

THESIS

**THE USE OF SLANG IN AMERICAN
POPULAR MOVIES**

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THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
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**THE USE OF SLANG IN AMERICAN
POPULAR MOVIES**

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Motto

*We cannot be wise
because of other person's
wisdom.*

*Nevertheless, we know
everything because of
other person's knowledge.*

(Michel De Montaigne)

DEDICATION

*This thesis is especially dedicated to
My beloved parents, who passed away before
did thesis examination. I have fulfilled my
promise on you, Thank ... Thank for
everything you gave me.*

I miss you very much.

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Malang, September 20, 2007

The writer

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ABSTRACT

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Slang means words or meaning of words, commonly used in talk among friends, but not suitable for good writing or formal occasions. As well the studies that are conducted by those researchers, this study is also going to investigate the use of slang in American popular movies. This research is very important to be conducted due to thesis is a research which is expected to be able to provide more information for students who are interested in studying slang and to improve communication fluidly, and make the reader familiar with the words which are used in American daily conversation. In addition, knowledge of slang is fundamental to nonnative speakers understanding of the language that native speaker actually use. Without slang students will be outsiders. This nonstandard English may even be important for students' safety and well being.

In order to bring this study into its purpose, the researcher formulates two research problem, those are: What are the types of slang that is common in American popular movies and what are the functions of slang that is common in American popular movies.

Study on slang is closely related to human communication, therefore, the design of this research is movie data and contextual factors that could be derived from the cultural values and social norms which exist in American society which the method that is used is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive qualitative tries to describe, identify, and classify the slang spoken by the characters of American popular movies.

Considering that the design of this research is movies data, so the data of this research is taken from three American popular movies, they are Final Destination, Charlie's Angles and Romeo and Juliet. The more specific data are in analysis of chapter IV, because students mostly use their own language in this chapter.

The instrument of this study is three videos that have observed by watching, listening and taking note of slang words used by the characters in these movies. After collecting the data from the selected movies, first, the data were identified based on the slang words, then classifying them. Second, the identified data were analyzed based on the contextual factors, which influenced the slang. Third, interpreting and explaining the findings. Fourth, drawing conclusion as the result of analysis.

This study resulted a finding that the slang that is common in American popular movies can be observed based on the type of slang which is varied, they are: Arbitrary, Acronym, Metathesis, and Clipped word. While the function of slang was analyzed as follows: Intimacy, Euphemism, Irony, Paradox, Metaphor and Negative Emotion.

Thus, the researcher suggests that the future researchers conduct the similar theme in the slang, which is not covered in this study, and in other researchers study, in order can give a positive contribution on the development of English learning especially in Department of English Literature and Language of UIN Malang.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, the problems of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1. Background of the Study

English can be divided into two categories, standard and non Standard English. Widarso (1989: 47) states that Standard English is used by many educated people to communicate in speech or writing. It is the type of language employed by leaders of our society, those who command respect and high regard, such as important journalists, statesmen, political figures, scientist and business and professional people. And also it is used by most college education people because it is the language of the influential classes, its use is socially prestigious for the individual. Nonstandard English is a language which is rarely or never used by members of the influential classes, but it is used by large section of non middle class and often heard to be uncultured, it is not suitable to be used in formal condition.

Widarso (1989: 47) remarks that Standard English has two variants, namely formal and informal English. Formal English is usually used for formal condition and serious writing such as research, business, application letters, papers, thesis, and so on. Informal English is used in many books, magazines, and

other writing intended for the general public which the words are more familiar, often lively and colorful; the sentence some what shorter with fewer clauses. On the other hand, informal English is called by Colloquialism because it is often used in daily communication, when colloquialism becomes extremely informal; it shades over slang the peculiar language for particular group.

The researcher focuses his study on slang because there are many phenomena of slang to be investigated; Chaer (1993: 105) says that slang only used in informal condition and unserious discussion. Commonly, slang is used in talk among friends or colleagues, but not suitable for good writing or formal occasions. Slang describes words used in informal language in speech or writing, which may be associated with particular region, age, groups, historical times or social classes.

Besides, Salim (1991: 1828) says that slang is a unique word, because only a group of people understands about it. It is confusing for other people because it is used in non standard discussion and only used by certain people. A person to communicate with his peer group or to be intimate uses it. Sometimes it is also used for secret communication in order that the hearer will not understand what they are talking about.

The use of slang varies from region to region and from generation to generation not only the criminal groups, but also the teenagers from various social background and education use it. They use it for communication to each other or to make friendship. They may hear slang from their friends and movies conversation.

Based on the phenomena above, slang may cause misinterpretation, misunderstanding and ambiguity between the speaker and listener. Consequently, studying slang is very useful for social life.

Slang is used by a group of people because of many functions and reasons, to make easier in this thesis arrangement, the researcher focuses on Kawira's ideas. Kawira (1990: 16) remarks that the functions of slang are as a symbol of intimate group, a secret language, euphemism, irony, paradox, and metaphor and make communication more relax, etc.

In this study, I take three American popular movies to be my object of research; they are Final Destination, Charlie's Angle and Romeo and Juliet. Each movie has known by many people and very popular, which has different settings in which the slang occurred, for instance, in the office, in the court, even in public place like restaurant and in the beach.

These movies revealed the American daily life and their cultural richness through their language especially in slang. Showing the reason above, I want to make known the culture richness, which exists in those movies especially in slang to enlarge our knowledge and increase our social sensitivity.

There are some previous studies which have similar discussion with the present study. One of them is the study conducted by Setyowati (2004). She focused her study on the use of slang in the rap song. Other preceding researcher similar to this study was also conducted by Arif Rahman (2003) focused his study on the slang used in Eminem's song lyrics.

1.2. Problems of the Study

As mentioned in the background of the study above this study is intended to observe the use of slang in American popular movies. There are several problems needed to be answered and formulated as follows:

1. What types of slang which are common in American popular movies?
2. What functions of slang which are common in American popular movies?

1.3. Objective of the Study

Related to the problems above this study has objectives as follows:

1. To identify the types of slang which are common used by American popular movies.
2. To describe the functions of slang which are common used by American popular movies.

1.4 . Significance of the Study

The findings of this study were supposed to give both theoretical and practical contributions on the area of sociolinguistics, particularly, on analyzing the use of slang.

Theoretically, the finding of this study is expected to give contribution to develop sociolinguistic study, particularly, in increasing and enriching the study of slang.

Practically, It was expected that this study would be useful for the students to know the types of slang and its functions. It was also expected to be

useful for the readers. In addition, this study provided contribution and important thing for others who are interested in doing further research this area.

Finally, this study is expected to be able to provide more information for other researchers who are interested in studying slang and to improve communication fluidly, and make the reader familiar with the words that are used in American daily conversation.

1.5. Definition of the Key Terms

1. Slang is words or meaning of words, commonly used in a conversation among friend or colleagues, but not suitable for good writing or formal occasions, especially the kind used by any typical of only one class of persons.
2. American popular movie is

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the language variety, formal and informal English, the concept of slang, types, functions, the situation when slang is used, and the users of slang.

2.1. Language Variety

Language variety is divided into formal and informal language variety. Kridalaksana (1984:165) says that the language variety can be observed through the main idea of the discussion, the partner of speaking, and the medium in speaking.

Chaer (1993:52) remarks that formal language variety is used in formal situation whether it is spoken (lectures, speeches, formal meeting) or written (formal letters, text books). When we have an informal event, we may use informal language.

There is language variety used by a group of people. As Soeparno (2002:71) says that language varieties are influenced by many factors such as chronological, regional, social, functional style, cultural, and individual variety. The differences of using language caused the difference of language characteristics that are usually used by a group of people. The differences of language characteristics are called sociolect. There are varieties of sociolect used by certain people one of them is slang.

2.1.1. Formal Language

Formal language is primarily a written style, occasionally used in public speeches of a serious or ceremonial nature, such as in oral report to the class, thesis, application letters, research or seminar. Bryant (1962) remarks that formal language has some characteristics, they are:

- a. A serious attitude toward the subject and the reader.
- b. Conservative grammatical usage which tends to observe distinction often ignore at a less formal level.
- c. An extensive vocabulary that makes a liberal use of learned words and avoid abbreviation, contraction, colloquialism and slang.
- d. Relative long and involve sentence
- e. It is not much used in speech except for formal occasions.

Besides, Widarso (1989:48) states that there are many differences between formal and informal English. The differences are usually related with:

1. Informal English may use the contracted forms, such as; I'm, you're, she'll, he's, they've, we'd, can't, when's, there's, and so on. While formal English prefer the complete form, such as; I am, you are, she will, he is, they have, we would/had, cannot, when is, there is.
2. Formal English prefer using subjective pronoun to objective pronoun in certain sentences, while informal English does not.

Formal

She is taller than I

Who is it? It is I

Informal

She is taller than me

Who is it? It's me

It was she who painted the landscape It was her who painted the landscape.

3. Formal and informal English have different dictions. Therefore, the same meaning has different words.

Formal

Informal

Younger brother

Kid brother

Man

Guy

Family

Folks

Fine/very well

Great

All right

Okay

Found of

Crazy about

Good bye

Bye

4. The difference of tone in formal and informal English is determined by elaborate, orderly, or verbal. In formal English, the language should explain the elaborated idea and orderly idea, while in informal English does not.

Formal

Informal

Sir, I have come here in fulfillment of an order by the headmaster. I have been sent to transmit the message to you that in case you had time to spare, you are requested to and meet him at the central of office.

Sir,.....well.....you are summoned to head-office.

Now. Eh, if possible, then.

5. Formal English limited the interjection, every purpose and wish should be expressed by verbal.

Formal

I ask you not to pinch my hand. Wouldn't this cause us embarrassment if seen by other people?

Come on, don't do it, sir. People around; mind.

Informal

Considering the quotation above, the researcher can conclude that formal language is used to write to some one on authority. The formal language follows the conventions of Standard English.

2.1.1. Informal Language

Informal language is used in daily conversation. It is used by the members of family in their conversation and in writing a letter to close friend, by truck drivers with cafeteria servant and etc. People use informal English in many chance, for instance, when during the first meeting they do not say "how do you do" but "hi" because it is easier and more personal.

For describing above, the basic differences between formal and informal language are stated as follows:

1. Formal English is typically written English; introduce language of report, memoranda, articles, editorial and announcement.
2. Informal English is typically spoken English, we speak and write informally when we are with friends, family, people we know whenever we are at ease.

Considering the statement, the researcher can conclude that informal language can follow the grammatical convention of Standard English. Here, slang belongs to informal language variety since it has the characteristics of informal

language variety in that the form of slang is more general, and secret. Usually, people use slang but they are not easily understood because certain people can only understand the words of slang.

2.2. Slang

2.2.1. Concept of Slang

Oxford English Dictionary defines that slang is words used in very informal conversation, not suitable for formal situation. Another definition is from Webster's new international dictionary which states that "slang is words comprising certain widely current but usually ephemeral terms (especially coined or clipped words in a special senses, or phrases usually metaphors or similes) have a forced, fantastic, or grotesque meaning, or exhibiting eccentric or extravagant humor or fancy".

Usually, slang is not used in all situation and opportunity. This kind of language is only used in relaxed situation to talk about the problem that is not serious (Preston and Shuy, 1979: 105 in Abdul Chaer, 1993:105).

Slang is typical of informal situations. The formality of a situation is not fixed once and for all, but its changes through time and from one place to another. The example is the relationship between student and professor. However, there is no simple or automatic relationship between the formality of the situation and language. Usually, both change together, and very often this goes unnoticed. During the first minutes or hours of a new relationship, the situation is usually felt

to be somewhat normal. After a while it loosens up and the language becomes less formal.

Fromkin (1999: 537) states that slang is words used in casual speech often invented and spread by close knit social or age groups. Therefore, slang is found in spoken language not in written language. This is less consequence of the previous point about the formality of the language and the situation. Most people are both speakers and writers use it when the situations in which we write are more formal than the situations in which we talk.

In addition, Kridalaksana (1984:181) says that slang is very informal language used by teenagers and certain group of people to communicate internally, they should make the new and fresh words to hide the meaning of words, therefore another group will not understand about it.

People try to create slang to communicate in their daily activity for themselves. After creating it, they hope in order another group will not understand what they are talking about. Sometimes, it was having change whether direct or indirect. When conditions change, the term may change in meaning, be adopted into the standard language, or continue to be used as slang within certain group of the population. As usual it happened because their slang is known by another group and become popular for society. Therefore, they cannot hide what they are talking about, and then they should change the slang in their group.

Besides, Salim (1991:1828) states that slang is word, or meaning of word used in non standard communication by certain people with short lived; most

slang terms are local in both time and place. The short life of most slang terms is directly connected with the creativity of slang.

Slang is found in words, not in grammar. When people talk about slang, they usually mean words, not grammar or pronunciation. This is more or less the correct view. Every language contains both a vocabulary and a grammar. English is language but slang is not.

Another definition says that “slang is particular and secret language used by a certain society and only its society understands about it” (Soeparno, 73:2002). It means that only limitation generation uses it. Slang is a secret language, therefore only certain group understands about it; another group will not understand what it intends to. In order to keep the secret of slang they make it to be creative.

Those definitions include the main characteristics of slang. Slang is a language variety which has special and general characteristics. It means that such language variety is only used by certain community and not understood by another community.

Another discussion is about the process by which a word becomes slang are employment of metaphor, simile folk etymology, elevation and degeneration metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, compounding, the use of acronym, and borrowings from foreign language (Henshaw. 1961. Encyclopedia Britannica).

Bauer ([http:// www.vuw.ac.nz/lals/doc/2007-1/3](http://www.vuw.ac.nz/lals/doc/2007-1/3). Accessed, march 28, 2007) remarks that slang is a set of vocabulary used by a particular social group, considered non standard and having change. It is used in informal discussion, and

it is appropriate for people who live in unofficial area such as; driver, transsexual, seller, etc.

Besides, Hubacek ([http:// www. Many things. Org/ slang /2007-15/2](http://www.Manythings.Org/slang/2007-15/2). Accesses, march 28, 2007) expresses that slang is the specialized vocabulary which is adopted from communication among people in day to day whether in semi official and unofficial that used by a group of people limited to the same working environment or to the same area of interest; it serves partly the specific needs of language communication, and partly as a means of expressing relationship to a certain social environment.

Slang can be defined as a non standard language used by certain groups, a group of adolescent, a group of university students, and a group of players, music jazz lovers and actors of movies (Widarso, 1994:58).

Slang is a word to describe language that is new and fresh (Wright: [http:// www. Slanguage. Com/ 2006-7/12](http://www.Slanguage.Com/2006-7/12). Accesses, January 17, 2007). It is evident everywhere and used by almost everyone, one area where slang cannot be avoided is in the drug trade. They use some slang words to mention thing such as; ice for crack, icing for cocaine, idiot pills for depressant, etc.

Kawira (1990:3) remarks that forms of slang develop among particular groups, for example soldiers, teenagers, killer, robber, thief, pickpocket and other criminals, and are often extended into more general use because social conditions make them fashionable or people have grown accustomed to using them. Some types of slang are highly temporary; others may lose across generations and gain currency in the standard language.

A slang words may suddenly become widely used, it may become accepted as standard speech, either in its original slang meaning (bus, from omnibus) or with a changed, possibly tamed meaning (jazz, which originally had sexual connotation). Some expressions have persisted for centuries as slang (booze for alcoholic beverage).

Slang is not only used by the lower classes but there is universal slang that is used by every one. However, there are many subcategories of slang used by specific groups. Slang can be seen as a family tree with universal slang at the top representing words that are not used consistently in the media, but it practically everyone.

Other types of nonstandard word usage include cant and jargon. In England, the term cant still indicates the specialized speech of criminals, which, in the U.S, is more often called argot. But slang is not cant, argot or jargon, because slang is abroad concept including colloquialism, informalities or vulgarities of many types and it is an unofficial language used for any purpose. Originally, British criminals to refer to their own special language used the term slang. Cant was the word used by the outside world and it is still used as a term for the language of criminals. Argot is just like cant, a name for the language of criminals its origin is French, where it has been used for several centuries with this meaning. And also Widarso (1989:63) says that Jargon is an official language referring to a specific subject and it is widely used today, refers to the insider's specialized register as viewed by the outsider.

Slang is not register. Registers are not the same things as slang, but they may contain slang, in so far as the specialized vocabulary is informal. Doctors for instance, may say to patients that they will check their reflexes, but to follow doctor this may be reported as a check of the patients' jerks.

Slang is used for many purposes, but generally it expresses a certain emotional attitude; the same term may express absolutely opposed attitudes when used by different people. Many slang terms are primarily insulting, though they may also be ambivalent when used in intimacy or friendliness.

Slang is also not swearing, because swearing is always connected with taboos of some kind, while slang terms are not limited in such away. But sometimes it insults or shocks when it is used directly; some terms euphemize a sensitive concept, though clear or extreme euphemism may break the taboo more effectively than a less well-behaved term. Some slang words are essential because there are no words in the standard language expressing exactly the same meaning; e.g., freak out, barn storm, rubberneck, and the noun creep.

Kiley (<http://www.yuw.ac.nz/> Laurie Bauer/doc/ 2006-11/12.Accesses, January 17, 2007) states that slang is not dialect; dialects are limited to one region or social class within the language community, this is not necessarily the case with slang. It refers to the way in which people from a particular region or a particular social group speaks.

Another explanation is Burke ([http:// en. Wikipedia. Org/wiki/slang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/slang) /2007-15/2. Accesses, march 28, 2007) expresses that slang is not idiom, because slang is typically nonstandard word, not a phrase as in an idiom. Slang words may

or may not have alternative literal meanings. They may be made up words. Idiom is a phrase that is commonly understood in a given culture or subculture to have a meaning different from its literal meaning. A good example of this is “to bend over backwards”. This phrase is commonly understood in our culture to mean, “to exert an enormous effort in order to accomplish something”.

Considering the quotation above, the researcher can conclude that people use slang consciously or unconsciously in the course of everyday interaction. So it will not be wrong to say that slang belongs to the spoken part of the language. And slang does not survive longer in a society and it will die out before the next generation. It will come another performance such as in style and the rules to use it for the next time.

Slang began to move stealthily into English literature although many writers and schools were fiercely against it, saying that it is vulgar, corrupted, uncultured, secret and false, and the dialect of the rabble, beggars, gypsies or thieves. Today any writers may use slang freely, especially in fiction drama and movie.

2.2.2. Types of Slang

There are some theories of types of slang suggested by some linguists, they are:

1. Kawira (1990: 10) stated that there are four types of slang:
 - a. Arbitrary means giving the meaning of words based on speaker wants, they try to create slang to communicate in their daily activity for

themselves. After creating it, they hope in order another group will not understand what they are talking about. E.g. dude means friend.

- b. Acronym is word composed of the result of the initials of several words. It is the result of forming a word from the first letters of each word in a phrase or acronym is made up of initials or syllables from a group of words. Acronym can be divided into three processes, they are: (1) acronyms might be pronounced as ordinary words or as a letter names, (2) acronyms often name political, industrial, and social organization, (3) most acronyms are transitory or temporary. The explanation can be observed as follow:

1. Acronyms are pronounced as ordinary words such as:

ILO : International Labor Organization

WHO : World Health Organization

Acronyms are pronounced as letter names such as:

VIP : Very Important Person

YMCA : Young Man Christian Association.

2. Acronyms often name political, industrial, and social organizations for them are colorful and easily remembered short cut words. Some are humorous and catchy such as:

ACCEPT : Adult Child Caring for Elderly Parent

CARE : Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere

WOMAN : World Organization of Mothers of All Nations

3. Most acronyms are transitory or temporary lexical items, going out of use quickly as do the organizations or situations that they describe. Yet a few numbers of acronyms have become permanent entries in the lexicon of English, such as:

Radar : Radio Detecting and Ranging

Laser : Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation.

c. Metathesis is the phonological process that reorders segment, often by transposing two sequential sounds. It is exchange consonant in word without changing meaning, and it sometimes whole segments are moved around, a kind of whole sale assimilation, that involves not a change but an exchange, such as:

Original Words

Metathesis

Ask

aks

Tax

Task

Uncomfortable

uncomfterble

d. Clipping word is the deletion of some parts of longer word to give a shorter with the same meaning, for instance; the use of word “telephone” to mean “phone”. It means that clipping is a process in which a word is formed by shortening a longer one. Clipping occurs when the longer word has very common use and a shorter form results because it is simple and easily understood. Clipped forms are usually more appropriate in informal conversation.

2. Widarso (1989: 58) remarks that there are four types of slang:

- a. Giving meaning based on their want.
- b. Mode or having change, e.g. holly kiss means loyalty.
- c. New, fresh and creative, e.g. bone yard means cemetery.
- d. Referring to the condition.

E.g.: Drunk can be meant boiled, because the drunken feels hot, dizzy, very tired, etc.

Or high, if he wants to forget the entire problem he has.

Or paralyzed, if he wants to die soon because despair.

3. Wright ([http:// www. Slanguage. Com/](http://www.Slanguage.Com/) 2006-7/12. Accessed, January 17, 2007) points out that there are six types of slang:

a. Clipping, namely when a section of a word is cut off by either apheresis or apocope.

Apheresis, namely when the front part of a word is cut off like omnibus – bus,

apocope, namely when the last part of a word is cut off like cabriolet – cab.

b. Use of existing words. Mint – extended meaning, sick – opposite meaning.

c. People names. Robert peel's (home secretary when the metropolitan police act was passed) name was adapted as a nickname for police, like “baby” and “peelers”.

d. Back slang. this consist of merely pronouncing words if they were spelt back words like “yob” for “boy” and “neves” for “seven”.

e. New created words.

- f. Borrowed from other language. A lot of words come to England at the beginning of the century during wars like “pukka” means good from the Indian empire.

2.2.3. Functions of Slang

There are some functions of slang suggested by some linguists. They are:

1. Kawira (1990:16) says that there are five functions of slang:
 - a. Intimacy means by using slang, they hope that their relationship is better. They behave among their friends as if as a family. They keep their unity, friendship in order they can be recognized as member of their slang. It is as secret language, therefore only certain group understands about it. Another group will not understand what they intend to. A group of people effort to hide their slang, they will not assume their slang in order another people do not understand what they are talking about. It is used to make their communication is informal more relax. Slang used to reduce stress, tired, boring, etc. when they are talking about, they can express their idea, mind, opinion, freely or unstressed and make their communication in fresh condition.
 - b. Euphemism means hiding something fundamentally disagreeable or even insulting. People intended to use slang in order their discussion is more polite and soft. Moreover, slang used in order another person who they mean don not disappointed.

- c. Irony means mocking of what is literally being stated slang used as irony. Irony is the result from the contrast between the actual meaning of word or statement and the suggestion of another meaning.
 - d. Paradox means presenting self-contradictory, in this study people wanted to state an idea or opinion using comparison as if opposite.
 - e. Metaphor means transferring the qualities and associations of one object to another in order to make the meaning more bright in their mind, such as: use the word “my love is flower” to mean “I have a good event in love”.
2. Wright ([http:// www. Slanguage. Com/](http://www.Slanguage.Com/) 2006-7/12. Accesses, January 17, 2007) remarks that there are 6 functions of slang, namely:
- a. Slang is thought of as cool. When we are communicating not only a message about the content of what we are saying, but also the message about who believe, our identity
 - b. Using slang artfully is a kind of performance and shows that the speakers is in tune with the times
 - c. Slang is cool in the sense of being accepted
 - d. Slang can be used to exclude people as well as include them
 - e. Slang terms can be efficient shorthand ways to express concept, such as: da bomb means a very good party. It shows the emotional experience that might otherwise take several sentences to explain.
 - f. Slang is fun. Slang is creative and often humorous. Slang can be a form of play. Slang may be entertaining and amusing to both the speaker and the listener.

3. Swanson & Golden (<http://www.helicon.co.uk/slang/> 2007-12/2. Accessed, March 28, 2007) express that there are 2 functions of slang, namely:

a. It can be in a positive way. We use slang to describe positively speaking, such as:

<u>Slang</u>	<u>Intended meaning</u>
Sharp, smooth	Attribute for someone who dresses nicely
Hot, fine, babe	Attractive person
Homeboy, buddy	friendship

b. It can be in a negative way

Negative slang can be used to describe someone who looks and dresses funny, such as:

<u>Slang</u>	<u>Intended meaning</u>
Nerd	Stereotype as being intellectual
Fags, Homos	Male home sexualize
Slut, Sleeze, Tramp	flirty female

4 Wall and Goyette (<http://www.helicon.co.uk/slang/> 2007-12/2. Accessed, march 28, 2007) state that there are 2 functions of slang. American often uses slang to describe positive and negative emotions. Non active English speakers may be familiar with the terms angry, happy, sad, and confused.

<u>Slang</u>	<u>Intended meaning</u>
Ticked off, fit to be tied	Angry
Pumped, fired up	Happy
Singing the blue, mopey	Sad

Discombobulated, speced out

Confused

2.2.4. The Situation When Slang Is Used

Kawira (1990: 5) says that slang is used in informal condition. Slang is usually used if their main idea of the discussion is informal or relax. They will not use slang when they are talking about serious discussion such as: lesson, formal conference (lecture, public lecture, and meeting), formal problems (juvenile, policy, welfare) and serious writing (research, business, application letters, papers, thesis, and so on).

Preston and Shuy 1979 in Chaer (1993:105) state that slang is used based on age, informal situation, and informal discussion. Slang is used based on age (teenager, adult, and old generation). Usually, they use slang when talk about informal discussion and they are in informal situation.

Bobo in Herry (1998) remarks that slang is used after official schedule, when they work in official area; they are use formal language variety. Sometimes, they insert slang just for reducing the boring situation, amuse some one and make their work in order more relax.

2.2.5. The Users of Slang

Kawira (1990: 3) says that criminals use slang, such as: pick pocket, robber, killer, etc. they always use in certain group. People who often communicate with criminals will understand what they are talking about. Moreover, slang used by teenagers who stop their learning activity or cross boy.

In addition, slang also used by students who has been learning in elementary school, junior high school, senior high Scholl and university.

Kawira in Chaer (1993: 104) says that slang is not only used by teenager but also adult. Teenagers have a habit to use slang so do adult. Besides, Widarso (1994: 65) states that generally slang used by teenagers, Adult usually starts to reduce using slang in their daily activity or in their work.

Wright ([http:// www. Slanguage. Com/](http://www.Slanguage.Com/) 2006-7/12. Accesses, January 17, 2007) remarks that slang is used by almost every one and it is evident everywhere. Slang is presented everywhere (upper class slang, lower class slang, slang between doctor and lawyer). Slang is generally associated with teenagers. Slang is not exclusive to young people, slang is generational but slang is now recycling.

Burke ([http:// en. Wikipedia. Org/wiki/slang /](http://en.Wikipedia.Org/wiki/slang/)2007-15/2. Accesses, march 28, 2007) states that there is universal slang used by every one. However, there are many subcategories of slang used by specific groups (social groups, different traders, economic groups, there is even regional slang).

2.3. Previous Study

The previous study that is related to this thesis is done by Setyowati (2004) states that slang also appears in the rap song. It used to show the contents or topic of song that have many description of rough life, for instance, politic, protest, and dope, etc.

All those topics in the lyrics can influence the use of slang, for instance, motherfucka, shit, damn, fuck, bit, gangsta, etc. the use of slang is not only meant

for coarse words or under words, but also used in talk among friends or college, for instance, wanna (want to), gonna (going to), thang (thing), baby (sweet heart) etc.

While she states that used of nonstandard in slang and colloquialism appear in the coarse words, under words, taboo or vulgar, for instance, fuck, shit, chick and the use of double negative. All those words are informal language because the language cannot be by formal situation.

Besides, the previous study that related to this thesis is done by Arif Rahman (2003) states that the meaning of slang used in Eminem's song lyrics is varied. Such as, niggas means Negro or black people, bitch means sacrifice, crack means marijuana, pissed means angry, motherfucker means scoundrel.

While he states that there are four characteristics of slang used in Eminem song lyrics. They are; fresh means that slang has similar words, different word of the other words, up to date words. For example, pissed means angry, punches means strike, bunch means heaps.

Secondly, creativity means that slang has cleverness, imagination and productivity. For example, gangsta means group of criminal, brass ball means fake brave, goddamit means accursed.

Thirdly, flippant means that slang has irrelevant of contextual meaning, and not in accordance with the rules of society. For example: motherfuckin', pussy, whipped bitch, fuckin sissy, shit, fuck.

And finally, onomatopoeia means that slang has imitation words, for example, buzz likes wind, cock likes cooking, pops likes call father.

There are many similarities between my focus study with the previous studies. Firstly, the use of slang is not only meant for under words, taboo or vulgar but also used in talk among friends. Secondly, slang is very informal language used by teenagers and certain group of people to communicate internally, they should make the new and fresh words to hide the meaning of words, therefore another group will not understand about it. Thirdly, slang is a word to describe language that is new and fresh means that slang has similar words, different word of the other words and up to date words. It is evident everywhere and used by almost everyone, one area where slang cannot be avoided is in the drug trade. They use some slang words to mention thing such as; ice for crack, icing for cocaine, idiot pills for depressant, etc.

Besides, there are also many differences between the previous studies with my focus study. Based on the researcher's data finding and result, those studies are focused in the slang that is used in the lyrics of song. While my study focuses on the slang word occurred in movies dialogue. Secondly, the previous studies said that the words wanna, gonna, gotta, thang, ain't are slang, while in my research they are not including in slang characteristics but non standard words. Thirdly, there are four types of slang, they are: fresh, creativity, flippant, and onomatopoeia, while in my research the types of slang are: arbitrary, acronym, metathesis, and clipped words.

As a researcher, I need to promote the actual use of slang and certainly not vulgarities, and I will make nonnative speakers to be familiar with this type of language. After all, whether we like it or not, this non Standard English has

existed for years and will continue to exist. Knowledge of slang is fundamental to nonnative speakers understanding of the language that native speaker actually use, without slang students will be outsiders. This nonstandard English may even be important for students' safety and well being.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the method research in conducting the research. They are research design, data sources, research instruments, data gathering, and data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

This study uses descriptive qualitative method, Moleong (2000: 27) states that the descriptive qualitative method is analyzing the data in the form of words descriptively. This research uses three movies dialogues as data samples because those movies occurred the slang words that revealed the American daily life as portrayed in American movies.

In addition, Moleong (2000: 56) states that this research also analyses the contextual factors could be derived from the cultural values and social norms that exist in American society. It is included into sociolinguistic study because it based on the language use, the differences of situation and social class, culture and the language of a speech community.

In other hand, this research is associated with ethnomethodology because it is focused on the methods employed by the characters of each film in having communicating particularly in performing the slang. Therefore, the design of this study is conversation analysis because it is focused on certain subjects at certain situations.

The researcher designs the research through four steps. First, Choosing the three selected movies as samples, they are: Final Destination, Charlie's Angles, and Romeo and Juliet. Secondly, looking for and downloading the transcripts of the full dialogue from the internet. Thirdly, identifying the item means the slang words that are occurred in transcripts of dialog by using the slang dictionary. Finally, developing a list of slang words based on the identified item.

3.2. Data Sources

The data of this study were the slang words used by the character of American movies. The whole dialogues are the valuable data that are collected through observation. The data resources were three movies; they are Final Destination, because some of the characters in this movie are black people and also the opium addict, while the black people and the opium addict always use slang words in their conversation. Secondly, Charlie's Angles that tells about the criminal activity such as kidnapping robbery and stealing, while the criminals always use slang in their conversation. Thirdly, Romeo and Juliet that tells about the teenager love story, while the teenagers always use slang in their conversation.

3.3. Research Instrument

The transcripts of the full dialog of American popular movies that taken from the internet are the instruments of this research, which have been observed by the researcher by identifying the item of slang words that is used by the

characters in these movies. Then, trying to develop a list of slang based on the identified item

3.4. Data Gathering

The data of this research were collected from three American popular movies dialogue in the form of slang words. Firstly, the researcher selected several movies which were released on 2000 up to 2005 and which had on line scripts. Secondly, the researcher observed the words found in each movie to find out the slang words through the movie scripts.

Then, from three selected movies, the researchers took notes for words of slang. Through this observation the researcher clarified the slang words found in the movie, in order to get purposive data. Finally, the obtained data were classified on the research question.

3.5. Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the researcher used descriptive technique. After collecting the data from the selected movies, the researcher came to analyze the data through four steps. Firstly, the data were identified based on the slang words, then classifying them. Secondly, the identified data were analyzed based on the contextual factors that influenced the slang. Thirdly, interpreting the identified data on the slang words by using the slang dictionary then explaining the findings. Finally, drawing conclusion as the result of analyses based on the findings of the research.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the finding of the research and discussion of the findings. It contains any detailed information and analysis that lead to the understanding on the phenomenon of the use of slang in American popular movies.

4.1. Data Presentation and Analysis

The empirical findings show the slang words that are commonly used in American popular movies could be observed from the type and function. The complete data are presented as follows:

4.1.1. Final Destination Movie's Dialogue

The researcher takes this movie to be a sample of research because some of the characters in this movie are black people and also the opium addict, while the black people and the opium addict always use slang words in their conversation.

4.1.1.1. The Analysis of the Meaning of Words

MR. BURROUGHS: You have everything, Kimberly? Credit card, cell phone,
AAA card? [3.21]

Cell phone means cellular phone

AAA card means American Automobile Association Card

MR. BURROUGHS: I know, honey. I just [3.47]

Honey means some one loved

SHAINA (O.S.): Hello, the guys are waiting [3.90]

Guys mean men

KIMBERLY: I will, Dad. Bye, luv you. [6.03]

Bye, luv you means good-bye, I love you

KAT: What the hell? No, not you. [6.40]

What the hell means expression of anger

DANO: What's the cop doing? Did he see that? [6.44]

Cop means policeman

DISPATCHER (O.S.): No biggie. Drake called in sick. [7.30]

Biggie means important person

FRANKIE: Relax, dude. [7.52]

Dude means friend

FRANKIE: What's your problem, ya fuckin' crack baby?! [8.21]

Fuckin' crack means very strong pure form of cocaine

Baby means girl

ISABELLA: I have to come in to test for STDs? Goddamn you, Jorge. [8.54]

Goddamn means expression of very annoyance

TIM: Damn, it really hurts, Mom [9.47]

Damn means expression of annoyance

DANO (O.S.): Y'know, that plane crash with those kids from Mt. Abraham?

[13.37]

Kids mean young person

SHAINA: Relax, you need to chill the fuck out. [13.44]

Fuck out means the thought

DANO: Five-O's coming! Let's fucking roll, man [13.58]

Fucking roll means go

SHAINA: Shut up, Dano, just stay cool. He's just stoned. [14.35]

Shut up means stop talking

EVAN: Some crazy chick blocks the highway with her car [16.11]

Chick means cute girl

EUGENE: he got his buddies off the plane? [17.09]

Buddies means best friend

DETECTIVE SUBY: I thought we were finished with this bullshit. [17.43]

Bullshit means nonsense

DETECTIVE SUBY: Yesterday the kid wins the lotto and today some Looney

bitch blocks traffic and he avoids the worst pile up in years. [18.05]

Bitch means unpleasant woman

EVAN: Motherfucker. [20.09]

Motherfucker means expression of Annoyance

VOICE (O.S.): Dude! You suck! You buy one fucking ticket in your whole life

and win twenty grand? [20.48]

Fucking ticket means useless ticket

RORY: That's my fuckin' car right there! Oh God, that's dope. [26.12]

Fuckin' car means useless car

ANCHOR MAN (O.S.): In other news, a freak accident took the life of a lotto winner. [27.43]

Lotto winner means the lottery winner

CLEAR: Congratufuckinglations. That makes you last to go. [32.43]

Congratufuckinglations means disapproval congratulation

KIMBERLY: It's obvious you know what you're talking about. You beat it. [34.19]

Beat it means go away

CLEAR: I didn't beat it; I hid from it. If you were smart you'd put a down payment on a burial plot and say goodbye to the dog, [34.22]

Dog means useless person

KIMBERLY: How can you say that? What kind of monster are you? [34.27]

Monster means cruel person

KIMBERLY: I think you hide out in here because you're too damn bitter and selfish to care about another living soul. [35.00]

Damn bitter means very useless person

NORA: Nice try, kiddo [38.26]

Kiddo means son

DR. LEES: Jesus. Every day at the same damn time. [39.25]

Damn time means unpleasant time

KIMBERLY: It's happening again. It's fucking happening again. [42.17]

Fucking means unpleasant accident

CLEAR: So if you happen to know how to get this death monkey off our backs, it sure would be swell if you told us. [44.53]

Monkey means the key of deceit

CLEAR: It can be beaten. And you know it. [45.37]

Beaten means controlled

CLEAR: What the fuck are you thinking? [46.17]

What the fuck means expression of Anger

CLEAR: You're strong. Do you hear me? You're a fucking warrior. [47.04]

Fucking means the wonderful

CLEAR: Holy shit. He said, "Only new life can defeat death [47.49]

Holy shit means expression of very anger

JORGE: Mine, you idiot. The dog went nuts this afternoon. [52.33]

Nuts means crazy

CLEAR: We're wasting time with this piece of shit. [55.07]

Piece of shit means useless thing

RORY: Damn, is that dogshit? [56.17]

Dog shit means annoying person

RORY: Why the hell did I ever get on Route 18 in the first place? That's me, Mr.

Dumb Fucking Luck. [60.09]

Mr. Dumb Fucking Luck means very lucky person

RORY: That lucky bastard. [61.15]

Lucky bastard means unfortunate person

EUGENE: If Death has got such a hard-on for you, maybe you should get the hell
away from us. [63.30]

Get the hell means expression of anger

EUGENE: Yeah, why am I listening to a girl who just got out of the nut house?
[68.04]

Nut house means insanity house

RORY: Maybe they were all duds. [72.07]

Dud means unskilled person

RORY: And if I die... Could you throw all my drugs out? Paraphernalia, porno,
you know...Anything that would break my mom's heart. [76.48]

Porno means sexual activity film

RORY: But why single me out? What am I in the great scheme of things? You'd
think I stepped off Flight 180 or something... Fucking weird, man.
[78.09]

Fucking weird means strange person

KAT: I never mad it. [80.07]

Mad means very crazy about

KAT: I can't move my fucking leg! Please get me out of here before it explodes!
[95.52]

Fucking leg means clamped leg

RORY: Watch it, dude! [96.19]

Dude means friend

KIMBERLY: Yeah, fuck 'em. No offense. [107.52]

Fuck 'em means useless

ORDERLY: Thanks hon, the Henzels are going crazy for this thing. [113.33]

Hon means honey

Going crazy means become terrible

THOMAS: That's crazy. You can't give up now. We can still fight this thing.

[113.58]

Crazy means Impossible

4.1.1.2. The Analysis of Types of Slang Words

1. Arbitrary

Honey	Buddies	Fucking happening
Guys	Bull shit	Monkey
What a <u>hell</u>	Looney <u>bitch</u>	Beaten
Cop	Non-sense	What the <u>fuck</u>
Biggie	Motherfucker	Fucking warrior
Dude	Fucking ticket	Holy shit
Fuckin crack	Fuckin car	Dog shit
God damn	Beat it	Dumb fucking luck
Damn	Dog	Get the hell
Kids	Monster	Nut house
Fuck out	Damn bitter	Dud's
Fucking roll	Kiddo	Fucking weird
Crazy <u>chick</u>	Damn time	Mad

Fucking leg	Dripping	Crazy
Dude	Going crazy	

2. Acronym

AAA card

3. Clipping Word

Cell phone	Fuck'em
------------	---------

Bye	Hon
-----	-----

Porno

4. Metathesis

A lotto winner

Congratufuckingslations

4.1.1.3. The Analysis of Functions of Slang Words

1. Intimacy

Cell phone	Fucking roll	Nuts
AAA card	Crazy <u>chick</u>	Porno
Honey	Buddies	Fucking weird
Guys	A lotto winner	Fucking leg
Bye	Kiddo	Dude
Cop	Damn time	Fuck'em
Biggie	Fucking happening	Hon
Dude	Beaten	Crazy
Kids	Fucking warrior	Going crazy

2. Euphemism

Nut house

Dripping

Beat it

3. Irony

Looney bitch

Fuckin car

Dud's

Mother fucker

Damn bitter

fuckin crack

Fucking ticket

Mad

4. Paradox

Congratufuckinglations

Dumb fucking luck

Piece of shit

Lucky bastard

5. Metaphor

Dog

Monkey

Monster

Dog shit

6. Negative Emotion

What a hell

Bull shit

God damn

Non sense

Damn

What the fuck

Fuck out

Holy shit

Shut up

Get the hell

4.1.2. Charlie's Angle Movie's Dialogue

The researcher takes this movie to be a sample of research because it tells about the criminal activity such as kidnapping, robbing and stealing, while the criminals always use slang words in their conversation.

4.1.2.1. The Analysis of the Meaning of Words

PASQUAL: You crazy bastard! [3.57]

Crazy bastard means unfortunate person

JAMES EARL JONES: I think you mean crazy bitch.[4.03]

Crazy bitch means unpleasant woman

THE VOICE: Morning starfish. [6.07]

Starfish means beautiful girl

MAN'S FACE: This is Jason Gibbons, handsome, action-movie stud. [8.55]

Stud means young man regarded as a good sexual partner

JASON: When do I get to meet this Charlie guy, anyway? [10.09]

Guy means man

DYLAN: Your boyfriend thinks you're a secretary [12.12]

Boyfriend means fiance, close friend

BOSLEY (CONT'D): My Company just held an initial pubic offering. Yes, he said "pubic." He's about to correct himself when a very hot guy across from him moves his towel to wipe off. [15.04]

Pubic means smooth

Hot guy means attractive person

THE TRANSMITTER: What the hell was that? [16.08]

What the hell means expression of anger

NATALIE (CONT'D): ... and voila! We've got a composite. Natalie's portable printer spits out a simulated composite of one skinny, bad-looking dude.
[17.06]

Voila means excellent

Dude means annoying friend

DYLAN: Sweet. Now we've got someone to look for [17.38]

Sweet means cute girl

NATALIE: He's a bartender. I need dependable. I need reliable. I need a Volvo man. [18.20]

Volvo man means gentle man

NATALIE: There are times I wish we carried guns. [22.47]

Guns means weapon

NATALIE: We need to tap this phone line at the source, [24.58]

Phone means telephone

NATALIE: Hey look! Mechanical bull. [26.37]

Bull means nonsense

REDNECK: Hey baby, why don't you ditch that stiff and come sit on ma lap?
[28.06]

Baby means ladies

THUG ONE: Shut up. [30.17]

Shut up means stop talking

DYLAN: Cocktail? [33.08]

Cocktail means mixed alcoholic drink

DYLAN: Boy did I have you pegged wrong. [40.29]

Boy means man

ALEX: Pervasive video surveillance, lasers, air-displacement sensors. [44.27]

Lasers means light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation

NATALIE: Uh oh, lemme guess. You're off to chase bikinis at some tropical resort? [48.53]

Bikinis means two piece swimming costume worn by woman

DYLAN (CONT'D): I'm a big girl. I make my own decisions. I'm going out with him. [50.09]

Big girl means adult women

JASON: The only bummer is I start to jones when you're not around. [52.08]

Bummer means vagrant

NATALIE: Thanks for the second chance. I swear, I'm really not a flake. [53.18]

Swear means promise

NATALIE: I'm so sorry, but I have to go. I can't explain. This is my cell phone number. Please call me tomorrow. Please. I'm sorry. [54.32]

Cell phone means cellular phone

DYLAN: Nope. [55.07]

Nope means no

DYLAN: Oh no. oh shit. NATALIE, she's here! [58.12]

Oh shit means expression of Anger

DYLAN: Oh, well, in that case I feel a lot better about you being a lying pole

smoker. [63.15]

Smoker means betrayer

KNOX: You know what? I'm not in a gabby mood right now. [80.19]

Gabby means buried

DYLAN: I decide which of your goons I'm going to flatten first. [81.32]

Goon means cruel person

NATALIE: I can handle villainy. I can even handle super-villainy. [85.31]

Villainy means criminal

DYLAN (CONT'D): We have to split up! [88.58]

Split up means escape

ALEX: I'll take the luxury boxes. [91.24]

Luxury boxes means difficulty way

ALEX: I'm actually here to stop a madman from killing everyone in this building.

Would it be okay if we talked later? [95.15]

Madman means very foolish person

KNOX: Who told you that, my idiotic henchman? [97.34]

Idiotic henchman means foolish member

4.1.2.2. The Analysis of Types of Slang

1. Arbitrary

Blow up	Crazy bitch	Stud
Crazy bastard	Starfish	Guy

Boy friend	Baby	Lying pole <u>smoker</u>
Pubic	Shut up	Bingo
Hot guy	Cocktail	Gabby
What a hell	Boy	Goons
Voila	Bikinis	Villainy
Dude	Big girl	Split up
Sweet	Bummer	Luxury boxes
Volvo man	Swear	Madman
Gun	Nope	Idiotic henchman
Bull	Shit	

2. Acronym

Laser

3. Clipping Word

Phone

Cell phone

4.1.2.3. The Analysis of Functions of Slang

1. Intimacy

Stud	Dude	Baby
Guy	Sweet	Cocktail
Boy friend	Volvo man	Boy
Pubic	Gun	Laser
Voila	Phone	Bikinis

Big girl	Nope	Goons
Swear	Bingo	Split up
Cell phone	Gabby	

2. Euphemism

Nut house	Luxury boxes
Dripping	Lying pole <u>smoker</u>

3. Irony

Crazy bastard	Villainy
Crazy bitch	Madman
Bull	Idiotic henchman
Bummer	

4. Metaphor

Starfish
Hot guy

5. Negative Emotion

What a hell
Shut up
Shit

4.1.3. Romeo and Juliet Movie's Dialogue

The researcher takes this movie to be a sample of research because it tells about the teenager love story, while the teenagers always use slang in their conversation.

4.1.2.1. The Analysis of the Meaning of Slang

SAMPSON: A dog of the house of Capulet moves me! [1.54]

Dog means useless person

SAMPSON: I am a pretty piece of Flesh! Here comes of the house of Capulet!

[3.32]

Pretty means having much money

SAMPSON: I will bite my thumb at them; which is a disgrace to them, if they bear it. [4.09]

Bite means expression of Insulting

BENVOLIO: Part, fools! You know not what you do. Put up your swords. [5.01]

Swords means weapon

BENVOLIO: Good-morrow, cousin. [11.40]

Good-morrow means good morning

ROMEO: Is the day so young? [11.42]

Young means early morning

BENVOLIO: But new struck cuz. [11.44]

Cuz means cousin

CAPULET: at my poor house look to behold this night Fresh female buds that make dark heaven light. [13.28]

Poor house means luxurious house

Buds means daughter

ROMEO: Well, in that hit you miss: she'll not be hit With Cupid's arrow; [13.58]

Cupid means angel of love

ROMEO: Not mad, but bound more than a mad-man is; Shut up in prison, kept without my food, Whipp'd and tormented. Good day, good fellow. [14.22]

Shut up means stop talking

Fellow means best friend

NEWSCASTER: If you be not of the house of Montague come and crush a cup of wine. [14.49]

Crush means have a mania for

NURSE: Thou wast the prettiest babe that e'er I nursed. [16.11]

Babe means cute girl

NURSE: Nay, he's a flower; in faith, a very flower. [16.37]

Flower means very handsome

LADY CAPULET: Go! We follow thee. Juliet, Blah! [17.23]

Blah means expression of disappointed

MERCUTIO: If love be rough with you, be rough with love; Prick love for pricking, and you beat love down. [19.32]

Beat love means persuade

JULIET: You kiss by the book. [29.30]

Book means professional

MERCUTIO: Away, begone; the sport is at the best. [31.37]

Best means glorious

ROMEO: Lady, by yonder blessed moon I swear that tips with silver all these fruit-tree tops—[39.37]

Swear means promise

JULIET: Every one can say 'it lightens'. Sweet, good night! This bud of love, by summer's ripening breath, May prove a beauteous flower when next we meet [40.19]

Sweet means cute girl

Bud of love means top of the love

FATHER LAWRENCE: Within the infant rind of this weak flower poison is resident and medicine power [43.24]

Flower poison means very dangerous person

MERCUTIO: A bawd, a bawd, a bawd! So ho! Romeo! Romeo! Romeo! Will you come to your father's? We'll to dinner, thither. [52.49]

A bawd means amusing about sexual matters

NURSE: If ye should lead her into a fool's paradise, [53.08]

Fool's paradise means unserious relationship

JULIET: I' faith, I am sorry that thou art not well. Sweet, sweet, sweet nurse, tell me, what says my love? [56.17]

Sweet means expression of persuade

FATHER LAWRENCE: The sweetest honey is loathsome in its own deliciousness. Therefore love moderatley. [58.13]

Sweetest honey means the most beloved girl

BENVOLIO: the Capel's are abroad, and if we meet we shall not 'scape a brawl, for in these hot day is the mad blood stirring. [58.32]

Stirring means terrible thought

MERCUTIO: Consort? What does thou make us minstrels? An thou make minstrels of us look to hear nothing of discords. Here's my fiddlestick.

[61.12]

Consort means criminals

Minstrel means traveling singer

Fiddlestick means useless talk

TYBALT: ROMEO! The love I bear thee can afford no better term than this.

Thou art a villain! [51.30]

Villain means criminal

TYBALT: Boy this shall not excuse the injuries that thou has done me! Turn and

Draw! Turn and draw! Turn and draw! Turn and draw! Turn and draw!

[62.12]

Boy means man

GLORIA: Romeo slew Tybalt! Romeo must not live! [71.14]

Slew means kill

GLORIA: Fie, Fie, are you mad? [88.21]

Fie, Fie means expression of useless

DAVE: God shield I Should disturb devotion. Juliet, on Thursday early will I

rouse Ye, Till then, adieu, and keep this holy kiss. [98.27]

Holy kiss means loyalty

4.1.2.2. The Analysis of Types of Slang

1. Arbitrary

Dog	Babe	Sweet
Pretty	Flower	Sweetest honey
Bite	Blah	Stirring
Sword	Beat love	Consort
Good morrow	Book	Minstrels
Young	Best	Fiddlestick
Poor house	Swear	Villain
Buds	Sweet	Boy
Cupid	Bud of love	Slew
Shut up	Flower poison	Fie, fie
Good fellow	Bawd	Forsworn
Crush	Fool's paradise	Holy kiss

2. Clipping Word

Cuz

4.1.2.3. The Analysis of Functions of Slang

1. Intimacy

Good morrow	Crush	Bud of love
Cuz	Babe	Stirring
Buds	Book	Boy
Shut up	Swear	Slew
Good fellow	Sweet	Forsworn

2. Euphemism

Beat love

Sweetest honey

Sweet

Holy kiss

3. Irony

Dog

Minstrels

Bite

Fiddlestick

Bawd

Villain

Consort

4. Paradox

Poor house

5. Metaphor

Pretty

Flower

Sword

Young

Cupid

Best

Flower poison

6. Negative Emotion

Blah

Fie, fie

4.2. Discussion

Based on the result of the data about slang words occurred in American popular movies on the previous pages, the researcher presents the result of analysis as shown in the following table.

Final Destination

Words	Time	Meaning	Type	Function
Cell phone	3.21	Cellular phone	Clipped word	Intimacy
AAA card	3.22	American automobile association card	Acronym	Intimacy
Honey	3.47	Some one loved	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Guys	3.90	Men	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Bye	6.03	Good bye	Clipped word	Intimacy
What a <u>hell</u>	6.40	expression of anger	Arbitrary	Negative emotion
Cop	6.44	Policemen	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Biggie	7.30	Important person	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Dude	7.52	Friend	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Fuckin crack	8.21	Very strong pure of	Arbitrary	Irony

		cocaine		
God damn	8.54	Expression of annoyance	Arbitrary	Negative emotion
Damn	9.47	Expression of annoyance	Arbitrary	Negative emotion
Kids	13.37	Young man	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Fuck out	13.44	The thought	Arbitrary	Negative emotion
Fucking roll	13.58	Go	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Shut up	14.35	Stop talking	Arbitrary	Negative emotion
Crazy <u>chick</u>	16.11	Cute girl	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Buddies	17.00	Best friend	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Bull shit	17.43	Non sense	Arbitrary	Negative emotion
Looney <u>bitch</u>	18.05	Unpleasant woman	Arbitrary	Irony
Non sense	19.21	Foolish talk	Arbitrary	Negative emotion
Mother fucker	20.09	Expression of annoyance	Arbitrary	Irony
Fucking ticket	20.49	Useless ticket	Arbitrary	Irony
Fuckin car	26.12	Useless car	Arbitrary	Irony
A lotto winner	27.43	The lottery winner	Metathesis	Intimacy
Congratufuckin glations	32.43	Disapproval congratulation	Metathesis	Paradox
Beat it	34.19	Go away	Arbitrary	Euphemism

Dog	34.22	Useless person	Arbitrary	Metaphor
Monster	34.27	Cruel person	Arbitrary	Metaphor
Damn bitter	35.00	Very useless	Arbitrary	Irony
Kiddo	38.26	Son	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Damn time	38.25	Unpleasant time	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Fucking happening	42.17	Unpleasant accident	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Monkey	44.53	The key of deceit	Arbitrary	Metaphor
Beaten	45.37	Controlled	Arbitrary	Intimacy
What the <u>fuck</u>	46.17	Expression of anger	Arbitrary	Negative emotion
Fucking warrior	47.04	Wonderful	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Holy shit	47.49	Expression of anger	Arbitrary	Negative emotion
Nuts	52.33	Crazy	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Piece of <u>shit</u>	55.07	Useless thing	Arbitrary	Paradox
Dog shit	56.17	Annoying person	Arbitrary	Metaphor
Dumb fucking luck	60.09	Very lucky person	Arbitrary	Paradox
Lucky bastard	61.15	Unfortunate person	Arbitrary	Paradox
Get the hell	63.30	Expression of anger	Arbitrary	Negative emotion
Nut house	68.04	Insanity house	Arbitrary	Euphemism
Dud's	72.07	Unskilled person	Arbitrary	Irony

Porno	76.48	Sexual activity film	Clipped word	Intimacy
Fucking weird	78.09	Strange man	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Mad	80.07	Very crazy about	Arbitrary	Irony
Fucking leg	95.52	Clamped leg	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Dude	96.19	Friend	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Dripping	96.41	Dull weak person	Arbitrary	Euphemism
Fuck'em	107.52	Useless	Clipped word	Intimacy
Hon	113.32	Beloved person	Clipped word	Intimacy
Going crazy	113.33	Become terrible	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Crazy	114.57	Impossible	Arbitrary	Intimacy

Charlie's Angel

Words	Time	Meaning	Type	Function
Crazy bastard	3.57	Unfortunate person	Arbitrary	Irony
Crazy bitch	4.03	Unpleasant woman	Arbitrary	Irony
Starfish	6.07	Beautiful girl	Arbitrary	Metaphor
Stud	8.55	Young man regarded as a good sexual partner	Arbitrary	Intimacy

Guy	10.09	Man	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Boy friend	12.12	Fience, close friend	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Pubic	15.04	Smooth	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Hot guy	15.58	Attractive person	Arbitrary	Metaphor
What a hell		Expression of anger	Arbitrary	Negative emotion
Voila	17.06	Excellent	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Dude	17.12	Friend	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Sweet	17.38	Cute girl	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Volvo man	18.20	Gentle man	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Gun	22.47	Weapon	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Phone	24.58	Telephone	Clipped word	Intimacy
Bull	26.37	Non sense	Arbitrary	Irony
Baby	28.06	Ladies	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Shut up	30.17	Stop talking	Arbitrary	Negative emotion
Cocktail	33.08	Mixed alcoholic drink	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Boy	40.29	Man	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Lasers	44.27	Light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation	Arbitrary	Intimacy

Bikinis	48.53	Two piece swimming costume worn by woman	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Big girl	50.09	Adult women	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Bummer	52.08	Vagrant	Arbitrary	Irony
Swear	53.18	Promise	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Cell phone	54.32	Cellular phone	Clipped word	Intimacy
Nope	55.07	No	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Shit	58.12	Anger	Arbitrary	Negative emotion
Lying pole <u>smoker</u>	63.15	Betrayer	Arbitrary	Euphemism
Bingo	74.21	I get it	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Gabby	80.19	Buried	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Goons	81.32	Cruel person	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Villainy	85.31	Criminal	Arbitrary	Irony
Split up	88.58	Escape	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Luxury boxes	91.24	Difficulty way	Arbitrary	Euphemism
Madman	95.15	Very foolish person	Arbitrary	Irony
Idiotic henchman	97.34	Foolish member	Arbitrary	Irony

Romeo and Juliet

Words	Time	Meaning	Type	Function
Dog	1.54	Useless man	Arbitrary	Irony
Pretty	3.32	Having much money	Arbitrary	Euphemism
Bite	4.09	Expression of insult	Arbitrary	Irony
Sword	5.01	Weapon	Arbitrary	Metaphor
Good morrow	11.40	Good morning	Metathesis	Intimacy
Young	11.42	Early morning	Arbitrary	Metaphor
Cuz	11.44	Cousin	Clipped word	Intimacy
Poor house	13.28	Luxurious house	Arbitrary	Paradox
Buds	13.35	Daughter	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Cupid	13.58	Angel of love	Arbitrary	Metaphor
Shut up	14.22	Stop talking	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Good fellow	14.25	Best friend	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Crush	14.49	Have a mania for	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Babe	16.11	cute girl	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Flower	16.37	Very handsome	Arbitrary	Metaphor
Blah	17.23	Expression of disappointed	Arbitrary	Negative emotion
Beat love	19.32	Persuade	Arbitrary	Euphemism
Book	29.30	Professional	Arbitrary	Intimacy

Best	31.37	Glorious	Arbitrary	Metaphor
Swear	39.37	Promise	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Sweet	40.19	Cute girl	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Bud of love	40.25	Top of the love	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Flower poison	43.24	Very dangerous person	Arbitrary	Metaphor
Bawd	52.49	Amusing about sexual matters	Arbitrary	Irony
Fool's paradise	53.08	Unserious	Arbitrary	Metaphor
Sweet	56.17	Expression of persuade	Arbitrary	Euphemism
Sweetest honey	58.13	The most beloved person	Arbitrary	Euphemism
Stirring	58.32	Terrible thought	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Consort	61.12	Criminals	Arbitrary	Euphemism
Minstrels	61.15	Traveling singer	Arbitrary	Irony
Fiddlestick	61.19	Useless talk	Arbitrary	Irony
Villain	51.30	Criminal	Arbitrary	Irony
Boy	62.12	Man	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Slew	71.14	Kill	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Fie, fie	88.21	Expression of annoyance	Arbitrary	Negative emotion

Forsworn	94.25	The false promise	Arbitrary	Intimacy
Holy kiss	98.27	Loyalty	Arbitrary	Euphemism

Considering the findings above, the researcher presents a global picture of findings by using a table of percentage on the types and functions of slang as in the following table.

No	Types of Slang	Frequency	Percentage
1	Arbitrary	116 words	91 %
2	Acronym	2 words	1,5 %
3	Clipping word	8 words	6 %
4	Metathesis	2 words	1,5 %

No	Functions of Slang	Frequency	Percentage
1	Intimacy	65 words	55 %
2	Euphemism	11 words	9 %
3	Irony	21 words	18 %
4	Paradox	5 words	3,5 %
5	Metaphor	14 words	12 %
6	Negative Emotion	15 words	12,5 %

Considering the table of percentage above, the researcher can conclude that the dominant type of slang that are used in American popular movies is arbitrary which means giving meaning based on their want, and other types are

still used in a little chance. While the dominant function of slang is intimacy, they behave among their friends as if as a family and they hope that their relationship is better. They use it to express their idea, mind, opinion freely and make their communication in fresh condition. Another functions are also used but in a few times.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion based on the previous chapter on this study.

5.1. Conclusion

Having done the analysis, the researcher makes some conclusions based on the analysis and the discussion of findings as follows:

1. The slang that is common in American popular movies can be observed based on the types of slang which are varied, they are: (1) Arbitrary means giving meaning based on their want, e.g. dude means friend. (2) Acronym means word composing of the result of the initials of several words, e.g. AAA card means American Automobile Association card. (3) Metathesis means phonological processing that records segment, e.g. the words congreftulation means disapproval congratulation. (4) Clipping word means deleting some part of longer word to give a shorter with the same meaning, e.g. the use of word phone means telephone.
2. The function of slang was analyzed as follows: (1) Intimacy means people behave among their friends as if as a family, e.g. honey means some one loved. (2) Euphemism means hiding something fundamentally disagreeable or even insulting in order the discussion is more polite and soft, e.g. Consort means Criminals (3) Irony means the result from the

contrast between the actual meanings of word, e.g. Minstrels means Traveling singer (4) Paradox means presenting self-contradictory, e.g. dumb fucking luck means very lucky person (5) Metaphor means transfer the qualities and associations of one object to another in order to make the meaning more bright, e.g. Flower poison means very dangerous poison (6) Negative Emotion means expression of anger, e.g. Mother fucker.

5.2. Suggestion

1. There are some necessary points to be discussed in this study. For the next researcher, there are many aspects of language phenomena deal with the sociolinguistics, particularly about slang. In this study, the researcher only focuses in the use of slang in American popular movies.
2. The way to know the use of slang is not difficult. Moreover, after knowing the meaning, types and functions of slang.
3. It is suggested to the next researcher may have the same discipline study, but in different subject, object and statement of problem.

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