristics of slang in the movie that is divided into four categories which are Slang is the neutral syntactic level, Typical of informal situations, Typical of spoken language, and Creative. The writer found 35 slang words or phrases as the four categories of slang in LOL. Based on the research result, there are 35 slang words or phrases in the movie of LOL and creative characteristic dominates which has 15 words or phrases.

### **2.3. Definition of Key terms**

To avoid misunderstanding during the research, some terms used in this study are defined.

1. Slang: I define slang as a unique language that only uses by certain specific groups or social groups and cannot be fully understood by people outside the groups.
2. African-American slang: a slang that used by group of people with the same race (mixing of the African and American).
3. Barbershop: The Next Cut film: an American comedy film in 2016 directed by Malcolm D. Lee and written by Tracy Oliver and Kenya Barris.

#### **2.4. Outline**

To give a better understanding, the researcher composes this study into 4 chapters:

##### **1. Chapter I**

This chapter explains the study's background, the study's problem, the objective and significance of the study, research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis, and the last is the definition of key terms.

##### **2. Chapter II**

This Chapter contains the explanation about relevant literature related to Slang's study in society in a range of African-Americans, according to George Yule and Eric Partridge, as the basic in analysis the movie entitled *Barbershop: The Next Cut!*.

##### **3. Chapter III**

This chapter contains the evidence from the movie, followed by the analysis related to theory and the study's problem.

##### **4. Chapter IV**

The final result of the analysis will be explained in this chapter. Also, the researcher will suggest further study.

## CHAPTER III

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the data analysis divided into three parts: types and context of slang, word-formation of the slang, and culture representation of the slang in the film *Barbershop: The Next Cut* and its contribution to understanding African-American Slang.

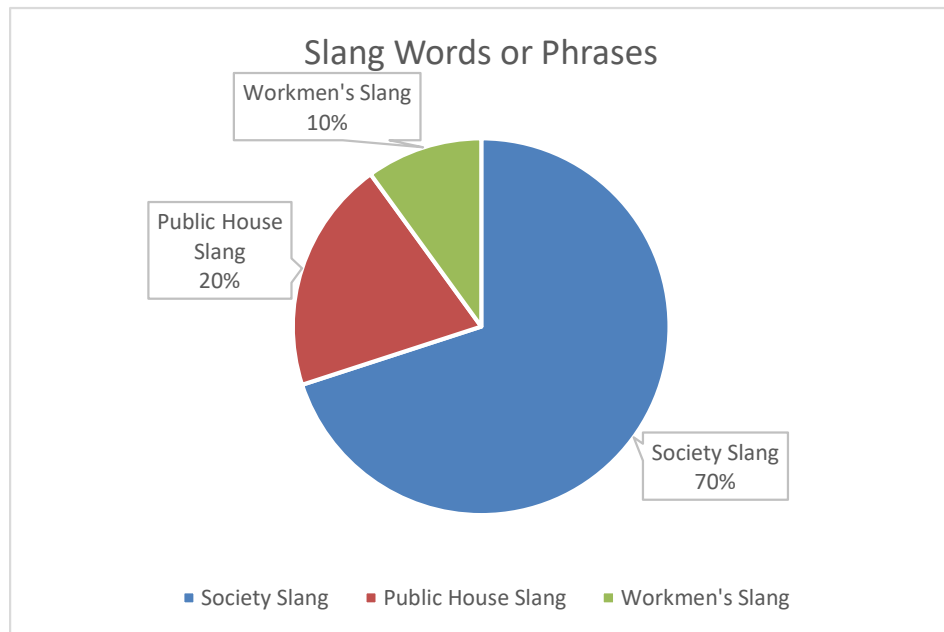
#### 3.1. Finding

In this chapter, the researcher discussed the description of the slang and its analysis from the script of the movie *Barbershop: The Next Cut!* In this analysis, the researcher limits the analysis only twenty slang words or phrases because these slangs are commonly used in a lot of situations in the movie and make the discussion more in focus. The researcher tabulates the data through the following section.

- a. The slang word or expression in the film.
- b. The setting when and where the discoursed occur.
- c. The importance of the slang.
- d. The type and setting of slang word or expression utilized in "Barbershop: The Next Cut" film.
- e. The word development of the slang word or phrase.
- f. The way slang word and expression speaks to the way of life of African-American in "Barbershop: The Next Cut" film.

##### 3.1.1. Types of African-American Slang

The researcher analyzes the data taken from the script of Barbershop: The Next Cut movie in the website [www.imdb.com](http://www.imdb.com) and then categorizes them according to the types of slang that tabulated below:



The researcher found out that only three types of slang in the movie that has been already selected by the researcher. Society slang dominated the chart by having 70%, those slangs are nigga, dude, tinkle, opp, boyba, corny, shot caller, knucklehead, cornball, doofus, lump, dope, homeboy and gotcha. Public house slang has 20% which are sticky finger, hoes, street bangin' and double shot. And the last one is workmen's slang that has 10% slangs in chart above which are bad apple and raggedy-ass.

### 3.1.2. Data Analysis

From the data above, the researcher analyzes and determines the selected slang words or phrases by categorizing them into the types of slang language, according to Partridge (1933). The researcher finds out the slang words or phrases in the Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English, Merriam-Webster, Urban Dictionary, Oxford Languages, NTC's Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expression, A New

Dictionary of American Slang, book reference, watching Barbershop: The Next Cut and analyzing each word by understanding Barbershop: The Next Cut script. Finally, the researcher interprets each of the slang words and phrases in the movie.

Based on the slang words classification, this study found three types of slang commonly used in Barbershop: The Next Cut movie. Those are society slang, workmen's slang, and public house slang. To go further description, the writer analyzes each slang word or phrase in a datum that will be separated in 20 datum according to the numbers of words and phrases chosen in this research.

#### 1. Datum 1 – Sticky Fingers

*The dialogue occurs in the barbershop in the morning. Jalen and Kenny are walking into the barbershop to ask for pocket money. But Calvin, Jalen's father, refuses to give him money because he has no money. Before leaving the shop, Kenny tries to steal a snack in the shop, but Calvin sees that happen.*

Rashad	: put it back.
Kenny	: busted.
Eddie	: everybody, check your wallets.
Dante	: (laughing) he got <b>sticky fingers</b> .

Based on *Eric Partridge A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, the phrase sticky fingers mean thievish, covetous or proletarian. In Merriam-Webster, *sticky finger* is a tendency to steal things. The researcher categorizes *sticky fingers* as **Public House Slang** because it shows the characteristic of naturing the subject like no way finger can be sticky.

The phrase *sticky finger* is **multiple processes** because it is made through two kinds of word-formation. The first-word formation derives from the word sticky and fingers which were affixes added at the end of the word (suffixes). It can be seen that the original word is stick and fingers and got suffixes -y and -s become sticky and fingers. This also changes the part of speech from noun to adjective but not with word finger, it only changes from singular to plural. Then the second-word formation is **compounding** in which the word sticky and finger joined to produce a single form of *sticky fingers* by means a tendency to steal things.

The context of slang used in this datum is **offensiveness**. Dante uses this phrase to attack Kenny and show his sarcastic language in offensive vocabulary. In this conversation, Dante utters the phrase sticky fingers by using low intonation with a mocking face in order to show how bad it is what Kenny is done in the shop. This phrase represents how African-American be assertive about bad habits even it is their son.

## 2. Datum 2- Nigga

*The dialogue occurs in an area controlled by paraphernalia and the opposite gang that disturbs Jalen and Kenny. Yummy comes up to backup Jalen and Kenny.*

Yummy : Man, y'all **niggas** ain't shit. Yeah I say it. **Nigga**, this is our block. You know that. Unless you really wanna do it (showing up their gun to the opposite gang).

Opposite gang : We out. All right.

Yummy : Yeah, I thought so. Yeah, keep it pushing.

Based on *Urban Dictionary*, the word *nigga* means negroes. It is a word that only black people use to call their homies; if a white person (caucasian) uses it, they are really in danger. The researcher categorizes word *nigga* as **society slang** because it shows life characteristics that belong to human activities and can only be spoken by African-American or black people.

The word *nigga* is called **coinage** because it is a totally new term. The related word is negroes and nigger but different meanings. So, the researcher concludes the word *nigga* as coinage in word-formation.

The context of the slang word used in this datum is **intimacy**. Yummy uses to ease calling everyone, but only black people and African-American can spell this word. Yummy utters the word *nigga* loud voice to intimidate the opposite gang to keep Jalen and Kenny safe. The word *nigga* represents how the relation between all African-Americans in South Side still calls the same word (*nigga*) even it is their enemy.

### 3. Datum 3 – Bad Apple

*The dialogue occurs in the barbershop at work time. Bree debates how good women lose with the hoes and how a man had sex with her and did not appreciate it.*

Bree : Trust me on this, ladies. The only man you can trust is one up above.

Calvin : Come on Bree, that dude, Ronnie, he was just a **bad apple**.

According to Merriam-Webster and Urban Dictionary, the phrase *bad apple* means someone who creates problems or causes trouble for others, it also means a bad influence. The researcher determines this word as **Workmen's slang** because it does not mention the real word "influence" but calls it with another name, "apple," that already understood.

The phrase *bad apple* is called **Compounding** because it is a joining between two separate words to produce a single form. The separate words are "bad" which means not good and "apple" which means a kind of fruit that round and red or green color. But when join into one single form, the meaning changes to bad influence.

The context of the slang in this dialogue is **Mitigation**. Calvin uses this phrase to inappropriate exclamation word by changing "influence" with "apple". This slang represents that changing the word can be so effective in controlling the atmosphere of the conversation.

#### 4. Datum 4 - Hoes

*The dialogue occurs in the barbershop among the workers. Angie saying that hoes win against good girls.*

Anggie : You know what, ladies? For years it has been a war, with good girls and the **hoes**, and the **hoes** have officially won.

Dante : Go, hoes! Let me some **hoes**. I can't live without hoes. I gotta have them. **Hoes** know what to do and when to do it!

Based on the *Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expression*, *hoes* means a prostitute, a whore. In Urban

Dictionary, it means a bitch who does it with everyone. The researcher determines *hoes* as **Society Slang** because it is relatable to everyday life and activity.

The word *hoes* is called **Derivation** because the original word “*hoe*” is given the suffix -s and change from singular to plural. Angie uses the word *hoes* in mean to point *hoes* in general, not a specific targeted person.

The context of the slang word *hoes* is **Mitigation**. Angie uses this euphemistic word to change the harsh word “*bitches*” to become “*hoes*” to talk softly and keep a good manner. The slang represents how African-American girl is mostly talking with manners rather than talk roughly from the dialogues.

#### 5. Datum 5 - Dude

*The dialogue occurs in the barbershop. The workers debating how girls keep complaining about the chauvinistic talk in the shop but do the reverse, which is to have a relation with a thug.*

Calvin : Wait, wait. Hold up! You girls keep complaining about the chauvinistic talk in the shop, but y’all do the same thing in reverse. Each one of y’all wants a super thug that can hold his own on the yard at the Cook County Jail, that’s got three degrees from Harvard and making six figures. You know it! Meanwhile, you pass up corny **dudes** like Jerrod every day.

Dante : Mmm. Exactly. Don’t know woman want no moist Duncan Hines-ass **dude** like Jerrod.

Based on the *Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions*, the word *dudes* means a male friend, a guy. The researcher determines *dudes* as **Society Slang** because it is

suitable with the characteristic of Society Slang, which is the slang word commonly used in daily speaking and connect to society.

The word *dudes* is called **derivation** because it is an added suffix in the end of the word and change from singular to plural.

The context of the slang word *dudes* is **Intimacy**. Calvin uses the word *dudes* to create a situation of intimacy and familiarity. The way Calvin utters word *dudes* by using clear voices to show that Jerrod and him are friends and ease rather than called the full name.

#### 6. Datum 6 - Tinkle

*The dialogue occurs in the barbershop after one-stop enter the shop. Eddie tries to have a conversation with one-stop about stop make people come in and stay in the shop.*

Eddie : Look here, Truck Stop, One-Stop. Come here, son. This is barbershop. You gotta get people in and out. That's what we do. You got these musty negroes sitting around here all day, like it's an unemployment office.

One-Stop : Hey, Eddie, man, look. I pay booth rent like everybody else does in here. Besides, barbers don't provide the full menu of services that I do. Off-market medicinal remedies, alternative documentation, little emotional service doggies that lick your face and make you feel good about yourself. And they **tinkle** all over your shirt. They are so happy to see you. And it makes you feel good inside.

Based on *a Dictionary of Slang and Conventional English*, the word *tinkle* means to urinate: children's, hence also

nannies' and parents'. The researcher determines *tinkle* as **Society Slang** because it shows life characteristics: everybody can urinate. This slang is commonly used in everyday life to change word urination because it is simpler and fun.

The word *tinkle* is called **Coinage** because it is a totally new word which has a meaning to urinate, in Merriam Webster, the word tinkle is frequentative from tinken in Middle English. But it has different meaning, so, the researcher determines this word as Coinage.

The context of the slang word *tinkle* is **Jocularity** because this word has characteristic of jocularity which is make the situation humorous and droll. Here, One-Stop try to humorous by exemplify how good emotional service should be and he said it is like how doggies come to you in tinkle all over your shirt that show how happy the doggies are.

7. Datum 7 – Street Bangin’

*The dialogue occurs in the barbershop at lunchtime. J.D. comes in and sells food to the workers.* The dialogue between J.D. and Rashad is about the workforce employed by J.D.

Rashad : I mean, so, you want us to believe that you cooked all that food yourself?

J.D. : My kitchen workforce is made up of ex-gangbangers, who if they didn't have this job, would be on the **street bangin’**.

Rashad : And you are donating all the profit?

J.D. : What's so hard to believe about that?

There is no actual meaning as a phrase in this slang, so the researcher tries to define by himself. Based on *urban*

*Dictionary*, the word *bangin'* means highly attractive (referring to an object or person), high energy, busy, loud, exciting (referring to music, a party, etc.), to be involved with a gang, have/having/having had sex. But the most make sense meaning is involved with a gang because, in the dialogue, J.D. said that they are ex-gangbanger, and it means if they are not employed, they become a gangbanger again and disturb society. So, street *bangin'* disturbs society by joining a gang. The researcher determines this phrase as a **Public House Slang** because it has characteristics of nature the subject which is street cannot be banging or involved with a gang.

The phrase *street bangin'* is called multiple processes that have two kinds of word-formation. The first one is **Compounding** because it has a process of joining two different words to produce a single form *street* and *bangin'* that create a new meaning. The second is **Clipping** from, which reduces the word from *banging* to a shorter form of *bangin'*. The last letter of the word is dropped, then the apostrophe is added to the end. These processes result in a new single word, which is *bangin'*.

The context of the slang phrase used in this datum is **Offensiveness**. J.D. intentionally uses this phrase to sarcastic the gang, which his workforce has been in the gangster. The slang in this datum represents the difficult life of ex-gangbangers if they do not have a job.

8. Datum 8 – Opp

*The dialogue occurs in the barbershop when Jimmy enters the barbershop and tells that the council vote coming up next week about South Side's enclosure.*

Eddie : What bring you around here? I know you didn't come all the way over here to the South Side just for a line up.

Terri : Yeah. Where's your camera crew, Jimmy? Doing a little press **opp** for the mayor's office?

Jimmy : What, a man can't check out his old stomping grounds on his lunch break?

Based on *Urban Dictionary*, *opp* means anyone in competition or against you. This word is mainly used and originated in Chicago. The researcher determines *opp* as **Society Slang** because it is suitable for society slang characteristic, which has unique vocabulary and related to society.

The word *op* is called *Clipping* because the original word is reduced to a shorter form to simplify the spelling. The original word *opposite* is omitted, and only the first syllable (*opp*) remains.

The context of slang word in this datum is **Intimacy**. Terri uses this word to ease communication with people who already understand what she is trying to say. The way slang is spoken in this dialogue represents the intimate among the worker. That was the reason they can have a relaxed conversation.

9. Datum 9 – Boyba

*This dialogue occurs in the barbershop when Rashad and Jimmy debate about the council vote and how the government does their job; if it was not working, they blame the people.*

Jimmy : Do you know how many people get shot on this block, every single week?

Rashad : Do you? Cause we out here dodging bullets everyday, while you downtown talkin' about the South Side, look like some Middle Eastern, war-torn country in your \$1,000 suit.

Draya : You know damn well them suits ain't \$1,000, **boyba**.

Based on *Urban Dictionary*, the word *boyba* means muscular, attractive man. The researcher determines this word as **Society Slang** because it is related to everyday life and is commonly used in daily speaking. Draya, in this dialogue, calls Rashad with the name *boyba* to show that she was interested in him.

The word *boyba* is called **Coinage** because it is created from nothing related words and just comes up alone. *Boyba* is the invention of totally new terms.

The context of the slang word used in this datum is **Intimacy**. Draya is called Rashad *boyba*, which means an attractive man. The hidden meaning is Draya wants to get closer with Rashad because she was interested in him and shows intimacy.

#### 10. Datum 10 – Corny

*The dialogue occurs in the Basketball court behind Calvin's house. The conversation between Jalen and Calvin about moving him to a Catholic school, but Jalen refuse Calvin's request.*

Jalen : Catholic school? I don't know anybody in Catholic school.

Calvin : Good. Maybe it's time for you to meet some Catholics. And tomorrow, I'm gonna re-introduce you to the concept of belt. Ain't nobody wants to see your butt cheeks hanging out.

Jalen : Nobody wears no belts. They are **corny**.

It is based on *the Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, *corny* means old-fashioned, hackneyed. It is similar to the *Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions*, which means having to do with simple-minded. The researcher determines this slang word as **Society Slang** because it is related to society and often used in daily speaking.

The word *corny* is called **Multiple Process**. The first is **Borrowing**, the origin word of *corny* (*corn*) is a borrowing word for Germanic or Dutch vocabulary. The origin word is *koren* (Dutch), or *korn* (Germanic) means corn (noun). The word *corn* gets the second meaning in informal and becomes an adjective, which means something banal or sentimental. The second is **Derivation** because this word derives from *corn* (adjective). It is formed by adding the suffix *-y* at the end of the word to be *corny*.

The context in this slang word is **Offensiveness**. Jalen uses this word purposely to show that he doesn't like to be friends with people with belts or Catholic students because they are old-fashioned and stupid. In this conversation, Jalen utters the word *corny* using high intonation to show his dislike on Catholic students.

#### 11. Datum 11 – Shot Caller

*The dialogue occurs in the barbershop when Calvin asks Marquis and Jay to have a ceasefire during the weekend. Calvin calls them a Shot Caller of the gang.*

Calvin : Look, all we trying to say, man, is, we got sons, I know y'all got kids, and we just trying to make sure our kids get to their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday, and 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>. And it gotta start somewhere, man. And we say it starts here this weekend for two days. But we need y'all. Y'all the **shot callers**. We just need y'all to call some shots.

Jay : I'm in. because of you, Cal.

Calvin : Appreciate it, man.

Marquis : I got you.

Based on *Urban Dictionary*, the phrase *shot caller* means an individual in a gang who has a high status. The researcher determines this slang phrase as **Society Slang** because it has the characteristic of society slang which is related to social life in South Side. This phrase is seldom used because it is also related to gangsters that many people are afraid of.

The phrase *shot caller* is called **Multiple Process** because it has two kinds of word-formation. First is **Derivation** because the word *caller* is a form that has been added suffix -er from the word *call*. It also changes the part of speech from *call* (verb) becomes *caller* (noun). Second is **Compounding** because a two different word, “*shot*” and “*caller*” joined into one single form and generated new meaning.

The context of the slang phrase in this datum is **Secrecy** because it needs to inference the phrase with gang information. If the listener doesn't have references, it will be confusing and ambiguous.

12. Datum 12 – Knucklehead

*The dialogue occurs in Calvin's house between Calvin and Jalen, which talks about Jalen's mother's gang paraphernalia in Jalen's drawer.*

Calvin : Do you know you mama found gang paraphernalia in your drawer? In my house! Now how am I supposed to trust you?

Jalen : Man, this ain't fair! None of my team has gotta deal with these stupid rules!

Calvin : You know why? Do you know why? Because most of those **knuckleheads** ain't even got a father to look out for them anyway.

Based on the *Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions*, the word *knuckleheads* mean a stupid person. The researcher determines this phrase as **Society Slang** because it is commonly used in daily speaking and referring to a person or a group of people, which means related to society.

The word *knucklehead* is called **Multiple Processes** because it has two kinds of word-formation. The first is **Compounding** because it is formed from two different words: “knuckle” and “heads” that joined into one form. This process also changes the meaning to become a different meaning from the former words. Second is **Derivation** because the word *knuckleheads* derive from the phrase *knucklehead* that has been added suffix -s in order to change the phrase from singular to plural.

The context of slang word in this datum is **Offensiveness**. Calvin uses this word to strengthen his argument that Jalen's teammates are stupid people. Calvin utters this phrase by using

high intonation and being angry to show how he angry and care about Jalen to have teammates like that.

13. Datum 13 – Cornball

*The dialogue occurs in Calvin's house when Calvin and Jalen are debating because Jalen calls Anthony was a cornball. Calvin angry and tells him that why it is corny to smart, handle business, and others.*

Jalen : What? You want me to hang out with the **cornball** that cleans the shop?

Calvin : What's wrong with Anthony? Why is it corny to be smart? Why is it corny to do what you're asked? Why is it corny to handle your business? That's not corny, son. That's being a man.

Based on the *Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions*, the word *cornball* means a stupid or corny person. Almost the same with the word corny (adjective), cornball is a noun referring to a specific person or group of people. The researcher determines this word as **Society Slang** because it is often spoken in daily conversation and related to daily life.

The word *cornball* is called **Compounding** because joining two different words (*corn* and *ball*) into one single form (*cornball*). This process also makes a different meaning from the original word

The context of slang word is **Offensiveness**. Jalen uses the word *cornball* to insulting Anthony and to show that he doesn't like Anthony. In this dialogue, Jalen utters the word *cornball* by using high intonation with a grinning face to express Anthony's opinion.

14. Datum 14 – doofus

*The dialogue occurs in the barbershop when Draya conflicts with Terri because Draya tries to get closer to Rashad. Jerrod here tries to explain why always blaming the single woman for the affair when they should be blaming the man.*

Jerrod : Look, I'm just saying, hypothetically, okay? It is a shameful society that always blames the other woman when they should be blaming him.

Dante : Listen, **doofus**. Monogamy doesn't run in our DNA. You understand that?

Bree : What?

Dante : You can't defy science.

Based on *Merriam Webster*, the word *doofus* means a stupid, incompetent, or foolish person. The researcher determines this word as **Society Slang** because it is related to social life but less used in common conversation. It is usually used to satirize a competent person or less information about what topic they are talking about.

The word *doofus* is called **Coinage** because it is the invention of totally new terms derived from the word *goofus* that was used in the 1920s, and the meaning is upgraded not only stupid person but also incompetent.

The context of slang word in this datum is **Offensiveness** as it is used to insult the way Jerrod thinking about the affair. Dante utters the word *doofus* with a low intonation to show Jerrod that he lacks information. Dante tells him that monogamy doesn't run in men's DNA.

15. Datum 15 – Lump

*The dialogue occurs in the barbershop when women workers generate that cheating only done by men. So, Jerrod said to them not to lump us as the same with a cheater who does affair.*

Bree : Ew, y'all ain't shit, man.

Jerrod : Ohh, hey, hey, hey, now, wait a minute. Don't **lump** us all in there. You know, men aren't just looking to cheat. That's like saying every woman wants a big package because it's just not true.

Based on *Merriam Webster*, the word *lump* means to group indiscriminately. The researcher determines this word as **Society Slang** because it has characteristics that belong to society and commonly spoken in human interactions. It is also related to topics that society often discusses, like how women generalize or indiscriminate men like the same.

The word *lump* is called **Coinage** because it is the invention of a new term derived from the same word used in 16<sup>th</sup> century. This word also doesn't have related words means suddenly created during the development of the language itself.

The context of slang used in this datum is **Sympathy**. Jerrod uses this word to show his sympathy about how women generalize men who love cheating and affair. Jerrod utters *lump* by using slow intonation with delicate to deliver his sympathy.

16. Datum 16 – Dope

*The dialogue occurs in the barbershop when the ceasefire is success and the radio mentions Calvin's name as the Barbershop owner.*

Calvin : Hey, did y'all hear that? Did y'all hear my name on the radio? Did you hear that?

Raja : All right, that's **dope**, but it's still not a trending topic on Twitter, okay?

Based on *Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions*, the word *dope* means best or most excellent. The researcher determines this word as **Society Slang** because it has characteristics that belong to society and often occur daily.

Based on *Merriam Webster*, the word *dope* is ultimately from Dutch "doop" sauce, from "dopen" to dip and then to old English dyppan to dip, and last is a change to dope with a different meaning. Therefore, According to Yule, in his theory of word formation, the word *dope* is **borrowed as it results from** producing a new word by taking over vocabulary from the other languages.

The context of slang word in this datum is **Intimacy**. Raja uses *dope* to ease communication among the workers. He utters this slang in order to show intimacy and congrats to Calvin because he got mentioned in the Radio.

#### 17. Datum 17 – Double Shot

*The dialogue occurs in a bar near the barbershop when Calvin is sad to lose Anthony after getting shot in the streets. Eddie comes to the bar to cheer him up while asking for a drink to the bartender.*

Eddie : What do you say, Eugene?

Bartender : Hey, hey, what's up, Big Eddie?

Eddie : Why don't you give me a double shot of Hennessy?

Bartender : You got it, boss.

Based on *Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions*, the word *shot* means a small or quickly drunk drink of liquor, usually whiskey. The word *double* in phrase *double shot* aims to show how much liquor Eddie asks to be served in one time. So, the meaning of *double shot* is getting drunk two liquors and drinking it quickly. The researcher determines this phrase as Public House Slang because it is related to the tavern or bar.

The phrase *double shot* is called **Compounding** because two different words were joined into one form and generated new meaning. The separate words are “double” and “shot” and joined producing new single form “double shot” that means drunk two glass of liquor in one time.

The context of the slang phrase in this datum is **Sympathy**. Eddie uses the double word *shot* to accompany Calvin after knowing Anthony is dead and feels like the ceasefire has no progress but only failure. Here Eddie tries to entertain him with drunk together and having a conversation to calm him down.

18. Datum 18 – Raggedy-ass

*The dialogue occurs in the barbershop bar when Calvin and Eddie have a conversation about moving the shop from the South Side to North Side.*

Eddie : I'm gonna be real with you, Cal. I came in here to say, thank you. Now, I ain't want to say this in front of everybody, but you right. Selling the shop is the best thing for

your family, and the perfect excuse for me to get out. Go on and retire.

Calvin : Retire? You? Thought you'd die before you left that shop, Eddie.

Eddie : Yeah, I ain't dying in that old **raggedy-ass** unisexual shop.

Based on *A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English*, the word *ragged* means collapsed. And according to *Oxford languages*, *raggedy-ass* means shabby, miserable inadequate. The researcher determines this word as Workmen's slang because it does not mention the real "something" but call it with another name that already understood among them.

The word *raggedy-ass* is called **Compounding** because it contains two words that joined into one single form: *raggedy* (adj) and *ass* (noun) combined to one single form *raggedy-ass*, strengthening the meaning of *raggedy*, which is something that shabby, miserably inadequate.

The context of slang phrase in this datum is **Jocular** because it has the characteristic of humorous and droll. The combined words are extremely strange and a bit harsh because of the word "ass", but this becomes funny because of Eddie's perfect intonation and the funny facial expressions.

#### 19. Datum 19 – Homeboy

*The dialogue occurs in somewhere streets at the South Side when Bree and Jerrod go home together after the ceasefire. Jerrod feels insecure that he is gay as people think about him, and Bree tries to cheer him up.*

Bree : it wouldn't matter to me anyway. I like who you are and you shouldn't feel pressured to change for anybody. And there's no rule on how to be a straight dude. Look at Miguel. Look at prince. **Homeboy** be rocking six-inch stilettos and a perm, and he still get it.

Jerrod : yes, he can. I'm messing with you.

Based on the *Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions*, the word *homeboy* means a buddy, a pal (originally between blacks). The researcher determines the word *homeboy* as **Society Slang** because it is related to everyday life and commonly used in daily conversation,

The word *homeboy* is called **Compounding** as it is joining two separate words to produce a single form. The words are *home* and *boy* then combine into a single word *homeboy* with different meaning with the former words.

The context of slang word in this datum is **Intimacy**. Bree uses the word *homeboy* to call Miguel and Prince to show that they are close friend with her and ease communication with Jerrod. Bree utters *homeboy* with a slow intonation in order to make a good situation with Jerrod because her point is to cheer him up.

#### 20. Datum 20 – Gotcha

*The dialogue occurred in a barbershop when the shop was visited by Obama, the President of the United States of America. In this conversation, Obama praises One-Stop's suit and One-Stop promises that he will get a suit for Obama.*

Obama : I like that shard suit.

One-Stop : Hey, I'll get you one.

Obama : I'm gonna hold you to that.

### One-Stop : **Gotcha.**

Based on *Urban Dictionary*, the word *gotcha* means I understand what you've communicated. The researcher determines this word as **Society Slang** because it shows a life characteristic that belongs to society and often occurs in social interaction. This word also uses to give a quick response to the speaker.

The word *gotcha* is called **Blending** because this word was combined from the word "*I got you*" to produce a single new term. The process of blending the word to *gotcha* accomplished removing the subject and changed the phrase *got you* to *gotcha*, but the meaning is still the same.

The context of slang word in this datum is **Sympathy**. One-Stop uses the word *gotcha* to show how excited is him to make a suit for Mr. President. This word was used to express his understanding towards Mr. President's word. The way One-Stop utters the word *gotcha* with a loud voice and excited face in order to show how interested he was to meet Mr. President.

## **3.2. Discussion**

*Barbershop: The Next Cut!* is a movie that shows the dialogues among workers of barbershop about African-American life in many topics such as work, family, social problems, government issues, racism, feminism, and gang strife. This study focuses on the types of slang, the context of slang, the word-formation of slang, and how slang represents African-American culture in the movie. After analyzing the data, the researcher discusses them to answer the problem proposed in this research.

### **3.2.1. The Types of Slang**

In Partridge (2004), there are eleven types of slang which are *cockney slang, public house slang, workmen's slang, tradesmen's slang, slang in publicity, slang in public school and university, society slang, slang in art, slang in theatre, slang in medicine, and soldier's slang*. However, the researcher only found three slang types used in this movie: *society slang, public house slang, and workmen's slang*.

Slang words or phrases categorized as society slang are *nigga, dude, tinkle, opp, boyba, corny, shot caller, knucklehead, cornball, doofus, lump, dope, homeboy, and gotcha*. Based on Eric partridge, society slang is a slang commonly used in daily speaking and connected to society. The meaning indicates the characteristic of human interaction and connection to social activities like mocking someone, calling someone not by her or his name, showing emotions, and making fun of something. In the movie *Barbershop: The Next Cut*, *society slang* is the most used.

The next slang words and phrases categorized as *public house slang* are *sticky fingers, hoes, street bangin', and double shot*. This slang is less used in this movie rather than in society slang. Based on Partridge (2013), public house slang words and phrases compose for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by the subject's nature. In addition, define a slang or phrase as *public house slang* by analyzing meaning related to expressions used in pub, tavern, or inn. This also creates the vocabulary by using the nature of the subject.

The last slang and phrases used in movie *Barbershop: The Next Cut* is *workmen's slang*. The words categorized as *workmen's slang* are *bad apple and raggedy-ass*. This type of slang has link with *public house slang*, but the difference is the speakers do not mention the real “something” but they call it another name already used and understood among the listeners.

### **3.2.2. Context of Slang Word or Phrase**

Based on Mattiello (2005), there are six contexts of using slang, which are *secrecy*, *intimacy*, *jocular*, *offensiveness*, *sympathy*, and *mitigation*. This study found six contexts of slang used in *Barbershop: The Next Cut*, which includes *secrecy*, *intimacy*, *jocular*, *offensiveness*, *sympathy*, and *mitigation*.

The slang word included in *secrecy* is *shot caller*. According to Mattiello (2005), *secrecy* is a metaphorical allusion used in slang in order to hide the real meaning of the word. In the example of *shot caller* that cannot be identified with just the word, the listeners need to know the situation and information related to the topic to understand the real meaning.

The next is *intimacy*, which are *nigga*, *dudes*, *opp*, *boyba*, *dope*, and *homeboy*. Mattiello (2005) argues that *intimacy* is an expression that discloses intimate relationships. The slang words are identified as *intimacy* because it is used to get closer or show the intimate relationship between speaker and listener. The example is from word *nigga* who is used to reveal their intimate relationship as the same African American people in the same block.

Then, the slang words identified as *jocular* are *tinkle*, and *raggedy-ass*. Mattiello (2005) states that *jocular* is a slang expression that may make a situation humorous and droll. This study identifies *tinkle* and *raggedy-ass* as *jocular* because the speakers speak the word and the chosen vocabulary helps them make situations more humorous, joy, and droll.

Next, the researcher found the context of *offensiveness* in slang words and phrases, which are *sticky fingers*, *street bangin'*, *corny*, *knucklehead*, *cornball*, and *doofus*. According to Mattiello (2005), *offensiveness* is a derogatory slang expression to being sarcastic to a person or a group of people in order to humiliate them. Those words are categorized as *offensiveness* because it shows a humiliating expression to disrespect or mocking someone.

The next context found in this study is *sympathy*, which is *lump and gotcha*. Based on Mattiello (2005), sympathy is an expression of tenderness or sympathy to someone by using a delicate vocabulary to cheer up someone. The word *lump* can be seen, which is used to cheer himself up and male workers in the shop after getting generalized by Bree and Anggie.

The last one is *mitigation*, which is *bad apple and hoes*. According to Mattiello (2005), mitigation is the euphemistic slang expression used to change bad words in order to avoid fight or debate. The word identified as *mitigation* usually has phonetically similar to the bad word. The example of *mitigation* is word *hoes* that change the word *bitches* but not phonetically similar.

### 3.2.3. Word Formation

Yule (2010) mentions ten types of word formation commonly used in English; those are *coinage, borrowing, derivation, back-formation, clipping, blending, compounding, acronym, conversion, and multiple processes*. According to Trask (1997), the word-formation process is a way to construct new words from existing materials. Besides, Plag (2003) stated that the word-formation process is the process of creating new words from other words. According to Hacken and Thomas (2013), the word-formation process produces new words based on some rules. It can be concluded that the word formation process is the way to produce and analyze a word or phrase related to existing words or newly constructed words based on some rules (Yule, 2010).

Based on the findings, this study found some word-formations in *Barbershop: The Next Cut* movie. The slang words and phrases in *multiple processes* are *sticky fingers* that consist of *derivation* and *compounding*, *street bangin'* consists of *compounding* and *clipping*, *corny* consists of *borrowing* and *derivation*, *shot caller* consist of *derivation* and *compounding*, and *knucklehead* consists of *compounding* and *derivation*.

Based on Yule (2006), word formation is the operation of more than one process at work in creating a particular word. Those slangs are categorized as *multiple processes* as it is suitable with the characteristic of *multiple processes*. But as a consequence, the words produced by this method are difficult to predict, so the researcher should be more careful in analyzing these words.

Next, a few words are categorized as *coinage*; those are *nigga*, *tinkle*, *boyba*, *doofus*, and *lump*. Yule (2010) stated that *coinage* is the invention of totally new terms. Based on the definitions above, the researcher identifies these words as *coinage* because they have all coinage process elements, which is invented from the mention of a thing that is often used by people and become general terms for any version of these words.

There are also slang words identified as *derivation*, which are *hoes* and *dudes*. Yule (2010) stated that a derivation is a large number of small “bits” of the English language, which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. These small “bits” are generally described as affixes. The word *hoes* and *dudes* have affixes added at the end of the word (suffix). The suffixes added in those words are -s to change the number or the quantity of the object from singular to plural. The use of those words in this movie is to generalize something like *hoes* and *dudes*.

Next is *compounding*, which are *bad apple*, *cornball*, *double shot*, *raggedy-ass*, and *homeboy*. Those words are identified as *compounding* because they are joining two separate words produced in order to make a single term. The example is from word *bad* and *apple*, which means something not good, unpleasant, unwelcome (bad), and around fruit tree that green or red color (apple) combined into one single term *bad apple*, which means a bad person or bad influence for the others.

One word in this movie identified as *clipping* is word *opp*. Yule (2010) stated that clipping occurs when a word of more than one syllable

is reduced to a shorter form. It can be seen that the word *opp* is taken from *opposite*, which means diametrically different of a contrary kind.

The next one is *borrowing*, which is the word *dope*. According to Yule (2010), borrowing is the term of taking over words from other languages. The word *dope* is not vocabulary found in the English language, but from Dutch *doop*, which means sauce. The word *doop* evolves to *dopen* to dip, then to old English *dyppan* to dip, and now is *dope*, which means best or most excellent.

The last is *blending*, which is *gotcha*. Yule (2010) stated that blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term. Based on the definitions above, the researcher identifies the word *gotcha* from *I got you*, which means I understand what you are saying. To become word *gotcha*, the word *I* is omitted and then joining word *got* and *you* to become *gotcha*.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This study concludes the research based on the finding and discussion proposed in the previous chapter.

#### 4.1. Conclusion

This study concludes that some types of slang are used in the movie *Barbershop: The Next Cut*. However, society slang is a mostly used type of slang in this movie. It can be seen from the type of movie showing more struggling with the social problem in the South Side of Chicago. Society slang is mostly used in this movie because stories are delivered with dialogues about society, government, feminism, generalization, and family issues, and this is like watching a comedy talk show with some serious flavor.

This study also analyzes the context of slang words and phrases and can be concluded that there are six kinds of contexts found in this movie, which were *secrecy, intimacy, jocularity, sympathy, offensiveness, and mitigation*. The most frequently used are intimacy and offensiveness with the same 6 words with intimacy and offensiveness context. This study concludes that showing intimate relationships and hating or mocking expressions explains that African-Americans are inseparable from human relationships.

The last in the researcher investigated the types of word-formation of slang found in *Barbershop: The Next Cut* movie. Based on the data previously observed in finding and discussion, it can be summarized that the word-formation of a slang word or phrase in this movie consists of some types, those are *coinage, borrowing, derivation clipping, blending, compounding, and multiple processes*. The method of multiple processes and compounding is the most frequently used because they made the word simpler and easy to

communicate. Therefore, it is assumed that it can develop the language to be more varied and unique by understanding word-formation.

Slang seems like a rude word that expresses mocking and humiliating someone because criminals use it. But, along with the growth of language, slang is one of the ways to enrich the use of language. Slang also gives the speaker the option to express emotion like joyful, love, hate, and sad.

#### **4.2. Suggestion**

This study suggests that slang can be one of the topics for research in the future, especially for the students of the English Letters Department. Studying slang is important and entertaining for someone interesting in learning slang. Slang has very wide aspects that can be explored, such as the characteristic, the word-formation, the context, the relation to culture, and meaning. In this study, the researcher investigates the type of slang, the context of slang and the word-formation that was applied in the dialogue of movie. This also shows the relation of slang to the culture of African-Americans in South Side Chicago based in movie *Barbershop: The Next Cut*.

For people interested in learning slang, the researcher recommends watching this film because they can study at least the slang types, the context of slang and word formation of slang. Moreover, this movie will improve your understanding of African-American slang, especially in Chicago, and increase your vocabulary about slang and how to use slang correctly in daily conversation.

Finally, this research is expected to be a useful reference for the next researchers who want to examine the same topic. Hopefully, this research can positively influence the development of sociolinguistic study precisely on slang language.

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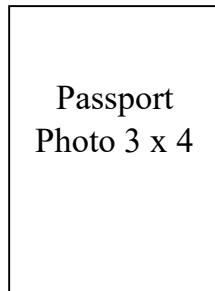
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## APPENDIX

### Curriculum Vitae



**Najih Akbar** was born in Singaraja on 15<sup>th</sup> September 1997. He graduated from SMA Muhammadiyah 2 Singaraja in 2015. During his study at the Senior High School, she actively participated in OSIS as the Decoration and Documentation section's chief. He also joined Pencak Silat Setia Hati Teratai, Taekwondo, and Tapak Suci. He started his higher education in 2015 at the English Letters Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2020. During his study at the university, he set up an Organization named Alacrity Esports UIN Malang, a community that focuses on the Esports section. In Alacrity, he held the Mobile Legend competition once in Kejar Deadline Coffee Shop and won several competitions. During his semester break, he becomes a coach and trains his junior of his community.

## **Synopsis of Barbershop: The Next Cut!**

Calvin (Ice Cube) communicates his affection for Chicago's city for being his old neighborhood and where he has been maintaining his barbershop business and supporting his family. Lamentably, the city has been tormented by pack brutality and crime starting late, and pressures have started to rise, particularly in Calvin's neighborhood.

Eddie (Cedric The Entertainer) comes running into the barbershop scared in light of the fact that he professes to have said something at certain hooligans over their pantssagging. Eddie gets Calvin terrified as the entryway begins slamming, yet it's truly only a conveyance man presenting to Eddie his morning meal, to Calvin's disturbance.

The barbershop is currently co-run by Calvin and Angie (Regina Hall), permitting a different segment for ladies to work, with newcomers Bree (Margot Bingham) and Draya (Nicki Minaj). On the mens side are Jerrod (Lamorne Morris), Raja (Utkarsh Ambudkar), and Rashad (Common), new spouse of Terri (Eve). The shop also has a kid named Anthony Clark (Torion Sellers) working there while he focuses on school. Rashad's child Kenny (Diallo Thompson) has been spending time with Calvin's child Jalen (Michael Rainey, Jr.). The young men come in one morning before school, and Calvin gets Kenny attempting to swipe two Snickers bars.

Outside, some Crips pull up and endeavor to take the youngsters' shoes, until the Bloods of that locale come outside and upbraid the other force to step. The Bloods boss, Yummy (Tyga) is neighborly with the youngsters subject to the assumption that they are anxious to join his gang. The individuals of the barbershop talk in regards to the matter of present day women, with Bree fighting that extraordinary women are persistently losing to the "apparatuses" and that men protest about women having fake body parts yet throb for those identical

women. Another topic of discussion is preference against people of shading, which Raja can't resist negating on the reason that the country has a dim president, to which Rashad counters that Obama has done nothing when progressing cases including murdered dull youngsters have been wherever on the media. Taking everything into account, Raja requests that there has never been a better open door than be a person of shading.

Calvin has as of late been conversing with a smooth-talking finance manager called One-Stop (JB Smoove) about taking the barbershop business from the south side toward the north side to evade the risks in the roads. Just Calvin's significant other Jennifer (Jazmin Lewis) knows about this, and she's just considering for the wellbeing of Jalen.

Jay (Renell Gibbs), a usual client, enters to be managed by Draya, one more man, Marquis (Jamal Woolard), shows up, unquestionably having burger with Jay. The two men nearly fight in the shop until Calvin and Rashad intervene. Jalen and Kenny get in a predicament at school in the wake of being related with a fight with the gathering from earlier that morning. Jalen is sheltered anyway Kenny has an injury under his eye. This pushes Calvin to consider putting his kid in Catholic school, and moreover makes him trust Kenny even less, to where he faces Rashad and uncovers to him their youngsters shouldn't hang out so much. It gets more certifiable when Jennifer encounters her youngster's drawers and finds gang stuff.

With all the difficulty going on in the area, Jimmy James (Sean Patrick Thomas) reports a nook with weighty police presence. The individuals from the shop unite as one to compose a discussion that night with the network to set up a truce, alongside free hair styles to anybody that cruises by.

Outside the shop, Terri gets dubious of Draya for being coquettish and near Rashad. He offers to take Draya home one night on his approach to get his

little girl. Draya welcomes Rashad up to her condo to "talk", yet Rashad recognizes what's up, regardless of whether she denies it being sexual.

The barbershop pack sets up for Jay and Marquis to show up simultaneously so they can engage in the truce. After a touch of strain and another close fight, the men consent to the truce, keeping Calvin.

All through the week's end, the détente starts. Jerrod and Raja put the word out on Twitter for people to go to the barbershop. A huge number of people show up, and things appear, apparently, to be going without any problem.

Rashad goes in the back to snatch a few things, and Draya goes to do likewise. He is sorry for misconstruing her thought processes from an evening or two ago. She pardons him and afterward attempts to kiss him. Terri then appears with JD (Anthony Anderson)(who "now maintains a food truck business) and heads into the back. She gets Rashad and Draya in the storeroom at the absolute worst second, persuading they were attacking. Terri stomps out and Rashad follows to attempt to account for himself, yet she won't have any of it.

As the shop commends a day of harmony, Officer Terrence (Timon Kyle Durett) appears at bring some awful news. Anthony was shot to death on his route home from the library. Crushed, Calvin abandons the truce. The strain prompts word about him moving the shop toward the north side get out, which upsets Angie the most since Calvin kept it from her.

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Calvin goes to the bar, with Eddie obliging him after. He endeavors to ensure Calvin that despite the way that Anthony's destruction was a terrible hardship, they really may have thwarted altogether more lives from being taken. This moves him to re-appearance of the shop and apologize, while moreover returning the détente on. Quickly, the shop gets a visit from Anthony Davis, which conveys more care with respect to the shop.

Jalen visits his father at the shop and approaches him to trim his hair for him. Calvin obliges and removes his fears. The two reaffirm their affection for one another, and afterward Calvin advises Jalen to clear the floor.

Calvin's end words express that he actually adores his city, and he never abandoned it, since it never abandoned him. He and Jalen join Jennifer, alongside Rashad, Terri and the kids. During the end credits, the shop gets an unforeseen visit from President Obama (Reggie Brown). Eddie volunteers to give the man a hair style after prior professing to have trimmed his hair years back. Noticeably

anxious, Eddie wrecks and coincidentally shaves a decent part on the rear of Obama's head.

**Table of Slang Words and Phrases in Movie Barbershop: The Next Cut**

<b>No.</b>	<b>The utilized words or phrases</b>	<b>Time in movie</b>	<b>Meaning in Movie</b>	<b>Types of Slang</b>
1.	Sticky Finger	00:10:26	Thievish or tend to steal something.	Public house slang
2.	Nigga	00:11:25	Negroes, African-American people.	Society slang
3.	Bad apple	00:16:27	Bad influence.	Workmen's slang
4.	Hoes	00:16:52	Girl in prostitution.	Public house slang
5.	Dude	00:17:22	A male friend.	Society Slang
6.	Tinkle	00:22:19	Urinate.	Society Slang
7.	Street Bangin'	00:26:55	Doing bad things in the streets.	Public house slang.
8.	Opp	00:28:28	Opposition.	Society Slang
9.	Boyba	00:29:35	Muscular or attractive man.	Society slang
10.	Corny	00:41:19	Old-fashioned, hackneyed, sentimental.	Society slang
11.	Shot caller	00:59:27	An individual in a gang who has a high status.	Society Slang

12.	Knucklehead	01:02:31	Stupid.	Society slang
13.	Cornball	01:03:01	Stupid person.	Society Slang
14.	doofus	01:15:50	A very weird and stupid person.	Society slang
15.	Lump	01:16:19	To thrash, put in an indiscriminate mass or group, treat as alike without regard for particular.	Society Slang
16.	Dope	01:17:47	Best, most excellent.	Society slang
17.	Double shot	01:23:39	Two glasses of wine or liquor.	Public house slang
18.	Raggedy-ass	01:24:31	Shabby, miserably inadequate	Workmen's Slang
19.	Homeboy	01:39:07	A buddy or acquaintance from one's town or neighborhood or from the same social background.	Society slang
20.	Gotcha	01:47:46	I got you or I understand you.	Society slang