CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

This chapter focuses on giving theoretical foundation of the research. It is aimed to give direction how the research should be conducted. This chapter includes the topics on slang words, linguistics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, meaning, change of meaning, movie script and the synopsis of grown ups movie.

2.1 Linguistic

According to Pringgodigdo and Hassan (1977:633-634) Linguistic is a study of language, how it is put together and how it functions. They said "Linguistic is study of language in science". Therefore, linguistic is a study that concern to learn about the language.

The main objective in linguistic is to learn the language by descriptively. In descriptively, we can learn the language based on the history and another study. The language is not only consist of history and another study but the language is also consist of purpose and meaning. Hence, the study of linguistic covers a wide range of discussions which based from the language.Linguistic is divided into two in terms of the study. The first is micro and the second is macro.

interpretations. Semantics can also refer to the branch of study within linguistics that deals with language and how we understand meaning. This has been a particularly interesting field for philosophers as they debate the essence

of meaning, how we build meaning, how we share meaning with others, and how meaning changes over time.

Leech (2003:-) said "semantics (as the studying of meaning) is central to the study of communication; and as communication becomes more and more a crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing." As the center of communication study, Semantic also became the center of the study of human mind processes, cognition, and conceptualization. The need of understanding the communication is the main purpose in social life. Therefore, semantic is necessary to learn because semantic can make us to classify and convey our purpose through language.

Moreover, there are three ways in which linguist and philosophers have attempted to construct explanations of meaning in natural language: 1. by defining the nature of word meaning. It describes that the word meaning is taken as the construction in terms of which sentence meaning and communication can be explained; 2. by defining the nature of sentence meaning. It is a sentence meaning which is taken as basic with words characterized in terms of systematic contribution they make to sentence meaning; 3. by explaining the process of communication. It means that both sentence and word meaning are explained in terms of the ways in which sentences and words are used in the act of communication (Kempson, 1977:11).

2.1.1 Meaning

Meaning is purpose which consist in language. According to (Saraka 1974:2) "A word is a basic unit of language either spoken or written form. It may consist of a cluster of sound that represent and communicate a meaning of various meaning". It means, language have the purpose in word or sentences which can be represent as the understanding of human communication.

Stork (1983:128) said "the true nature of language can only be understood through an understanding of meaning." Meaning refers to sense of intention of a word, phrase, or any other things in language. The meaning itself varies for one person to another. Each person or society has different interpretations of meaning of a word(s). Therefore, there is no certain sensual agreement acceptable by the whole society in general to describe the meaning.

According to Keraf (1984:24) "the meaning of word can be limited as relation between forms with thing or object that is referent." The reference of meaning can be limited to the object in the real world. The object became the purpose of meaning which consist in language. Therefore, the meaning itself can be interpreted as a reflection of real world.

Semantic is the study of language which discuss about meaning. Specifically, it discusses about meaning which consist in language. The meaning in language are have a lot of kind and can be classified. According to Pateda (2001:96) said "Kind of meaning include a cognitive meaning, ideational meaning, denotative

meaning, proportional meaning." While Shipley Ed (1962:261-262) in Pateda (1990:16) said "Kind of meaning include emotive meaning, cognitive meaning, descriptive meaning, referential meaning, pictorial meaning, dictionary meaning, fringe meaning, core meaning." In line with Pateda and Sinpley Ed, Verhaar (1983:124) said in Pateda (1990:16) "Kind of meaning include of grammatical meaning and lexical meaning." Therefore, Semantic is study about meaning in language which elaborate the kind of meaning that consist in language.

2.1.2 Change of meaning

Words often change their meanings. A word's new meaning sometimes replaces the old one entirely. At the simplest level, words do undergo only two types of meaning change, not amelioration and pejoration, but generalization(a word's meaning widens to include new concepts), and specialization(a word's meaning contracts to focus on fewer concepts). Here are some common ways in which words change meanings.

Generalization

Also known as extension, generalization is the use of a word in a broader realm of meaning than it originally possessed, often referring to all items in a class, rather than one specific item. For instance, place derives via Old French from Latin platēa "courtyard" or "broad street", but its meaning grew broader than the street, To include "a particular city", "a business office", "an area dedicated to a specific purpose" before broadening even wider to mean "area". In

the process, the word place displaced the Old English word stow and became

used instead of the Old English word stede (which survives instead, steadfast,

steady and of course instead).Generalization is a natural process, especially in

situations of "language on a shoestring", where the speaker has a limited

vocabulary at her disposal, either because she is young and just acquiring

language or because she is not fluent in a second language. A first-year Spanish

student on her first vacation in Spain might find herself using the word coche,

"car", for cars, trucks, jeeps, buses, and so on. One child when he was two, he

used the word oinju (from orange juice) to refer to any type of juice, including

grape juice and apple juice; wawa (from water) referred to water and hoses,

among other things.

Some examples of general English words that have undergone

generalization include:

Word	Old Meaning
Pants	(it was shortened from pantaloons) in the nineteenth century it meant "men's wide breeches extending from waist to ankle"
place	(the thirteenth century) "broad street"

Table 2.1 Generalization

Specialization

The opposite of generalization, specialization is the narrowing of a word to refer to what previously would have been but one example of what it referred to. For instance, the word meat originally referred to "any type of food", but came to mean "the flesh of animals as opposed to the flesh of fish". The original sense of meat survives in terms like mincemeat, "chopped apples and spices used as a pie filling"; sweetmeat, "candy"; and nutmeat, "the edible portion of a nut". When developing your model language, it is meet to leave compounds untouched, even if one of their morphemes has undergone specialization (or any other meaning change).For an example from another language, the Japanese word koto originally referred to "any type of stringed instrument" but came to be used to refer only a specific instrument with thirteen strings, which was played horizontally and was popular in the Edo Period.

Other examples of specialization, from the development of English, include:

Word	Old Meaning
affection	(it was derived from Latin affectiōn-disposition) in the thirteenth century it meant "emotion"
deer	"animal" (the thirteenth century)

forest	"countryside" (the thirteenth century)
girl	"a young person" (the thirteenth century)

Table 2.1 Specialization

2.2 Slang words

Slang is the use of language which commonly variety based on the purposes, characteristic, and society. The slang word or slang language is used because the cultural shock which become phenomena to convey the meanings in communication. In order to convey the meanings or the purposes of the communication, slang words are used to emphasize the purposes. According to Hartman and Stork (1972 :-) "slang word is a variety of speech characterized by newly coined and rapidly changed vocabulary." In line with that Green (2016:-) said "slang represent that evanescent, vulgar language, ever changing with fashion and taste, spoken by person in every grade of life." Therefore, it can be said the slang language is the language that used for emphasize the meanings or purposes in order to communicating with another human.

According to Allan and Burridge (2006:-) "slang is a marker of in-group solidarity, and so it is a correlate of human groups with shared experiences, such as being children at a certain school or of certain age or being a member of a certain socially definable group". the term of slang is commonly used by the people

especially by the young people to express their purposes in conversation. The slang words nowadays are variety and used not only by the young people.

According to Ellis (2005:53), slang is a variety of language used in certain context by meaning of which people express their sense of belonging to a particular group within the community which is not specific to any geographic location. Swan (1996: 22) notes that:

"slang is a word, expression or special use of language found mainly in very informal speech, especially in the usage of some groups of people. For example nick 'prison; whitey' white men".

Slang word is a type of language that consists of words and phrases that are regarded as very informal, are more common in speech and its earliest attested use . The word slang referred to the vocabulary of "low or disreputable" people. By the early nineteenth century, it was no longer exclusively associated with disreputable people, but continued to be applied to usages below the level of standard educated speech. The origin of the word is uncertain, although it appears to be connected with thieves' cant. A Scandinavian origin has been proposed (compare, for example, Norwegian slengenavn, which means "nickname"), but based on "date and early associations" is discounted by the Oxford English Dictionary. Jonathan Green, however, agrees with the possibility of a Scandinavian origin, suggesting the same root as that of sling, which means "to throw", and noting that slang is thrown language - a quick, honest way to make

your point than writing, and are typically restricted to a particular context or group of people.

2.1.1 The Purposes of Using Slang Words

The purposes of use slang language are for the benefit of their communities. The reason is the use of slang; communication that exists that is not monotonous, adding a sense of humor, used to mock and satirize a person, as a community identity that differentiates it from other communities, closer ties between individuals in the community so that communication becomes familiar, easy and convenient.

According to Partridege in Hanggoro (2011:20). people using slang for any of at least fifteen reasons:

1. In sheer high spirit, by the young people in heart a well as by the young in years 'just for fun of the thing'; in playfulness.

2. For delight in virtuosity.

3. To be different, to be novel.

4. To be picturesque, this could be found from songs or poems.

5. To be unmistakably arresting, even startling.

6. To escape from clichés, or to be brief and concise.

7. To enrich the language by inventing new words.

8. To lend an air of solidity, concreteness; to the abstract of earthiness to the idealistic of immediacy and oppositeness to the remote.

9. To reduce seriousness of a conversation

10. To amuse superior public; this can be seen by the slang that children use towards their parents.

11. For ease of social intercourse

12. To induce either friendliness

13. To show that one belongs to a certain group

14. To show or prove that someone does not belong to a certain group

15. To be secret, not understand by those around one (children, students, lovers, member of political, are the chief exponents).

2.3 Movie Script

A screenplay or script is a written work by screenwriters for a film, video game, or television program. These screenplays can be original works or adaptations from existing pieces of writing. In them, the movement, actions, expression, and dialogues of the characters are also narrated. A screenplay written for television is also known as a teleplay.

The format is structured so that one page equates to roughly one minute of screen time, though this is only used as a ballpark estimate and often bears little

resemblance to the running time of the final movie. The standard font is 12 point, 10 pitch Courier Typeface. The major components are action (sometimes called "screen direction") and dialogue. The action is written in the present tense and is limited to what can be heard or seen by the audience, for example descriptions of settings, character movements, or sound effects. The dialogue is the words the characters speak, and is written in a center column.

Unique to the screenplay (as opposed to a stage play) is the use of slug lines. A slug line, also called a master scene heading, occurs at the start of every scene and typically contains three pieces of information: whether the scene is set inside (interior/INT.) or outside (exterior/EXT.), the specific location, and the time of day. Each slug line begins a new scene. In a "shooting script" the slug lines are numbered consecutively for ease of reference.

2.3.1 Physical format

American screenplays are printed single-sided on three-hole-punched paper using the standard American letter size (8.5 x 11 inch). They are then held together with two brass brads in the top and bottom hole. The middle hole is left empty as it would otherwise make it harder to quickly read the script.

In the United Kingdom, double-hole-punched A4 paper is normally used, which is slightly taller and narrower than US letter size. Some UK writers format the scripts for use in the US letter size, especially when their scripts are

to be read by American producers, since the pages would otherwise be cropped when printed on US paper. Because each country's standard paper size is difficult to obtain in the other country, British writers often send an electronic copy to American producers, or crop the A4 size to US letter.

A British script may be bound by a single brad at the top left hand side of the page, making flicking through the paper easier during script meetings. Screenplays are usually bound with a light card stock cover and back page, often showing the logo of the production company or agency submitting the script, covers are there to protect the script during handling which can reduce the strength of the paper. This is especially important if the script is likely to pass through the hands of several people or through the post.

Increasingly, reading copies of screenplays (that is, those distributed by producers and agencies in the hope of attracting finance or talent) are distributed printed on both sides of the paper (often professionally bound) to reduce paper waste. Occasionally they are reduced to half-size to make a small book which is convenient to read or put in a pocket; this is generally for use by the director or production crew during shooting.

Although most writing contracts continue to stipulate physical delivery of three or more copies of a finished script.

2.4. Synopis

The plot summary is: Thirty long years after their junior high school basketball championship, five friends for life assemble once more in their hometown, in 2008, for the funeral of their beloved coach Bobby "The Buzzer". With the intention to spend the 4th of July weekend with their families and catch up with the old friends, the team of Lenny, the successful talent agent, Eric, the furniture company co-owner, Kurt, the stay-at-home-dad, Rob, the man with a history of divorces and Marcus the womaniser, decide to rent an isolated lake house and continue where they left off. Can they prove that they still remain the restless teenagers they used to be or will they finally embrace maturity and teach their offspring how long-term friendships are build up, and they discover why growing older doesn't mean growing up.

2.5 Film Director

Adam Sandler. Adam Richard Sandler was born September 9, 1966 in Brooklyn, New York, to Judith (Levine), a teacher at a nursery school, and Stanley Alan Sandler, an electrical engineer. He is of Russian Jewish descent. At 17, he took his first step towards becoming a stand-up comedian when he spontaneously took the stage at a Boston comedy club. He found he was a natural comic. He nurtured his talent while at New York University (graduating with a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in 1991) by performing regularly in clubs and at universities. During his freshman year, he snagged a recurring role as the Huxtable family's friend Smitty on The Cosby Show (1984). While working at a comedy club in L.A., he was "discovered" by Dennis Miller, who recommended him to Saturday Night Live (1975) producer Lorne Michaels and told him that Sandler had a big talent. This led to his being cast in the show in 1990, which he also wrote for in addition to performing. After Saturday Night Live (1975), Sandler went on to the movies, starring in such hit comedies as Airheads (1994), Happy Gilmore (1996), Billy Madison (1995) and Big Daddy (1999). He has also starred in Mr. Deeds (2002) alongside Winona Ryder; Eight Crazy Nights (2002), an animated movie about the Jewish festival of Chanukah; and Punch-Drunk Love (2002). He also writes and produces many of his own films and has composed songs for several of them, including The Wedding Singer (1998). Sandler has had several of his songs placed on the "Billboard" charts, including the classic "The

Chanukah Song". He is also a great actor, director, and writer. He nominated on Golden Globes award on Best Performance by an Actor in a Motion Picture - Comedy or Musical (2003), he achieved award in People's Choice Awards, USA (2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2005, 2000) on Favorite Animated Movie Voice, Favorite Comedic Movie Actor, and Favorite Funny Male Star. Grown ups is first launched in theaters 2010 in America.