AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG LANGUAGE IN "THE EDGE OF SEVENTEEN" MOVIE; A SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH

THESIS

By:
Atika Salamah
131210111

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANIORA
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2018

AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG LANGUAGE IN "THE EDGE OF SEVENTEEN" MOVIE; A SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH

THESIS

By:
Atika Salamah
131210111

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANIORA
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2018

AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG LANGUAGE IN "THE EDGE OF SEVENTEEN" MOVIE; A SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of the Sarjana Sastra

By:
Atika Salamah
131210111

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANIORA
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2018

SURAT PERNYATAAN ORISINALITAS

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini saya:

Nama : Atika Salamah

NPM/NIP : 131210111

Fakultas :Humaniora

Program Studi :Sastra Inggris

Menyatakan bahwa **"Skripsi"** yang saya buat dengan judul:

An Analysis of Slang Language in "The Edge of Seventeen" Movie; A Sociolinguistic Approach

Adalah hasil karya sendiri dan bukan "duplikasi" dari karya orang lain. Sepengetahuan saya, didalam naskah Skripsiini tidak terdapat karya ilmiah atau pendapat yang pernah ditulis atau diterbitkan oleh orang lain, kecuali yang secara tertulis dikutip didalam naskah ini dan disebutkan dalam sumber kutipan dan daftar pustaka.

Apabila ternyata di dalam naskah Skripsi ini dapat dibuktikan terdapat unsur-unsur PLAGIASI, saya bersedia naskah Skripsi ini digugurkan dan gelar akademik yang saya peroleh dibatalkan, serta diproses sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya tanpa ada paksaan dari siapapun

Batam, 13Maret 2018

Materai 6000

Atika Salamah

131210111

DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

I, Atika Salamah, NPM No. 131210111
Here with declare the thesis entitled

AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG LANGUAGE IN "THE EDGE OF SEVENTEEN" MOVIE; A SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH

Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in others media before, partially for entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 13th March 2018

Atika Salamah
(131210111)

AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG LANGUAGE IN "THE EDGE OF SEVENTEEN" MOVIE; A SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH

By:
Atika Salamah
131210111

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of the Sarjana Sastra

The thesis has been approve to be examined on the that as indicated below

Batam, 13th March 2018

Suhardianto, S.Hum,. M.Pd
NIDN: 1027118001

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan tipe pada slang yang digunakan didalam film “The Edge of Seventeen” dan untuk menemukan alasan kenapa pemain menggunakan slang di film tersebut. Untuk menemukan tipe slang yang digunakan, peneliti menggunakan teori dari (Yule, 2006) dan teori dari (Partridge, 1954) untuk menemukan alasan yang dipakai didalam slang. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif.Dalam rangka untuk mengumpulkan data, peneliti menerapkan metode observasi, yang dilaksanakan dengan Metode Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SBLC), dengan penerapan teknik mencatat. Metode analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pragmatik, sebagai bagian dari metode padan. Metode padan memiliki dua teknik, yaitu teknik dasar dan teknik lanjutan.Untuk menyajikan hasil data, peneliti menggunakan metode formal dan informal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tipe yang paling banyak muncul adalah compounding dengan ditemukannya 14 data dari 37 data, sedangkan yang terendah adalah back formation, dengan 1 data dari 37 data, dan tidak ditemukannya tipe blending pada penelitian ini. Sementara itu, dalam menentukan alasan kenapa pemain menggunakan slang adalah untuk mengungkapkan kemarahan dan kekecewaan, serta untuk mengungkapkan bahwa seseorang itu lepas kendali, sedangkan alasan yang paling sedikit kenapa pemain mengunakan slang adalah untuk dirahasiakan, agar tidak diketahui orang sekitar.

Kata kunci : Sociolinguistik, slang, macam-macam bahasa

ABSTRACT

This research is conducted to find out the types of slang used in movie "The Edge of Seventeen" and to find out the reasons why the cast using slang in the movie, the researcher used the theory from Yule (2006) to determine the types of slang language, and the theory from (Partridge, 1954) to know the reasons of slang language. In this research, the researcher uses qualitative descriptive method. In order to collect the data, the researcher applied method of observation, with the implementation of non-participatory which is applied by note-taking technique. Data analysis method which used in this research is pragmatist, which as the part of the identity method. Identity method has two technique, namely the basic and continuance technique. The researcher applied formal and informal method for presenting the result of data. The findings of this research reveal that the type compounding is the most used in the movie, with amount of 14 out of 37 data, while back formation is the lowest types that found in this research, with amount of 1 out of 37 data, and the type blending is not found in this research.Meanwhile in the reasons of slang language the most reasons why the casts in the movie use the slang language is to express anger and disappointment, and to express that someone is being out of control and the lowest reasons why the casts in the movie use the slang words, is to be secret, it means that not understood by those around one.

Keywords: sociolinguistic, slang language, language varieties

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

Mistakes teach how to get the key

DEDICATION

This thesis proudly dedicated to my beloved family and friends

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

All praise to Allah the lord is merciful and compassionate researcher who has been blessed in completing this thesis entitled *The Edge of Seventeen*. The researcher would like to say thanks to her father Mr. Suroyo and her mother Mrs. Lismiati for the love, inspiring and blessing given to her endlessly in taking this undergraduate program. The researcher wishes her to express her gratitude and appreciation to Mr. Suhardianto,S.Hum.,M.Pd as her advisor who has contributed his ideas and time in arranging this thesis.

Furthermore, the researcher would like to express her sincere gratitude to all people who involved both directly and indirectly especially to:

1. Nur Elfi Husda, S.Kom.,M.Si Rector of Putera Batam University
2. Suhardianto,S.Hum.,M.Pd Dean of Faculty of Putera Batam University
3. Afriana, S.S.,M.Pd., Head of English Department of Putera Batam University
4. All Lectures of English Department, for their knowledge, motivation and suggestion during her study at Putera Batam University.
5. All of friends who are studying at Putera Batam University (Esp. To Penny, Astri, Pratikti, Anggi, Resky, Frans, Dedi Etc) which have given spirit and friendship to the researcher.

May Allah gives mercy, peace, and love for them. Amin

Batam, 13th March 2018

Atika Salamah
131210111

TABLE OF CONTENT

COVER PAGE Page
PAGE OF TITLE
DECLARATION
APPROVAL SHEET
ABSTRAK ..... **i**
ABSTRACT ..... **ii**
MOTTO AND DEDICATION ..... **iii**
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ..... **iv**
TABLE OF CONTENT ..... **v**
LIST OF FIGURE ..... **vii**

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Background of the research 1
1.2 Identification of problem 4
1.3 Limitation of the problem 4
1.4 Formulation of the problem 4
1.5 Objective of the research 5
1.6 Significance of the research 5
1.6.1 Theoretical 5
1.6.2 Practical 5
1.7 Definition of key term 6

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE 7
2.1 Review of Related Literature 7
2.1.1 Sociolinguistic 7
2.1.2 Language variety 8
2.1.3 Definition of slang 11
2.1.4 Characteristics of slang 12
2.1.5 Types of slang 16
2.1.6 The reasons of using slang 24
2.1.7 About the movie 28
2.1.7.1 The synopsis of "The Edge of Seventeen" movie 28
2.2 Previous Study 28
2.3 Theoretical framework figure 30

CHAPTER III METHOD OF RESEARCH 33
3.1 Research design 33
3.2 Object of the research 33
3.3 Method of collecting data 34
3.4 Method of analyzing 34
3.5 Method of presenting data 35

CHAPTER IV RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDING 36
4.1 Research analysis 36
4.1.1 Types and reasons of slang language used in the movie “The Edge of Seventeen” 36
4.2 Research finding 76

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION 81
5.1 Conclusion 81
5.2 Suggestion 82

REFERENCES 84
CURRICULUM VITAE 86
LETTER OF THE RESEARCH PERMITTING 88
APPENDIX 89

LIST OF FIGURE

Page
Figure 2.1 Theoretical framework ……...31
Figure 4.1 Schematic of the types of slang language……...77
Figure 4.2 Schematic of the reasons of using the slang language……80

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Slang introduces the new word to enrich the language vocabularies with communicate the old word with the new meaning. The use of slang is like a mode. It is loved by many people who used, everywhere and thrown away quickly. Sometimes, slang is more attractive and expressive than standard language, the vocabulary not grammar or pronunciation and usually it is used by the high people not only the low people. It specially concerns with a condition. So, it is difficult to find the equivalence of standard language. The significance of using slang is that communication fluently done because it is used by particular group of community. Slang is a label which is used to show the informal usage of anyone in speech community (O'Grady, 1996) in (Wahyuni & Rosa, 2013)

According to Richard (1985) in(Gemilasari et al., 2013)slang is used for a very informal speech variety which often serves as an “in group” language such as teenagers, army and pop group. Slang is considered as a result of the rapid growth of the new word or term that is happening. It is such kind of teenagers’ creative expression to make the words simpler and efficient to be spoken. It develops more and more until it becomes the common way to say something.

The phenomenon of slang words itself has become an interesting topic to be discussed. The research about slang language has been done by previous

researchers, with various approaches and objects. One of the research is from Chetia in the year of 2015, which entitled “Slangs And Gender-A Sociolinguistic Perspective”. The Chetia’s research attempts to analyze the sociolinguistic aspect of slangs and their consequent impact on gender. The popular slangs in the Western world and India were analyzed and the causes were investigated. The commodification of women as seen from the usage of slangs in the Indian society was also analyzed. This paper, further, dealt with the effect slangs had on gender and the impact of media on the evolution of slangs. The study is based on responses to questionnaires and the data are analyzed using elementary statistics.

The differences between this research and Chetia’s journal are the source data and the theory that used. This research use movie as the source data and analyzed the data from dialogue script while Chetia’susingquestionnaires to response and the data are analyzed using elementary statistics.

From the definition above, the researcher used a movie as the source data to analyze the using of slang language, in the movie one is able to learn many aspects of knowledge related to English language, especially everyday English. Learning English through movies also support one to practice English in listening and speaking skills. Particularly, in American movies are qualified to learn the language use as contain abundant slang, idioms and informal language attempted to study usage in the movie as the main source of research sample.

In this research, the researcher was interested to analyze movie of *The Edge of Seventeen*, because this movie tells about the teenager’s life like how the youth actually talks nowadays of using slang language. This movie tells about a

teenager, named Nadine whose life is not considered perfect. Nadine who is already at peak awkwardness when her all-star older brother Darian starts dating her best friend Krista all at once Nadine feels more alone than ever, until the unexpected friendship of a thoughtful boy gives her a glimmer of hope that things just might not be so terrible after all. In this movie the character utters many slang words. To clarify the background of the research, the writer gives the example bellow:

Nadine : “Look, I don’t **wanna** take up a ton of your time …”

The example above is taken from the dialogue in *The Edge of Seventeen* movie. The setting is in a quite classroom at Lakewood Senior High School. This word is used by Nadine, the desperate girl. She uses this word when she talked to her teacher, Mr. Burner, about how desperate she is because she accidently sent an embarrassing message to her dream guy in school. As seen in the example the word *wanna*is slang word and it has the meaning *want to*. This word is called multiple process.

From the example above, it can be concluded that some of the slangwords can find themeaning of the words in a dictionary or other references that support toknow the meaning or sense of these tubes.This research is to increase thestudy about linguistic especiallyabout slang which is included into nonstandard language. Also to understand types and reasons of slang language that is used in*The Edge of Seventeen*movie. By knowing the theory and the meaning of the slang hopefully it will help the readers to improve knowledge particularly in understandingslang language.

1.2 Identification of The Problem

Slang is considered to be one of the greatest problems in learning English, because it cannot to be found in common dictionary. Besides, slang language can be also considered as unacceptable-word forother people. Slang is one of the informal styles which introduce the new word to rich the language vocabularies with communicate the old word with the new meaning. Slang language is only used by certain society in certain situation. There are some kinds of slang that influence some people to use slang language in special situation.

1.3 Limitation of The Problem

Inthisresearch,theresearcherlimitsdiscussionbyfocusingonthetypes of slang languagein the movie *The Edge of Seventeen*. Thendescribes the reason of slang usage by using the theories related to slang.This particularly designed in order to get the best result of the research with effective time and energy. It is also to make specific focus of the research.

1.4 Formulation of The Research

Based on the problems identified above, the formulation of the problems as follows:

1. What are the types of slang language used in the movie of *The Edge of Seventeen*?
2. What are the reasons of using slang language inthe movie of *The Edge of Seventeen*?

1.5 Objective of The Research

Based on the formulations of the problem, the objectives of the research are:

1. To describethe types of slang used in the movie of *The Edge of Seventeen*.
2. To describe the reasons of slang language usage inthe movie of *The Edge of Seventeen*.

1.6 Significanceof The Study

1.6.1 Theoretical

The researcher hope the result of this study bea reference for English learners as well as anyone interested insociolinguisticsto increase the understanding of slang and itsmeaning and giving more information about slang to the students providing students with rich information or references about slang.

1.6.2 Practical

Practically, the result of this research beuseful for English learners, to study the slang language that found in literary works. In addition, this research could hopefully be one of the sources for further research in slang language of literary work.

1.7 Definition of the Key Terms

Sociolinguistic **:** Sociolinguistic is the study concerning with relationship between language and the context in which it is used (Holmes, 2013)

Slang **:** Slang is a label which is used to show the informal usage of anyone in speech community. O'Grady in (Wahyuni & Rosa, 2013)

Language variety **:** Language variation is one way of characterizing in certain variations is to say that speakers of a particular language sometimes speak in different dialect of that language (Wardaugh, 2006).

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Literature

2.1.1 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistic is the study concerning with relationship between language and the context in which it is used, why people say something in different ways and to identity the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning, when people use language, they do more than just to get another person to understand to the speaker's thought and feelings (Holmes, 2013).

Sociolinguistic is an inter discipline study between sociology and linguistic which have relation. Sociology is objective and scientific discourse about human in community, and institutions, and social process there. Sociology tries to know how the community happens, exists, and goes on. The human could be understood how they adapt with the environment, for about sociolinguistic, it means a study to learning language, so language as an object of matter (Chaer and Agustina, 2010).

Sociolinguistic is concerned with investing the relationships between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communications, the equivalent goal in

the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language (Wardaugh, 2006).

From the definitions above, it can be inferred that sociolinguistics concerns with who speak to whom, what language varieties and purpose, where the location takes place, when the time occurs, and how the situation applies in real conversation.

Sociolinguistic analyzes the language that is used and relation toward social and cultural aspects. So it is important to understand the role of language in social interaction. It is clear now that sociolinguistic is a branch of linguistic that take language and the relationship with society as the object study.

2.1.2 Language variety

Slang is one of language variation. Everyone use different language variation to communicate with other. Language and communication is related to language variation. The language will look higher and creative by making a variety in our communication. Language variation is one way of characterizing in certain variations is to say that speakers of a particular language sometimes speak in different dialect of that language (Wardaugh, 2006).

Some facts about languages are that they are always changing over time,differentbetweenoneanother,andhavealotofvarieties.Thelanguagevariation exist because of the use of single language which is different withina single community, such as men do not speak like women, and older peopledo not speak likeyounger people. Trudgill (1983) in(Abadi, 2009)stated

thatlanguageinotherwords,variesnotonlyaccordingtosocialcharacteristics of the speaker (such as his social class, ethnic group, age, andsex). The same speaker uses the different linguistics varieties in differentsituations and purposes.Varieties of language appear from different language when people speakwith each other. Moreover, every people have characteristic in their language.People indicate their language as their speech style.

Language variety can occur within communication depend on the aspect ofspeaker. According to Hudson (1980) in (Abadi, 2009), variety of language is asetoflinguisticsitemwithsimilarsocialdistribution.Ferguson (1973)definedlanguage variation as any speech pattern that is sufficiently homogeneous tobe analyzed by available techniques of synchronic describtion and which has asufficiently large repertory of elements and their arrangement or process withbroad enough semantic scope to function in all normal context of communication.

2.1.2.1 Dialect

Dialectisonevarietyoflanguage.AccordingtoTrudgill (1983) in (Abadi, 2009), dialect is defined as the differences between kinds of language in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. “Dialect refers to all the differences between varieties of language, those in pronunciation, word usage, and syntax” Chaika (1982) in (Abadi, 2009). On the level of vocabulary or word usage, forexample,AmericanEnglishcalledtheundergroundrailwayas“subway”while British English use the term “underground” and “corn” which means“maize” in the U.S., Cannada, and Australia, “wheat” in England, and “oats”in Scotland. Even

though dialects of the same language are different, it stillhas common point of features.

2.1.2.2 Register

Differentprofessionalanddifferentgroupmaydevelopdistinctivevocabularies. According to Wardhaugh(2002) in (Abadi, 2009), states thatpeopleparticipating in recurrent communication situations tend to develop similarvocabularies, similar features of intonation, and characteristic bits of syntaxand phonology that they use in this situation.Wardhaugh(2002)in (Abadi, 2009)defines the term register as sets of language itemsrelated with discrete occupational or social group. By using register, peoplecan express their identity at a specific time or place.

2.1.2.3 Jargon

Jargon is special or technical words used by a particular group or people.What "Jargon" then appears to mean is: it is technical, in-group language asseen by non-technical out-group members. One persons jargon seems to beanother persons technical vocabulary.Many jargon terms pass into standard language. Jargon, like slang, spreadsfrom narrow group until it is used and understood by large segment of thepopulation in (Abadi, 2009)

2.1.2.4 Style

People speak in different ways, formally or informally, according to thesituation and the circumstances. Ceremonial occasions require very formalspeech,publiclecturessomewhatlessformal,casualconversationquite informal, and conversation between friends may be extremely informal

andcasual. Speech varies with the situation, different situation require differentstyle of speech in (Abadi, 2009)

2.1.2.5 Slang

Slang is nonstandard use of word in a language of a part social group.Slang terms are often particular to a certain subculture, such as: musicians,skate boarders and drugs users. According to Menchen(1936)in (Abadi, 2010) slang is expressions that do not belong to Standard English. For example:“what’s up?” is an example of term for asking about people or greeting a person

2.1.3 Definition of Slang

According to O’Grady (1996) in (Wahyuni & Rosa, 2013), slang is a label which is used to show the informal usages of anyone in speech community. On the other word, slang is the use of informal words and expressions that do not consider standard in the speaker's language.

Slang is more typically used among those who are outside established higher-status groups (Yule, 2006). It means that the users of slang usually do not have higher status. They could be a criminal, drug seller, and gangster. The use of slang words and phrases in daily speech exist among the group of young speakers with special interests as a marker of group identity.

Slang is primary reason to establish a sense of commonality among its speakers. What differentiate slang from other categories of speech are the reasons for using it. The reason for using slang language is the desire to be different, to

enrich the language, to engage in playfulness, to identify one's self with the certain school, trade or social class and to be secret. Slang is always used self-consciously, with the desire to create a particular identity (Andersson and Trudgill, 1990) in (Epoge, 2012)

From above opinions, it can be concluded that slang is the new vocabularies that made by people in social community. Itis a specific word, phrases, or utterances, which is commonly used by peoplein their community. Slang language refers to unconventional word, so it is notappropriatetobespokeninaformalsituation,suchusintheschool,university, or in the office.Peoplespeakdifferentlyinformalcontextsandinformalcontexts,especially when speaking informally, people often use slang: an informal butcolorful words and expressions.

2.1.4 Characteristic of Slang

According to Widarso (1989) in (Mudrikah, 2012), some characteristics of slang, as follows:

1) Slang is usually created arbitrarily, such as "*money"* in the dictionary of slang, it is the same as with *cabbage* and *dough.*
2) Slang is like a mode, many people like when it comes, used everywhere and thrown away quickly, such as *"yahud"* this word not heard anymore, young people in this era, young people do not know this word, but in 1960 era they used it. In the dictionary of slang, such as "*girl"* it is a like *chick*, the word used in 1935 by jazz community.

3) Slang is more attractive and expressive than standard language, such as slang of standard word *"cemetary"* is *boneyard*, then slang of *"clerk"* is *pensil pusher*. In the dictionary of slang, such as "*doctor"* it is similar with *bonebender.*
4) Slang sometimes has specific aim at the condition so it is difficult to know the standard meaning, such as "*drunk"* it is a like *boiled* and *fried.* In the dictionary of slang, such as "*unfriendly"* it is the same as *coldfish.*
5) Slang is only used by particular group.

AndersonandTrudgill (1983) in (Abadi, 2009), mention that the typical of slang, some of them are:

1) Slang is typical of informal situation

Theformalityoflanguageistiedtothesituation;informalsituation people expect formal language and in formal situationthey expect informal language. Slang will be the last choice foranyoneattemptingtouselanguageforformal,persuasiveorbusiness purposes since they will be considered as a rude people.Moreslangwordswillbefoundintheconversationbetweenfriends if compared with the conversation between employer andemployee.

2) Slang is typical of spoken language

Since the situation in which we write are more formal than thesituations in which we talk, as stated above that slang is typical offormal situation, automatically slang belong to typical of spokenlanguage. The example is like when go and watch soccer, they willhear a lot of slang from the

crowd but the next morning whenpeople read about the match in the newspaper, there will be far less slang in the paper's coverage of the game.

3) Slang is found in words, not in grammar

Every language contains vocabulary and grammar.That is way, when people talk about slang it is referred to wordsnot grammar or pronunciation.

4) Slang is not swearing

Swearing is type of language use in which the expression refers tosomethingthattabooinculturalandusuallyexpressstrongemotions and attitudes. That is definitely different with slang. Eventhough slang terms may contain some taboo words, but it is usedfor fun .

5) Slang is not register

Register is a specialized vocabulary owned by specific occupationand activity. Registers are different with slang, but may contain slang, as long as the specialized vocabulary is informal. In themedicine terms, for example, when a patient leaves a tissue sampleof examination, the doctor may say that they are sending somemeattothelaboratory.Thesewordsarelearnedandusedinpracticeandnoneofthose wordsarewritteninthebooksofmedicine. Most of register associated with unofficial, or illegalactivities may consist a lot of slang. Like the narcotic business,industries that involve very many people and lies on the fringesoftenfinditswayoutofthisregisterandintogeneralslangvocabulary. Words such ashigh, stoned, freaked out, turned on,which related to the effects of drug abuse, shifted their way intoslang words.

6) Slang is not cant, argot or jargon

For the first time, the term slang was used by British criminal torefer to their own special language.Cant,a private language of theunderworld (criminal) which still used as a term for language ofcriminals. Thus, slang has moved a long way from its origin.Argotis a name for the language criminals which origin is French and hasbeen used for several centuries with this meaning.Jargonrefers tospecial or technical words used by particular group of people.

7) Slang is creative

Creativity took an important part in the invention of many slangwords. The point of slang words is often to be starling, amusing or shocking. Slang expressions- for example,The apple of one's eye (one favorite), square heads(stupid person), for the first time theyare used they are truly creative. Those words attract other people's attention but when it is used over and over again, its freshness islost and it turns into rather ordinary lexical items. This createsa need for few expression and new expression and new metaphors.Since slang is another way to express either something new orsomething old in a new way, there is constant desire to create newand dramatic expression. Slang words changed continually, it isvery unusual for slang words to live on the language for thousandyears.Bythosereasons,creativityisveryimportantinthedevelopment of slang words.

8) Slang is short-lived

As stated before that is unusual for slang words to stay on thelanguage for thousand years. Most of slang words are accepted intoneutral

style or else die out rather quickly. Many slang words, suchasphone, bike, bus, pub, etc,have become standard or neutrallanguage. There are also many slang words which have been lost.

2.1.5 Types of Slang

According to Partridge (1954)in (Sari, 2010)there are some types of slang language. Some of the slang types are:

1. Cockney Slang

The term of cockney slang refers to working-class people inLondon,especially for east London. It often used in reference to the cockney accent.Andcockney slang is the brightest spot in England because it has a very pronouncedaccent. In the society of England cockney slang is very easy to be understooddirectly.

2. Public House Slang

Pubic house group of words and phrases makes up for the smallness of therecorded vocabulary by the nature of the subject. It is genial, cheery, materialistic,but not gross nor cynical.

3. Workmen's slang

This type has a link with the public house slang. It is very closely allied to tradesmen's slang and also considered to people's activity in working. Most of users workmen's slang are laborers either town and farm laborers.

4. Tradesmen's slang

In tradesmen's slang as in workmen's slang, some of the words are related to origin slang and the users are the worker too, but the difference is the tradesmen's slang considers four as typical: tailors, butchers, chemist and builders.

5. Slang of Commerce

This slang is used in trade and the words are closely related to the trade orcommerce. It is often use by businessman, mostly used in stock exchange.

6. Slang in Public School and University

The user of this slang is student, in public house, as in board and privateschools.The slang that used in university is considerable differentwith publicschool slang, when boys leave school and go to university, they tend to drop theold slang and to mould themselves to the slang of the university.

7. Society Slang

There is much slang in the colloquial speech of society, most of wordssoon disappear, but a considerable number of them make good their place inordinary speech.Moreover, slang in society shows a joyously or jauntily over the object and practice of the slangter's own calling. Since the war society has becomelesswalled-in,lesssnobbish,lessclannish,sothespeechisbeingfertilizedmoreandmorewithtechnicaltermsandmoreimportantly,withcolloquial and slangy terms from the world of commerce and manual work, suchas journalism, art, etc. In short, from life it

is lived, not life as it is permitted by a confortable income, not life in which attention need to be paid only to one's social equals.

8. Slang in Art

Slang in art emerges in seventeenth century, it quickly adopted by society.Moreover, it is considerable difficult than other slang terms, the meaning is hardto be guessed even in the present day.

9. Slang in Theatre

According to historical of slang language, slang using for the first time onstage in seventh century. Until the end of eighteenth century, actors were sodespised that, in self-protection, they had certain words that properly should bedescribe as slang. But after regency they rapidly became more esteemed and by the end of victoria's reign they attained a well-establish position on the margin ofsociety, which the prominent actors and actress now mingle if not, at least on anindependent.

In nineteenth century, the theatre began to exercise a powerful influenceon ordinary and informal spoken English and theatrical slang gradually gained astatus in the first part.

10. Slang in Church

Slang has long since penetrated into forum, and now we meet in the Senateand even the pulpit itself is no longer free from its intrusion. On contrary, andjustice to clergy, it must be said that principal disseminators of pure Englishthroughout the contrary are the ministers of established Church. Yet it cannot bedenied that a great deal of slang phraseology and

expressive vulgarism havegradually crept into the very pulpits which should give forth as pure speech asdoctrine.

Slang has process forming a word. As the statement from (Yule ,2006),therearesomewaysofcreatingnewwords,thereareCoinage,Compounding,Clipping,Blending,Borrowing, Back formation, Acronyms,Derivation, Multiple processes. In this research, the researcher uses the theories of (Yule, 2006). Here are the word formation processes:

1. Borrowing

Borrowing is one of the word formation processes to create new words bytaking from other language. English has adopted a huge number of loan words from other languages. The following are some example of borrowings fromforeign languages:

- Arabic : alcohol, arsenal, almanac.
- Latin : strata, data, focus.
- Italy : pizza, spaghetti, corridor.
- France : machine, technique, attaché.
- Russian: rouble, tundra, sputnik.
- Persian: coffee, tulip, caravan

2. Blending

Blending is another way of combining two words in order to generate anew word. It is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of oneword and joining it to the end of the word. For example

- Brunch: breakfast + lunch

- Motel : motor + hotel
- Smog : smoke + fog
- Infotainment: information + entertainment
- Gasohol: gasoline + alcohol

3. Clipping

Clipping refers to the shortening of the polysyllabic word into a shorterform which usually consists of one syllable only. For examples:

- Exam : examination
- Math : mathematic
- Lab : laborator
- Gym : gymnasium
- Varsity: university
- Flu : influenza

4. Multiple Process

Multiple processes happen when some new words made through morethan one word formation process. For example, it can be seen in the word“snowball” in the sentence “problem with the project have snowballed”. Theword “snowballled” Can be noted as “compounding” whereby “snow”(N)and“ball“(N)havebeencombinedtoform“snowballed“.Theusingof“have“ (present perfecttense) can identify it.

5. Derivation

Derivation is the word formation process which can be combined by affixes (prefixes, infixes, suffixes) in the production of new English words. There are three kinds of affixes which can beattached to the word:

1) The affixes, which are put in front of the word, are called *prefixes*. Forexample:un-,mis-,pre-
,whichappearinthewordslikeunhappy,misrepresent, prejudge.
2) The affixes, which are put in the end of the word, are called *suffixes*. Forexample: -ness, -ful, -less, -ism,-ish which appear in the words like sadness,joyful, careless, terrorism, and boyish.
3) The affixes which are put inside the word are called *infixes*. For example:hallebloodylujah!

6. Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new words, which are usually, invented in the names of company's product. In this case, the typical process of coinageusually adopts the brand names as common words. The examples are:

- Aspirin : headache medicine
- Kleenex : tissue
- Nylon : cloth
- Honda : motorcycle

7. Compounding

Compounding is the process of combining two or more words together to form a new complex word.

For example:

1. Noun + noun

a) couch potato: lazy person(an, you are such a couch potato)

b) Bird class: easy class(yclasses are so hard this semester, except for literature–what a bird class that is!)

c) Jungle juice:juice mixed with alcohol(Dont drink that jungle juice,youll be sick)

2. Noun + noun derived from verb by suffix–er

a) Mountain climber: a person high induced by drugs.

b) Tree hugger: an environmentalist.

3. Verb + noun

a) Breakneck:rapid, dangerous(It was such a breaknecksituation that Iwas so frightened!)

b) Take sides:to feel strongly about one side of the argument and act onthat feeling(I dont want to takesides in this argument; you have towork it out yourselves!)

4. Adjective + noun

a) Big time:to a superlative degree, bloody paperred marked paper(Igot my test from teacher, it was completely bloody!),

b) Bigmouth:personwhotalkstoomuch(y friendissuchabigmouth! I told him my secret and he told everyone he knows)

c) Low-key:quietnightoffriend(Ispentalow-keynightwithmyfriend. We played the cards)

d) Old school:retro(He wears an old school jacket.

8. Back Formation

Back formation is the process of forming a word in the different part ofspeech. Typically, a word of one type (usually a Noun) is reduced to formanotherwordofadifferenttype(usuallyaverb).Backformationistheprocess by which new words are formed by the deletion of a supposed affixfrom already existing word for instance:

- Edit : editor
- Donate: donation
- Emote : emotion
- Babysit: babysitter
- Enthuse: enthusiasm

9. Acronym

Acronym are formed by taking the initial sounds (or letters) of the wordsof phrase and uniting them into a combination. Some examples of taking theinitial sounds are:

a) ASAP (As Soon As Possible).

b) PIN(Personal Identification Number).

Meanwhile, some examples of taking initial letters are:

a) NBA (National Basketball Association).

b) ATM (Automatic Teller Machine).

Some words also pronounced as new word such as:

a) RADAR (radio detecting and ranging)

When an individual applies language in a new way to express hostility, or ridicule, he may be creating slang, but the new expression will vanish unless it is used by another. A new slang term is usually widely used in a subculture before it appears in the dominant culture.

Slang changes through time. What is slang for one person, generation orsituation may not be slang for another. This change is directly connected withthe creativity of slang. The enormous number of new slang words may triggerthe replacement of the old ones.

2.1.6 The Reasons of Using Slang

Slang language that is part of the communication tool within a particular group of communities such as adolescents is seen to have expanded the use of which has already penetrated to other domains previously used only in their communities. The language domain refers to the variations of language used in certain social and setting contexts. According to Richards (2001) in (Suhardianto & Ambalegin, 2015) that the realm of language is the use of language that is determined by certain groups or communities in society. There are several different languages:

1. Family domain

The use of language that refers to family groups such as in kinship or household environments such as father, mother, sister, older brother, grandparents are called as family domain

2. The realm of friendship

The use of language that refers to someone who has a relationship of friendship and age are the same age. The use of language in this domain is more intimate and informal in certain situations and conditions such as in the street, market, and restaurant

3. The domain of religion

The domain of language use in religious contexts refers to mosques, churches, and monasteries.

4. Education sphere

The domain of language use in the context of schools and formal educational institutions that exist such as teachers, principals and students

5. The realm of work.

The use of language in the realm of work refers to offices and factories. The use of language in this domain relates to the world of work and language used such as fathers, managers, supervisors, and employees.

There are some reasons why people use slang, such as slang can represent the certain sub social group's identity because it cool, it seems like a fashionwhen everybody likes it, and it will be often used by people. The slang usuallyaccepted by young people, by the young people in heart as well as by the young inyears, just for fun of thing.According to (Partridge, 1954)writes that people use slang for any of at least 15 reasons:

1. In sheer high spirits, by the young in heart as well as by the young in years; 'just for the fun of the thing'; in playfulness or waggishness.

2. As an exercise either in wit and ingenuity or in humour. (The motive behind this is usually self-display or snobbishness, emulation or responsiveness, delight in virtuosity).
3. To be ‘different’, to be novel.
4. To be picturesque (either positively or – as in the wish to avoid insipidity – negatively).
5. To be unmistakably arresting, even startling.
6. To escape from clichés, or to be brief and concise. (Actuated by impatience with existing terms.)\
7. To enrich the language. (This deliberateness is rare save among the well-educated, Cockneys forming the most notable exception; it is literary rather than spontaneous.)
8. To lend an air of solidity, concreteness, to the abstract; of earthiness to the idealistic; of immediacy and appositeness to the remote. (In the cultured, the effort is usually premeditated, while in the uncultured it is almost always unconscious when it is not rather subconscious.)
9. To lessen the sting of, or on the other hand to give additional point to, a refusal, a rejection, a recantation;
    a. To reduce, perhaps also to disperse, the solemnity, the pomposity, the excessive seriousness of a conversation (or of a piece of writing);
    b. To soften the tragedy, to lighten or to ‘prettify’ the inevitability of death or madness, or to mask the ugliness or the pity of profound

turpitude (e.g. treachery, ingratitude); and/or thus to enable the speaker or his auditor or both to endure, to ‘carry on’.

10. To speak or write down to an inferior, or to amuse a superior public; or merely to be on a colloquial level with either one’s audience or one’s subject matter.
11. For ease of social intercourse. (Not to be confused or merged with the preceding.)
12. To induce either friendliness or intimacy of a deep or a durable kind. (Same remark.)
13. To show that one belongs to a certain school, trade, or profession, artistic or intellectual set, or social class; in brief, to be ‘in the swim’ or to establish contact.
14. Hence, to show or prove that someone is not ‘in the swim’.
15. To be secret – not understood by those around one. (Children, students, lovers, members of political secret societies, and criminals in or out of prison, innocent persons in prison, are the chief exponents.)

Besides the reasons above, slang can alsoconsideredasunacceptable-word forother people. Even some linguists points out slang is the grunt of humanhog and the special vocabulary used by any set of persons of a low or vulgar type,but it depends on the particular groups in society, if it is needed they will use it.

2.1.7About the Movie

2.1.7.1 The Synopsis of "*The Edge of Seventeen*" movie

This movie tells about Nadine's life is not exactly what you may consider perfect. Her older brother is the star of the family, he is popular and he is got good looks while Nadine is the complete opposite. When she finds out her best friend Krista begins dating her brother, her life goes even more downhill and she soon realizes the importance in growing up and how hard growing up really is. High-school life gets even more unbearable for Nadine when her best friend, Krista, starts dating her older brother.

2.2 Previous Study

The writer realizes that this research is not the first study in analyzing slang word. To prove the originality of the research, the writer will show the previous study that deals with this research. This research is descriptive qualitative research. This research has concluded about slang language and make summarizes some previous research that will be compared with this research.

There are some literally works that conduct almost the same topic that will be researched by the write.

The first researcher is (Ina Rotul Mudrikah, 2012). The title of this research is The Analysis of Sociolinguistic Aspects of Slang In *"Save the Last Dance"*Movie atIslamic Studies (STAIN). The objective of the study are explaining the forms of slang in word and phrase, exploring the aspects of sociolinguistic which have influence in informing slang word and phrase in "*Save*

the Last Dance" movie, it use qualitative research, the research object is taken from the dialogue of movie, the data source primary is "*Save the LastDance*" movie and the secondary is several references, in the data collection the writer does some steps are watching, finding, collecting, explaining and drawing conclusion. In data analysis the writer had found form of slang in "Save the Last Dance" movie by word and phrase. The writer found 19 words and 13 phrase of slang formation and explains the sociolinguistic aspects consist of participant, setting, topic and function of slang in *"Save the LastDance"* movie.

The second researcher is (Ratna Perwita Sari, 2010). The title of this research is An Analysis of Slang Language Types In"*Rush Hour 2"*MovieatState Islamic University (UIN) SyarifHidayatullah, 2010.The objective of this study is to find out the types andthe reason of slang language that is used by the actor or actress in themovie. The writer focuses the study on the Rush Hour 2 movie, producedby Roger Birnbaum Company, 2001.The writer uses descriptive qualitative method, where she describes one byone word or phrase of slang language from the movie. From the analysis,the writer selects three types of slang, they are: society slang, workmen'sslang and public house slang. To support the analysis, the writer uses somedictionaries of slang language and other related references.The writer also uses some theories that related to slang language and thedefinition of slang.Then, the writer analyses thedatathroughtheperspective of slang types and the interpretation into Standard English.It can be concluded that from the Rush Hour 2 movie, there can be foundthe words or phrases of slang such as:*hook you up, grabs, shit, bitch*

slap,bastard, damn, bullshit, your ass off, hell, midget, chips, grand, guys,buddy and kids.

The third researcher is (Siti Niah Mahnunik, 2015). This research is entitled "An analysis of slang language in song lyrics used by Justin Bieber". This research concerns with the analysis of slang words in Justin Bieber song lyrics. There are two statement problems first is what slang words are used by Justin Bieber in his song lyrics and the second what are the characteristic of using slang words in Justin Bieber lyrics. To reveal the problems that were mentioned in the research problems, the writer used descriptive qualitative method. To collecting the data the writer searching the lyrics songs by Justin Bieber in Internet, after that the writer collected the slang word was found in lyrics and the last find the characteristic of slang words that used in Justin Bieber song lyrics.

In the previous study also describes the same slang and the object with this research,but the theory is not the same as the previous study listedabove. I just compare my thesis with another thesis that I have ever read as acomparison.

2.3 Theoretical Framework Figure

This research studies about types and the reasons of using slang language. The term of slang has been defined by many experts. In summary, slang is the new vocabularies that made by people in social community. Itis a specific word, phrases, or utterances, which is commonly used by peoplein their community.

The focus in this study is slang language. This research uses Yule's theory compared with other theories to determine the types of slang language in the source text, because according to researcher this theory more specific and many

types suits the slang language has found in the movie, which consisting of 9 categories: Coinage,Compounding,Clipping,Blending,Borrowing, Backformation, Acronyms,Derivation, Multiple processes. Moreover, this research uses Patridge's classification to determine the reasons of using slang.

This research discovers what types are used in slang language found in *The Edge of Seventeen* movie by using Yule's theory.

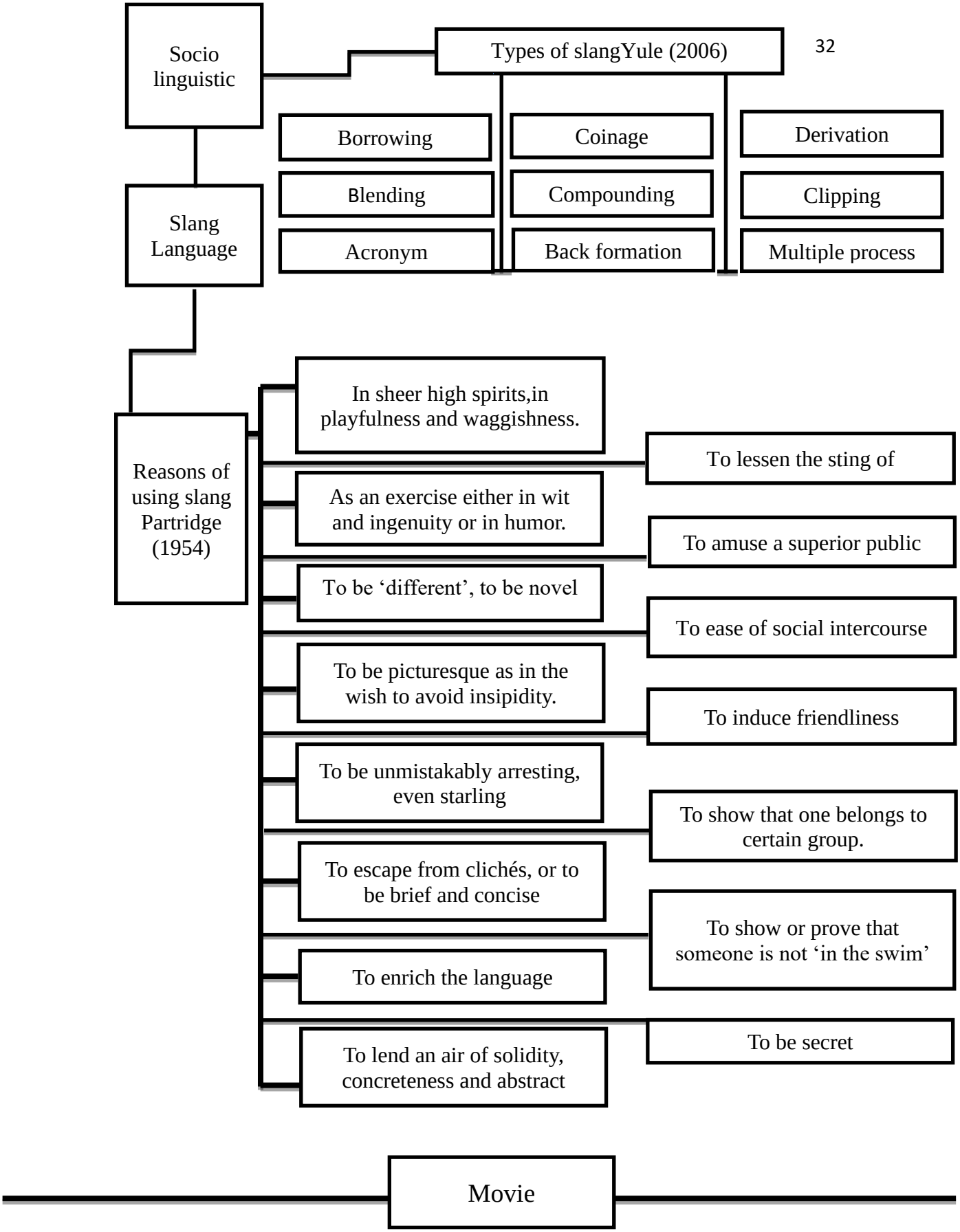

Figure 2.1Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III
METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

The aim of this research is to find out the information of slang word that appears in the movie the edge of seventeen.This study employed qualitative descriptive method. Descriptive qualitative research concerns providing description of a phenomenon that occurs naturally without any intervention of an experiment or an artificially contrived treatment (Bogdan & Biklen, 1992)(Hoepfl, 1997). Burns and Grove (2003)describe a qualitative approach as "a systematic subjective approach used to describe life experiences and situations to give them meaning." From the statements above, the writer concludes that qualitative descriptive is a method which the data of the research are in the form of words, phrases and clauses.

3.2 Object of the Research

In this study, the object of the research is slang language from data source is taken from the dialogue in the movie *The Edge of Seventeen*. The sources of data were obtained from movie entitled *The Edge of Seventeen* directed by Kelly Fremon Craig, production in 2016, staring with Hailee Steinfeld, this movie tells about the teenagers' life which contains slang language in its conversation.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

Method of collecting data in this study is observation. For collecting the data the researcher uses the continuance technique of non-participatory. In this technique the researcher does not involved directly. The researcher just watched the movie and observed the dialogue in the movie *The Edge of Seventeen*. This method of observation was implemented at once with the implementation of note-taking technique (Sudaryanto, 2015) to identify and classify the data. The data collected in this study were primary data since they were directly collected from the data source by using the observation method and note-taking technique. Based on above explanation, then steps in collecting data are as follows:

1. Watching

The researcher was focus and conceiving the movie carefully.

2. Note and marking the slang words found in the script.

All slang in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in the dialogue script in the movie were marking and noted down then taken as data for the analyses.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

Data analysis method which used in this study is identity method (Sudaryanto, 2015). Identity method consists of five subtypes. But, in this case the researcher uses "*Pragmatist*" Method. The method of "*Pragmatist"* focused on the speakers in the movie *The Edge of Seventeen Movie.* The identity method has two techniques, namely the basic and advanced technique. In the use of identity

method, the basic technique which is chosen by the researcher is sorting elements technique, especially pragmatist competence in-dividing. Moreover, continuance technique that used in this research is the technique to compare and to differentiate. The object of the discussion is slang language in the movie *The Edge of Seventeen* as the determiner tool.

The steps that the researcher takes in analyzing data are as follows:

1. Collecting the data about the slang language in the movie *The Edge of Seventeen*
2. Classifying and analyzing the slang language according to the types which proposed by (Yule, 2006)
3. Classifying and analyzing the reasons why the casts using slang language by using theory by (Partridge, 1954)
4. Making conclusion based on the data

3.5 Method of Presenting Data

There are two types of methods of presenting result analysis, namely formal and informal. The writer chose formal and informal method because the researcher in presenting the data uses sentences and schematics to describe the data analysis result.