

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 identify 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, different between one another, and have a lot of varieties. The language variation exist because of the use of single language which is different within a single community, such as men do not speak like women, and older people do not speak like younger people. Trudgill (1983) in (Abadi, 2009) stated

that language in other words, varies not only according to social characteristics of the speaker (such as his social class, ethnic group, age, and sex). The same speaker uses the different linguistic varieties in different situations and purposes. Varieties of language appear from different language when people speak with 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 of speaker. According to Hudson (1980) in (Abadi, 2009), variety of language is a set of linguistic items with similar social distribution. Ferguson (1973) defined language variation as any speech pattern that is sufficiently homogeneous to be analyzed by available techniques of synchronic description and which has a sufficiently large repertory of elements and their arrangement or process with broad enough semantic scope to function in all normal context of communication.

2.1.2.1 Dialect

Dialect is one variety of language. According to Trudgill (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, for example, American English called the underground railway as "subway" while British English use the term "underground" and "corn" which means "maize" in the U.S., Canada, and Australia, "wheat" in England, and "oats" in Scotland. Even

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

2.1.2.2 Register

Different professional and different group may develop distinctive vocabularies. According to Wardhaugh(2002) in (Abadi, 2009), states that people participating in recurrent communication situations tend to develop similar vocabularies, similar features of intonation, and characteristic bits of syntax and phonology that they use in this situation. Wardhaugh(2002) in (Abadi, 2009) defines the term register as sets of language items related with discrete occupational or social group. By using register, people can 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 as seen by non-technical out-group members. One person's jargon seems to be another person's technical vocabulary. Many jargon terms pass into standard language. Jargon, like slang, spreads from narrow group until it is used and understood by large segment of the population in (Abadi, 2009)

2.1.2.4 Style

People speak in different ways, formally or informally, according to the situation and the circumstances. Ceremonial occasions require very formal speech, public lectures somewhat less formal, casual conversation quite informal, and conversation between friends may be extremely informal

and casual. Speech varies with the situation, different situations require different styles 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. It is a specific word, phrases, or utterances, which is commonly used by people in their community. Slang language refers to unconventional word, so it is not appropriate to be spoken in a formal situation, such as in the school, university, or in the office. People speak differently in formal contexts and informal contexts, especially when speaking informally, people often use slang: an informal but colorful 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 “*cemetery*” is *boneyard*, then slang of “*clerk*” is *pencil 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.

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

- 1) Slang is typical of informal situation

The formality of language is tied to the situation; in informal situation people expect formal language and in formal situation they expect informal language. Slang will be the last choice for anyone attempting to use language for formal, persuasive or business purposes since they will be considered as a rude people. More slang words will be found in the conversation between friends if compared with the conversation between employer and employee.

- 2) Slang is typical of spoken language

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

crowd but the next morning when people 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 words not grammar or pronunciation.

4) Slang is not swearing

Swearing is type of language use in which the expression refers to something that is taboo in cultural and usually express strong emotions and attitudes. That is definitely different with slang. Even though slang terms may contain some taboo words, but it is used for fun .

5) Slang is not register

Register is a specialized vocabulary owned by specific occupation and activity. Registers are different with slang, but may contain slang, as long as the specialized vocabulary is informal. In the medicine terms, for example, when a patient leaves a tissue sample of examination, the doctor may say that they are sending some meat to the laboratory. These words are learned and used in practice and none of those words are written in the books of medicine. Most of register associated with unofficial, or illegal activities may consist a lot of slang. Like the narcotic business, industries that involve very many people and lies on the fringes often find its way out of this register and into general slang vocabulary. Words such as high, stoned, freaked out, turned on, which related to the effects of drug abuse, shifted their way into slang words.

6) Slang is not cant, argot or jargon

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

7) Slang is creative

Creativity took an important part in the invention of many slang words. The point of slang words is often to be startling, amusing or shocking. Slang expressions- for example, The apple of one's eye (one favorite), square heads (stupid person), for the first time they are used they are truly creative. Those words attract other people's attention but when it is used over and over again, its freshness is lost and it turns into rather ordinary lexical items. This creates a need for new expression and new expression and new metaphors. Since slang is another way to express either something new or something old in a new way, there is constant desire to create new and dramatic expression. Slang words changed continually, it is very unusual for slang words to live on the language for thousand years. By those reasons, creativity is very important in the development of slang words.

8) Slang is short-lived

As stated before that is unusual for slang words to stay on the language for thousand years. Most of slang words are accepted into neutral

style or else die out rather quickly. Many slang words, such as phone, bike, bus, pub, etc, have become standard or neutral language. 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 in London, especially for east London. It is often used in reference to the cockney accent. And cockney slang is the brightest spot in England because it has a very pronounced accent. In the society of England cockney slang is very easy to be understood directly.

2. Public House Slang

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

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 or commerce. It is often used 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 private schools. The slang that is used in university is considerably different with public school slang, when boys leave school and go to university, they tend to drop the old 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 which soon disappears, but a considerable number of them make good their place in ordinary speech. Moreover, slang in society shows a joyous or jauntily over the object and practice of the slangster's own calling. Since the war society has become less walled-in, less snobbish, less classish, so the speech is being fertilized more and more with technical terms and more importantly, with colloquial and slangy terms from the world of commerce and manual work, such as journalism, art, etc. In short, from life it

is lived, not life as it is permitted by a comfortable 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 hard to 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 so despised that, in self-protection, they had certain words that properly should be described as slang. But after regency they rapidly became more esteemed and by the end of Victoria's reign they attained a well-established position on the margin of society, which the prominent actors and actresses now mingle if not, at least on an independent.

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

10. Slang in Church

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

expressive vulgarism have gradually crept into the very pulpits which should give forth as pure speech as doctrine.

Slang has process forming a word. As the statement from (Yule, 2006), there are some ways of creating new words, there are Coinage, 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 by taking from other language. English has adopted a huge number of loan words from other languages. The following are some example of borrowings from foreign 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 a new word. It is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word 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 shorter form 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 are made through more than one word formation process. For example, it can be seen in the word “snowball” in the sentence “problem with the project have snowballed”. The word “snowballed” can be noted as “compounding” whereby “snow”(N) and “ball”(N) have been combined to form “snowballed”. The use of “have” (present perfect tense) 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 be attached to the word:

- 1) The affixes, which are put in front of the word, are called *prefixes*.

For example: un-, mis-, pre-

, which appear in the words like unhappy, misrepresent, prejudge.

- 2) The affixes, which are put in the end of the word, are called *suffixes*.

For example: -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 coinage usually 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 of speech. Typically, a word of one type (usually a Noun) is reduced to form another word of a different type (usually a verb). Back formation is the process by which new words are formed by the deletion of a supposed affix from 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 words of phrase and uniting them into a combination. Some examples of taking the initial 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 or situation may not be slang for another. This change is directly connected with the creativity of slang. The enormous number of new slang words may trigger the 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 fashion when everybody likes it, and it will be often used by people. The slang usually accepted by young people, by the young people in heart as well as by the young in years, 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 also be considered as unacceptable-word for other people. Even some linguists point out slang is the grunt of human hog 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.

2.1.7 About 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 at Islamic 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 listed above. I just compare my thesis with another thesis that I have ever read as a comparison.

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. It is a specific word, phrases, or utterances, which is commonly used by people in 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.

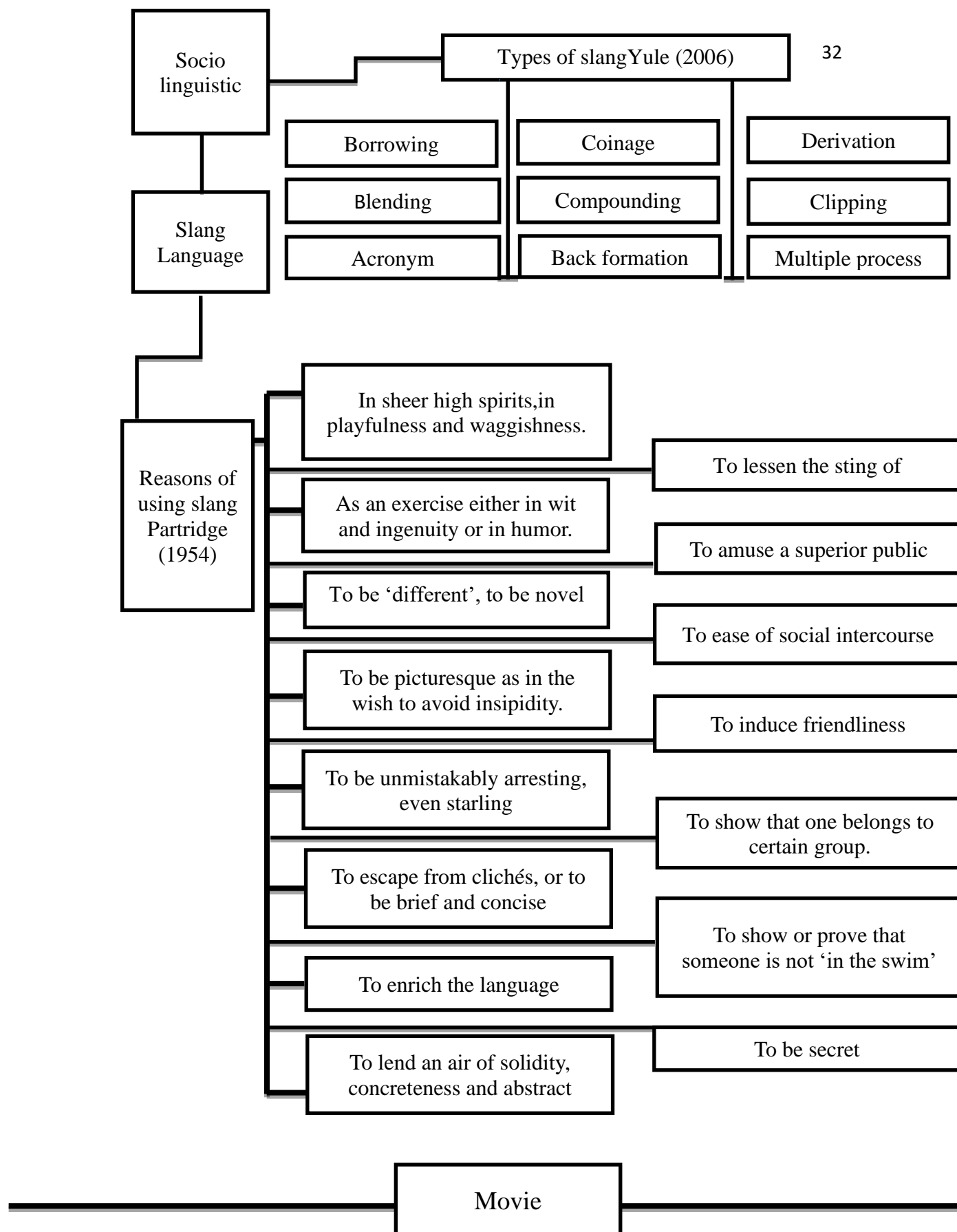


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework