

## **Chapter II**

### **An Analysis of Slang Words in The Lorax Movie**

Based on the discussion in Chapter I, in this chapter the researcher has described several theories that are relevant to the variables in this research, which include Slang, an overview of sociolinguistic, movie, and movie as genre in literature.

#### **2.1 Preview Research**

Referring to previous research, conducted by Nuraeni and Pahamzah (2021) study entitled "An Analysis of Slang Language Used in Teenager Interaction". This study is aimed at finding and exploring the types of the slang language and the reasons of using slang in teenager interaction. It reports the results of a qualitative study which describe the result of a process based on the category that has been determined. The data are collected from document analyses and close-ended questionnaires and are analyzed by using the interactive model of data analysis: data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion/verification.

The study finds that the types of the slang language used in teenager interaction show various results in each type. The first highest result is the acronym (33 words or 37.93%). The second is clipping (25 words or 28.75%). The third is fresh and creative coining (16 words or 18.39%). The fourth is compounding (8 words or 9.19%). The lowest is imitation (5 words or 5.74%). In relation to the reasons for the language slang use, seven reasons are found.

The second study conducted by Manurung, Heriansyah, and Achmad (2020) study entitled "An Analysis of Slang Terms in The "Deadpool" Movie". This study aims at investigating the types of slang and finding out the functions of the slang used in the "Deadpool" movie. A descriptive qualitative research was used with the document analysis design. In this research the researcher used the theory of Allan and Burridge (2006) in identifying the types of slang and classifying its functions. The result of this research showed that there were 5 types of slang used in the "Deadpool" movie. They were fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym and clipping.

The type of imitative dominates the type of slang words used in the *Deadpool* movie. While regarding the functions of slang, it was found 7 functions of slang in this movie. They were to address, to humiliate, to initiate relax conversation, to form intimate atmosphere, to express impression, to reveal anger and to show intimacy. The function of slang which has the highest frequency discovered in this movie is to humiliate. In conclusion, slang is a common word used in spoken language. We need to understand them in order not to get misunderstanding.

The third study conducted by Dewi, Suastra, and Ediwan (2018) study entitled "The Analysis of American Slang in Movie Script "The Wolf of Wall Street". The purpose of this analysis is to find out whether primary slang and secondary slang are used by the characters in the film or not. Apart from that, it is also to find out the type of meaning of the slang based on the situational context of the word itself. The data used was taken from the film script entitled "The Wolf of Wall Street". The documentation method will be used to collect data and will be qualitatively explained using the theory put forward by Chapman (2007), which divides slang types into primary slang and secondary slang. Furthermore, the theory proposed by Leech (1981) divides the types of meaning into seven types including conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning, collocative and thematic meaning. From the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that primary slang is the type of slang that is often found in the film script, and there are several types of secondary slang that are also found in the script.

The fourth study conducted by Prasetyo, Sukmaningrum, Kustantinah paper entitled "An Analysis of Slang Words In "Spider-Man: No Way Home" Movie Dialogues". This study focused on types and function of slang in the movie *Spider-Man: No Way Home*. The purpose of this paper is to discover the types of slang words used by the characters in "Spider-Man: No Way Home" movie, to discover the function of slang words in *Spider-Man: No Way Home* movie, and to examine the meaning of slang words found in "Spider-Man: No Way Home" movie. The object of this final project is *Spider-Man: No Way Home* Movie. The

instrument of the study were data from the script movie. There are 40 slang words found according to the data finding.

From 40 data of slang word in the movie Spider-Man No Way Home, clipping is type of slang word that the most dominant it is about 43 %. After that Imitative is the second type of Slang Word that mostly used as the percentage about 33%. Then, it is followed by Flippant change about 13%, next is Fresh & Creative is about 8% and the last are Acronym, is about 5%. The uses of slang words focus on all 40 data sets containing slang words. In accord with Allan and Burrige's (2006) theory, slang words have five different functions. For example, there are 15 slang words has function of addressing, 14 slang words with the function of starting a relaxed conversation, 6 slang words with the function of showing impression, 3 slang words with the function of humiliating, and 1 slang word with the function of revealing anger. 1 to demonstrate the intimacy. According to this study, the most common uses of slang words are to start casual conversations and to address people.

The fifth study conducted by Sulaiman and Syafitri (2022) "Slang Word Analysis in The Ralph Breaks The Internet Movie". This research aimed to analyze the types of slang word that found in Ralph Breaks the Internet (2018) movie. The research method is qualitative approach, which analyze the movie based on the theory by Allan and Burrige (2006) about the slang words that used as references. Technique of analyzing the data is by watching the movie and then transcribe the dialogue from movie. The results of the research showing there are four types of slang word that found in the Ralph Breaks the Internet movie.

Moreover, there are 50 slang words types that the researcher found based on the Allan and Burrige theory included fresh and creative (24), imitative (17), flippant (7) and clipping (2). The most dominant of slang word is fresh and creative, which means there is so many new vocabulary from old words used or actually a brand new word that spoken by its character. The meaning of slang words that found in the movie is various, but those slang words are mostly used in informal situations. In conclusion, the meaning of slang words that found various in movie but they are mostly in informal situation.

No	Name	Title	Result
1	Frasasti Wahyu Nuraeni and John Pahamzah	An Analysis of Slang Language Used In Teenager Interaction	87 slang words used in this movie, there are 33 words categorized as Acronym slang, 25 words categorized as clipping, 16 words categorized as fresh and creative, 8 words categorized as compounding and 5 words categorized as Imitative.
2	Hafni Ayu Dewi Manurung, Hendra Heriansyah, Diana Achmad	An Analysis Of Slang Terms In The “Deadpool” Movie	54 slang words used in this movie, there are 14 slang words categorized as fresh and creative slang, 15 slang words categorized as flippant, 20 slang words categorized as imitative, 3 slang words categorized as acronym and 2 slang words categorize as clipping.
3	Putu Aristya Dewi, I Nyoman Tri Ediwan	The Analysis of American Slang in	There are 66 slang words uttered by the

		Movie Script “The Wolf of Wall Street”	actor in the movie script. There are 27 words that can be classified as primary slang and 9 words that can be classified as secondary slang.
4	Haris Prasetyo, Rahmawati Sukmaningrum, Indri Kustantinah	An Analysis Of Slang Words In “Spider-Man: No Way Home” Movie Dialogues	40 slang words used in this movie, there are 3 slang words categorized as fresh and creative slang, 5 slang words categorized as flippant, 13 slang words categorized as imitative, 2 slang words categorized as acronym and 17 slang words categorized as clipping.
5	Prabu Sulaiman, Dewi Syafitri	Slang Word Analysis in The Ralph Breaks the Internet Movie	50 slang words used in this movie, there are 24 slang words categorized as fresh and creative slang, 7 slang words categorized as flippant, 17 slang

			words categorized as imitative, and 2 slang words categorize as clipping.
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## 2.2 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is a combined science of two disciplines, sociology and linguistics. Sociolinguistics can be defined as an interdisciplinary field that studies language in relation to its use in society. Sociolinguistics studies human abilities in using language rules appropriately in certain situations. this was stated by Fishman (in Chaer and Agustina, 2010:3) that sociolinguistic is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristic of the speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community. Nababan (1991:2) defines sociolinguistic as the study of language in relation to society. And also sociolinguistics variable as one, which is correlated with some non linguistic variable of the social context: of the speaker, the addresses, the audience, the setting etc. stated by Abdul Chaer (2010:5).

Language is an important tool for humans to relate and communicate with each other. Language and society are inseparable, these two things mutually shape and influence each other, to understand both well, it is necessary to consider the complex relationship between the two. Those statements are supported by Saragih (2010) which states that language is fulfilling human needs in language. In everyday life, language is very important to build communication with each other and also maintain social relationships.

As time goes by, language continues to change and evolve to suit its users. This creates many new variations of language that can be used to communicate. There are several variations used in a language, these variations are used in certain contexts. For example, there are differences in language use between social status, age and certain groups. Another statement was stated by Marzita (2018) that

language can be used in formal and informal situations. Formal language is usually used in formal situations such as lectures, ceremonies, textbooks, scientific papers, etc. Meanwhile, informal language is language that is used casually every day, such as interacting with friends, family and co-workers. In an informal context, there are several types of language use, includes Jargon or technical language, Colloquialism or informal expression, Slang or nonstandard language, Idioms or expression or figures of speech, Cliches or saying that are overused and predictable.

### **2.3 Slang**

According to Claire (1990: 15), slang is used in informal situations where an individual feels at ease with acquaintances or associates. It is commonly utilized in non-formal circumstances, enhancing intimacy in communication between participants. Slang terminology is present in almost all oral discourse and is typically utilized for expression of feelings and innovation. Allan and Burridge (2006) support that slang is a contemporary or colloquial type of language, most commonly used by teenagers in informal or everyday conversations.

Fromkin and Rodman (2003) stated that slang is a kind of casual language that occurs as a result of the rapid growth of new words that is used as creative expression from people in order to make the words more efficient and simpler to be uttered. Slang was initially restricted to certain communities or groups as a "secret" or exclusive language for its members. Its daily and casual usage excluded it as a formal language in official activities such as government, politics, religion and education. Nonetheless, slang terms are prevalent in oral language and are primarily employed to communicate people's emotions and creativity. Therefore, it can be inferred that slang is an informal or colloquial spoken language that is used as creative expression in casual settings.

Slang is a commonly used term that carries casual and implicit connotations and often includes offensive language. Additionally, Mandel and Kirszner, (2013) defined slangs may also be abbreviated versions of words with newer meanings. Its purpose is to introduce new vocabulary by combining old words into new phrases. From the definition provided, it can be inferred that slang

is a type of informal language variation that conveys implicit meanings in casual or daily conversations, lending intimacy to interactions. Furthermore, slang can serve as a means of expressing one's creativity, feelings, or emotions when communicating.

#### **2.4 Function of Slang**

Slang words have several functions for their users, such as for some people who communicate with slang words for the purpose of social identification. Some people use slang words because it's fun to use, to be more creative and to lessen the seriousness of a conversation. 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.

According to Yanchun and Yanhong (2013), there are 3 functions of slang, namely:

1. The Pursuit of Self – Identify

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 college slang, he must want to get the result of showing and strengthening the emotion that he belongs to the inside of the teenager group.

2. Emotive Feeling of the Slang Users

The function of the emotive is to express the attitude of the speaker towards the listener, because that function is very important because it is so crucial in changing the emotional status of the audience or helping us to get rid of energy when under stress.

Psychologically slang words help express feelings, such as making it easier to identify the group. When people use them freely and



realistically. As Allen suggests, 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 is one of the basic functions of language as well.

### 3. Achieving Politeness

To discuss this topic, the term register needs to be mentioned. Register refers to “manner of speaking or writing specifically 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), an 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.

## 2.5 History of Slang

The slang word first appeared in the sixteenth century, at the beginning of its appearance, slang is associated with foreigners or criminals. Some people use it to express something like a joke or to hide the meaning of a word. Based on Eric Patridge's book "A Directory of Slang and Unconditional English" (2006) slang words appear in five periods. So here's the history of slang word based on the century it appeared along with examples :

1. 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.
2. 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, simpleton.

3. Eighteenth Century, Slang mostly used in comedy.  
Examples: Melt, Tip, Whiter-Go-Ye. The meaning of history slang: To spend, To lend, A wife.
4. Nineteenth Century, Slang rapidly grows and it is used for conversation in society. Examples: Bus, Burra, Burke. The meaning of history slang: A public, A great man, To kill.
5. 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. Classification of Hotel.

## **2.6 Type of Slang**

Allan and Burridge (2006:9) defined slang into five types, as follows:

1. Fresh and Creative

Fresh and creative language utilizes new vocabulary, creativity, informal variations and updated words. According to Allan and Burridge, slang words have been present since the 18th century. Thus, some words we use frequently may be considered slang. For instance, "Mummy" and "Daddy," which are used to address a parent or an older man or woman.

2. Flippant

Flippant is a type of slang made up of two or more words, typically with no correlation to their meaning. An example is the phrase "break a leg," often used to wish someone good luck.

3. Imitative

Imitative slang involves the combination of two different words to create an imitation of a standard English word. This type of slang tends to be more commonly used in spoken language rather than written. An example of this is the word "gonna", which is a colloquial abbreviation of "going to".

#### 4. Acronym

Acronyms are a type of slang formed by combining the initial letters of words in a sentence or group of words. LOL, an abbreviation for "laughing out loud" commonly used on the internet, is an example that originated in the United States circa 1991.

#### 5. Clipping

Clipping is a type of slang that involves shortening words by deleting parts of longer words. The word "phone" as a shortened version of "telephone" is a common example of clipping. Phrases that are frequently used can be clipped into shorter forms. However, it is not appropriate to use clipping slang in formal contexts.

### **2.7 Movie**

Movie is a medium consisting of audio and visual which has the ability to affect the audience's emotions from the images presented. According to Hornby (2006:950) movie means a series of moving picture recorded with sound that tells a story, shown at cinema/movie. Movies can be interpreted as pieces of images that are put together into a unit and certainly cannot be separated from the long history of the beginning of the appearance of movies. Based on the explanation above, movie is a moving pictures that contain diverse stories and from movies we can learn about language, culture, and observe storylines.

Based on Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 8 of 1992, movies are works of art and culture created for the purpose of mass communication, presented through mechanical projection or electronic devices, and produced using cinematographic techniques, either with or without sound. Liliweri (2004) explains movies as representations of images from real life projected on the screen. The emergence of movie was conceived as a medium of communication that is widespread and varied in its use in human life. It can be concluded that movie is a work of art intended for mass communication, presented through mechanical projection or electronic devices, and created using cinematography techniques, can be a film with sound or without sound.

## 2.8 Synopsis

The animated movie "The Lorax" is adapted from the classic story written by Theodor Seuss Geisel or Dr. Seuss in 1971 through a children's book entitled "The Lorax". In this movie the Lorax is the keeper of a plant called truffula. Truffula has colorful leaves that are as soft as cotton. The Lorax is described as an orange dwarf with a big mustache and thick eyebrows. This movie begins with a description of a city called Thneed-Ville with its citizens living without living plants. The trees and flowers in Thneed-Ville are artificial plants controlled by remote control. Thneed-Ville residents find it difficult to get clean and fresh air because there are no plants in the city, because of that there is a cunning businessman named O'Here who sells air in bottles and gallons.

The main character named Ted is a teenager who has a crush on a girl named Audrey, when Ted visits Audrey's house he sees a painting of a truffula plant and Audrey tells him that whoever brings her truffula will be kissed. Since then, Ted started looking into truffula and his grandmother, Grammy Norma told Ted to go to the suburbs and meet The Once-ler. Ted was determined to go even though he had to face threats from Mr. O'Hare because he was afraid that his business would be destroyed. When he meets The Once-ler, he reveals the story of his quest to develop his idea of thneed, his encounter with the Lorax, the guardian of the trees, and the disaster that resulted because he prioritized his desire to become rich.

The thneed's extinction and the subsequent barrenness of the earth were the direct result of his greed. The story of his encounter with the Lorax made him have to correct the mistakes he had made in the past by giving Ted an important mission. In the end, The Once-ler wants to give Ted the last seed of truffula. He then drops down the last Truffula Tree seed and charges ted with planting it and regrowing the forest so that the Lorax and the other creatures can return to their home.