

Chapter II

Slang Words

This chapter will discuss about the meaning of Slang words in “The Secret Life of Pets ” Movie. In this chapter also describes the theories that will assist the author in analyzing the data already obtained. The theories used in the chapter are supported by reliable and well-known experts in their field. The data obtained will be analyzed using theories related to the study. Existing theories in this chapter will be explained as follows:

2.1 Slang World

Slang is vocabulary that is used between people who belong to the same social group and who know each other well. Slang is very informal language. It can offend people if it is used about other people or outside a group of people who know each other well. We usually use slang in speaking rather than writing. Slang normally refers to particular words and meanings but can include longer expressions and idioms. There are eleven types of slang words, these are:

- 1) Cookney Slang
- 2) Public House Slang
- 3) Workmen’s Slang
- 4) Tradesmen’s Slang
- 5) Slang in Art
- 6) Slang in Publicity
- 7) Slang in Theatre

- 8) Slang in Public School and University
- 9) Society Slang
- 10) Slang in Medicine
- 11) Soldier's Slang

2.1.1 Definition of The Slang Words

Leech and Svartvik (1981:26) assess slang in the following way:

Slang is language which is very familiar in style, and is usually restricted to the members of particular social group, for example 'teenage slang', 'army slang', 'theater slang'. Slang is not usually understood by people outside a particular social group, and so has value in showing the intimacy of its members.

Various studies on slang add another specific type of properties associated with slang called sociological properties. Sociological properties are derived from slang's multiple nature and its function. Coleman (2004:2) devotes attention to differences among these various types of non-standard language. She notes:

Slang is usually short-lived, and often belongs to a specific age or social clique. It is used, like fashion, to define in-groups and out-groups. Jargon is the specialized language of an occupational or interest group, and functions as often to exclude as include. Cant is the secret language of thieves and beggars, and is used for deception and concealment. Flash is used with specific reference to fashionable slang of London's eighteenth and nineteenth century demimonde. The boundaries between these types of language can not be clearly defined, and individual terms move easily between categories as they are adopted by

new sets of speakers. Cant and slang both sometimes means jargon, and flash sometimes means slang, sometimes cant. The link between all of these language types is that they do not belong to what is now known as standard English". In other words, Hotten (2008:7) sees differences between slang and cant in the age of a given word. "cant is old, slang is always modern and changing".

To illustrate the difference, he gives an example of how a thief in cant language would term a horse a prancer or a prad, while in slang, a man of fashion would speak of it as a bit of blood, or spanker, or a neat tin. By and large, several definitions about slang were offered. A major part of these definitions stresses all common features characteristic of slang whereas their contradictions arise from different authors' emphases and their diverse points of view. As Holmes (2001) states that people in a society may speak some varieties of language in accordance with different social situation they meet. It is true that people should know whether they are in informal or formal situation.

When people speak, they should understand well about situation around. It is important in choosing appropriate language that will be used, formal style or non-formal one. The use of slang language can be affected by some social factors such as age, gender, status, etc.

Slang is another area of vocabulary which reflects a person's age (Holmes, 2001: 167). According to Claire (1998: 15), slang is a term that is used by people in social situation where they feel comfortable with their friends. Slang is usually used in non-formal situation.

It can make a conversation becomes more intimate. Slang term is used in almost all oral language and usually used to express people's feelings and creativities. Slang is a variety of language that is used by a restricted part of the population, often younger or "less respectable" than the majority, and is based on a very informal very innovative lexicon that often replaces other words available in the general lex icon.

Slang words or dialect slang comes from Norway, "Slengeord", which means the language of insult or as unofficial language varieties, and not raw seasonal nature. The meaning of slang word itself is the use of informal words and expressions that are not considered standard in the speaker's dialect or language. Based on those definitions above the writer concludes that slang can be described as informal, nonstandard words or phrases which tend to originate in subcultures within a society.

Slang often suggests that person utilizing the words or phrases is familiar with the hearer's group or subgroup-it can be considered a distinguishing factor of in-group identity. Slang expressions are created in basically the same way as standard speech. In addition, it is noted that the words used as slang may be new coinages, existing words may acquire new meanings, narrow meanings of words may become generalized, words may be abbreviated, etc. slang is a way which languages change and are renewed.

2.2 Movie

Movie is one of entertainment which can not be separated in our life now. It also becomes a medium to describe about human life and all aspect of problem, and it can retell a story or event in the last time. By watching English movie, we can know about habit, culture, and language in the world. Many people spend their time in front of television just to watch movie, entertainment, news, etc. The reality, movie has great influence on audience's life. It can be said because movie is universal form for communication.

According to Hornby (1995; 434) in Oxford Advanced learner's Dictionary of Current English, said that: " Film is a story etc recorded as set of moving pictures to be shown on television or at cinema". Movies, also known as films, are a type of visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories or teach people something. People in every part of the world watch movies as a type of entertainment, a way to have fun. For some people, fun movies can mean movies that make them laugh, while for others it can mean movies that make them cry, or feel afraid.

2.2.1 Introduction of Movie

Movie is form of entertainment that gives visulization through a sequence of images giving some pictures of continuous movement and it is also called term the create story into motion pictures complated by audio and as a form dramatic performance that is recorded as a moving image, even it is added special effects to make a magnificent image. Moreover, movie is truly a motion picture a flowing ever changing stream of images and sounds sparkling with freshness and vitality all

its own , a fluid blend of image, sound, and motion possessed by a restless compulsion to be vibrantly alive, to avoid the quite and the stastic. Movie itself has kinds of genre, below are the genres of movie:

a. Action

Action films usually include high energy, big-budget physical stunts and chases, possibly, with rescues, battles, fights, escapes, destructive crises (flood, explosions, natural disasters, fires, etc), non-stop motion, spectacular rhythm and pacing, and adventurous, often two-dimensional ‘good-guy’ heroes (or recently, heroines) battling ‘bad-guys’ all designed for pure audience escapism.

b. Adventure

Adventure films are usually exciting stories, with new experiences or exotic locales, very similar to or often paired with the *action* film genre. They can include traditional swashbucklers, serialized films and historical spectacles (similar, to the *epics* film genre), searches or expeditions for lost continents, “jungle” and “desert” epics, treasure hunts, disaster films, or searches for the unknown.

c. Comedies

Comedies are light hearted plots consistently and deliberately designed to amuse and provoke laughter (with one liners, jokes, etc) by exaggerating the situation, the language, action, relationship, and characters. This section describes various forms of comedy through cinematic history, including *slapstick*, *screwball*, *spoofs*, and *parodies*, *romantic comedies*, *black comedy* (dark satirical comedy), and more.

d. Crime

Crime (gangster) films are developed around the sinister actions of criminals or mobsters, particularly bankrobbers, underworld figures, or ruthless hoodlums who operate outside the law, stealing and murdering their way through life. Criminal and gangster films are often categorized as *film noir* or *detective mystery* films because of underlying similarities between these cinematic forms. This category includes a description of various ‘serial killer’ films.

e. Drama

Dramas are serious, plot driven presentations, portraying realistic characters, setting, life situation, and stories involving intense character development and interaction. Usually, they are not focused on special effects, comedy, or action. Dramatic films are probably the largest film genre, with many subsets.

f. Epics

Epics include costume dramas, historical *dramas*, war films, medieval romps, or period pictures that often cover a large expanse of time set against a vast, panoramic backdrop. Epics often share elements of the elaborate *adventure* film genre. Epics take an historical or imagined even, mythic, legendary, or heroic figure and add an extravagant setting and lavish costumes, accompanied by grandeur and spectacle, dramatic scope, high production values, and a sweeping musical score.

Epics are often a more spectacular, lavish version of a *biopic film*. Some ‘sword and sandal’ films (Biblical epics or films occurring during antiquity) qualify as a sub-genre.

g. Horror

Horror films are designed to frighten and to invoke our hidden worst fears, often in a terrifying, shocking finale, while captivating and entertaining us at the same time in a cathartic experience. Horror films feature a wide range of styles, from the earliest silent *Nosferatu* classic, to today's CGI monsters and deranged humans. They are often combined with *science fiction* when the menace or monster is related to a corruption of technology, or when Earth is threatened by aliens.

The *fantasy* and *supernatural* film genre are not usually synonymous with the horror genre. There are many sub-genre of horror: slasher, teen terror, serial killers, satanic, *Dracula*, *Frankenstein*, etc.

h. Musical

Musical/dance films are cinematic form that emphasize full scale scores or song and dance routines in a significant way (usually with a musical or dance performance integrated as part of the film narrative), or they are films that are centered on combinations of music, dance, song or choreography. Major subgenres include the *musical comedy* or the concert film.

i. Science Fiction

Sci-fi films are often quasi-scientific, visionary and imaginative complete with heroes, aliens, distant planets, impossible quests, improbable settings, fantastic places, great dark, and shadowy villains, futuristic technology, unknown and unknowable forces, and extraordinary monsters (things or creatures from space), either created by mad scientists or by nuclear havoc. They are

sometimes an offshoot of *fantasy* film, or they share some similarities with *action/adventure* films. Science fiction often expresses the potential of technology to destroy human kind and easily overlaps with horror film, particularly when technology or alien life forms become malevolent, as in the “Atomic Age” of sci-fi film in the 1950s.

j. War

War (and anti-war) films acknowledge the horror and heartbreak of war, letting the actual combat fighting (against nations or humankind) on land, sea, or in the air provide the primary plot or background for the action of the film. War films are often paired with other genres, such as *action*, *adventure*, *drama*, *romance*, *comedy* (black), *suspense*, and even *epics* and *westerns*, and they often take a denunciatory approach toward warfare. They may include POW tales, stories of military operations, and training.

k. Western

Westerns are the major defining genre of the American film industry - a eulogy to the early days of the expansive American frontier. They are one of the oldest, most enduring genres with very recognizable plots, elements, and characters (six-guns, horses, dusty towns and trails, cowboys, Indians, etc.). Over time, westerns have been re-defined, re-invented and expanded, dismissed, re-discovered, and spoofed.

2.2.2 The Synopsis of “The Secret Life of Pets” Movie

A *Jack Russell Terrier* named *Max* lives with his owner *Katie* in a *Manhattan* apartment. While she is at work during the day, he hangs out with other pets in the

building: *tabby cat Chloe, pug Mel, dachshund Buddy, and budgerigar Sweet Pea.* One day, Katie adopts Duke, a large mongrel from the pound, leaving Max jealous because of her divided focus on Duke.

Enraged by Max's attitude towards him, Duke tries to abandon Max in an alley, but they are both attacked by cats led by *Sphynx cat Ozone* who removes both dogs' collars and leaves them to be caught by Animal Control. Duke fears that he will be killed if he goes back to the pound. When Gidget, a white Pomeranian who is (not so) secretly in love with Max, discovers that he is missing, she decides to find him.

Max and Duke are rescued by a white rabbit named Snowball, the leader of "The Flushed Pets" a gang of sewer-dwelling animals who hate humans because their owners mistreated them. After Max and Duke pretend to despise humans as much as they do by saying they killed their owners, the Flushed Pets invite them to join. Before they can prove their loyalty by allowing a one-fanged viper to bite them, Snowball learns from the cats that Max and Duke are domesticated.

The two dogs escape the sewers and board a ferry to Brooklyn, inadvertently killing the viper in the process. Snowball vows to kill them and leads the Flushed Pets after them. Meanwhile, Gidget recruits a red-tailed hawk named Tiberius to find Max, but he mistakenly locates Ozone, whom Gidget coerces into telling what he knows about the dogs.

They then enlist Mel, Buddy, Chloe, *guinea pig Norman* and Sweet Pea. On the way, they meet Pops, an old Basset Hound who helps Gidget and the pets find Max. Meanwhile, Max and Duke raid a sausage factory for food. Then, Gidget and

her team encounter Snowball, who vows to kill them as well, and Norman is captured as the rest of Gidget's team flees.

In the meantime, Duke tells Max about his previous owner, Fred, an elderly man who adopted him as a puppy and loved spending time with him. One day, Duke got lost while chasing a butterfly and was caught by Animal Control, but Fred never came to claim him. Max convinces him to visit Fred's house in a nearby neighborhood, confident Fred will still love him and take him back.

When they arrive at Fred's house, they learn from the resident cat Reginald that Fred has died. Heartbroken, Duke accuses Max of attempting to get rid of him and barks at the new homeowners who have just returned to the house and called Animal Control. The handlers catch Max, but Duke interferes long enough for Max to escape and ends up being captured instead.

While trying to rescue Duke as he follows the Animal Control van, Max is attacked by Snowball who tries to kill him. However, when his gang is captured, Snowball realizes that he and Max must work together to rescue them. They drive a city bus into the van on the Brooklyn Bridge, stopping traffic.

The Flushed Pets encircle Max, unaware of his partnership with Snowball, but Gidget and her team save him. Upon seeing Gidget using her kung-fu fighting skills, Max starts to fall in love with her. The van gets stuck in scaffolding and the Flushed Pets escape.

As soon as Max gets the keys to Duke's cage, the van plummets into the East River with him inside. Max is unable to free Duke, so Snowball jumps into the river to retrieve the keys, allowing them to escape the sinking van. The entire group

returns to the apartment block by pig-driven taxi. Max expresses his love for Gidget, who returns his affection.

Snowball and the Flushed Pets then come up with a new plan to annihilate all humans, but a little girl named Molly arrives and adopts Snowball and the remaining Flushed Pets return to the sewers. At first, Snowball resists, but gives in and lets himself become a domesticated pet. The other pets return to their homes and embrace their owners, and Max and Duke finally reunite with Katie, sparking a true friendship. At the film's epilogue, Buddy and Mel show up in costume at a party in poodle Leonard's apartment. Leonard's owner returns and Tattoo crashes to the floor on the chandelier.

2.3 History of Slang Words

Slang appears at the first time in sixteenth century. At that time, slang was commonly used to change the intelligent statement of being associated with foreigner or criminal, some people use it to make a joke and to keep the secret of the word's meaning and also because some people want to express their idea using new language other than Standard English. To find out the history of slang, the writer would like to interpose it based on its decade, characteristics, example and meaning.

According to Random House Historical Dictionary of American Slang and from book "*Slang: Today and Yesterday*" by Patridge (2004), there are five periods of slang history and each of them has different characteristics. It starts from sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth century. Below is the further

explanation about the history of slang. From “ A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English “By Eric Patridge (2006).

a. Sixteenth Century

Slang is only used by particular group. Such as criminal, thieves, and beggar. Examples: *Patricos, Doxies, Priggers*. The meaning of history slang: Strolling, Beggar’s trulls, Thieves.

b. Seventeenth Century

Slang is rich of figurative language and related to immoral action. Examples: *Clap, Crimp, Buzzard*. The meaning of history slang: Clatter, A game of card, A simpleton.

c. Eighteenth Century

Slang mostly used in comedy. Examples: *Melt, Tip, Whiter-Go-Ye*. The meaning of history slang: To spend, To lend, A wife.

d. Nineteenth Century

Slang rapidly grows, it is used for conersation in society. Examples: *Bus, Burra, Burke*. The meaning of history slang: A public, A great man, To kill.

e. Twentieth Century

Slang becomes a part of spoken language not only used by criminals but also ordinary people. Examples: Tanked, Cheero, Birdcage. The meaning of history slang: Drunk, Classy, A person.

From the “ A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English “By Eric Patridge (2006), it’s clear that slang always changing and developing. While in

sixteenth century slang only used by criminal; starting from eighteenth century, many people use slang. It means, year by year, not only criminals but also common people use slang in their daily activity.

After the writer searches some materials or references from the books, and browsing on internets that relate to slang language, the writer has assumption that slang appears for the first time in Sixteenth century in Britain and at that time seem impossible that slang did not extend as widely through society then as it does today, but those early slang collections, more glossaries than dictionaries, concentrate purely on the villain’s vocabulary.

2.4 Types of Slang Words

According to Eric Patridge in his book *Slang Today and Yesterday*, (Utlledge Kegan Paul LTD London. 1945) he states that “*The different kinds of slang are numerous, and I propose to treat of only the twenty four most important: after all, there are limits*”. Patridge (2004:204) clarified that there are eleven types of slang, these are:

No.	Type	Explanation	Example	Meaning
1.	Cookney Slang	The slang comes from End East of England. This slang has a very pronounced accent for example there is a change in consonantal	<i>Back double</i>	Means a back street

		variation of <i>th</i> to <i>f</i> or <i>v</i> sound.		
2.	Public House Slang	Public house group of words or phrases that makes up for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by the nature of the subject.	<i>Booze-shunter</i>	A beer drinker
3.	Workmen's Slang	This slang has a link with public house slang; but the difference is the users of workmen's slang do not mention the real "something" but they call it with another name that already used and understood among them.	<i>Jumping Jinny</i>	A mechanical stamper used in road-repairs
4.	Tradesmen's Slang	Some words are related to origin slang and the	Tradesmen's slang for tailors:	Means a meeting of

	<p>users are the workmen too. But, the difference is there are four typical users of tradesmen's slang: tailors, butchers, chemist, and builders.</p>	<p><i>house of parliament</i></p> <p>Tradesmen's slang for butchers: <i>turkey buyer</i></p> <p>Tradesmen's slang for chemist: <i>tamarinds</i></p> <p>Tradesmen's slang for bulders: <i>flannel jacket</i></p>	<p>taylor's assistant and apprentices in the shop, especially for a serious purpose a person of considerable important means money. This word is closely reflects the nature of the chemists trade. In other word, this slang only used by chemist. Means the navy on</p>
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				heavy work has so long and so unex ceptionally worn flannel.
5.	Slang in Art	Slang in art is still related to society. Words or phrases in slang in art are quickly adopted by society slang in art appears in seventeenth century when slang was brought in the stage for the first time in Richard Brome's comedy <i>A fovial Crew</i> .	<i>Drawing</i>	A picture in water-colour

6.	Slang in Publicity	This type of slang is often used for commence, because much of modern commerce depend on publicity, a firm needs the catchy phrases or rhymes that can impress the public.	<i>Worth a guinea a box</i>	A small, cheap, yet good or useful article
7.	Slang in Theatre	Slang in theatre is related with slang in art because theatre is one of art term. Theatre slang begins to develop in nineteenth centuries and expands its influence on ordinary and informal spoken English.	<i>Acting lady</i>	An incapable actress.
8.	Slang in Public School and University	The main source of this slang is student, because they are fresh and full of creativity.	<i>Slang in public School: Bung,</i>	A lie An Oxford

		Every school has its own special words known to no other school. While university students use slang to show who they are and from what university they are.	<i>Slang in university: Black and tame</i>	undergraduate
9.	Society Slang	Society slang is commonly used in daily speaking and connected to the society. Every society group uses some types of slang, and by association, those words or phrases become property that belong to that group.	<i>Silver pheasant</i>	A beautiful society woman
10.	Slang in Medicine	Medical slang is slang used by doctors or nurses. According to	<i>Lord have mercy (up) on me</i>	The 'iliac passion', a

		Were, there are a little example of this slang.		'colic' of the small guts.
11.	Soldier's Slang	Soldier's slang is slang terms that comes around the army community that is generally used by soldiers.	<i>Bohica</i>	Stands for bend over, here it comes again.

2.5 Characteristics of Slang

People use slang words because they are individuals who desire uniqueness. They think, using slang words can represent the certain sub social group's identity. Because it is cool, or it seems like a fashion when everybody likes it, it will be often used people.

A word can be qualified as slang if that word meet some characteristics of slang. First time, slang used by a group or company that only that group that know the meaning of slang that they used. Now day, slang is used by all of people in the world freely.

It does not see they are teenager, adult, company or other. Any writer used slang freely to created movie, drama, and song lyric. According to Spolsky cited in Rahmawaty (2012, p.10), here are some characteristics of slang:

- 1) Slang is a kind of jargon marked by its rejection of formal rules. It is comparative freshness and its common ephemerality and its marked use to claim solidarity.

- 2) Slang regularly transgresses other social norms, making free use of taboo expression.
- 3) Slang arises as vocabulary which is used by a particular social group with specific purpose, for example as a device for familiarizing a conversation.
- 4) Slang comes in the form of new words with new meaning or old words with new meaning.

In short, Burdova (2009, p.13) states that slang words are usually produced in a shortened, easier and more relaxed way. Other examples of slang are using weak forms: *What'm I going t'do now? Ah'm over here.* Consonant gemination: *innit?* (isn't it?), *wunnit* (wasn't it?), *dunno* (I do not), *lemme* (let me). Colloquial words: *dough* (money), *cool* (great), *come up for air* (take a break).

Idioms: *The first game ever played* (to have sex), *Have a mind like a steel trap* (to learn easily). Using positive adjectives for expressing negative qualities: *He is phenomenal idiot.* Using negative adjectives such as *terrible*, *horrific*, and *tremendous* in order to exaggerate or overact.

2.6 The Reasons of Using Slang

There are some reasons why people use slang, such as slang can represent the certain sub social group's identity, because it is cool, it seems like a fashion when everybody likes it, and it will be often used by people. The slang usually accepted by young people, by the young people in heart as well as by the young in years, just for fun of thing.

According to Nicefero as quoted in Eric Patridge (1954), people use slang for any of at least fifteen reasons:

- 1) In sheer high spirits, by the young people in heart as well as by the young in years: 'just for fun of the thing'; in playfulness.
- 2) For delights in virtuosity
- 3) To be different, to be novel.
- 4) To be picturesque, this could be found from songs or poems.
- 5) To be unmistakably arresting, even startling.
- 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 understood by those around one (children, students, lovers, members of political groups, are the chief exponents).

Besides the reasons above, slang can also be considered as unacceptable- word for other people. Even some linguists point out slang is the grunt of human hog and the special vocabulary used by any set of persons of a low or vulgar type, but it depends on the particular groups in society, if it is needed they will use it.

2.7 Understanding of the Standard English

Slang is one of unconventional English form or non-standard English that often used in informal occasion. To make the clear difference between standard and non-standard English the writer presents understanding of the standard English that proposed by some linguists.

According to Steward, Alwasilah Chaedar (1985) standardization is the codification and acceptance, within the community of the users, of a formal set of norms defining “correct usage”, and *Standard English* is the variety of English that is held by many to be 'correct' in the sense that it shows none of the regional or other variations that are considered by some to be ungrammatical, or non-standard English.

Standard English by Tom Mc Arthur is “A widely used term that resists easy definition but it used as if most educated people nonetheless know precisely what it refers to. Some consider its meaning self evident: it is both the usage and the ideal of ‘good’ or ‘educated’ users of English. Based on definition above, the writer concludes that Standard English is not absolutely clear cut and discrete and it used by educated people; described in grammar and dictionaries.

2.8 Function of Slang

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

Patridge provides a long list of the possible reasons for using slang, among them being the following: for fun, humor, playfulness, to be creative, to other, to reduce the excessive seriousness of a conversation; to be secretive; for group identity and solidarity. Slang commonly uses to serve social purposes: to identify members of a group, to exchange the level of discourse in the direction of informality, to oppose established authority. Sharing and maintaining a constantly changing slang vocabulary aids group solidarity and serves to include and exclude members.

Slang is linguistic equivalent of fashion and serves much the same purposes. According to Yanchun and Yanhong (2013), there are three function of slang, those are:

a. Pursuit of Self-identity

Since different social and professional groups have different slang, thus it is considered as the symbol for dividing the professional groups in society. If somebody uses the words and expressions within a certain social group or professional group, he will blend with the group members from mentality. If a student says a sentence containing the special collage slang, he must want to go the result of showing and strengthening the emotion that he is belonging to the inside of the teenager group. The American Scholar P. Roberts cited from Yanchun and Yanhong (2013) one pointed out that the reason people constantly use slang is that they want to show they are one of the qualified members among a certain distinct groups.

b. Emotive Feeling of the Slang Users

The emotive function reveals the speaker's attitude towards his subject. The emotive function is one of the most powerful uses of language because it is so crucial and important in changing the emotional status of an audience for or against someone or something, the emotive function help us get rid of our nervous energy when we are under stress. Psychologically, slang helps people to express their strong feeling, like group identification and so on. When people use it, they want to show them against the reality, and set them free psychologically. As Allen suggest, cited from Yanchun and Yanhong (2013), " Slang is a class of language, among other social and psychological uses, to deny allegiance to genteel, elite, and proper society and to its standard linguistic forms. " So that's why many people use slang in their conversation, from common people to intellectual groups, such as doctors, lawyers, and politicians. In this aspect, slang for them not only for stressing identity or group membership, but also for the psychological need for expressing emotion, which it is the one of the basic functions of language as well.

c. Achieving Politeness

To discuss this topic, the term of needs to be mentioned. Register refers to " manner of speaking or writing specific to a certain function, that is, characteristics 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. Yanchun (2013) said that the use of slang is restrained by the three factors as well. Either the use of slang in improper occasions or the use

of slang not to the right addressee, or the improper content in one's speech may ruin.