

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is the description of theory that researcher used for research. This chapter presents Sociolinguistic, Language Varieties, Description of Slang, History of Slang, Kinds of Slang, The Function of Slang, The Reasons of Using Slang, Synopsis of The Movie, and Previous Study.

#### A. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, their functions, and their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community. It is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. The study of language in operation, its purpose is to investigate how the convention of the language use relate to other aspects of social behavior.

According to Holmes, in any situation linguistic choices will generally reflect the influence of one or more of the following components:<sup>6</sup>

- a. The participants: who is speaking and who are they speaking to?
- b. The setting or social context of the interaction: where are

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<sup>6</sup> Janet Holmes. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*.(Harlow: Pearson Education Limited,2001).p.8

they speaking?

- c. The topic: what is being talked about?
- d. The function: why are they speaking?

Sociolinguists are interested in explaining why people speak differently in different social contexts. And the effect of social factors such as (social distance, social status, age, gender, class) on language varieties (dialects, registers, genres, etc), and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the way they are used to convey social meanings.

## **B. Language Varieties**

Language can be varieties based on the several different points of view including the way it is used. Language varieties are classified in the formality, the stratification, and the various professional fields to which the lexicon of the language is normally associated, such as the language variety according to formality there are formal and informal language. The formal language variety is referred to the variety used in the writing official letters, government document, research report, business meetings, college lectures, and academic seminars.<sup>7</sup>

Formal language used in the formal situation. As we see the meaning of formal language variety above, language almost used in the formal situation and formal place such as in the college, office etc.

But not all of people used formal language in their everyday

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<sup>7</sup>Iwan Indrawan Jendra, Made, *SOCIOLINGUISTICS "The Study of Societies" Languages*; Yogyakarta; Graham Ilmu,(2010).

conversation. They used informal language when they do communication although they used it in the formal place.

The informal English language variety is sometimes referred to as the casual or colloquial style. Casual or colloquial English words are more in spoken than in the written English variety. We use informal words when talking with family, friends in meal time, neighbors, at school, at works, or among colleagues.

### C. Description of Slang

Slang is a non standard words which popular and used by certain group, such as youth group, college group, jazz group, and so on.<sup>8</sup> Slang changes its identity along with who is speaking. What is slang to one person, to another is not, depending on the person's educational, economic or social position, and even in relation to the location and generation. Slang also changes over time and can disappear rapidly.<sup>9</sup> Slang's primary reason for being is to establish a sense of commonality among its speakers.

Slang is very informal kind of vocabulary, used mostly in speech by people who know each other.<sup>10</sup> Slang is a secret language held by

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<sup>8</sup>Annisa Rosita dewi (11308166), 2012,"A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF SLANG TERMS USED IN "HANCOCK" MOVIE", thesis, English department of education faculty state institute for islamic studies (stain) salatiga.

<sup>9</sup>Tiarma Ika Yuliana, An Analysis of American Slang in Movie "Laugh of Loud", *Journal of Deiksis* vol. 07 No, 01 (Jakarta Selatan:

<sup>10</sup> Michael Swam, *Practical English Usage*, (United Kingdom: Oxford University Press, 2005), 526.

some community groups that are not owned by other groups. When people speak, they should understand well about situation around. It is important in choosing appropriate language that will be used, formal style or non formal one.

As Holmes stated that “people in a society may speak some varieties of language in accordance to different social climates they meet”.<sup>11</sup> It is true that people should know whether they are in informal or formal situation. When people speak, they should understand well about situation around. It is important in choosing appropriate language that will be used, formal style or non formal one. The use of slang language can be affected by some social factors such as age, gender, status, etc. Slang is another area of vocabulary which reflect a person’s age.

According to Wardhaugh, “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”.<sup>12</sup> Social factors and situational factors that influence the use of language cause variations in language.

Slang simply consist of words and phrases which pass current but are not refined, nor elegant enough, to be admitted into polite speech or literature whenever they are recognized as such. Slang is the

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<sup>11</sup> Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, (Harlow: Pearson Education Limited, 2001), 167.

<sup>12</sup> Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Fifth Edition*, 135.

non-standard use of words in a language and it is categorized as a part of language in a society.

According to Fromkin & Rodman, “slang is something that nearly everyone uses and recognizes, but nobody can define precisely”.<sup>13</sup> It is more metaphorical, playful, elliptical, vivid, and shorter-lived than ordinary language.

The use of slang has introduced many new words into the language by recombining old words into new meanings. They also state that there are several functions of slang: slang is used as solidarity makes, slang is used to identify people as those who belong to the group members than slang is used to show intimacy among users. Slang as a very informal word or expression that is more common in spoken language, especially used by a particular group or people and is not thought suitable for formal situation based on *The Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang*.<sup>14</sup>

According to Akmajian, “slang is something that everyone can recognize but no one can define”.<sup>15</sup> Speakers show enormous creativity in their use of slang (it is, indeed, one of the most creative areas of language use), and it is often the source of a good deal of

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<sup>13</sup> Victoria Fromkin & Robert Rodman, *An Introduction to Language Tenth Edition*, (New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston Inc., 2013),

<sup>14</sup> Anak Agung Ngurah Andika Rama<sup>1\*</sup>, I Made Suastra<sup>2</sup>, I Komang Sumaryana Putra<sup>3</sup>, “Slang in Miler’s *Deadpool* Movie”, ISSN: 2302-920X *Jurnal Humanis*, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Unud Vol 18.2 Pebruari 2017: 491.

<sup>15</sup> Adrian Akmajian, et al, *LINGUISTICS: An Introduction to Language and Communication Sixth Edition*, (England: Massachusetts of T

humor. Although a precise definition of slang seems extremely difficult (if not impossible), there are, nevertheless, some features of this form of language about slang:

- a. Slang is part of casual, informal styles of language use. Further, the term slang has traditionally carried a negative connotation: it is often perceived as a “low” or “vulgar” form of language and is deemed to be out of place in formal styles of language.
- b. Slang, like fashion in clothing and popular music, changes quite rapidly. Slang term can enter a language rapidly, then fall out of fashion in a matter of a few years or even months. This rate of turnover is much greater than for other areas of the vocabulary of a language.
- c. Specific areas of slang are often associated with a particular social group, and hence one can speak of teenage slang, underworld (criminal) slang, the slang of the drug culture, and so on. In this respect slang is a kind of jargon, and its use serves as a mark of membership and solidarity within a given social group.

Based on the definition above, we can conclude that slang is a non formal or casual spoken language which create and used by the member of a certain community.

#### **D. History of Slang**

The history of slang searched from the internet and some previous study. After knowing the history of slang, this study assumes that the first time of appearing of slang in 16th century in British. It was created a new kind of speech used by criminals that mostly in saloons and gambling houses, it only used by a particular group such as criminals, thieves, gambling, etc. in the 17th century slang is full of figurative language. It used for plays such Richard Brome's plays, poem and song by Copland.

In this century the differences of American Culture had begun to influence the English-speaking population, and slang started to expand. During the 18th century slang was thought as incorrect usage of English and was considered forbidden. Slang has been accepted as illegitimate colloquial speech. Then, in the 19th century slang was grown up. The first slang dictionary has produced in this century.

Nowadays, slang use not only in criminal but also use by ordinary people. Many ordinary people used it because it is more simple and easier to convey desire. The other hand, Slang is part of spoken language that has already used in daily life.

#### **E. Kinds of Slang**

Slang can be divided into some kinds. According to Eric Partridge in his books slang, "Today and Yesterday", he states that "The different kinds of slang are numerous, and I propose to treat of only the twenty

four most important: after all, there are limits.”<sup>16</sup> Below the writer only will explain some kinds of slang language:

### 1. Cockney Slang

The term cockney is usually used by working class of London, Especially used by east London people. Cockney slang in the society of England is the slang that some words are easy to be understood directly. It is easy to know and understand words of cockney slang if we used slang dictionary and Standard English dictionary.

There are two kinds of ordinary slang. The first is the cockney slang used by the educated and middle class people. The second is the cockney slang used by the semi literature and quite literature people.

Below are some examples of Cockney slang that commonly used in the daily speaking by middle class and educated people:

- a. *Chickanery cove* means, a very smart fellow, “perfect” in dress, able in business, and of a dashing deportment.
- b. *Come over on a Whelk Stall*, means to do things, especially to dress, in style.
- c. *See the breeze and taste the sun (with which compare feel the shrimps)*, means an expression of summer enjoyment at escaping from London to an open common.

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<sup>16</sup> Eric Partridge. *Slang today and yesterday*. (London: Routledge & Kagenpaul, 1933)



## 2. Public House Slang

This type is considered as a jaunty, cheery, materialistic, but not gross nor sarcastic. Public house slang group of words and phrase makes up for the smallest of the recorded vocabulary by the nature of the subject. Below are the examples of public house slang:

- a. *Favorite vice* means strong drink taken habitually
- b. *Jumbo* means the elephant and castle, perhaps the most famous public house in London.
- c. *Straight drinking* means drinking while standing in the bar.

## 3. Workmen's Slang

This type of slang has a relation with the public house slang. It is considered as the tradesmen's slang, because it is put from the people's activity in their working. People use this type of slang for enjoying in their communication, when they are pushed to communicate each other. Workmen's slang not only used by people's activity in their working but also used in other activity.

Workmen's slang can be classified into two kinds, the workmen of the town laborers and the workmen of farm laborers. The town laborers are much more ready with their tongue and speak more fluently with their slang than the farm laborer. Below are some examples of workmen's slang for the farm laborers:

- a. *Church bell* means a noisy or a talkative woman.
- b. *Hammered* means married, welded together, one presumes.

And the example of workmen's slang for the town labors are :

- a. *Brass* means money; this very general term seems to have originated the copper and iron industries.
- b. *Matey* means a companion in labor.

#### 4. Tradesmen's slang

In tradesmen's slang as in workmen's slang, some of the words that are new jargon were in their origin, slang. On the slang and the jargon of tradesmen" is rather more caustic than his costum, but it is a perceptual nuisance, and stares you in the face on tradesmen's voice, on labels in the shop windows, and placards on the hoarding.

The examples of the Tradesmen's slang are:

- a. *Turkey buyer* means a person of considerable importance.
- b. *All my own* means freedom
- c. *Curly* means troublesome. Presumably from a cloth curling or even rucking.

#### 5. Society Slang

For many people the centre of the universe is society. Now society is never in the search of novelty, and it is limited body of well to do women and men of leisure. From the almost association of these persons with one another, there arises a kind of special vocabulary, which is constantly changing with the changing

fashions.

On the passage, there is much jargon, but there is also much slang, in the colloquial speech of society. Slang is concerned with the spirit of the universe, the world, life, and in general, it also hovers, joyously or jauntily over the object and the practices of the slangster's own calling. Below are some examples of the society slang:

- a. *Cold tub* means a cold morning bath.
- b. *Flapper* means a very immoral young girl in her early „teens“.
- c. *Not too nice* means bad, unpleasant.<sup>17</sup>

## 6. Slang in the Public School and University

The main source of this slang is student, because they are fresh and full of creativity. Every school has its own special words known to no other school. While university students use slang to show who they are and from what university they are. For example, (in public school like *bung* means a lie, and in university like *black* and *tame* means an Oxford undergraduate). Below is example of slang that is used in school and university, there are:

- a. *Mucking* means Westminster for idling or hanging about.
- b. *What's the mat?* means what is the matter?<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>17</sup>Sri Wahyuni, "An Interpretation of slang language in ocean's eleven movie", thesis State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2008.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.,26

## 7. Slang in Art

Slang in art is related to the slang in the society. The slang of art is quick adopted by society, which however knows only a few words of artistic slang. The society likes to use it because it was a fun thing for them. The meaning is hard to be guessed even in the present day. Below are some examples of slang in art.

- a. *Frame* means Picture
- b. *Let, to* means said of a sparsely filled canvas
- c. *Rags* means old lace used for decorative purposes

## 8. The Slang of Commerce

This slang used in trade. The words are closely related to the trade or commerce. The kind slang is present day money market terms. Above are some examples of this term:

- a. *To axe means to cut down* expenses, sometimes by dismissing employees in the effort to economize.
- b. *Be on the stump* means to go about the constituencies making public speeches.
- c. *Go on the dole* means to receive unemployment benefit.

## 9. Slang in Publicity

Much of the success of modern commerce depends on publicity. This type of slang used for commerce such as for advertisement. Below are some examples of slang in publicity:

- a. *Sunlight* means soap.

- b. *Sunny jim* means from the advertisement of force.
- c. *Worth a guinea a box* means Beecham's Pills

## 10. Slang in the Church

Slang can be known in the church. It means that slang not only used in the street, but it can be found in the holy place. Slang has long since penetrated into the forum, and now we meet it in the senate, and even the pulpit itself is no longer free from intrusion. There is no wish here, for one moment, to infer that the practice is general. On the contrary, in justice to clergy, it must be said that the principal disseminators of pure English throughout the country are the ministers of our Established Church. Below are the examples of Slang in the church:

- a. Candle shop means A Broad Church term for either a Roman Catholic chapel.
- b. *Massites* means A Low Church invention for (and gravely accepted by) those members of the Anglican Church.
- c. *Liea at the Pool of Bethesda* means of theological candidates to be waiting for a benefice.

## 11. Soldier Slang

Soldier slang also called army or military slang has been reporting in the 1941. Although some of this argot relates to combat, much of the military slang comes from the everyday lives of people working together in close quarters and in isolation. Thus,

the large number of slang terms related to complaining (or “grousing”), incompetence, the structures of military authority, and bad military food.

The slang that appeared in official compilations and in the pages of *American Speech* was often sanitized for public consumption. Robert Shafer, in reporting Air Force slang to *American Speech*'s “Dialect” column, noted: “This Army stew is sometimes too hot to serve to civilians. The ingredients of the present dish have been selected with a view to the sedentary reader whose digestion is not so strong.”<sup>19</sup> For example:

- a. **Gubbins**: Used to describe almost any part of the equipment of a plane, with about the same meaning as *gadget*.
- b. **Zombie** : “Soldier who falls in next to lowest category in Army classification tests; see *goon*.”

## 12. Medical Slang

Medical slang is the use of acronyms and informal terminology to describe patients, other healthcare personnel and medical concepts. Medical slang tends to be restricted to oral use and to informal notes or E-mails which do not form part of a patient’s formal records. It may also be used among medical staff outside of the hospital. It is not found on patients’ charts and, due to growing awareness of medical slang, often not used in front of patients

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<sup>19</sup>Rebecca Onion, *Some Choice Bits of Slang From American Soldiers Serving in WWII* (online). URL: [http://www.slate.com/blogs/the\\_va](http://www.slate.com/blogs/the_va)

themselves.<sup>20</sup>

Example:

- a. Ambo : Transporting ambulance
- b. Temp : Better to spell out temperature

### 13. Slang in Theatre

Slang in theatre is related with slang in art, because theatre is one art term. The origin of slang in the theatre is not know exactly. Theatre slang starts to work out in 19 centuries and has expanded on ordinary and informal spoken English. The appearing of the new artists who use slang in his piece and their story made the performance in the theatre. Such as the Roman writers Plautus, Horace, Juvenal, and Petronius also employed slang for stylistic purpose.

There are some familiar term that is used in theatre slang, such as actor who is professional called *pro*, acting lady means an incapable actress.

#### F. The Function of Slang

Slang is believed to give some function for its users. Some of people believe that slang users apply slang in some varieties for social identification purposes. Some people may used slang for humorous effect; to arrange social interaction in a group uses particular words for particular purposes such as when they greet to other and farewells.

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<sup>20</sup>Roger D. Palmer (2003). *Medical slang in British hospitals.Ethics and Behaviour*, (online). URL: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Me>

Partridge provides a long list of the possible reasons for using slang, among them being the following: for fun, humor, playfulness; to be creative; to reduce the excessive seriousness of a conversation; to be secretive; for group identity and solidarity.<sup>21</sup>

### G. The Reasons of Using Slang

There are some reasons why people use slang. The slang usually accepted by young people, just for fun of thing. According to Nicefero as quoted in Partridge, people use slang for any of at least fifteen reasons:

1. In sheer high spirits, by the young people in heart as well as by the young in years; 'just for fun of the thing'; in playfulness.
2. For delights in virtuosity.
3. To be different, to be novel.
4. To be picturesque, this could be found from songs or poems.
5. To be unmistakably arresting, even startling, angry, apprehensive about.
6. To escape from clichés, or to be brief and concise.
7. To enrich the language by inventing new words.
8. To lend an air of solidity, concreteness; to the abstract of earthiness to the idealistic: of immediacy and oppositeness to the remote.
9. To reduce seriousness of a conversation.

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<sup>21</sup>Partridge, cited by Magdaline Princess Bembe ,2006, *the used of slang among Black Youth In Gauteng*, University of Johannesburg,1



10. To amuse superior public: this can be seen by the slang that children use towards their parents.
11. For ease of social intercourse.
12. To induce either friendliness.
13. To show that one belongs to a certain group.
14. To show or prove that someone does not belong to a certain group.
15. To be secret, not understood by those around one (children, students, lovers, members of political groups, are the chief exponents).<sup>22</sup>

Besides the reasons above, slang can also be considered as unacceptable words or phrases for other people. Even some linguists point out that slang is the grunt or 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.

## 16. Synopsis of The Movie

Synopsis Furious 7. Because this is an ongoing series of films, of course we all know, the movie Furious 7 will continue the story of the previous series, namely Fast & Furious 6. Stories previously tell where the head of the team named Dom (Vin Diesel) successfully rescued his beloved Ortiz (Michelle Rodriguez) out of the hands of the villain, Owen Shaw (Luke Evans).

Dom's success (Van Diesel) to save his girlfriend and beat Shaw (Luke Evans) actually creates new problems, it is true revenge will not solve a problem. However, without any resentment then serialized an

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<sup>22</sup> Eric Partridge, *Slang Today and Yesterday*. (Uttledge Kegan Paul LTD London, 1945). p.7

action film would not be sustainable. Family is everything, perhaps the fact that the underlying nature of the actor who played Jason Statham. Did not accept defeat felt accepted by his brother, Owen's sister, played by Jason Statham was getting revenge.

The film 'Fast and Furious 7' is still with Dominic Toretto and Brian O'Conner implement the new mission, the rescue of a girl. While the girl who will be saved, played by Michelle Rodriguez. In order to prevent the story became disoriented, Screenwriter Chris Morgan decided to make a departure scene character Brian O'Connor (Paul Walker).

In the last movie, Toretto and his friends managed to get back into Americans after helping capture Owen Shaw. But they have not been able to breathe because of brother Owen revenge by finding people who helped arrest his brother. He headed the office Hobbs and almost killed him. He sent a bomb to house Dom and was in Japan to kill Han.

Dom visiting Hobbs and know the enemy is Deckard Shaw, a specialist very dangerous killer. Hobbs defeat shows how strong and precautions to be taken. Dom and Deckard met and fought in Japan, after the funeral Han and Gisele, 2 Dom members who returned to Japan and was killed Deckard. The show of force Dom and Deckard stopped by troops led by Mr. Nobody. These forces deliberately went Toretto et al for help stop the villain named Mose Jakande who intend to master God's Eye computer program that could track anyone. In

return, Mr. Nobody will help Dom handle Deckard Shaw.

Dom agreed and recruited his team back. They gathered in California. Their main target is to take over Ramsey who was in fact a female hacker. Action ciamik speeding on the mountain happened. Ramsey was saved but they will have to Abu Dhabi to take his drive there. In Abu Dhabi, there is a flying car action from one tower to another tower and the destruction of a luxury car.

With God'sEye program of Ramsey, Deckard Shaw detected position. Dom et al and the team of Mr. Nobody attacked simultaneously. But their efforts failed because Shaw assisted by Mose Jakande. This mission made a major men Mr. Nobody named Sheppard was killed. Mr. Nobody is also severely injured and deprived of God's Eye Mose Jakande.

Dom and his friends immediately went back to LA to catch their enemies and take over God'sEye. Exciting final battle with the destruction of a building occurs. This time it ended with the death of Mose Jakande and Shaw in prison Clendestine CIA. Oh yes, Hobbs played a role in this fight after escaping from hospital. Wow! It had been so badly injured they could fight.<sup>23</sup>

## **17. Previous Studies**

In this research, the researcher would like to analyze the slangin fast and furious 7movieby using qualitative research. To convince the

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<sup>23</sup> [https://id.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Furious\\_7](https://id.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Furious_7)

originality of the other researches which had close relationship would be presented by the researcher.

The first researcher was graduating paper entitled "An analysis of Slang Language Types in 'Rush Hour 2' Movie" which was written by Perwita Sari, 2010 from UIN Syarif Hidayatullah.<sup>24</sup> She found some types of slang from the conversation, they are: society slang, workmen's slang and public house slang.

The second research of slang had been conducted Annisa Rosita dewi (11308166), 2012, "A Descriptive Analysis Of Slang Terms Used In "Hancock" Movie", thesis, English Department of Education Faculty State Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga.<sup>25</sup> She found two slang, there are: word and phrase with the word formation such as blending, clipping, multiple process, affixes and etc. also, the meaning of slang found in the words and phrase.

The third graduating paper written by Andrianto Aris S, 2015, entitled "Study of Slang Word In "Ride Along" Movie". He found some kinds of slang in the movie: society slang and public house slang by using Partridge theory.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> Ratna Perwita S, "An Analysis of Slang Language Types in 'Rush Hour 2' Movie", (Graduating Paper, Jakarta: English Letters Depa

<sup>25</sup> Annisa Rosita dewi (11308166), 2012, "A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF SLANG TERMS USED IN "HANCOCK" MOVIE", thesis, English department of education faculty state institute for islamic studies (stain) salatiga.

<sup>26</sup> Andrianto Aris S, "Study of SLANG Word in 'Ride Along' Movie", (Graduating Paper, English Language and Letters Departement Huma