

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Theoretical framework basis for research is the basis for establishing the process for scientific research. It is the basis of the strategy and a guidance for the researcher in analyzing the research issue. In the sense of that, the theoretical framework helps this research with the theories used by researcher to analyze the issue of research.

In this section, I explain about the theories which are related to the study as bellow:

2.1. The Slang Language

Slang is a very informal language that people or certain group commonly use in daily life. Coleman (2014:45) states that slang is a language of a highly colloquial type, considered as below the level of standard educated speech, and consisting either of new words or of current words employed in some special sense. Slang not only spreads through social networks, but also sustains them by creating and expressing bonds between people. Not all colloquialisms are slang, but slang is part of the part of speech and is rarely written in any language other than the direct quote language. The form or shape of words also happened in any language, especially in slang. According to Able (1996:26) examine colloquial speech using existing forms and meanings from timbre systems, word-forming processes, paradigms, and knowledge of the speaker's culture. Some processes mainly require word format changes and have a predictable effect on meaning.

2.2. The History of Slang Language

After I searched some materials or references from the books, and browsing internets that relate to slang language, I have found that slang has emerged in an unprecedented way in England since the 16th century. At the time, it seemed unlikely that slang would not pass through society as

universally as it does today. Instead of word references, simply focus on the villain's vocabulary.

Lighter (1994:21-30) states that the history of slang is divided into five decades, which can be seen in those following eras:

a) Sixteenth Century

Slang first appeared in society and became a foreign language. This is also used only in certain groups. For example, criminals, thieves, beggars, etc.

b) Seventeenth Century

In this century, slang is rich in metaphors and metaphorical words and is associated with immoral conduct. In addition, slang has been featured in popular plays, and slang language is the first to appear on stage, such as; in Richard Brome's comedy *A Fovial Crew* and in one of William Shakespeare's poem in the word *hick*.

c) Eighteenth Century

For the first time, rhetoric established an important element of the social conceptualization of slang between students and teachers. In addition, slang is recognized as part of the English vocabulary.

d) Nineteenth Century

It turns out that the slang has grown and the intellectuals have created the first slang dictionary. The World War I and II also influenced in slang language, such as G.I, Pissed off, brass, etc.

e) Twentieth Century

Slang became part of the spoken language and was used by the general public as well as thieves and criminals. Slang was used in daily conversation because simpler and easier to speak it.

2.3. The Types of Slang

In this part I will explain types of slang from two expert Allan & Burridgeto and Eric Partridge.

According to Allan and Burridge (2006:69) there are five different slang types such as fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym and clipping type which has been stated by. Below are the explanation of slang types:

a) Fresh and Creative

Modern new language, informal diversity, wisdom, imagination, and slang found as new language are called fresh and creative. We perhaps do not realize when we utilize the slang language because the slang language is familiar in our mind since it appeared a long time ago. For example, the slang word *dude*. *Dude* used as a term of address for a male friend (Spears, 2000:123).

b) Flippant

If the slang consists of two or more words and the compound word is not associated with an intensional meaning, it can be classified as flippant. *Kick your ass*, *dumb-ass*, *break a leg*, and *fucked up* are the examples of slang expressions that are categorized into flippant type. The phrase *fucked up* is formed by two words which are *fucked* and *up*. Separating both words has a completely different meaning in itself, but combining the words into one sentence has a different meaning than the original word.

c) Imitative

Imitative means imitating Standard English, which evolves into different meanings or combinations of two words. *Sucks*, and *shitty*. The first example of slang expression in imitative type is *gonna*. *Gonna* is a combine words which originated from *going* and *to*. Another example is *sucks*, this slang word imitates the original word but completely has different meaning from Standard English (SE). According to NTC's Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions, the slang word *sucks* means for something or someone that is going to be bad and undesirable (Spears, 2000:410).

d) Acronym

A type of slang that uses the first letter of each word to form an acronym. The difference between standard acronyms and slang

acronym is the way the words are pronounced as words. For example, *YOLO* is classified into acronym type. The word *YOLO* still has its original meaning from Standard English. The word *YOLO* means *You Only Live Once* referred to the oxford English dictionary.

e) **Clipping**

A clipping type is a type of slang word that omits a word in one or more letters and has the same meaning as the original word at the shortest. For example is the slang word *nig*, which originally came from *nigger*. The slang word shows that the *-ger* parts is omitted.

According to Eric Partridge (1950:148) some of slang types are:

a) **Society Slang**

According to Partridge (1950:214) In society and in all close partnerships, gatherings and social spheres. Society slang tends to evolve in proportion to the degree of monopoly. Society slang deals with the soul of the universe, the life of the world. He also likes levitating and investigating objects, and pursuing Sangster's own vocation. Other terms deal with this solemnity, It respects the profession it offers, but slang rarely respects it. From a distance, treats this side job with a distant joy that seems to invite any human activity.

There are the examples of the society slang:

- 1) Snowy means over-dressed
- 2) Vogue means fashion or mode
- 3) Thou mean a thousand pound sterling.

b) **Public House Slang**

As the part of types of slang, public house group words and phrases make up for the small recorded vocabulary due to the nature of the subject. The definition of public house slang is considered as public house group word or phrase that compensates for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary due to the nature of the subject. It's the most important thing, kind, cheerful, materialistic, but neither rude nor cynical (Partridge, 1950:159).

The examples of public house slang are:

- 1) Favorite Vice, means strong drink taken habitually.
- 2) Liquor, A publican's euphemism for the water they use in adulterating beer. In liquor, means drunk.
- 3) Straight drinking, means drinking while standing in the bar.

c) Workmen's Slang

Linking up with the public house is workmen's slang. This type is also very closed to tradesman slang, yet overall it's better to look at them separately. The characteristic of the users of workmen's slang does not mention the real something but they call it with another name that already use and understood among them. Not only the workmen's but also the laborers using slang. In fact, the town laborers and town operative are much fluent with their slang than the farmer laborers. This slang is usually used for people's work activities and also refers to money (Partridge, 1950:162).

Here are some examples of workmen's slang:

- 1) Brass, means money. This is very general term seems to have originated in the cooper and iron works.
- 2) Hummered, means married.
- 3) Want an apron, means to be out of work.
- 4) Bucks means money, for example: "A hundred *bucks* to me..." the word *bucks* in this sentence means money.

d) Tradesmen's Slang

In tradesman's slang as in workmen's slang, some words are now related from their origin slang and using by the workmen's too. Some of the colloquial terms used in different professions have all or almost all common traits. But in artisan jargon, four are considered typical: tailor, butcher, pharmacist, and builder.

Here are some examples of tradesmen's slang:

- 1) House of Parliament means a meeting of tailor's assistants and apprentices in the shop.
- 2) Kick (intransitively) for work
- 3) Cod, means a drunkard.

4) Syrup means money.

e) The Slang of Commerce

The slang of commerce refers to slang used in trading. This slang is commonly used when committee members need to make an agreement or commitment with a client in a transaction. Commerce here also can be interpreted as business transaction (Partridge, 1950:167). They are usually doing business in the stock exchange in the money market.

Below are the examples of slang in commerce:

- 1) Contract. Short for contract note, “the note which the stock broker sends to his client setting forth the business done for him”.
- 2) Take the rate means to borrow the stock; likewise.

f) Slang in Public School and University

In these type, students are fresh and full of energy to move forward into the future, making them a primary source. In public school as in board schools and private, it occurred about over two centuries, there are two kinds of slang; a slang proper and gibberish. Other types of slang are beyond difficult to sum up, as each school has own particular words are not known to different schools.

Here are some examples of public school slang:

- 1) Bung means a lie, example; “everything he said is a bung”.
- 2) Bonse means head, for example “Look out, or I’ll fetch you a whack across the bonse”
- 3) What’s the mat? Means, what is the matter?

The slang used in universities is different from the slang used in public schools. They tend to abandon old school jargon and replace it with college jargon. As they grew up, they were unable to suppress or choose new things or ideas and created their own Almamats rules. Now they are accustomed to speak bluntly in their conversation with friends in university.

The examples of slang words or phrases that are used in university:

- 1) Screwed up means to be vanquished.

- 2) Damn, means damage.
- 3) Leccer means a lecture.

g) Slang in Art

Slang in art has always along with the society. Art words and phrases are quickly adopted by society, but little knows about artistic slang words. The society likes it because it was a fun thing for them. However, actually slang in art is more difficult to guess in present day. Below are the examples of slang in art:

- 1) Frame means picture.
- 2) Sculpt means to work in sculpture.
- 3) Put the value on means to sign a picture.

h) Slang in Theatre

Slang in theatre is related with slang in art because theatre is one of art terms. The exact origin of the slang is unknown, but given the nature of the language as a living and changing entity, it is probably as old as the language itself. Theatre slang itself began to develop in the 19th century and expands its influence normally and in informal spoken English. Later, new artists who use slang in their plays emerge, and the stories they create become theater performances. Andersson and Trudgill have identified Aristophanes in the 4th century BC. The Greek playwright was the first to use slang. Roman writers Plautus, Horace, Juvenal, and Petronius also used slang for stylistic purposes. Shakespeare also used slang in his plays.

There are several common terms in theater jargon, such as professional actor called pro. The man who is occasionally hired for a small fee to appear on stage as one of the crowds, or when a number of actors are wanted to give affect is name a supe. Bands or orchestras are commonly referred to as menagerie. A ben is a benefit and sal is for salary (Partridge, 1950:213).

There are others example of slang in art, here are the following:

- 1) Acting lady means an incapable actress. From the poor acting of the great majority of society women and girls that go on stage.

- 2) Paper house means theatre that at a given performance has an audience consisting mainly of those who have come with “paper” complimentary ticket.

i) Slang in Church

Slang can be found not only on the streets and in everyday conversation, but also in sacred places such as churches. Although the actual podium has not yet been ruled out of formation, the slang has long been debated and may now be encountered in the Senate. I must say that an important propagandist of the English language is the pastor of our Lay Church.

Here are the examples of slang in church:

- 1) Holly Joe means shallow, circular crowned that worn by clergymen, and the clergymen who use the word.
- 2) Candle shop means A Broad Church term for either a Roman Catholic chapel.

j) Slang in Publicity

Slang in publicity is often used for commerce, as many modern commerce relies on promotion. Companies need catchy phrases and rhymes that impress the masses. Here are several examples:

- 1) Sunlight means soap.
- 2) Worth a guinea a box means Beecham’s pills. c. Glaxo baby means a plump and healthy child.

2.4.Kind of Meaning

Leech (1982:8) states that there were seven kinds of meaning, they were;

a) Connotative Meaning

Connotative are not a fundamental part of the language but are in some way attached to it, and explicit meanings are not intended for language but shared by other open frameworks such as visual processing and music. Connotative will be Implicitly, the term baby hat can be evoked by a picture of a baby or an imitation of a crying baby.

Connotative meaning is what people think about two words and find whether it is possible or impossible for the word to have two different meanings from its denotative meaning. Based on this, the meaning depends on personal interpretation. Sometimes people have the same or different ideas.

When a word has both positive and negative sense value, it is called a meaningful word. Alwasilah points out that conceptual meaning is subjective and is attached by meaning and specific values, thus shifting from general meaning. Connotative meaning is the useful value that an articulation has in the accuracy of what it implies, far beyond its absolute calculated content. It can change at any time from one society to another and from one person to another.

b) Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual or cognitive or denotative meaning is generally considered to be the central element of communication and the most important type of meaning among other. Conceptual meaning is a sentence reference, not its meaning. Conceptual meaning refers to the logical sense of the utterance and is recognizable as a basic component of grammatical competence. It is alternatively described as the cognitive or the denotative meaning (denotation). This has a basic or universal meaning and can be expressed at the vocabulary level as well as the meaning of clauses and simple sentences. At the lexical (lexeme) level, conceptual meaning is represented as a set of distinctive features. The associated set of discriminating functions, also known as semes or semis, depends on the particular semantic field. The operant features for “people” lexemes are human, adult, male.

c) Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning usually arises through the use of multiple words in the same environment. Collocative meaning consists of the associations that words acquire based on the meanings of words commonly found in the environment. In other words, it is that part of the word-meaning suggested by the words that go before or come after

a word in question. Collocative meaning is the meaning of a word produced in the specific context. As a result of conventionality of collocation, a word will produce different meanings when collocates with different words: - heavy smoker (a person who smokes a lot).

d) Social Meaning

The term social meaning does not refer to this part of semantic collaboration as a whole and should not be confused with the beneficial meaning of etymological action. It is essential to the lexical meaning of a particular word, phrase, or syntactic structure. Social relevance refers to using language to establish friendly relationships, direct, and keep up with social challenges.

Again, this type of language use is presented as a friendly or radical response. In fact communication, verbal connections have little data value, but play a more fundamental role in fueling the wheels of social conversation. Thus, social meaning is conveyed through the ritual use of language, as felt in good news, feelings of reconciliation, gifts, or sympathy. means to convey the situation or social setting of Most importantly, it contains the expressive meaning of the word. it's like an articulation.

e) Affective Meaning

Like social meanings, affective meanings are only indirectly related to rational expression. Emotional meanings more directly reflect the speaker's own attitudes and feelings toward the audience, or the motives behind the words. Such feelings and perspectives are generally negative or questionable. They are usually expressed in the form of verbal usage such as insults, flattery, exaggeration, or sarcasm.

Affective meaning is largely a parasitic category, in the sense that we rely on the mediation of other semantic categories to express our emotion: conceptual, connotative, or stylistic. The level of meaning that conveys the language user's feelings such as the attitude of the language user or the assessment of the formation of language use, is called affective meaning or emotive meaning.

f) Reflective Meaning

Reflexive meanings are those that occur in the case of multiple conceptual meanings when one meaning of a word is part of a response to another. It is the product of people's recognition and imagination. The examples are: He took the drugs, Enjoy yourself.

g) Thematic Meaning

The importance of the theme is conveyed by the way the speaker or author categorizes the back message in terms of stimulation, focus and emphasis. For example, it is often left as a working sentence. B. (1) has a different meaning than the same (2), but is similar in content.

Based on the explanation of theories above, it can be conclude that they are seven kinds of meaning conceptual, conotation, collocative, social, affective, eeflective and thematic meaning.

2.5. The Function of Slang

According to Allan and Burridge (2006:10) there are three different functions of slang: to initiate relax conversation, to address, and to humiliate.

a. To relax conversation

Speakers may prefer to use colloquial language rather than standard variations of vocabulary to create relaxed conversations. They tend to use colloquial language to initiate casual discussions in order to gain motivation for smooth discussions under conventional circumstances. People who are comfortable with other people usually use certain jargon to lighten up the conversation and make them feel better.

b. To humiliate

Speakers tend to convey unwanted or abominable feelings by mocking people or things.

c. To address

The first feature to use slang is the address. Words to speak to another speaker to maintain a cozy relationship. People in comfortable relationships generally use casual style addresses.

2.6. Communication

Language is a systematic means of communicating ideas and emotions using sounds and symbols that have commonly understood meanings. In human communication, language is a way to express our ideas and emotions. Gert Rickheit & Strohne (2008:6) says it could be anything that gives meaning to the message, such as body language, personal attitude, style, as well as spoken and written language. The communication process consists of various components such as sender and receiver, messages, channels, noise, feedback, and settings.

There are two ways to have a conversation in communication, formal and informal. Conversation is an interactive process between the speaker and the listener. As a tool for social interaction, it is important to be able to have good conversations in both informal and formal situations. Formal conversations are a type of conversation that people have in a formal situation and may include inquiries and information exchanges in government offices, shopping, and other public affairs. In informal conversations, we share personal information with friends and relatives. This includes greetings and general questions in social interactions and everyday informal situations (Gert Rickheit and Hans Strohne, 2008:6) .

The differences of informal and formal language can be seen in this table below:

Table 2.6 Differences of Formal and Informal Language

Formal Conversation	Informal Conversation
Formal content	Personal and emotional content
Always factual	May be emotional or factual
Formal words and expressions	Colloquial words and expressions
Accepted rules and customs	No accepted rules
Fixed norms of behavior associated with the conduct of official matters	No fixed norms

Formal elements of conversational Interactions	No formal elements
Structured transition and turns	Abrupt transition
Always formal in style	Both formal and informal style
Objective approach	Both objective and subjective
Logically organized and structured	Not always structured

2.7. Previous Related Study

Several researchers have done studies on slang language. First, Panjaitan (2017) in his undergraduate thesis with title *An Analysis of Slang Language in Zootopia Movie*. this previous study uses the *Zootopia* movie, a movie that tells how animals live like humans. This previous study found 16 dates collected based on slang theory, while I found 35 dates and use only 15 dates to make it more focus.

Ndoa (2021) with title *An Analysis of Slang Words Used by The Main Characters in Straight Outta Compton Movie*. This previous study aims to classify the slang words from the main character of the movie *Straight Outta Compton*, the contextual meaning of the slang produced by the protagonist of the movie *Straight Outta Compton*, and the last, the slang features used by the protagonist of the movie *Straight Outta Compton*.

Fatani et al. (2021) with title *Semiotic Analysis of Moral Messages in Animated Film Raya and The Last Dragon*. This journal article aims to analyze and describe the moral messages contained in the movie *Raya and The Last Dragon*. This previous study uses a qualitative approach. This previous study capture the findings of the moral message contained in each dialogue spoken by each character such as moral messages about friendship, cooperation, responsibility, leadership, courage, unity, and most often appears in this movie is the power of trust in each other to create unity without division.

Atmaja (2021) with title *The Analysis Of Semiotics In The Main Character of Raya and The Last Dragon*. Th this previous study analyzing the semiotics in the main character of *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie. This research is aims to find out the types of slang language that is used by the main character and what are they meaning, while this previous study aimed to find the signs then interpret the meaning of signs in *Raya and the last dragon* movie.

Firanti (2021) with title *An Analysis of Translation Techniques Used in the Raya and the Last Dragon Movie Subtitle*. This thesis are to classify and describe the types of translation techniques, how the translator realized the techniques in subtitle, and why the dominant technique is used in the subtitle.

Putri (2021) with title *The Analysis Of Bahasa Rupa And Digital Storytelling In Raya And The Last Dragon Movie*. This previous study analyzing Bahasa Rupa or Naturalist Perspective-Momentopname (NPM) of *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie.

Previous studies above contain several similarities and differences with the research being carried out currently by me. The first study analyzed *Zootopia* movie, the similarities between this study and the previous study is we used Partridge theory to analyze the types of slang used in the data but, this previous study also put Eble's theory to analyze the types of slang while I put Allan and Burrige thoery. The second were analyze *Straight Outta Compton* movies as the data source.

The next four studies have a different of problem of the research with this study. The first study captures the findings of the moral message contained in each dialogue spoken by each character such as moral messages about friendship, cooperation, responsibility, leadership, courage, unity, and most often appears in this movie is the power of trust in each other to create unity without division. The second study analyzing the semiotics in the main character of *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie. The third study aims to classify and describe the types of translation techniques, how the translator realized the techniques in subtitle, and why the dominant technique is used in the subtitle. And the last previous study analyzing Bahasa Rupa or Naturalist

Perspective-Momentopname (NPM) of *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie. The researcher is intended to analyze the *An Analysis of Slang Language Used by The Main Character in Raya and The Last Dragon Movie Script* through types of slang and meaning of slang language used in the movie script.

The current research is different from those researches above. This research aims to know the types of slang language used by the main character and why the main character use slang.

