

**AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS USED IN “TOY STORY 4”  
MOVIE SCRIPT**

**A Thesis  
Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S-1  
Degree**

**By:  
Selviana  
NPM. 1611040392**

**Study Program: English Education**

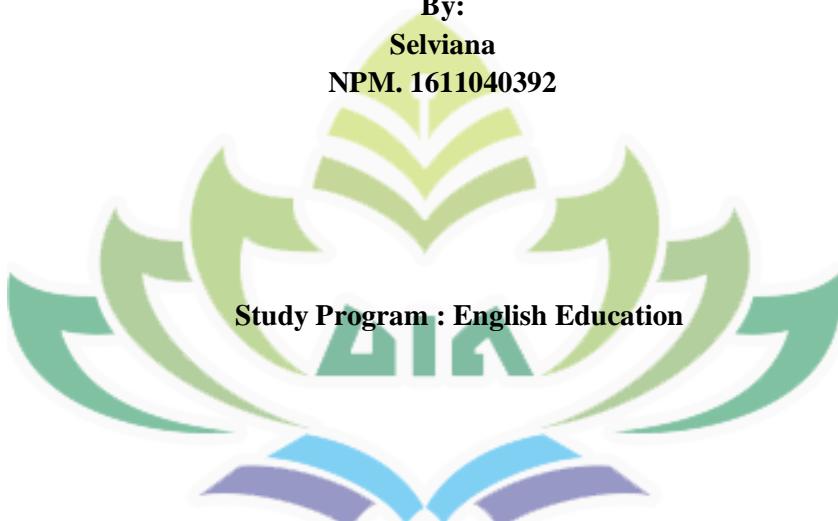


**ENGLISH EDUCATION  
TARBIYAH FACULTY AND TEACHER TRAINING  
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG  
2021**

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**Advisor : Prof. Dr.H. Sulthan Syahril, M.A  
Co-Advisor : Fithrah Auliya Ansar, M. Hum.**

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2021**

## **ABSTRACT**

### **AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS USED IN “TOY STORY 4” MOVIE SCRIPT**

Sociolinguistics is a study of relationship between language and society which focus only on those properties of languages. Language is an instrument for conveying meaning and a way to interact one to another person in communication. The importance of language in establishing social identity is shown in the case of slang, the informal language used by people in their group or community, it tends to be inferred as a non-formal or flexible in language that is rapidly changed vocabulary and slang made and used by people especially the teenagers in a specific gathering.

It happened in the Toy Story 4 movie that the main characters regularly use slang language in their discussion which are sound peculiar for people who do not understand and use that language in their discussion. Therefore, this research focused on slang word used in Toy Story 4 movie. The objective of this research was to find out the types and the functions of slang word. This research was descriptive qualitative method and the main instrument was human research. In collecting the data, this research used documentation method. This research used content analysis which focused on analyzing the types and the functions of slang which both defined by Allan and Burridge.

Then, the result of the types and functions of slang was counted by Thorsten’s formula. The result after analysing the movie, there were one hundred twenty six data in types and functions of slang. In the types of slang, the highest type was fresh and creative type and the lowest was compounding type. While, in the functions of slang the dominant function was to show intimacy and the lowest was to reveal anger.

**Key words:** *Sociolinguistics, Language, Slang, Toy Story 4 Movie.*

## **DECLARATION**

Name : Selviana  
Student's Number : 1611040392  
Thesis : An Analysis of Slang Words Used in "Toy Story 4" Movie Script

I hereby stated that this thesis entitled: "An Analysis of Slang Words Used in "Toy Story 4" Movie Script" is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the contents of this thesis. I am fully aware that I have quoted or cited some statements, references, and opinions from other experts and those are quoted or cited in agreement with ethical standards.

Bandar Lampung, June 2021  
The Writer,



Selviana  
1611040392



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ADMISSION

A research proposal entitled: **AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS USED IN  
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## MOTTO

وَعَلَمَ إِدَمَ الْأَسْمَاءَ كُلَّهَا ثُمَّ عَرَضَهُمْ عَلَى الْمَلَئِكَةِ فَقَالَ أَنِّيْعُونِي بِاَسْمَاءٍ

هَؤُلَاءِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ ﴿٣١﴾

*And He taught Adam all the names, then presented them to the angels; then He said: Tell me the names of those if you are right.*  
*(QS. Al Baqarah: 31)<sup>1</sup>*



---

<sup>1</sup> Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The Meaning of Holy Quran* (New Delhi: Millat Book Centre), 2006, p.8

## **DEDICATION**

No writing project of mine fruition without the patience and support of everyone whom not enough only writes their name. Finally, this thesis is dedication to them, but the foremost dedication are to:

1. The Greatest Allah SWT, Alhamdulillah' alakullihalwanni'mah
2. The Greatest inspiration in my life, beloved Father and Mother, Mr. Turimin and Mrs. Muntamah, who always pray for my success. Thanks for all the motivation and support, I love you forever.
3. My beloved siblings, Eko Sudarmaji, Ari Kuswanto, Tri Yuliana, and Juli Suprapto.
4. My beloved Friends, Ebta Yuni Aribawanti, Anisah Septiyani, and Keitaa and Keirens.
5. My beloved almamater The State Islamic of University Raden Intan Lampung. Thank a billion, there is no word but pray, may Allah multiply rewards for all your kindness.
6. Last but not least, I want to thank me. I want to thank me for believing in me. I want to thank me for doing all this hard work. I want to thank me for having no days off. I want to thank me for never quitting.

## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

The writer's name is Selviana. She was born in Sidoharjo 1 Natar, South Lampung on September 21st 1997. She is the last child from five siblings of Mr. Turimin and Mrs. Muntamah. The writer entered Kindergarten at TK Mekar Sari Natar and finished in 2003. Then, she studied at Elementary School of SDN 03 Negara Ratu and graduate in 2009. She continued in Junior High School of SMP Yayasan Badrullah Latief and finished in 2012. Then, she continued her study in Vocational High School of SMK N 2 Bandar Lampung and finished in 2015. In 2016, she continued her study at Raden Intan State Islamic University and took English Education as her major.



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

First of all, all praise is due to Allah SWT, the most merciful and the most beneficent for His blessing, so the writer can finish this thesis. Peace and salutation always be with our prophet Muhammad SAW who always guided us from the darkness to the lightness.

This thesis entitled “An Analysis of Slang Words Used in Toy Story 4 Movie Script” is submitted as compulsory fulfillment of the requirements for S1 degree of English study program at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung. Without helps, advices, supports, and encouragements several people, this thesis would never come into existence. Therefore, the writer would like to express the deepest sense of gratitude to:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd, the dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
2. Meisuri, M.Pd, the chairwoman of English Education Study Program at UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
3. Prof. Dr. Sulthan Syahril M.Pd, the advisor who always patiently guided the writer until the completion of this thesis.
4. Fitrah Auliya Ansar, M.Hum, the co-advisor who always guided the writer and spent her time to correcting this thesis until finish.
5. All of the lecturers of UIN Raden Intan Lampung who have taught the writer.
6. All of English Education class G who always support each other.

The writer realized that this thesis still far from perfect. Thus, the writer truthfully welcomes criticism and suggestion from the reader.

Bandar Lampung, June 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2021  
The writer,

**Selviana**  
**NPM. 1611040392**

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Problem

Language is the central thing in human life. It is an instrument for conveying meaning and a way to interact one to another person in communication. According to Sapir, language is primarily an auditory system of symbols. In so far as it is articulated it is also a motor system, but the motor aspect of speech is clearly secondary to the auditory.<sup>1</sup> It means, language is a method and a control prompting hearable observation in both speaker and listener. The importance of language in establishing social identity is shown in the case of slang.

Partridge states that slang is easy enough to use but very hard to write about with the facile convincingness that a subject apparently so simple would, at first sight, seem to demand.<sup>2</sup> It means, in everyday conversations people use slang to make it easier for them to communicate and help express their feelings, but not a few people also have difficulty writing or explaining the original meaning of each slang word.

According to Adams, the speaker uses slang in order to achieve social dynamics with the people to whom he or she is speaking and slang outlines social spaces, and attitudes towards slang helps identify.<sup>3</sup> It means, slang is used because it is a language that is easily accepted and understood, especially by teenagers. They often use this language either directly or indirectly.

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<sup>1</sup> Edward Sapir “*Language: An Introduction to The Study of Speech*” (New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1921), p.16.

<sup>2</sup> Eric Partridge “*Slang Today and Yesterday*” (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1933) p.1.

<sup>3</sup> Michael Adams “*Slang*” (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009), p.57.

Frommer and Finegan state that Slang terms are regularly found in films and music audits, way of life pieces, and individual sections. The motivation behind why they pick the film as a research media is on the grounds that the discussions in the film truly occur in the genuine circumstance. It will make it simple for researchers to decide the perspectives they need to investigate.<sup>4</sup> It means that we can find this kind of non-standard words everywhere, it is not only popular in informal daily conversations, but also in magazine, radio, song and movie and from them it is the simple way to analyze the slang language.

Most people are often imitated the style and the way the actors spoke in a movie, especially when the characters use slang. Teenagers regularly use it in their daily conversation with their group. By utilizing slang, teenagers feel free in discussion with their community, inevitably and wherever without any individual who comprehend the meaning.

Finegan states that anyone of any age and any social standing can legitimately use slang, he states that slang is- a crucial part of a young person “coming of age”.<sup>5</sup> It means that although slang is a non-standard word, it is still an important and accepted part of society as everyday language. It is one of language phenomenon that makes the writer interested to analyze slang.

In this case, the writer chose Toy Story 4 movie as a media to analyze. Toy Story 4 is a 2019 American 3D computer animated adventure comedy drama film produced by Pixar Animation Studios for Walt Disney Pictures. It was directed by Josh Cooley from a screenplay by Andrew Stanton and Stephany Folsom. Toy Story 4 movie has an interesting story within the 3D computer-animated adventure

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<sup>4</sup> Paul R. Frommer & Edward Finegan “*Looking at Languages: A Workbook in Elementary Linguistics*” (USA: University of Southern California, 2004), p. 243.

<sup>5</sup> Edward Finegan “*Language Its Structure and Use 5<sup>th</sup> Edition*” (USA: University of Southern California, 2004), p. 321.

comedy-drama genres because this movie has funny and hilarious dialogues and the characters on the film regularly used slang language in their discussion which are sound unusual for individuals who do not comprehend and utilize that language in their discussion.

The primary motivation behind why the writer picked this movie was because the writer found that today's slang could easily become standard language rapidly where it turns out can be found in any formal and casual situation and that the main characters on the movie regularly use slang language in their discussion which are sound peculiar for individuals who do not comprehend and utilize that language in their discussion. In Toy Story 4 movie, the characters in this movie uttered slang language in various situation. For example: ***Giddy-up.*** (*Minute 00:08:39,800*). According to Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English, *Giddy-up* in the text means the beginning or the inception.<sup>6</sup> It is slang word from 'get thee up' which usually is used to get a horse to start moving or to go faster.<sup>7</sup> Type of this slang is Compounding since two words or more in which the words are formed not related with denotative which means. In this case, Bonnie was playing with the dolls and yelling at Bullseye, a horse doll character who is doll character Jessie riding to move on, so that she said *Giddy-up*. It functions to express initiate relax conversation. Then another example: ***Dust bunny.*** (*Minute 00:09:16,040 --> 00:09:18,509*). According to Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English, *dust bunny* in the text is slang word which means a cluster of dust that accumulates under furniture.<sup>8</sup> Type of this slang is

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<sup>6</sup> Tom Dalzell. *The Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English* (New York: Routledge, 2009), p.431

<sup>7</sup> Urban Dictionary, Accessed from <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Giddy%20Up>, on Wednesday, 16 December 2020. 12:14 PM.

<sup>8</sup> Tom Dalzell, *The Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English*, p.330

Compounding since two words or more in which the words are formed not related with denotative which means. In this case, Old Timer character was telling Woody that Woody had got the first lump of dust on his hip, so that he said *dust bunny* to Woody. This slang functions to show intimacy.

However, it is very hard to know the meaning of slang words in the dialogue of movie due to our unfamiliarity with the words. Thus, it needs to be learned more deeply because it might be difficult to understand the movie unless we find the meaning of slang in English slang dictionary. Due to that reason, this research conducted in order to give positive contribution for the learners. We can find easily the slang words which spoken by all characters in the Toy Story 4 movie to increase our new vocabulary, besides that we are able to know how the slang words are formed and the reasons of using the slang. According to the explanation, it became the background of the writer to choose a title "**An Analysis of Slang Words Used In "Toy Story 4" Movie Script**".

## B. Limitation of the Research

In this research, the writer only focused on the slang words that found in Toy Story 4 Movie Script. This research focused on finding out the types of slang and the functions of each slang that found in Toy Story 4 Movie Script used by the actors. Therefore, the data chose from the words that produced by all the characters in the movie.

## C. Formulation of The Problem

Based on the background of the research, the writer formulated the problem of this research as follows:

1. What are types of slang used by the actors in Toy Story 4 movie?
2. What are the functions of each slang employed by the actors in Toy Story 4 movie?

## D. Objectives of the Research

Based on the research questions above, here are the main objectives of the research, there are:

1. To find out the types of slang used by the actors in Toy Story 4 movie
2. To found out the functions of each slang employed by the actors in Toy Story 4 movie.

## E. The Significances of the Research

There are two kinds of the essential things on this research which are theoretical and practical:

### 1. Theoretical

This research is primary useful for the reader to enlarge their knowledge about sociolinguistics especially in slang, because this research contains many theories that related with slang.

### 2. Practical

- a. For the Lecturers and Students in English Department.

The finding of this research is required to give a commitment in the advancement of sociolinguistics study. This research is likewise expected to give better comprehension about the types and functions of slang.

- b. For other Researchers

This research is required to be a valuable reference and furthermore help to decide inquire about holes that will be helpful for additional research, particularly in sociolinguistics field.

## F. Scope of the Research

This research directed in the field of sociolinguistics dependent on the analysis of slang types and functions of slang. The writer discovered slang either in word and expression level on discussions utilized by the characters in Toy Story 4 movie.

### 1. Subject of The Research

Subject of this research is Toy Story 4 movie.

### 2. Object of The Research

The object of this research is the slang words of Toy Story 4 movie.

### 3. Time of The Research

The research is conducting in the academic year of 2020/2021.



## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the part of linguistic which concentrates only on those properties of languages and also languages which expect reference-to social, including contextual, and factors in their statements. Miriam Meyerhoff says that the simple meaning of sociolinguistics is a study of relationship between language and society.<sup>9</sup> It means that sociolinguistics inspects the way in which individuals use language in various social setting and individuals signal' parts of their social character. Ronald Wardhaugh adds that the way people talk is influenced by the social context in which they are talking.<sup>10</sup> It means that it makes a difference who can hear us and where we are talking, just as how we are feeling. A similar message possibly communicated diversely to various individuals. We utilize various styles in various setting. Sociolinguistic study worries about language and the setting in which it is utilized, solidarity among speaker and listener, and individuals' overall societal position.

The part of sociolinguistic study that is related to this research is language variation. There are two kinds of language variation, 1) language variation that focuses on users, 2) language variation that focuses on uses.<sup>11</sup> Language variation that centers around users clarify insight the users, similar to their age, gender, nationality, regional, social vernaculars and interpersonal organizations. Language variation that centers around uses clarify insight regarding the uses of language itself like setting, register, style, discourse

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<sup>9</sup> Miriam Meyerhoff. *Introducing Sociolinguistics*, (New York: Simultaneously Publisher, 2006), p.1

<sup>10</sup> Ronald Wardhaugh. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, (Australia: Blackwell Publishing, 2006), Fifth Edition, p.6

<sup>11</sup> Miriam Meyerhoff. *Introducing Sociolinguistics*, p.8

function, good manners and diverse correspondence.<sup>12</sup> This study analyzed about the language variety that is related not with group of language users but with circumstance of use.

Register is the linguistic field which manages how situational setting influences our way of speech. Register alludes to a variation of a language which is dictated by use. According to Oxford dictionary, register is a variety of a language or a level of a usage as determined by degree of formality and choice of vocabulary, pronunciation and syntax. According to the communicative purpose, social context and standing of the user.<sup>13</sup> It means that register is variation of language which vary according to the topic being discussed, according to the relationship of the speaker, the interlocutor, the person being talked about, and according to the medium of the speaker. Guillermo Solano Flores said that register is a language variety that are characteristic of particular situations of use.<sup>14</sup> An example is when we talk to physicists, there are words that are rarely heard, examples of destruction, interference and others. Or when we talk to economic observers, we will hear the words inflation, quarters, recession and others. The use of these words includes a variety of languages. Register differ over time and reflect social processes. Guillermo gives an example of it that humans generally speak and write in markedly different ways in formal and informal situations. Formality and informality can be viewed as opposite poles of a situational continuum along which types of expression possibly orchestrated.

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<sup>12</sup> Martin J. Ball. *The Routledge Handbook of Sociolinguistics Around the World*, (London and New York: Taylor and Francis group, 2010), p. 7

<sup>13</sup> Ibid, p. 7

<sup>14</sup> Guillermo Solano Flores. "Language, Dialect, and Register: Sociolinguistics and the Estimation of Measurement Error in the Testing of English Language Learners", journal teachers College Record, Vol. 108, Number 11, November 2006, p. 2255

## B. Pragmatics

### 1. Definition of Pragmatics

Yule defined pragmatics as the study of contextual meaning. The study of what speakers mean or speaker meaning.<sup>15</sup> It implies that pragmatics examines the viable parts of human motion and thought. Furthermore, according to Kroeger, pragmatics is concerned with those aspects of meaning that depend on or derive from the way in which the words and sentences are used.<sup>16</sup> This implies that pragmatics manages the significance viewpoints that come from the utilized of words and sentences. In other words, pragmatics is the study of 'unnoticeable' which means, or how we see what is inferred regardless, when it is not generally said or formed. With the objective for that to happen, speakers or writers must have the alternative to depend upon a lot of shared doubts and wants when they endeavor to talk about. The study of those assumptions and wants gives us a couple of pieces of information into how more is constantly being bestowed than is said.

### 2. Context

Context is one of the elements that give an impact to individuals how they use the language. According to Asher, context is one of those linguistic terms which are constantly used in all kinds of context but never explained.<sup>17</sup> It implies that context has the relationship with meaning and they are significant in pragmatics. Finnegan stated that the essential element in the interpretation of an utterance is the context in

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<sup>15</sup> Yule G. *The Study of Language*. Fourth edition, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p. 127

<sup>16</sup> Paul R. Kroeger. *Analyzing Meaning. An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*, (Berlin: Language Science Press, 2018), p.4

<sup>17</sup> R.E. Asher. (Editor in chief). *The Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics. Vol. 10. 1<sup>st</sup> edition*, (New York: Pergamon, 1994), p.731

which it is uttered.<sup>18</sup> It means, the context can impact the speaker on the best way to utilize the language.

### **3. Context of Situation**

Hymes in Wardhaugh gave an idea for depicting context of circumstance which he utilized the expression of SPEAKING as an acronym for the different components he esteems to be pertinent.<sup>19</sup>

- **S** (Setting and Scene) Setting alludes to the time and spot, i.e., the cements actual conditions in which the speech event has a spot. Scene alludes to the theoretical mental setting or the social meaning of the event.
- **P** (Participants) Participants are different mixes which include speaker and audience, addressor and recipient, sender and receiver. They by and large fill certain socially indicated jobs, for example, gender, status, age or profession of the members.
- **E** (Ends) Ends alludes to the traditionally perceived and expected results of a trade just as to the individual goals that participants look to achieve ten on specific events. In other words, it very well may be said as the reason or the purpose of the participants in speech occasion.
- **A** (Act Sequence) Act sequence alludes to the real structure and substance of what is said; the exact words utilized, how they are utilized, and the relationship of what is said to the genuine subject at the hand.
- **K** (Key) Key alludes to the tone, way or spirit in which a specific message is passed on; happy, genuine, exact, hypercritical, ridiculing, sarcastic, and so on. The key likewise be stamped nonverbally by specific sorts of behavior, gesture, act, or even deportment.

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<sup>18</sup> Finnegan E., Blair D. & Collin. *Language: Its Structure and Use*. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. (Australia: Harcourt Brace & Co, 1997), p.345

<sup>19</sup> Ronald Wardhaugh. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Third Edition, (United Kingdom: Balckwell Publisher Hymes in Wardhaugh, 1998), p.243-244

- **I** (Instrumentalities) Instrumentalities allude to the choice of station, e.g., oral, composed, or transmitted, and to the real types of speech utilized, for example, the language, vernacular, code, or register that is picked. Formal, written, legitimate language is one instrumentality.
- **N** (Norms of Interaction and Interpretation) Norms of Interaction and Interpretation allude to the particular behaviors and properties that connect to speaking and furthermore to how these might be seen by somebody who does not share them, e.g., loudness, silence, look return, and so on. In other words, the importance of standards here are the social guidelines that governs the occasion and the activity and response of members.
- **G** (Genre) Genre alludes to obviously divided kinds of expressions; such things as poems, sayings, riddles, messages, prayers, talk and articles.

#### **4. Cultural or Social Context**

Malinowski in Halliday and Hasan characterized context of circumstance as an environment of the content including the verbal and the situational environment in which the content is expressed. The linguistic connection includes not just the immediate sight and sound encompassing the event yet additionally the entire social history that is behind the members and the sort of practices that they are participating in.<sup>20</sup>

#### **C. Slang**

According to Hartam and Strok cited in Alwasilah, slang is a variety of speech characterized by newly coined and rapidly changed vocabulary, used by the young or by social and professional group for ‘in group’ communication and thus

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<sup>20</sup> Yuyun Wahyuni, *An Analysis of Moral Values of Edensor Novel (English Version)* Written by Andrea Hirata, (Bandar Lampung: UIN Raden Intan Lampung, 2019), p.33

tending to prevent understanding by the rest of the speech community.<sup>21</sup> It means that slang is informal language used by the teenagers or in a specific social group or gathering for internal communication so the other group will not understand.

According to Partridge, slang is easy enough to use, but very hard to write about with the facilitate convincingness that a subject apparently so simple would, at first sight, seem to demand.<sup>22</sup> In any case, the least difficult things are regularly the hardest to characterize, unquestionably the hardest to talk about, for it is normally from the first sight just that their straightforwardness is the thing that strikes one the most persuasively.

Dai and He stated that slang is kind of speech variety or language variety, refers to any distinguishable form of speech used by a speaker or a group of speakers.<sup>23</sup> It means that slang is a type of language that point to form of speech which can be differentiated is used or utters by a group of people.

Finegan stated that slang is particularly popular among teenagers and college students, they are more use slang in their daily conversation and limits it only between friend to friend or in a certain group.<sup>24</sup> It means, most people who use slang in every day conversation are teenagers, usually who are in middle school, high school, and college and the use of slang is confined to their group of friends.

Akmajian also added that slang has some salient features, first slang is part of casual informal styles of language use, the second slang is like fashion in clothing and

<sup>21</sup> Chaedar A. Alwasilah. *Sosiologi Bahasa*, (Bandung: Angkasa, 1985), p.57

<sup>22</sup> Eric Partridge “*Slang Today and Yesterday*” (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., 1933), p.1.

<sup>23</sup> Dai W. & He Z. “*A New Concise Course in Linguistics for Students of English*” (Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, 2010), p.111.

<sup>24</sup> Edward Finegan “*Language Its Structure and Use*” (USA: University of Southern California, 2004), p.320.

popular music, changes quite rapidly, and third specific areas of slang are often associated with a particular social group, and hence one can speak teenage slang, criminal slang, the slang of the drug culture, and so on.<sup>25</sup> In any case, slang is more suitable for use among young people and certain groups besides that slang can still be found in various places and certain people.

From those definitions, the writer realized that each linguist has different point of view about the meaning of slang. In any case, the writer could presume that slang speaks to informal language used by person in each grade of life, it tends to be concluded that slang is a non-formal or easygoing communicated in language that is rapidly changed vocabulary and slang made and utilized by individuals especially young people in a specific gathering.

#### D. Features of Slang

Slang words began to move very slowly into English Literature although authors and schools were fiercely against it and saying that it was vulgar, ruined, uncultured, secret, false, the dialect of the rabble, beggars, gypsies and thieves.<sup>26</sup>

Slang of Duke in Deka Susanti, today any writers may use slang freely, especially in fiction and drama. Some of slang expression are acceptable and the others are rude and impolite. Words or phrases if they fulfill one or more these characteristics may be considered as slang.<sup>27</sup>

##### a. Creativity

Creativity implies that slang language has cleverness, imagination, efficiency, and ability. It was made from

<sup>25</sup> A. Akmajian, Richard A. Demers, Ann K. Farmer & Robert M. Harnish "Linguistics: An Introduction to Language and Communication" (United States: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2001), p.303

<sup>26</sup> Deka Susanti. *The Usage of Slang Words as Seen in Welcome Home Roscoe Jenkins Film by Malcolm D.Lee*, p. 15.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid, p. 15.

another term, so it needs creativity of the maker. The maker is urged to deliver new terms. The case of teenagers' creativity is making slang terms from the current words, yet get a new meaning, which is unique and different from its original meaning. Some of them is developed from the sort of colors, animals, and numbers. For example:

- Black out, it means unconscious. The example sentence:

He cannot drive because he suffers from *blackouts*.

- Eighty-six, it means to get rid or to refuse to serve. The example sentence:

Burger voters *eighty-six* extra meals tax.

#### b. Flippant

Flippant implies that slang language has irrelevant expression of the specific circumstances. Examples, flippant that makes this term considered as an impolite and offensive. For example, bullshit, moron, bastard, and pissed off. Examples:

- He gave me some excuse but it was a *bullshit*. (means nonsense or something that is not true)
- You are a total *moron!* (means stupid)
- He lied to me, what a *bastard*. (means an unpleasant person)
- You kept me waiting for hours so I was *pissed off* to start with. (means angry or annoyed)

#### c. Fresh

Fresh implies that slang language has natural or new words, various words, and up to date. For example, dime implies small quantity of change or money, *homie* means friend or close friend. Example sentences:

- I did not have a *dime*.
  - They are all my *homies*.
- d. Onomatopoeic

Onomatopoeic implies that slang produced by imitating sounds.<sup>28</sup> For example, *boo-hoo* it is adjusted from a sound of crying, uses to express the sadness. *whoosh*, it is adjusted from a sound of air blowing through things.

## E. Types of Slang

According to Cambridge Dictionary, slang normally refers to particular words and meanings but can include longer expressions and idioms.<sup>29</sup> Allan and Burridge affirmed that there are five diverse slang types. The clarification of slang type will be clarified as follows:<sup>30</sup>

### a. Fresh and creative

Fresh and creative imply that slang language has absolutely new vocabulary, casual assortment, keenness, creative mind, and it additionally can be a forward-thinking-words. A few words which are as of now natural out brain perhaps will be slang as we do not understand it. The model is the slang word *awesome*. *Awesome* (adj) utilized that we think something is great or stunning.

- My friend Naila is an *awesome* single woman. You all would be immaculate one another.

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<sup>28</sup> Deka Susanti. *The Usage of Slang Words as Seen in Welcome Home Roscoe Jenkins Film by Malcolm D.Lee*, p. 16.

<sup>29</sup> Cambridge Dictionary “*English Grammar Today: Slang*”, accessed from <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/slang>, on 24 April 2020, 20.24 PM.

<sup>30</sup> Keith Allan & Kate Burridge “*Forbidden Words: Taboo and the Censoring of Language*” (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2006), p.69.

The reasons why those slang become recognizable in our psyche in light of the fact that those slang show up in long time prior since slang are as of now showed up.

b. Compounding

Compounding means that slang language made by two words or more in which the words formed not related with denotative which means. The model is *big guns*. It implies a ground-breaking individual.

- The president carried two *big guns* to the gathering.

It means, compounding is the way toward joining at least two words together to frame another perplexing word.

c. Imitative

Imitative implies that the slang word mimicking or got from the Standard English Word, utilizing the Standard English words in various which means or joining two unique words. The model is *gonna*. This is the slang word that got from the expression words "going to". The slang word "*gonna*" is regularly utilized by practically the entirety of the individuals in the world.

- I'm *gonna* call you tomorrow.

d. Acronym

Acronym or as usual called abbreviation is the kind of slang built by the aftereffect of words from the main letters of each word in an expression or this sort is made by the initials from a gathering of words or syllables. The example is LOL, utilized as web shorthand to signify "laughing out loud", found in US around 1991.

### e. Clipping

Cutting sort is one of assortment of slang made by erasing of a few portions of longer word become a shorter structure in a similar significance. The model is the utilization of word "exam" to signify "examination". The words which usually utilized can be cut into shorter structure. What's more, cutting structure is not fitting to use in formal discussion. It means that clipping is cut or deleting part of longer word become into a shorter form with the same meaning.<sup>31</sup> For example:

- I will set up my *exam* one week from now.

## F. The Functions of Slang

Slang is accepted to give some capacity for its clients. Some of individuals accept that slang clients apply slang in certain assortments for social distinguishing proof purposes. A few people may use slang for clever impact; to orchestrate social connection in a gathering utilizes specific words for specific purposes, for example, when they welcome to other and goodbyes. Partridge gave an extensive rundown of the potential explanations behind utilizing slang, among them being the accompanying: for the sake of entertainment, humor, fun loving nature; to be inventive; to shock other; to lessen the over the top earnestness of a discussion; to be mysterious; for bunch character and solidarity.<sup>32</sup>

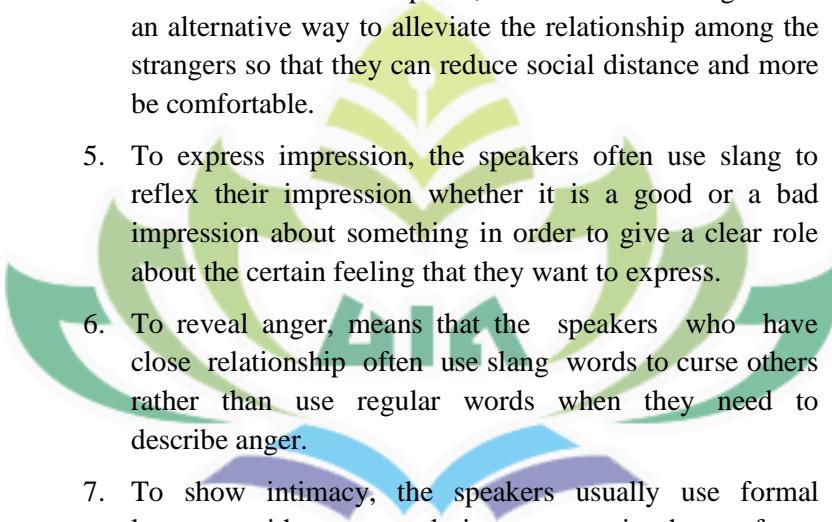
Allan and Burridge explained there are seven functions of slang terms as follows:<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>31</sup> Keith Allan & Kate Burridge “*Forbidden Words: Taboo and the Censoring of Language*”, p.69.

<sup>32</sup> Partridge (1935) cited by Magdaline Princess Bembe ,2006, *The Used of Slang Among Black Youth in Gauteng*, University of Johannesburg. p. 466.

<sup>33</sup> Keith Allan & Kate Burridge “*Forbidden Words: Taboo and the Censoring of Language*” (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2006), p.10

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1. To Address, it means that the speakers use slang words to address another speaker in order to maintain their close relationship.
  2. To humiliate, it means that the speakers have the tendency to express unpleasant or dislike feelings of the speakers towards someone or something by mocking them.
  3. To initiate relax conversation, it means that the speakers who have close relationship with other tends to use certain vocabulary in order to make the conversation run more relaxed so that they can feel more comfortable.
  4. To form intimate atmosphere, this means that slang can be an alternative way to alleviate the relationship among the strangers so that they can reduce social distance and more be comfortable.
  5. To express impression, the speakers often use slang to reflex their impression whether it is a good or a bad impression about something in order to give a clear role about the certain feeling that they want to express.
  6. To reveal anger, means that the speakers who have close relationship often use slang words to curse others rather than use regular words when they need to describe anger.
  7. To show intimacy, the speakers usually use formal language with strangers during conversation but prefer to use slang with friends to indicate intimacy or solidarity of their social relationship.

People tend to simplify the language they use especially in casual conversations where they can use slang because it is easier and more practical. By using slang, people show solidarity with their friends or relatives in order to minimize differences. Scot and Quiring stated that the use of slang in every day speech does not present a problem, provides accurate information and may indicate that they are members

of a group.<sup>34</sup> It means that slang is not going to cause serious problems, even slang can be a differenciator between social groups.

## G. The Synopsis of “Toy Story 4” Movie

In flashback to nine years ago (in between the previous two films events) R.C. being swept away by the storm sewer. Woody and the other toys successfully carried out a rescue operation, however while they were busy, a mysterious man purchased Bo Peep; regardless of Woody's attempts to avoid the sale, Bo assured him it was a part of a toy that will be taken away.

Two years later, Woody and the other toys were satisfied with their new life after Andy donated his toys to Bonnie. Worried that Bonnie will feel overwhelmed by her orientation of kindergarten, Woody whom Bonnie has been neglecting sneaked into her backpack, and his fears were revealed when Bonnie became shy around her new classmates. Woody quietly placed a spork and the other items from the garbage can on Bonnie's table during arts and crafts, and she then turned them into a handmade toy spork which she named it "Forky". After Bonnie put Forky in her backpack, Forky came alive, much to Woody's surprise.

After Woody introduced Forky to Bonnie's other toys, he went into an existential crisis, believing he was made not a toy but a trash, and the other toys were preventing him from disposing of himself away. On a trip with the Bonnie's family and her toys, Forky, whom still believed himself to be trash jumped out the window, boost Woody to chase him. Woody reassured Forky of the joys of being a toy, and they took a trip to the RV Park where Bonnie and her parents will live.

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<sup>34</sup> Scot Ober and Brad Quiring, *Contemporary Business Communication*. (New York: South-Western College Pub, 2007), p.20

Arriving in town, Woody saw Bo's light at the Antique Shop. He and Forky was searching for Bo inside, found a doll named Gabby Gabby and the Bensons, her flatterer dolls. Gabby Gabby provided to take them to Bo, but immediately revealed her real plan to get a voice box belongs to Woody, as her voice box has broken and no kids would buy it. When Bonnie and her parents entering the shop, Woody and Forky tried to run away, but then Forky captured by Gabby Gabby. By the time Woody ran away from the store, the RV belongs to Bonnie has left without him, and he realized that he has left Forky. Woody reunited with Bo, who has became a nomadic adventurer helping lost toys who find its owner. With a miniature cop named Giggles McDimples as Bo's friend, they went together to save Forky from the antique shop, taking a route through a close carnival.

Meanwhile, Buzz was looking for Woody himself, looking for guidance from his own voice box on the button-induced phrases. Buzz found himself as a gift at the carnival booth and ran off with Ducky and Bunny's plush toys. Buzz found Woody and Bo, and they recruiting Ducky and Bunny to help save Forky, promising that they will become Bonnie's toys, along with Bo's old friend Duke Caboom, a Canadian stuntman toy from the antique shop.

At an antiques shop, the plan of toys to save Forky failed. Woody, the only toy still insistent on to save Forky, clashed with the other toys, and accidentally insulted Bo. When Bo, Giggles, Ducky, Duke, and Bunny went back to the carnival, Woody handed over his voice box to Gabby Gabby as a replacement for Forky. Gabby was eager to be adopted by shop owner Margaret's granddaughter, Harmoni, but Harmoni terrified of Gabby's new voice and rejected it. Buzz returned to RV belongs to Bonnie and screamed to retrieve Bonnie's backpack, which she left in the antique shop. Woody comforted Gabby Gabby, and Bo and the gang went back after changing their minds.

After Bonnie was back to get her backpack, the toys came behind her and her parents. Through motorbike skills Duke owns, Buzz and Forky made it back to Bonnie, who was delighted to have Forky back. Following Woody's advice, Gabby saw a little girl was crying and comforted her, and was eventually adopted. When Woody and Bo said goodbye, Woody hesitated to get back with Bonnie. With Buzz's encouragement, Woody decided to stay with Bo and help lost toys find its owner. Buzz and the whole gang give Woody and Bo a good bye hug and the both group parted ways.

In the mid-credit scene, one year has passed and Bonnie has entered first grade after Woody and Bo went out with the carnival. Jessie brought home the new friend Bonnie created, a decorated plastic knife named Knifey. Immediately fascinated, Forky offered to shepherd her on her life's journey as a toy, not trash. When the first question was "Why am I alive?" he was confused.

## H. Relation Between Slang Words and Education

Martin, Weber, and Burant cited in Mazer and Hunt, state that aggressive messages are unique in relation to slang when slang is not utilized with the purpose to offend individuals.<sup>35</sup> It means that using slang cannot be considered as an aggressive demonstration despite the fact that there are some slang words that may be viewed offensive. It must be viewed offensive on the off chance that somebody deliberately said a slang word to offend another. As showed before, slang can be positive and negative. Mazer and Hunt determine that positive slang is the casual language that "a speaker uses to flag distinguishing proof with the audience". For example, utilizing words, for example, "cool," "sweet," or

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<sup>35</sup> Joseph P. Mazer & S. K. Hunt ““Cool” Communication in the classroom: A preliminary examination of student perceptions of instructor use of positive slang. *Qualitative Research Reports in Communication*”. 9(1), p. 20-28.

"awesome" is viewed as positive slang. Then again, negative slang is the casual language that "might be seen as offensive by the audience". For instance, using words, for example, "moron" "waste" or "shit" are viewed as negative slang and hence offensive.<sup>36</sup> It means that slang not only contain about informal or offensive words as people know in general, because slang can be positive and also negative.

Genuine discussions do not include formal spoken communications constantly; figuring out how to utilize slang will support union, difference, and upkeep, which establish discourse convenience hypothesis. Mirriam stated Assembly is "convenience towards the discourse of one's conversationalists".<sup>37</sup> However, English language learners for the most part experience encounters where they find that the language that they have taken in class is not quite the same as what they hear or use as they collaborate with local clients of the language. As needs be, they figure out how to "adjust the manner in which they speak" through the encounters they go over while interfacing with English local speakers' who use slang.<sup>38</sup>

In the other words, how people are acquainted to one another's etymological highlights during discourse. On account of English language learners, they expected to increase social approval in their new network, which causes combination to happen. They use slang to keep up their social approval and develop their character. Their assembly is descending union since they use slang to have a place with their school network.

## I. Relevance Studies

There are some researches related to this study. The first study was done by student of Indonesia University of

<sup>36</sup> Ibid. p. 22.

<sup>37</sup> Miriam Meyerhoff "*Introduction Sociolinguistics*" (London, UK: Routledge, 2006), p. 307.

<sup>38</sup> Miriam Meyerhoff "*Introducing Sociolinguistics. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition*" (London, UK: Routledge, 2011), p. 1.

Education, Winda Pradianti. (2013), entitled **The Use of Slang Words among Junior High School Students in Everyday Conversation (A case study in the ninth grade students of a junior high school in Bandung)**. She analyzed entitled “The Use of Slang Words among Junior High School Students in Everyday Conversation.” In her thesis she has analyzed used Yule, Potter, O’Grady and Guzman, and Gerber theory, the purposes of this research are to find out types of slang, analyzed in terms of their morphological processes, and word formation processes.<sup>39</sup> The different of Winda Pradianti and the writer is Winda Pradianti focused to find out types of slang, the morphological and word formation processes in ninth-grade students of a junior high school in Bandung. In contrast, is the writer more focus to find out slang words used in Toy Story 4 Movie, the types, and the functions of slang word.

The second study was done by student of State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Ratna Perwita Sari (2010), entitled **“An Analysis of Slang Language Types in Rush Hour 2 Movie”**. She analyzed entitled “An Analysis of Slang Language Types in Rush Hour 2 Movie”. In her thesis she has analyzed used Partridge and Pierre Myers theory, the purposes of this research are to find out types of slang, analyzed their meaning of the slang words.<sup>40</sup> The different of Ratna Perwita Sari and the writer is Ratna Perwita Sari focused to find out types of slang, the meaning of the slang in Rush Hour 2 Movie. In contrast, is the writer more focus to find out slang words used in Toy Story 4 Movie, the types, and the functions of slang word.

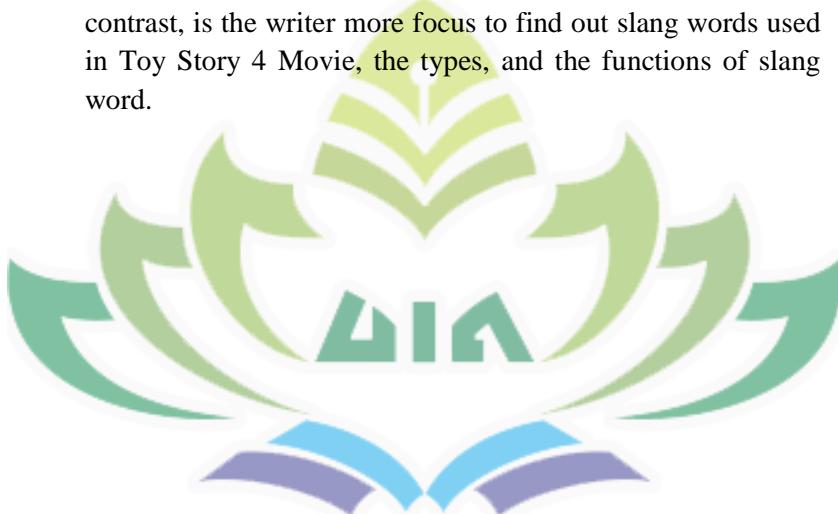
The third study was done by student of University of Mataram, Soraya Nur Latifah (2017), entitled **“An Analysis**

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<sup>39</sup> Winda Pradianti “*The Use of Slang Words Among Junior High School Students in Everyday Conversation (A case study in the ninth-grade students of a junior high school in Bandung)*” (Bandung: Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, 2013)

<sup>40</sup> Ratna Perwita Sari, *An Analysis of Slang Language Types In “Rush Hour 2” Movie*. (Jakarta: UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2010)

**of Slang Words in Deadpool Movie".** She analyzed entitled "An Analysis of Slang Words in Deadpool Movie". In her thesis she has analyzed used Plag, and O'Grady and Guzman theory, the purposes of this research are to analyze the morphological aspect which focused on the word formation process and sociolinguistic aspect, which focused on social factors and dimensions that influence the use of slang words.<sup>41</sup> The different of Soraya Nur Latifah and the writer is Soraya Nur Latifah focused to find out the morphological aspect which focused on word formation process and sociolinguistic aspect which focused on social factors and dimensions that influence the use of slang words in Deadpool Movie. In contrast, is the writer more focus to find out slang words used in Toy Story 4 Movie, the types, and the functions of slang word.



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<sup>41</sup> Soraya Nur Latifah, *An Analysis of Slang Words In “Deadpool” Movie.* (NTB: University of Mataram, 2017)

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