

UNDERGRADUATED THESIS

**THE ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS USED BY THE
CHARACTERS IN “NO HARD FEELINGS” MOVIE
(SOCIOLINGUISTICS APPROACH)**



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**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
BALI DWIPA UNIVERSITY
DENPASAR
2024**

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An undergraduate thesis as partial fulfillment to obtain Bachelor Degree at The
English Department, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Bali Dwipa University, Denpasar, Bali



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The Researcher



Ni Kadek Kristina

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First of all, the researcher would like to express her great-sincere gratitude to the Almighty God, for His blessing, love, opportunity, health, and mercy to complete this undergraduated thesis as one of the requirements to get the degree of Strata 1 in English Study Program, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Bali Dwipa University, Denpasar. During the completion of this undergraduated thesis so many people gave their assistance with motivation, help, and support. That is why with profound humility, the researcher would like to express her deepest gratitude.

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Finally, the researcher realizes that the proposal is certainly far from perfect. Therefore, the researcher hopes that the readers can give suggestion, advice and criticism for the improvement of this undergraduated thesis in the future. Moreover, the researcher hopes that this undergraduated thesis can be used as a reference by other researchers who are interested in slang language.

Denpasar, 21st June 2024



Ni Kadek Kristina

ABSTRACT

The Analysis of Slang Words Used by the Characters In “No Hard Feelings” Movie (Sociolinguistics Approach), Kristina, Kadek. 2024. English Study Program, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Bali Dwipa University, Supervisor: I Made Juliarta, S.S., M.Hum. and Ni Nyoman Ayu Tri Hidayanti, S.S., M.Hum. This research is conducted to investigate the types of slang and the slang function in the movie entitled No Hard Feelings movie. Generally, people think that American slang is dominantly used by teenager. Therefore, it is interesting to conduct slang research on ordinary American family since they are part of American people.

The researcher uses descriptive-qualitative method in conducting the research. Meanwhile, sociolinguistics is applied as the frame of study. The source of the data is obtained from the dialogue script of this movie. The data are taken by applying total sampling technique. Based on the total sampling technique, the researcher obtains twenty-five slang data.

In conducting the research, the researcher finds two findings. The first finding is the slang type. There are 4 types of slang employed by the characters in No Hard Feelings movie. The types of slang words are fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, and clipping. Meanwhile, the second finding is the slang functions of the use of slang. There are seven different slang functions in this movie. They are to address, to form intimate atmosphere, to initiate relax conversation, to show impression, to show intimacy, to reveal anger, and to humiliate.

This research is expected to give better knowledge about American slang and better understanding about slang terms. In addition, the researcher expects the students of English Department who is interested in slang research to use this research as a reference. The researcher also expects the other students are capable to develop slang research further to enrich knowledge about slang words since slang is widely use in English language nowadays.

Keywords: Slang type, Slang function, Movie, Sociolinguistics.

ABSTRAK

Analisis Bahasa Gaul yang digunakan Tokoh Dalam Film “No Hard Feelings” (Pendekatan Sociolinguistik), Kristina, Kadek. 2024. Program Studi Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora dan Ilmu Sosial, Universitas Bali Dwipa, Pembimbing: I Made Juliarta, S.S., M.Hum. dan Ni Nyoman Ayu Tri Hidayanti, S.S., M.Hum. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis bahasa gaul dan fungsi bahasa gaul dalam film berjudul film *No Hard Feelings*. Umumnya masyarakat menganggap bahasa gaul Amerika dominan digunakan oleh remaja. Oleh karena itu, menarik untuk melakukan penelitian bahasa gaul pada keluarga Amerika pada umumnya karena mereka adalah bagian dari masyarakat Amerika.

Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dalam melakukan penelitian ini. Sedangkan sociolinguistik digunakan sebagai kerangka kajian dari penelitian ini. Sumber data diperoleh dari naskah dialog film ini. Data diambil dengan menggunakan teknik total sampling. Berdasarkan teknik total sampling, peneliti memperoleh dua puluh lima data bahasa gaul.

Dalam melakukan penelitian, peneliti menemukan dua temuan. Temuan pertama adalah tipe slang. Ada 4 jenis bahasa gaul yang digunakan oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam film *No Hard Feelings*. Jenis kata slang tersebut adalah *fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, and clipping*. Sedangkan temuan kedua adalah fungsi dari penggunaan bahasa gaul. Ada tujuh fungsi bahasa gaul yang berbeda dalam film ini. Hal-hal tersebut antara lain menyapa, membentuk suasana akrab, mengawali percakapan santai, menunjukkan kesan, menunjukkan keakraban, mengungkapkan kemarahan, dan mempermalukan.

Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan pengetahuan yang lebih baik tentang bahasa gaul Amerika dan pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang istilah-istilah slang. Selain itu, peneliti berharap mahasiswa jurusan bahasa Inggris yang tertarik dengan penelitian bahasa gaul dapat menggunakan penelitian ini sebagai referensi. Peneliti juga mengharapkan mahasiswa lain mampu mengembangkan penelitian bahasa gaul lebih lanjut untuk memperkaya pengetahuan tentang kata-kata bahasa gaul karena banyak digunakan dalam bahasa Inggris saat ini.

Kata Kunci: Tipe Slang, Fungsi Slang, Film, Sociolinguistik.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Humans as social beings need means to interact with other humans in society both in oral and written. In order to be able to interact with other social creatures, humans need a tool which called by language. Basically, language is not only used to communicate but also to convey ideas, opinions, and feelings. Language is also used in daily activities, without language people will be hard to have an effective communication and misunderstanding will happen in this world (Riyani, 2016: 1). It means that language is the most important tool in society for communicating with others.

Cases occur when someone deals with the language variant related to language choice because he needs extra effort to figure out the meaning. In language choice, the speakers may choose two languages (involving code switching), mix the code and use set of variants within the same language (Fasold: 1997). In addition, slang is one of language variant occurs in American English. Some linguists define slang as follows: Dewi, Suastra and Udayana (2018, as cited in Linhua 2006) as finding, slang is a component of a language that is generally outside of standard or normal use and can include both newly invented words and phrases as well as new or expanded definitions added to existing terms. Slang language exists in the community as if it were a style, and most people prefer to use it. Another theory of slang by Menchen in Mahnunik (2015), 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.

From the definitions above, the researcher concludes that slang is a new vocabulary that belongs to a particular group of people. Slang reflects the social background of the speaker. The occurrence of slang can be found in American culture product, for example in American movie. Film makers usually include the social condition of their society. The example is the film about American family lives. The story cannot be separated from their social background of its society. The phenomenon of this research is based on the movie that will be analyzed. The use of No Hard Feelings Movie is employed in conducting the research. This movie is about an ordinary American friend in which adults use slang dominantly. Conducting slang research on this movie is essential to be done, since the movie portrays American people. Nowadays many slangs are used in daily life of American. Therefore, knowing slang will help us avoid misunderstanding when we interact with American people.

No Hard Feelings Movie is a 2023 American sex comedy film was theatrically released in the United States on June 23, 2023, by Sony Pictures Releasing and the characters on the film regularly used slang language in their discussion which are sound unusual for individuals who do not comprehend and utilize that language in their discussion. Due to the reason, this research was conducted to provide a positive impact contribution to community. The researcher will find slang words spoken by all the characters in No Hard Feelings movie to add to our new vocabulary, besides that, we are be able to know how the slang words are formed and the reasons of using the slang. To give a better explanation about the analysis, below is the example.

Sara: “You think I *wanna* wait tables after teaching kids all year?”

Jim: "If you're really in a pinch, you can use our van. I'll send Sara to fuck the kid."

Maddie: "What the *fuck* is wrong with you? Jim."

The participants of conversation above are Sara, Jim and Maddie. The conversation above is indicated as informal by several aspects. Since the relation of them is categorized into friendship. Their relationship is categorized into close relationship since they are best friends. The setting is in the edge of the beach. The topic of their conversation is Maddie wanted to save her house and Jim suggested Maddie go on a date with the boy. There are two slang words in the conversation above. Sara uses slang word *wanna*, while Maddie use slang *fuck*. *Fuck* is categorized as an imitative slang. Maddie uses slang word *fuck* in purpose to show their unexpected and offensive way of saying that they do not like, respect, or care about someone or something toward Jim. While, Sara uses slang words *wanna* categorized also as imitative slang. The slang word *wanna* is derived from the words want and to. Since Sara and Maddie are best friends, they tend to use informal language. Therefore, slang occurs to initiate relax conversation.

From the example of conversation above, it can be concluded that the use of slang can be investigated in sociolinguistics field by classifying slang category and investigating slang function. Having an interest in sociolinguistics study, the researcher willing to conduct slang research in order to present some knowledge of slang based on slang type and slang function. According to the explanation, it became the researcher's background for choosing the title "The Analysis of Slang Words Used by the Characters in "No Hard Feelings" Movie (Sociolinguistics Approach).

1.2 Problems of the Study

There are two problems formulated in this research study, those are:

1. What are types of slang used by the characters in No Hard Feelings Movie?
2. What are the functions of each slang type employed by the characters in No Hard Feelings Movie?

1.3 Aims of Study

Based on the problems of study above, the aims of this research are:

1.3.1 Specific Aims

1. To find out types of slang used by the characters in No Hard Feelings Movie.
2. To classify the functions of each slang type employed by characters in No Hard Feelings Movie.

1.3.2 General Aims

1. Theoretically

This research is to enrich the reader knowledge about slang language, especially the reader can understand the meaning of slang because it can improve the new vocabulary, and to help the next researcher who analyze about slang.

2. Practically

- a. For researcher

Hopefully, the researcher will know whether it is included into slang or not. Also, the researcher can deepen the theory and can related to the theory based on linguistics phenomena as stated above.

- b. For reader

The researcher hopes that this research would be useful for the readers to give them new knowledge about slang word and it can be used as additional knowledge in sociolinguistics.

c. For the other researcher

This research hopefully can be used by the next researchers as reference materials who are interested in analyzing slang language

1.4 Scope of Discussion

This study is limited to slang language that studies as follows:

1. The types of slang used by the characters in No Hard Feelings Movie.
2. The functions of each slang type employed by characters in No Hard Feelings Movie.

This research is conducted in the field of sociolinguistics. The types and functions of slang that all of the characters in the No Hard Feelings Movie utilized are covered by researcher in this study. The terms employed in the No Hard Feelings Movie's dialogue by the characters as to be the form of the slang that was being analyzed. The researcher uses Allan and Burrige's (2020) slang type and slang function theory, which examines the purpose of slang to solve the problems in this study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURES, CONCEPTS, AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the researcher reviewed the previous writing that are related to this study and will explain clearly about the concepts and the theories that use in this study.

2.1 Review of Literature

Slang is interesting topic to be explored and investigated since slang as one of the language varieties. Furthermore, knowing the development of language will provide us better knowledge of some language. The study about slang language has been analyzed by many researchers. There are some researches related to this study. The first study was done by student of Indonesia University of Education, Winda Pradianti. (2013), entitled *The Use of Slang words among middle school students Everyday Conversation (A Case study in ninth grade junior high school students in Bandung)*. In her thesis she has explained using Yule, Potter, O'Grady and Guizman, and Gerber theory, the aim of the research is to discover the types slang, translated in terms of morphological processes, and word formation process. The different of Winda Pradianti research with this researcher is Winda Pradianti focused to find out types slang, morphological processes and word formation in ninth-grade students of a junior high school in Bandung. In contrast, the researcher more focus to find out slang words used in *No Hard Feelings Movie*, the types, and the functions of slang word.

The second study was done by student of University of Mataram, Soraya Nuir Latifah (2017), entitled "*An Analysis of Slang Words in Deadpool Movie*". In

her thesis she has analyzed used Plag, and O'Grady and Guizman theory, the purposes of this research are to analyze the morphological aspect which focused on the word formation process and sociolinguistic aspect, which focused on social factors and dimensions that influence the use of slang words. The different of Soraya Nuir Latifah research and the researcher is Soraya Nuir Latifah focused to find out the morphological aspect which focused on word formation process and sociolinguistic aspect which focused on social factors and dimensions that influence the use of slang words in Deadpool Movie. In contrast, the researcher more focus to find out slang words used in No Hard Feelings Movie, the types, and the functions of slang word.

The third, by Adelina (2020) in her thesis entitled A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Slang Used by Cher Horowitz in the Movie "Clueless". The study focused to analyze the slang words which uttered by the main characters of the movie, there were two problems in this thesis they are to determine the contextual meaning of the slang words uttered by Cher Horowitz, and identify the function of the slang in the movie. And this thesis using the sociolinguistics approach in terms of analyzing slang. The thesis used the population study method to collect the data. The researcher only chose the slang word uttered by Cher Horowitz. This thesis used the qualitative method and the writer collecting the data from watching and reading the movie screenplay and movie script. The writer also found there are 29 slang words in the movie. While comparing Adelina's study and this research there are similarities and differences between both of these studies. The similarities are both of the studies are collected the data from a movie and the script. Apart from that,

the difference is from theory the previous study used theory of slang by Cher Horowitz, and this research used theory by Allan and Burrige (2020).

2.2 Concepts

This part describes the concept related to this study. In this study there are some concepts that use to solve the problems, they are concept of Movie, No Hard Feelings Movie, Sociolinguistics, and Slang.

2.2.1 Movie

There are two contains in this part, those are; (1) the definition of movie, (2) type of movie genre.

2.2.1.1 The Definition of Movie

A movie is a popular entertainment, a product produced and marketed by large commercial studio. Regardless of the subject, this movie is pretty to look at- every image is well polished by an army of skilled artists and technicians. The finished product, which is about two hours long, screens initially in movie theaters, is eventually released to DVD, and eventually ending up on television. Movie has many interesting sides that we can see. Get started with action, audio, visual, location, situation, technology, and much more. Motion picture is a combination of movement, words, music and colors.

Educational psychology researchers argue that films provide a quick and direct teaching scenario in which certain scenes with pre-structured dramatization reveal important social values. Learners' emotions and behavioral adjustment strategy are influenced by movie, as emotions are presented in an accessible way where they are easy to identify. Students are able to understand and recognize them

immediately and have the opportunity to “translate” film life histories into their own lives.

2.2.1.2 Type of Movie Genre

Taking the word at its definition, genre is a term that refers to a specific form or style of film. Films may be fictional (made up), documentary (showing 'real life,' or a combination of both. Despite the fact that hundreds of films are produced each year, only a small percentage of them do not follow a series of plots or stories. Some films combine two or more genres. The basic genres were well defined and included some of following:

a. Action

Action movie have a lot of thrilling effects, such as car chases and gunfights with stuntmen Battle and crime are popular topics since they normally include 'goodies' and 'baddies.' Since the plots are typically easy, action movies require little effort to watch. These films include Kung Fu Movies, Spy Movies and Disaster Movies.

b. Adventure

Adventure movies usually involve a hero who sets out on a quest to save the world or loved ones. Because it is a very open genre, it can contain many other genre elements. In addition, adventure stories frequently include unknown settings and characters with valuable properties or characteristics.

c. Animated

Movies use artificial images like talking cartoons to tell a story. Previously, these movies were created by hand, one frame at a time, but now they are created on computers. They can be animated in two dimensions or

three dimensions.

d. Comedies

Comedies are funny movies about people being silly or doing unusual things or being in silly or unusual situations that make the audience laugh. In modern times, comedy is entertainment with generally funny content. It is able to make people laugh. Anything with slapstick moments, witty dialogues and satirical elements are included in this genre. Parodies and spoof are the most obvious types of comedy movies while some involve a mix of action, adventure and romance.

e. Documentaries

Documentaries movie are movies that are (or claim to be) about real people and real events. They are almost always extreme and can deal with highly emotional topics, such as cruelty.

f. Dramas

Dramas movies are serious, often about people falling in love or having to make a life-changing decision. They tell stories about interpersonal relationships. They usually follow a basic plot in which one or two main characters (each actor plays a character) must 'overcome' (get past) an obstacle (the thing that is impeding them) in order to get what they want.

g. Horror movies

Horror movie use fear to excite the audience. Music, lighting and sets (man-made places in studios where the movie is made) are all designed to add to the feeling.

2.2.2 No Hard Feelings Movie

No Hard Feelings is a 2023 American sex comedy film starring Jennifer Lawrence as a woman who is hired by a wealthy couple to romance their romantically and sexually inexperienced son, played by Andrew Barth Feldman. The film is directed by Gene Stupnitsky from a screenplay he co-wrote with John Phillips. Along with Lawrence who was one of the film's producers—and Feldman, the film stars Laura Benanti, Natalie Morales, and Matthew Broderick.

The project was announced in October 2021, when Sony Pictures Releasing and Columbia Pictures won a bidding war between Apple Original Films, Netflix and Universal Pictures. Lawrence joined the cast and produced the film with Stupnitsky attached to direct the film. Much of the cast joined in September to October 2022. Filming began in late September in various Nassau County locations in the New York City metropolitan area, before finishing the following November. No Hard Feelings was theatrically released in the United States on June 23, 2023, by Sony Pictures Releasing. It received positive reviews from critics and grossed over \$87 million worldwide against a \$45 million budget. Lawrence earned a nomination for Best Actress in a Motion Picture – Comedy or Musical at the 81st Golden Globe Awards, and the film was nominated for Best Comedy at the 29th Critics' Choice Awards. The following is a synopsis of No Hard Feelings Movie.

32-year-old Maddie Barker is an Uber driver and bartender in Montauk, New York. As she owes property taxes on a home she inherited from her mother, her car is repossessed and she faces bankruptcy. Desperate to keep the home, she accepts an unusual Craigslist posting. Wealthy couple Alison and Laird Becker ask her to "date" their 19-year-old son Percy in exchange for a Buick Regal. Since Percy

is shy and has had no experiences with girls, drinking, parties, or sex, his parents hope to boost his confidence before he attends Princeton University.

Maddie attempts to seduce Percy at the animal shelter where he volunteers. However, after she offers him a ride home, he thinks that she is attempting to kidnap him and pepper sprays her. Despite this, they agree to go on a date the following day. Maddie and Percy meet at a bar the next night and then go skinny dipping at the beach. While they are in the water, a group of drunken teenagers steal their clothes. Maddie fights them in the nude, frightening Percy, who refuses to have sex with her. When she tries to leave without him, he jumps on her car, naked, and they outrun the police. She and Percy attempt to have sex, but he develops a rash from his anxiety, so Maddie nurses him.

Maddie and Percy continue to date, sharing more about themselves and forming a friendship. Both reveal that they never went to prom, so they imitate a prom night, going to a fancy dinner where Percy plays the piano. Percy meets a school acquaintance, Natalie, who invites him to a party in the restaurant. After he and Maddie disagree about their long-term plans, he goes to the party while Maddie searches for him. She finds him with Natalie in bed, though nothing happened between them, after he took an ibuprofen with alcohol. After leaving the party Percy confesses his love for Maddie.

The next day, Percy tells his parents he wants to stay in Montauk with Maddie instead of going to Princeton. In a panic, his father offers her the car if she convinces him to go to Princeton. Percy inadvertently hears Maddie's deal with his parents. He invites Maddie to dinner with his parents, implying that he knows about their deal. While Maddie and his parents ask each other if he was told about the

deal, Percy crashes the Buick into a tree, heavily damaging it. When he returns, Percy tries to have sex with Maddie. After prematurely ejaculating during foreplay, a betrayed Percy ends their relationship.

Maddie takes the damaged car and becomes determined to pay off her debts. After working for the rest of the summer, she saves enough money to save her home and fix her car. Maddie's close friends, Jim and Sara, tell her they are moving out of Montauk to Florida due to housing costs. Sara asks Maddie if she really wants to stay in Montauk or if she is just doing it for her mother. After reflecting on her life, Maddie reunites with Percy at a Princeton mixer and apologizes. Unconvinced, Percy starts to drive off when Maddie jumps on the hood of his car. Unable to see, Percy crashes the car into the ocean. As the car is towed, the pair reconcile and promise to stay friends. Maddie decides to sell the house to Jim and Sara and move to California to pursue her passion for surfing. Later, Maddie drives Percy to Princeton while on her way to California, and reveals that she has adopted Milo, a former police dog addicted to cocaine who lived at the shelter where Percy had volunteered. Maddie promises to call Percy during her entire drive to California.

2.2.3 Sociolinguistic

The study of the relationship between language and society with the goal of improving our understanding of the structure of language and how it functions in communication is known as sociolinguistics. According to Wardhaugh (2015), sociolinguistics is a language that clearly focuses on how people use language to create and express identities, relate to each other's in groups, and seek to maintain, protect, or improve various kinds of language. The aim of equality in the sociology of language is to discover how the social structure of language can be understood

through the study of language, the role of language in the delivery of information by speakers means that people from different social and geographic backgrounds speak different languages.

This sociolinguistics study can help us better understand why every region even a tiny community, has a different language, how people use language, what the role of language is, other than communicating, what its function is, and others. In short, sociolinguistics studies study language in society and analyze it further with linguistic science. Depending on the circumstance when they meet, people may speak in a variety of languages when they socialize or communicate with one another. The language that is employed is also influenced by several elements, including societal factors, social status, and even the interpersonal relationships that exist. Sociolinguistic explanations of why people talk differently and inconsistently rely on social factors as their basic foundation.

A. Social Factors

Based on Holmes (2013), in his study of the role of language in social contexts, there are social factors that are a basic component of sociolinguistics explanation relating to the reason why people speak differently and why they do not speak the same way all the time. Based on Holmes (2013), four social factors become the basic components in sociolinguistics explanation relating to the reason why people speak differently and why they do not speak in the same way all the time. In any circumstance, language choices typically reflect a person's knowledge of the influence of one or more of the following factors:

1. Participant

Participant's characteristics, such as their age, gender, socioeconomic class, and ethnicity, are referred to as participants. These qualities have a variety of effects on language use. For instance, if two people are from different socioeconomic classes, they might have distinct vocabulary and pronunciation, or if they speak different original languages, they might code-switch to make accommodations for one another.

2. Setting

A conversation's setting is the social and physical environment in which it occurs, such as a workplace, family gathering, or classroom. The environment can affect language use in a variety of ways, including dictating the proper level of formality, the appropriate use of jargon or slang, or the necessity for code-switching or accommodations.

3. Topic

This refers to the subject discussed during a conversation. The topic can affect how language is used by establishing the proper vocabulary and formality level, as well as by influencing the attitudes and opinions that are communicated. For instance, a debate about politics would necessitate the use of more formal language and objective statements, but a conversation among friends might permit the use of more casual language and emotive emotions.

4. Function

Function refers to the purpose or goal of the interaction or communication. In other words, people may modify their language use

based on the goals they have in mind for a certain circumstance. While trying to persuade someone, inform them, or build a social connection, people may employ different words.

B. Social dimension

Holmes (2001) states when a member of a community chooses to use language variety, the speaker not only considers the domain of conversation but also the social dimension of the participant involved. Social dimensions can serve as a marker for a situation in which language is employed as well as a marker for the social status differences between the speakers. In other words, the social dimension is a reflection of the language's function, topic, manner, and mood.

The social dimension contains a social distance scale that considers the probability of language engagement as a pattern. The social distance scale becomes a measure of how well people know one another and a significant factor in language choices. In-group language has evolved into a variety of expressions that are used to indicate the participant's shared identities. The purpose of it is to show group cohesiveness, existence, or distinction. The usage of particular languages as choices in connection to social factors and the social dimension of communication is also covered by in-group language. The level of solidarity between speakers is determined by their relationship; a close bond between them indicates a high level of solidarity, whilst a distanced bond indicates a low level of solidarity.

2.2.4 Slang Word

In this part, the researcher presents theory about slang word. The researcher divided into three group those are: (1) history of slang; (2) definition of slang word; and (3) characteristic of slang.

2.2.4.1 History of Slang

Allan and Burrige (2006: 69) state the first appearance of slang words is about during the eighteenth century. Slang word was originally to refer to the pattern of criminals. In this book Eric Partridge suggests a connection with the verb sling, as in the expression sling off at someone, meaning, give cheek, or abuse; engage in a slanging match". This source seems appropriate because slang is originally referred to the sublanguage of the underworld. In addition, Flexner (2000: 7) states that many slang becomes words and expressions that used frequently in American public nowadays. However, slang considered inappropriate for formal usage by the majority. Furthermore, American slang words are actually contributed by about thirteen different groups in society. The thirteen different groups in society that become slang source such as immigrant, labors, armies, musicians, narcotic addicts, college, etc.

Lighter stated that there was five decades history slang were seen in the following eras:

A. Sixteenth Century

Slang first appeared in the society and became the foreign language, even only specific group using it. For example: thieves, beggars, and criminals.

B. Seventeenth Century

In this century, slang rich of metaphors or figurative language and related to immoral action. Additionally, slang began to present in popular plays event and put the slang language on the stage for the first time, such

as: in Richard Brome's comedy *A foveal crew* and in one of William Shakespeare's poems in the world hick.

C. Eighteenth Century

The rhetoricians had established for the first time, among the pupils and schoolmasters alike, a key element in social conceptualization of slang. Furthermore, slang recognized as part of English vocabulary.

D. Nineteenth Century

Slang was growing, it could be seen that the intellectual produced the first slang dictionary. The World War I and II also influenced in slang language, such as G.I, pissed off, brass.

E. Twentieth Century

Slang became a part of spoken language and not only used by thieves or criminals but also used by ordinary people, and slang was used in daily conversation because simpler and easier to speak it.

2.2.4.2 Definition of Slang Word

Slang is a part of sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. According to Nasution et al (2019), sociolinguistics is one part of linguistics that examines the use of language in society in particular. Sociolinguistics is also called the sociology of language or language in society. Slang is one of the variations of language, as stated by Zhou & Fan (2013) slang is a kind of speech variety or sometimes called by language variety.

Slang is an informal language that is usually used by young people. As stated by Rumagit et al (2021), usually slang used by teenagers. Sometimes they

use slang words in social media. As stated by Muhartoyo and Wijaya (2014) slang is something that everybody can recognize but nobody can define the meaning of that. Then, Amir and Azisah (2017) said that slang is one kind of language that very popular in some people or group which commonly used in certain social level and age group. R. D. Nasution (2016) defines slang as something that everybody can recognize but nobody can define. Literal meaning of slang is a type of language consisting of words and phrases that are regarded as very informal, are more common in speech than writing, and are typically restricted to a particularly popular among teenagers and college students in general. Finally, according to Trimastuti (2017), slang is usually not fully understood by people outside certain social groups, so it has a value to show solidarity within certain social groups. Slang words are temporary and will change according to the times.

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that slang word is a language that has a new value so that it is used by certain groups with a specific purpose, which is considered a trend at that time, and will change according to the times.

2.2.4.3 Characteristic of Slang

There are many people use slang nowadays, because they are individuals who want something new, simple, and cool. Using slang word can represent the identify of certain social groups. A word can be improved as a slang because it has several characteristics. According to Yuliana (2015), some characteristic of slang; slang is language bellows the neutral syntactic level, typical of informal situations, typical of spoken language, and creative. Meanwhile, Spolsky quoted by Rahmawaty (2012), the features of slang are:

- a. Slang is a type of jargon or special word that is excluded on Twitter, but with comments against formal rules.
- b. Irregular language violates other social norms, freely using taboo or prohibited words in its expression.
- c. Slang also appears as a vocabulary used by certain social groups with a specific purpose, for sample as a tool for familiarizing a conversation.
- d. Slang comes in the form of new words with new meanings or old words with new meanings.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework is divided into two parts: the types and functions. To analyze the types and functions of slang, the researcher used the theory of Allan and Burrige in Manurung et al (2020) with their book entitled Forbidden words.

2.3.1 Type of Slang

People use slang because they are individuals who pursue uniqueness. They assume that by using slang language to reflect the identity of a particular sub-social community, since it is cool or appears to be trendy when everyone likes it, it will be commonly used. If a word possesses certain features of slang, it may be classified as slang. There are six types of slang language, according to Sumarsono (2007):

- a. Clipping

Clipping is a linguistic term that refers to the process of reducing a word to one of its constituent parts. Clippings are not words that are part of a language's normal vocabulary. While clippings of influential groups' words become common, eventually becoming part of Standard English, clippings of socially insignificant classes or groups will remain group slang.

For example, exam (ination), gym (nasium), and spec (ulation).

b. Metathesis

The rearranging of sounds or syllables in a phrase, or the rearranging of words in a sentence, is known as metathesis. The swapping of two or more contiguous sounds is the most common application. It is most frequently used to describe the switching of two or more adjacent sounds. Metathesis is a variant of Prokem's Language in Bahasa Indonesia. For example, bisa for sabi, and neber for bener.

c. Creative

Slang is a new concept, so it requires the creator's invention. In other words, the author should be able to develop a new expression that is imaginative, innovative, productive, even shocking, and amusing; for example, the term "bird" in slang language has a meaning as "girlfriend".

d. Acronym

An acronym is a term created from the results of the first letters of many words. As the parts of these letters or words are selected unevenly, they seem to be isolated entities, and these characteristics (specifically, for names and personal titles) are all together. The examples of acronyms are: "ASAP" (As Soon As Possible), "LOL" (Laughing Out Loud), and "LMAO" (Laughing My Ass Off).

e. Use the Existing Words.

In the cases where slang is added to an existing term or phrase, the word expands its meaning. There is potential for a major change in the English language because modern terms like "expand" are making their

debut. In other words, a word that is derived from an established concept can lead to new and different slang use by the more innovative person. As a slang term's go-to reference, the phrase "chick" has taken on a meaning akin to a young woman.

f. Metaphor

In the case of a metaphor, one uses the words or symbols of one concept to be relevant to the others in order to make their meaning easier to grasp. In certain cases, the symbolism of language (or metaphor) may be recognized by "to be" may be used as an indicator. Since metaphor is used without any terms such as "as" or "like". The analogy, in other words, is intended to contrast the objects but does not make this comparison. To highlight it, the example of a metaphor is "my love is a flower", which means "I have a good event in love.

Therefore, Allan and Burridge in Manurung et al (2020) affirm that there are five types of slang. It can define as follows: fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping.

a. Fresh and Creative

Fresh and creative means that slang language has new vocabulary, informal variety, cleverness, imagination, and it can be also up to date words. This type shows that slang word has different vocabulary to describe something in casual setting. Many things that already common in our subconscious may be slang words that we don't know. The explanation why these slang words can be recognized by our minds is that they have been around for a long time. For example: term "mom" is used to refer to a

woman, especially an elderly person. The other example is the slang word “dude”. Is kind of slang that greeting term between men “guy” and “man”.

b. Flippant

This form shows that slang is formed from two or more terms whose written terms do not refer to denotative meanings. For example: “break a leg” which implies “good luck” then “rip off” mean (noun slang) it is an act of instance of ripping off another or others: “a theft, cheat, or swindle”. The other example is a “woman’s complaint”. The slang word woman’s complaint is a term for menstruation. It occurs when a man is complaining about the sexual receptiveness of his female partner, or perhaps when a woman is complaining about one or another.

c. Imitative

It means that the slang word comes from a Standard English word; use Standard English word in different meanings or combine two different words. Example: “gonna” it comes from the phrase “going to”. “Wanna”. The word “wanna” derived from phrase want to. This word combining between “want” and “to” and also widely used in spoken English.

d. Acronym

It is constructed by the result of a word formed by the first letter of each word in a phrase or created by the initials of a group of words or syllables and pronounced them as a new word. Example is “NATO” which stands for “North Atlantic Treaty Organization”. Next is LOL. This is used as internet shorthand to mean “laughing of loud”.

e. Clipping

This type means that a slang word is created by removing some parts of a longer word into a shorter form in the same sense. Example: word “till” that derives from “until”. The words which commonly used can be cut into shorter form. Example: “Phone”. The word phone is shortening from word “telephone”.

2.3.2 Function of Slang

According to Zhou and Fan (2013), to examine the function of slang expressions, the complexity of slang expressions is immediately noticeable. The interpersonal function is the basic function of expressions, and in its function of slang expressions, there are three functions of slang expressions, they are emotive feeling, the pursuit of self-identity, and achieving politeness.

The first function is for the Pursuit of Self-identity. Different social groups have different slang expressions, and it is seen as an identity or symbol of the distinction between groups in the society. If somebody uses a slang term or expressions from certain community, they will automatically feel connected and belong to the community. P. Roberts, an American scholar, mentioned about the reason why people regularly use slang expressions is that they want to show that they belong and are accepted in certain communities. For example, when a student uses slang expressions that is categorized in a college slang, the student wants to show that they belong to the teenager group. (Zhou & Fan, 2013).

The second function is for delivering Emotive Feeling of the Slang Users. This function reveals how the speaker reacted to their subject since this function is the most powerful use of language, considering how it reveals the changes in the

emotional status of the speaker. It helps the speaker to relieve emotions when the speaker is under stress. Psychologically, slang expressions help people to express their strong feeling. This function shows that the speaker wants to express their feelings, and set them free psychologically. Zhou & Fan (2013, para. 3) stated that “slang is not only for stressing identity but also for the psychological need for expressing emotion, which is one of the basic functions of language as well”.

The third function is for Achieving Politeness. According to Zhou & Fan (2013, para. 4), to conduct this discussion, the notion of register needs to be mentioned. Register refers to “manner of speaking or writing specific to a certain function, that is, characteristic of a certain domain of communication”. The choice of register is affected by three factors, occasions (formal or informal), addressee (age, gender, occupation, the degree of familiarity), and the content of the conversation. The use of slang is restrained by the three factors; hence the proper use of slang expressions facilitates setting up a certain atmosphere or maintaining social contacts. Slang expressions are often used in informal occasions and is of importance in playing the phatic function. The use of slang expressions can maintain friendship and intimacy between friends.

Other than that, the use of slang expressions does not only have social function, but also it gives impact to the movie. The impact of the use of slang expressions could be external (to the reader) or internal (to the movie), as it gives the real effect of the use of slang expressions in the movie. Hence, slang expressions also have impact that might have different function as the social functions mentioned before since the impact of the use of slang expressions is situational.

In the other hand, according to Allan and Burridge (2006), there are seven functions of slang terms as follows:

a. To Address

The first function of the use of slang words is to address. The word to address one more speaker to keep up with their close relationship. Someone who has a close relationship usually tends to use an informal way of addressing them, as the use of a formal greeting suggests that the speaker is distant or has an explicit reason with other speakers. Example in the conversation:

Cameron: “Ty, the lawyer’s on the phone with Dad. (into phone) I’m Here with my brother, Tyler, and our business partner, Divya.”

In the conversation, the slang Dad is used to address Cameron’s Father.

b. To Humiliate

The speaker has a tendency to express unpleasant or uncomfortable feelings towards someone or something by mocking them. Example in the conversation:

Tyler: “You ever been inside the Porcellian?”

Mark: “No.”

Tyler: “You understand we can’t take you past the bike room, *cause* you’re not a member.”

In the conversation, Tyler used slang “*cause*” in this context to mock Mark because he is not a member of Porcellian, so he can’t past the bike room.

c. To Initiate Relax Conversation

Another function is to initiate relax conversation. Sometimes the speakers prefer to use slang words rather than a standard variant of vocabulary to create a relaxed conversation. They have a tendency to use slang words to initiate relax

conversation for purpose of having a smooth conversation in a formal situation. Someone who has a close relationship with others tends to use certain vocabulary in order to make the conversation run more relaxed and comfortable. Example in the conversation:

Mark: “*Gimmie* the mailing list.”

Eduardo: Jabberwock12.listserv@Harvard E-D-U.

In the conversation, Mark has close relationship with his friend, Eduardo and he prefer to use slang words *Gimmie* to create relax conversation.

d. To Form Intimate Atmosphere

The speakers use slang in reduce social distance and make it more pleasant to have a conversation with a stranger. Slang can be an alternative way to facilitate relationships between strangers so that they can reduce social distance and feel more comfortable. Example in the conversation:

Sean: “French! Your major is French.”

Amy: “*Oui* and yours?”

In this conversation, slang *Oui* is used in order to make the atmosphere of the conversation more intimate and reduce social distance because they have just met each other.

e. To Express Impression

The speakers often use slang to reflect their impression, whether it is a good or a bad impression of something, to give a clear image of the particular feeling they are trying to express.

f. To Reveal Anger

People use slang to show unpleasant or uncomfortable feelings towards something or someone by cursing them. Example in the conversation:

Eduardo: “Unless it’s a coincidence, I think this is us.”

Mark: “It’s no coincidence.”

Eduardo: “*Holy shit!*”

In this conversation, slang holy shit is used in order to show Eduardo’s anger because he knows that the internet network had been shut down.

g. To Show Intimacy

People choose to use non-standard vocabulary instead of standard vocabulary. They use slang to show intimacy, as it can be an effective way to show intimacy between speakers in conversations. It is usually used for people who have a close relationship with other people compared to people who have a distant relationship.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter discusses about methodology in conducting of this research, consists to four parts. Those are: (1) research design; (2) type and data source; (3) method and technique of collecting data; (4) method and technique of analyzing data.

3.1 Research Design

The research design is the researcher's plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its natural setting (Ary et al, 2010:426). This study belonged to descriptive with qualitative approach by understanding and describing the phenomena which is in the form of word. This research is focused on analyzing movie transcript. The purpose of this research is focused on the analysis of types and the function of slang used in No Hard Feelings movie. The research is not conducted in the field observation. The research is conducted by using the movie's script analysis entitled "No Hard Feelings Movie".

3.2 Type and Data Source

In taking the data, the researcher needs sources or object of the data to get the available data. Data sources are the important thing in conducting research. Based on Arikunto and Subroto (via Rahayu, 2012:43), The data source is a subject where the data obtained and the situations, events, people, interactions, and observed behaviors are detailed description in the data. In conducting this research, the researcher employed the dialogue script of the No Hard Feelings Movie, the film is directed by Gene Stupnitsky from a screenplay he co-wrote with John Phillips as primary data sources. In addition, the secondary data sources of this

Table 3.2 The Data Sheet of Slang Function

No	Slang Word	Sentences	Slang Function						
			To Address	Intimate Atmosphere	Relax Conversation	To Show Impression	To Show Intimacy	To Reveal Anger	To Humiliate

3.4 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

After the data was collected, the analysis has begun namely: presented the data according to the research problem, which the writer did after the data, information and some theories that related to the study are collected. Ary et al (2002:465) stated, “data analysis is a time consuming and difficult process, because typically the researcher faces massive amounts of field notes, interview transcripts, reflections, and information from documents to examine and interpret”. In this research, descriptive method was used to analyses the qualitative data through the following procedures below:

1. Making category of the data by differentiating slang type in which dialogue occurred. The researcher used theory from expert Allan and Burrige in Manurung et al (2020) who classified the slang type into five kinds those are: fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping.
2. Conducting analysis on the data by describing the setting, participants, topic, and social distance of characters in which conversations containing slang come about. This step uses No Hard Feelings Movie as the reference.

3. Interpreting the slang functions. The researcher categorized the functions of slang terms according to Allan and Burrige (2006) those are: to address, to humiliate, to initiate relax conversation, to form intimate atmosphere, to express impression, to reveal anger, to show intimacy.
4. Comparing the slang variant with some standard variant if possible. The purpose of comparing in slang variant with some standard variant is to prove that slang influenced not only by social conditions but also the topic and the aims of the speaker in which conversation occurred.
5. Making conclusion. The last procedure is making conclusion based on the data that have been analyzed.

BAB IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the finding and the discussion of the research are focused on the types of slang and the functions of each slang type employed by characters in No Hard Feelings Movie.

4.1 Finding

Data analysis is the most important part of the research. It has a function to answer the research questions to present the result of the research. The researcher shows these several stages in conducting the research. First, make a category of the data by differentiating slang type based on the theory, in which dialogue the slang takes place and looked up in some slang dictionary whether the data were slang words or not. Second, look up the meaning from the dictionary of slang to get accuracy meaning. Third, determine the reasons for using slang based on the context, in which conversations slang are applied. Last, discuss the findings of data analysis in discussion and make the conclusion. In this part, the researcher classified the data were found into the tables. The source study of this research is from No Hard Feelings Movie which consisted of one hour and forty-nine minutes.

4.1.1 Types of Slang Used by the Characters in No Hard Feelings Movie

In this research, the researcher uses Allan and Burrige theory about slang type as a guideline in categorizing the slang terms and to explain the function of slang, The researcher finds twenty-five slang data employed by characters in No Hard Feelings Movie in conducting the research. The complete result of the types which employed by the characters in the No Hard Feelings movie can be seen on table follows:

Table 4.1 Slang Type

No	Slang Word	Sentences	Kind of Slang Word				
			Fresh and Creative	Flippant	Imitative	Acronym	Clipping
1.	Fuck God	Fuck God. Stop spraying me with it!		✓			
2.	Gonna	I'm gonna... I want a heated, um...			✓		
3.	Gotta	You gotta pay your property taxes, Maddie.			✓		
4.	Wanna	Oh. Do you wanna go somewhere else?			✓		
5.	Bullshit	This is bullshit. I'm done.		✓			
6.	Shut up.	Exactly. Yeah, shut up.		✓			
7.	Asshole	No. No way I'm gonna be on call to some rich asshole all summer.		✓			
8.	Hang on.	Hang on.		✓			
9.	Cause	And don't just "date" him, you know? Get to know him, cause he's a good kid.					✓
10.	Dad	To do what? Call your mom and dad? Sack up, ho.	✓				
11.	Mom	My mom left me that house.	✓				
12.	Honey	Honey	✓				
13.	Shit	Fire! Oh, shit. Oh, my God.	✓				

No	Slang Word	Sentences	Kind of Slang Word				
			Fresh and Creative	Flippant	Imitative	Acronym	Clipping
14.	Watch out	Watch out, boy. She'll chew you up."		✓			
15.	Freaked out	I freaked out.		✓			
16.	Bud	Hey, bud.					✓
17.	Nope	Nope!			✓		
18.	What the hell	What the hell are you doing?		✓			
19.	Dumbass	She's talking about you, dumbass		✓			
20.	What's up	Now me. Yo, what's up? It's me, Trash Gucci.		✓			
21.	Bro	Know what, bro? Let me call you right back.					✓
22.	Dawg	Come on, dawg. You know how we do.	✓				
23.	Mid	I know you were looking for someone early to mid-20s.					✓
24.	Damn	Damn, you old as fuck.	✓				
25.	Shitty	Sorry, Fern. I'm having a shitty morning.			✓		
TOTALS			6	10	5	0	4

Based on the table 4.1 above, in referring to the first problem formulation, there are four types of slang which is employed by the characters in this movie. They are categorized into fresh and creative type, flippant type, imitative type, and clipping type.

4.1.2 Slang Function Used by the Characters in No Hard Feelings Movie

In referring to the second problem statement about the slang functions of each type, there are seven different slang functions distributed differently in each type in No Hard Feelings movie. The functions of slang words are to address, to form intimate atmosphere, to initiate relax conversation, to show impression, to show intimacy, to reveal anger, and to humiliate. The result of analyzing slang data can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.2 Slang Function

No	Slang Word	Sentences	Slang Function						
			To Address	Intimate Atmosphere	Relax Conversation	To Show Impression	To Show Intimacy	To Reveal Anger	To Humiliate
1	Fuck God	Fuck God. Stop spraying me with it!						✓	
2	Gonna	I'm gonna... I want a heated, um...			✓				
3	Gotta	You gotta pay your property taxes, Maddie.			✓				
4	Wanna	Oh. Do you wanna go somewhere else?		✓					

No	Slang Word	Sentences	Slang Function						
			To Address	Intimate Atmosphere	Relax Conversation	To Show Impression	To Show Intimacy	To Reveal Anger	To Humiliate
5	Bullshit	This is bullshit. I'm done.						✓	
6	Shut up.	Exactly. Yeah, shut up.							✓
7	Asshole	No. No way I'm gonna be on call to some rich asshole all summer.							✓
8	Hang on.	Hang on.			✓				
9	Cause	And don't just "date" him, you know? Get to know him, cause he's a good kid.			✓				
10	Dad	To do what? Call your mom and dad? Sack up, ho.	✓						
11	Mom	My mom left me that house.	✓						
12	Honey	Honey	✓						
13	Shit	Fire! Oh, shit. Oh, my God.						✓	
14	Watch out	Watch out, boy. She'll chew you up."						✓	
15	Freaked out	I freaked out.				✓			
16	Bud	Hey, bud.	✓						

No	Slang Word	Sentences	Slang Function						
			To Address	Intimate Atmosphere	Relax Conversation	To Show Impression	To Show Intimacy	To Reveal Anger	To Humiliate
17	Nope	Nope!			✓				
18	What the hell	What the hell are you doing?						✓	
19	Dumbass	She's talking about you, dumbass							✓
20	What's up	Now me. Yo, what's up? It's me, Trash Gucci.			✓				
21	Bro	Know what, bro? Let me call you right back.	✓						
22	Dawg	Come on, dawg. You know how we do.	✓						
23	Mid	I know you were looking for someone early to mid-20s.		✓					
24	Damn	Damn, you old as fuck.				✓			
25	Shitty	Sorry, Fern. I'm having a shitty morning.							✓

Based on the table 4.2 above, the researcher found there are four functions discovered in fresh and creative type. They are to address, to reveal anger, to initiate relax conversation and to show impression. Meanwhile, in flippant type provides

four different functions. They are to initiate relax conversation, to reveal anger, to show impression and to humiliate. Besides, in imitative type, the researcher found there are three reasons. They are to humiliate, to initiate relax conversation, and to form intimate atmosphere. Furthermore, the researcher finds three functions in clipping type. They are to address and to form intimate atmosphere, and to initiate relax conversation.

4.2 Discussion

In this part the researcher presents the analysis of the result finding. The researcher analyzes slang data found in No Hard Feelings movie based on each type of slang. Furthermore, the researcher determines the slang function of each type in this subchapter.

4.2.1 Types of Slang Used by the Characters in No Hard Feelings Movie

No Hard Feeling Movie contains four different varieties of slang. Fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, and clipping are a few of the varieties discovered. The researcher not only provided specific data examples but also analyzed each category of slang. The discussion is as follows:

4.2.1.1 Fresh and Creative

Fresh implies that slang language has natural or new words, various words, and up to date. Creativity implies that slang language has cleverness, imagination, efficiency, and ability. It was made from another term, so it needs creativity of the maker. The maker is urged to deliver new terms. The case of teenagers' creativity is making slang terms from the current words, yet get a new meaning, which is unique and different from its original meaning. Some of them is developed from the sort of colors, animals, and numbers.

Table 4.3 Fresh and Creative

No	Slang words	Meaning
1	Dad	Father
2	Mom	Mother
3	Honey	Beloved person
4	Shit	Nonsense, bad
5	Dawg	Friend
6	Damn	Expression of anger

The slang word **dad** comes from the word *daddy* that is shortened by cutting spelling *dy* to become **dad**. In this context, **dad** means to address Percy's father. Next, the word **mom** comes from the word *mommy* that is shortened by cutting spelling *my*, to become mom. It means mother. Moreover, the slang word **honey** means to beloved person. Meanwhile, **shit** and **damn** (adjective) is categorized in fresh and creative slang word without changing or deleting any letters from the base word. The word **damn** means to emphasize or express annoyance with someone or. As a slang term, **shit** has many meanings, including: nonsense, foolishness, something of little value or quality, trivial and usually boastful or inaccurate talk or a contemptible person. It could also be used to refer to any other noun in general or as an expression of annoyance, surprise or anger. While, **dawg** is a new slang term meaning "friend". Although dawg commonly means friend.

4.2.1.2 Flippant

The researcher finds ten data that categorized into flippant type. Flippant means that slang language made by two words or more in which the words composed not related to the denotative meaning.

Table 4.4 Flippant

No	Slang words	Meaning
1	Fuck god	An offensive way of saying that you do not like, respect, or care about someone or something
2	Bullshit	Stupid or untrue talk or writing
3	Shut up	Telling someone to be silent
4	Asshole	Very stupid person, an idiot
5	Hang on	Wait for a short time
6	Watch out	To be aware
7	Freaked out	Traumatize someone
8	What the hell	A reaction to something that is abnormal to the person
9	Dumbass	Stupid
10	What's up	Ask what happening

The slang word **fuck God** (noun) is the join of two words *fuck* (noun) and *fuck* (pronoun) without changing or deleting any letters from the base word. The slang word **fuck God** means an offensive way of saying that you do not like, respect, or care about someone or something. Next, slang word **bullshit** (noun) is the join of two words *bull* (noun) + *shit* (noun) without changing or deleting any letters from the base word. The slang word **bullshit** in this context means stupid or untrue talk or writing. Next, **shut up** means telling someone to be silent. Furthermore, the slang word **asshole** (noun) is the join of two words *ass* (noun) and *hole* (noun) without changing or deleting any letters from the base word. The slang word **asshole** means a very stupid person, an idiot, crazy, someone who is

pathetically or offensively foolish. Same as the word **dumbass** (noun) is the join of two words from *dumb* (adjective) and *ass* (noun) without a changing or deleting any letters from the base word. **Dumbass** in this context means silly.

In the other hand the word **hang on** (phrasal verb) is the join of two-word *hang* (verb) and *on* (adverb) without changing or deleting any letters from the base word. **Hang on** in this context means *wait for a short time*. Next, **watch out** (verb) is the join of two words from **watch** (verb) and **out** (adverb without changing or deleting any letters from the base word. **Watch out** in this context means *to be aware*. Then, **freaked out** (noun) is the join of two words from *freak* (adjective) and *out* (adverb) without changing or deleting any letters from the base word. **Freak out** in this context means restless, traumatize to someone. Meanwhile, slang word **what the hell** has a meaning as a reaction to something that is abnormal to the person. Furthermore, the slang word **what's up** (interjection) is the join of two words from *what* (pronoun), *is* (to be) and *up* (adverb) deleting one letter but not changing any letters from the base word. In this context, slang word **what's up** means to ask what happening.

4.2.1.3 Imitative

The researcher finds five data categorized into imitative type. Imitative means that slang words imitating the Standard English (SE) word, using Standard English (SE) words in combining two different words. The tabulated data as follows:

Table 4.5 Imitative

No	Slang words	Meaning
1	Gonna	Contraction for going to

2	Gotta	Contraction for have to
3	Wanna	Contraction for want to
4	Nope	No as a negative response
5	Shitty	Non-sense

The slang word **gonna** consist of two separate forms to produce a single new term. They are *going* and *to*. To combine it into a new word, they change the last part of the word *going* into *go* and change into *gon*, then word *to* change into *na*. So, the word *gon* and *na* are combined to produce a single new term **gonna**. In this context, **gonna** means going to do something. While the slang word **gotta** calls imitative because it is the combination of two English standard words, there are word *got* + *to* and it generate into a new word. To combine it into a new word, they change the last part of the word *to* into *ta*. So, the beginning of the word *got* and then added it with word *ta*, and it became **gotta**. In this context, **gotta** means *have to*. Meanwhile the slang word **wanna** calls imitative because it is the combination of two English standard words, there are word *want* + *to* and it generate into a new word. To combine it into a new word, they delete the last syllable of the word *want* into *wan*, and change the word *to* into *na*. Thus, the beginning of the word *wan* and then added it with the word *na*, and it became **wanna**. In this context, **wanna** means want to do something. Next, **nope** is s used instead of *no* as a negative response and the word **shitty** derives from root *shit* which come from class of noun means *non sense*. After adding suffix *ty*, it becomes **shitty** that changes the class become adjective which means very bad.

4.2.1.4 Clipping

The researcher finds four data that categorized into clipping type. Clipping type is one of the varieties of slang made by deleting some parts of longer word become a shorter form in the same meaning. The tabulated data as follows:

Table 4.6 Clipping

No	Slang words	Meaning
1	Cause	Because
2	Bud	Buddy
3	Bro	Brother
4	Mid	Middle

First, the slang word **cause** is categorized to clipping because it is coming from the word that is shortened by cutting spelling *be* and changed with, (apostrophe) to become **cause**. Second, the word **bud** comes from the word *buddy* that is shortened by cutting spelling *dy* to become **bud**. It means close friend. Third, the term bro can refer to a friend or a brother in slang. This colloquial term is created by removing certain letters from the word brother to create a shorter variant that has the same meaning. According to Michael Adams (2009), the origin of the word **bro** can be traced back to African American slang in the early 1900s. The term **bro** was then frequently used by black men to indicate kinship and support within the society. The phrase *brother* or *brody* a slang term meaning a close friend or partner, may have been the source of its origin. The last one is the slang word **mid** has pattern of omitting the last letter *dle*. A general abbreviation for middle that can refer to being in the middle or the middle location of something.

4.2.2 Slang Function Used by the Characters in No Hard Feelings Movie

In this part, the researcher discusses data findings of the function of slang words that used in No Hard Feelings Movie.

1. Fuck God

The slang **fuck God** found in the quoted conversation below:

Table 4.7 Data 1

Maddie	:	“Fuck God. Stop spraying me with it!”
Percy	:	“I’m sorry. I’m trying to help. I’m sorry.”

This dialogue took place in Maddie’s house. Maddie in anger because Percy had to mace Maddie then sprayed with a spigot and it made Maddie’s eyes sting with the sprayer. In this context, **fuck God** means that Percy is stupid person. Maddie used slang **fuck God** to show her anger to Percy because she was mad to his decision spraying by the spigot which made it feel more stinger.

2. Gonna

The slang **gonna** found in the quoted conversation below:

Table 4.8 Data 2

Woman	:	“Hi, Gary. What can I get you?”
Gary	:	“Let me get a banana bread. Actually. Wait, hold on. Yeah, I gotta go lemon loaf. I’m gonna ... I want a heated, um...”

The dialogue above took place in bakery shop. This dialogue happened between Gary and a woman (bread seller) when Gary wanted to buy a cake for breakfast. In this context, **gonna** means going to do something. Gary used slang word **gonna** to create a relax conversation because Gary is a loyal customer of that

bakery's shop. It is proven that the woman immediately knew Gary's name when he arrived and asked what he wanted to order.

3. Gotta

The slang **gotta** found in the conversation below:

Table 4.9 Data 3

Maddie	:	“Gary, what the fuck?”
Gary	:	“Court order for asset seizure. You gotta pay your property taxes, Maddie.”

The dialogue took place in front of Maddie's house in the morning. This dialogue happened when Gary took Maddie's car because she was late paying the property taxes. When Maddie begun a conversation with harsh word, Gary interrupted by using slang to create a relax conversation with Maddie. The slang word **gotta** is used to create relax and comfortable conversation with Maddie who was hysterical when she just woke up. Actually, these kinds of slang words often come up in the whole of No Hard Feelings movie. In dialogue above these kinds of slang words have tendency to build relax atmosphere since the participants have distant social relation.

4. Wanna

The slang **wanna** found conversation below:

Table 4.10 Data 4

Waitress	:	“What do you want, Maddie?”
Maddie	:	“Uh, a Long Island iced tea for me, and...”
Percy	:	“Pepsi, please.”
Waitress	:	“We only have Coke.”

Percy	:	“Oh. Do you wanna go somewhere else?”
Maddie	:	“Uh, no, Percy. He’ll have a Long Island iced tea too.”

In this context, **wanna** means want to do something. The dialogue took place at the bar, the slang word **wanna** used to make intimate conversation because it was Maddie and Percy first date and Percy did not want to have a lack conversation with Maddie or looking nervous in front of the waitress who said *pepsi* wasn't available at that time.

5. Bullshit

The quoted **bullshit** includes in conversation below:

Table 4.11 Data 5

Percy	:	“I’m not gonna have sex with somebody that I don’t know.”
Maddie	:	“It’s better that way. Trust me.”
Percy	:	“Not for me.”
Maddie	:	“This is bullshit . I’m done.”

The slang word **bullshit** in this context means stupid or untrue talk or writing. The dialogue took place at the beach. This conversation happened while Maddie did not agree with Percy’s answer who said that if they were having sex, only Maddie it would be happy but not with Percy. The slang **bullshit** used to show that Maddie was in anger. This slang is related with the theory by Allan and Burridge which explain that the speakers use slang to show unpleasant or dislike felling of the speaker to something or someone by curse them.

6. Shut up

The data in flippant type which has reason to humiliate is:

Table 4.12 Data 6

Jim	:	“You won’t even rent your house out, but now you’ll rent out your vag?”
Maddie	:	“Jim, the adults are talking.”
Jim	:	“Oh, just ’cause I’m a guy, I can’t express an opinion?”
Maddie	:	“Exactly. Yeah, shut up .”

The setting of the dialogue is in the Maddie’s work place (The Bar Claw). The relation between the characters is close friend. They are considered each other. Maddie just asks Jim to keep silent when Jim is saying Maddie is not only renting out her house but also plans to rent out her *vagina*. Hearing Jim keep giving opinions made Maddie was disturbed and says **shut up** toward the Jim. Maddie used the slang word **shut up** in the conversation. **Shut up** means telling someone to be silent. Maddie uses this slang word in order to tell Jim to be quiet from his opinion. Therefore, this slang word is categorized into showing humiliation because the character uses this slang word is to show dislike feeling. As a result, she uses that kind of slang word to express his humiliation.

7. Asshole

The slang **asshole** found in the quoted conversation below:

Table 4.13 Data 7

Jim	:	“Did you hear about Mel? She got herself a sugar daddy. You could do that. Then you wouldn’t have to worry about a car or property taxes.”
Maddie	:	“No. No way I’m gonna be on call to some rich asshole all summer.”

The slang word **asshole** means a very stupid person, an idiot, crazy, someone who is pathetically or offensively foolish. Asshole in this context means a jerk. This dialogue took place in coast. Maddie, Sara and Jim involved a serious conversation when they saw Mel's appearance, Jim said that Mel was living happily by having a sugar daddy. This is a good idea for Maddie so she doesn't think about her property and car tax debts anymore. But Maddie thinks it's impossible to on call with rich man in the summer season. The meaning of a rich **asshole** is a man who has crazy sex.

8. Hang on

The quoted **hang on** found in conversation below:

Table 4.14 Data 8

Maddie	:	“I’m on probation. I can’t lose my license.”
Officer over PA	:	“Pull over.”
Percy	:	What the fuck are you doing?”
Maddie	:	“ Hang on. ”

The word **hang on** (phrasal verb) is the join of two-word *hang* (verb) and *on* (adverb) without changing or deleting any letters from the base word. **Hang on** in this context means *wait for a short time*. The dialogue took place on the road. In the conversation above Maddie doesn't want to stop her car and asked Percy to hold on in a dangerous situation on the cross road. They are in the serious and danger situation. Maddie used slang **hang on** meant hold on tightly. The slang **hang on** used to show their relax conversation in a danger situation.

9. Cause

The slang cause found in the quoted conversation below:

Table 4.15 Data 9

Laird	:	“Okay, then, why don’t you date Percy and the Buick is yours?”
Allison	:	“And don’t just “date” him, you know? Get to know him, cause he’s a good kid.”
Maddie	:	“So when you say date him, do you mean date him or date him?”
		Laird and Allison: “Yes.”

In this context, the slang **cause** means for the reason that or due to the fact that. The dialogue takes place at Percy's house, Maddie has a conversation with Percy's parents who plan to make her as Percy's girlfriend for a while, with the purpose of making Percy more confident and less his introvert. The slang word **cause** is used to show a relaxed feeling when having a conversation where they don't know each other before or it is their first meeting. Percy's parents created a relaxed atmosphere with Maddie.

10. Dad

The slang **dad** found the quoted conversation below:

Table 4.16 Data 10

Maddie	:	“You should be thanking me.”
Percy	:	“I was coming up with a plan.”
Maddie	:	“To do what? Call your mom and dad ? Sack up, ho.”

In this context, **dad** means to address Percy’s father. The dialogue took place in the beach at night. This dialogue happened while Percy was wanted do something after his things were stolen. Maddie guessed what Percy wanted to called his mother and father. The reasons why those slang words become familiar in our mind because they appear in long time ago since slang words already founded since 18th century

as stated by Allan and Burridge (2006: 69). This slang word is not made by imitating, clipping or else, thus daddy is categorized as fresh and creative type.

11. Mom

The slang Mom found in the conversation below:

Table 4.17 Data 11

Gabe	:	“You gotta get it together, Maddie. One more infraction and you lose your license.”
Maddie	:	“Lot of good a license is gonna do me when I don’t have a car. My mom left me that house.”

The dialogue took place in tax office. This dialogue happened when they are talking about the installments that Maddie has to pay. The word **mom** comes from the word *mommy* that is shortened by cutting spelling *my*, to become mom. It means mother. The slang word **mom** is used to address Maddie’s mother. From the slang words above, it is related with the theory Allan and Burridge which explain that the speaker use slang to address another speaker or someone in order to maintain their close relationship.

12. Honey

Table 4.18 Data 12

Laird	:	“Well, let him do it.”
Allison	:	“ Honey. ”
Percy	:	“Yeah, that’s it.”

The bold word means the slang word. The slang word **honey** uses to address beloved person. The setting of the dialogue above is in the Percy’s house. The participants are Percy and his parents. The topic of the conversation is talking about

all Percy's way to Princeton. The conversation both of them indicates relationship of the participants is close. Thus, the reason for Allison (Percy's mother) using slang word **honey** is to address that she loves Percy as her son.

13. Shit

Another reason for using slang words in fresh and creative type is to reveal anger. The researcher find slang word has reason to reveal anger in this type. The character has tendency to express something bad and anger of the character towards someone. The anger feeling is the most important reason for the use of this kind of slang. The data in fresh and creative type which have reason to show anger is:

Table 4.19 Data 13

Percy	:	"Fire! Oh, shit . Oh, my God."
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Shit is a common variant in British and Irish English. As a slang term, **shit** has many meanings, including: nonsense, foolishness, something of little value or quality, trivial and usually boastful or inaccurate talk or a contemptible person. It could also be used to refer to any other noun in general or as an expression of annoyance, surprise or anger. Meanwhile, in this quote, **shit** means damn. The word is used by Percy to represent he was in anger with Maddie.

14. Watch out

The researcher finds word **watch out** that is categorized into flippant type. Flippant means that slang language made by two words or more in which the words composed not related to the denotative meaning.

Table 4.20 Data 14

Percy	:	"I used to have nightmares about this song when I was a kid."
Maddie	:	"Why?"

Percy	: “Cause it’s about a monster. A man-eater. “She only comes out at night. Watch out , boy. She’ll chew you up.”
Maddie	: “I don’t think that’s what the song is about.”

Watch out in this context means *to be aware*. It used by Percy when telling a story about a monster that likes to eat humans, a child is asked to be more aware. His mother yelled angrily and to show her panic by using slang **watch out** so that a child would not be hit by the monster.

15. Freaked out

The data as follows:

Table 4.21 Data 15

Maddie	: “My feelings for you were so intense that I got scared. I freaked out .”
Gary	: “Is that true?”
Maddie	: “Of course it’s true, you big dummy.”

Freak out in the context above means restless, traumatize to someone. Maddie was showing her panic because Gary took her car in the morning, Maddie tried to seduce Gary. The dialogue took place in front of Maddie’s house Maddie used slang **freak out** in order to show her bad impression but still be polite to Gary who suddenly towed Maddie's car.

16. Bud

The datum below is analyzed to show the data.

Table 4.22 Data 16

Percy	: “Hey, bud.”
Jody	: “Hey.”

The word **bud** means close friend especially to address another man. The man here is addressed to Jody. The dialogue took part in a yard. Percy approached Jody who had just arrived and waited him. Percy was used slang **bud** to address Jody which was his lovely *nany*.

17. Nope

Another function included in imitative type is to initiate relax conversation. Sometimes the speakers prefer to use slang word rather than standard variant of vocabulary to create relax conversation. They have tendency to use slang word to initiate relax conversation in purpose of having smooth conversation in informal situation. Someone who has close relationship with the other tends to use certain vocabulary in order to make the conversation runs more relax so that they can feel more comfortable. The data below which have function to initiate relax conversation is:

Table 4.23 Data 17

Percy	: “Where’s my phone? Is it in your car?”
Maddie	: “ Nope. ”
Percy	: “You barely even looked.”
Maddie	: “It’s not in here.”

The participants in the dialogue above are Percy and Maddie. Percy asked his phone because he wants to call his parents. Maddie answered with the word **nope**. **Nope** is s used instead of *no* as a negative response. The setting of this conversation above on the road. The relationship between Maddie and Percy indicates they have close relationship. Maddie tends to use slang words to make the conversation become more relax because the conversation is not a serious topic. The characters

usually use slang words in their conversation when they have a close relationship in order to create relax conversation. Therefore, the slang word **nope** has reason to initiate relax conversation.

18. What the hell

The other data in flippant type which have reason to show anger is:

Table 4.24 Data 18

Gary	: “Hey. What the hell are you doing?”
Maddie	: “Trying to save my house, Gary!”

What the hell has a meaning as a reaction to something that is abnormal to the person. The setting of the dialogue above is in front of coffee shop. The participants are Maddie and Gary. The relation between the characters is a close relationship because they are a close friend. Maddie sucks into the car. After that, Gary saw when Maddie tried to take her car back where the car was unlocked with an iron chain. There are no much people are not used to doing that. Maddie is very abnormal. Gary uses slang words what the hell toward his friend since their relationship is close. It is meaning the expression of yelled to something bad. Gary uses this slang in order to symbolize his anger because she sucks into the car. Therefore, this slang word is categorized into revealing anger.

19. Dumbass

The other data in flippant type which has reason to humiliate is:

Table 4.25 Data 19

Sara	: “I had sex once on a first date 'cause I thought he was gonna kill me.”
Jim	: “Jesus. You’re with me now, babe.”

Maddie : “She’s talking about you, dumbass .”
--

Dumbass in this context means silly. It addressed to the Jim because he thinks Sara is bringing up a bad sexual experience with her ex. However, Maddie insists that the experience was when Sara with Jim. Maddie used slang dumbass to mock him as a fool who is not aware of what his wife said.

20. What’s up

The slang **what’s up** found in the quoted conversation below:

Table 4.26 Data 20

Trash Gucci : “Now me. Yo, what’s up? It’s me, Trash Gucci.”

In this context, slang word **what’s up** means to ask what happening. The dialogue takes place at the Princeton party. This quote applied when Maddie approached Percy who was entering a big party. There was a boy who was doing a vlog on his YouTube. He started with the slang word **what's up** used to show his close relationship and to greet his viewers with a relaxed greeting.

21. Bro

Table 4.27 Data 21

The man : “Know what, bro? Let me call you right back.”
--

The slang term **bro** is characterized as clipping type. The term bro can refer to a friend or a brother in slang. This colloquial term is created by removing certain letters from the word brother to create a shorter variant that has the same meaning. According to Michael Adams (2009), the origin of the word **bro** can be traced back to African American slang in the early 1900s. The term **bro** was then frequently used by black men to indicate kinship and support within the society. The phrase *brother* or *brody* a slang term meaning a close friend or partner, may have been the

source of its origin. The setting is in the Maddie's work place (The Bar Claw) when the man was on the call with his friend. The man uses slang word **bro** to address his friend.

22. Dawg

Dawg has function to address; it was proven by the sentence:

Table 4.28 Data 22

The man : "Come on, dawg . You know how we do."
--

Dawg is a new slang term meaning "friend." Although dawg commonly means friend, it can have slightly different meanings in several contexts. On the road, it should just be used as how to deal with a stranger. Between two friends, it's often used as a term of endearment. From the data above the slang word **dawg** is used to address companion or friend. The man came to Maddie's work place (The Bar Claw). He met Maddie there. The participants are the man with his friend on calling. Then topic of conversation above is about business house property. Their verbal language on the handphone such as how they see each other and their manner indicates the relationship of participant is close.

23. Mid

The slang word **mid** is found in the conversation below. Here is the analysis that proves **mid** as a slang word.

Table 4.29 Data 23

Maddie : "I know you were looking for someone early to mid -20s. I'm slightly older."
Allison : "Right. How old?"
Maddie : "I just turned 29."

The slang word **mid** has pattern of omitting the last letter *dle*. A general abbreviation for middle that can refer to being in the middle or the middle location of something. Slang can be one alternative way to alleviate the relationship distant between strangers. The conversation between the strangers will flow smoothly so that they can reduce social distance and more comfortable. The participants in the dialogue above are Maddie and Allison. The setting of the conversation is the living room. Meanwhile, the topic of discussion above is about looking for a girl who can date and change Percy to be more extrovert. After Percy's parents met Maddie, they asked Maddie's age. Maddie uses slang words to make the atmosphere more relaxed as use they are strange people for Maddie. She realized she looked like a woman in her 30s. Thus, she used slang words to make she is looks younger than her age. Finally, Maddie was succeeded on it. Their verbal language such as how they respond and how to show as a close relationship, although it was their first meeting.

24. Damn

The slang **damn** found in conversation below:

Table 4.30 Data 24

Boy	:	“Oh, yo, mami. How old are you?”
Maddie	:	“Twenty-three.”
Boy	:	“Damn, you old as fuck.”

The word **damn** means to emphasize or express annoyance with someone or something. The participants in the dialogue are a boy and Maddie. The setting is at the Princeton party. The relationship between them is they don't know each other. The boy used the slang word **damn** means a yell of surprise. The reason for slang word damn itself is showing bad impression. The boy was surprised when Maddie

said she was twenty-three years old. While the boy said that Maddie looked very old compared to the age that she stated. As a result, slang word **damn** has showing bad impression reason.

25. Shitty

Slang word **shitty** is reflected through Maddie's word below:

Table 4.31 Data 25

Maddie : “Sorry, Fern. I’m having a shitty morning.

The word **shitty** derives from root *shit* which come from class of noun means *non sense*. **Shitty** in this context show Maddie's disbelief about the incident happened in her in the morning. The dialogue took place at the Bar Claw. Maddie and Fern (bar owner) argued about what was happening in that morning. Maddie couldn't believe this was really happening, so Maddie used slang shitty to mock the man as being bad to her in the morning.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion as the result of the analysis to answer all of research question presented in the first chapter. Besides that, this research also contains a suggestion as the advice for the next researcher who want to do the research in slang field as the knowledge development.

5.1 Conclusion

In this chapter, the researcher proposes to complete the results of the data analysis. According to the research problems of this study, there are two points to conclude, they are: (1) What are types of slang used by the characters in No Hard Feelings Movie? And (2) What are the functions of each slang type employed by the characters in No Hard Feelings Movie?

In this research, the researcher explains the slang words used in No Hard Feelings Movie, primarily based on the theory of Allan and Burridge. Based on the previous chapter, the researcher observed twenty-five slang words collected based on slang theory. The researcher found there are four types of slang employed by the characters in No Hard Feelings Movie. They are fresh and creative type, flippant type, imitative type, and clipping type. Meanwhile, there is no acronym slang type in this movie. Regarding the kinds of slang found in No Hard Feelings Movie, among those four types of slang word, flippant was the most common.

Moreover, the function of using slang in No Hard Feelings Movie based on the use of words, the background of the characters, and setting of the scene. The researcher found there are four functions discovered in fresh and creative type. They are to address, to reveal anger, to initiate relax conversation and to show impression.

Meanwhile, in flippant type provides four different functions. They are to initiate relax conversation, to reveal anger, to show impression and to humiliate. Besides, in imitative type, the researcher found there are three reasons. They are to humiliate, to initiate relax conversation, and to form intimate atmosphere. Furthermore, the researcher finds three functions in clipping type. They are to address and to form intimate atmosphere, and to initiate relax conversation.

By knowing the function of slang, the researcher drawled a conclusion that create relax conversation with someone who have close relationship is the biggest factor why the character use slang in their conversation. And also from those data, the researcher has searched the meaning of each slang based on the understood the content of the dialogue and several dictionaries.

5.2 Suggestion

After completing this research, the researcher mentions the suggestion to the next researcher. Including theory, the researcher uses the slang types and function of slang by Allan and Burridge. The researcher found twenty-five slang word which identified into four slang types and seven functions of slang words. Through this research, the researcher suggests that slang can be one of the topics for the final project in the future, especially for students of the English Study Program, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Bali Dwipa University. Mistakes and weakness still happened in many aspects such as method, analyses, and discussion. Positive suggestion and criticism still researcher needed to make the next research better. Based on this research, researcher has the recommendation as follows:

1. For Reader

The researcher wants to aware the reader to be careful using slang language in conversation so that it did not offend others.

2. For Lecturer

The lecturer can give a lot of information about what the slang words and where it can be used.

3. For Next Researcher

The researcher suggests and hopes for the next researchers will continue the research to find the data based on all the ten types of word formation process. Getting to know the slang better helps avoid misunderstandings when interacting with native English speakers. The researcher wants to aware the reader to be careful using slang language in conversation so that it did not offend others. Furthermore, for the next research, the researcher expected to analyze slang language phenomena using different theories and sources of data such as novel, poem, or song as the main data. Hopefully, it can give improvisation in the study of slang and be useful for others.

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APPENDICES

Appendice 1. The Data Picture

















