

AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS USED IN CLUELESS MOVIE

A Thesis

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S1 Degree

By

Intan Puti Maharani

NPM.1611040258

Study Program : English Education

Advisor : Dr. Moh.Muhassin, M.Hum

Co-Advisor : M. Ridho Kholid, M. Pd



TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY

RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

LAMPUNG

2020/2021

ABSTRACT

The researcher aims to exploring Slang Words used in Clueless movie. The objective of the research to find the types Slang Words in “ Clueless Movie ”. The writer used descriptive qualitative method in this research. The instrument of this research was the “ Clueless Movie”. The population of research was all the dialogue among the characters. Data collection technique uses in this research are choosing movie, watching movie, downloading the movie script, matching the movie script and the dialog of the movie, identifying the slang words to find the related classifying and selecting the relevant data. After conducting the research, the researcher found types of slang words in “ Clueless ” movie, such as : Fresh and Creative, Flippant, Imitative, Acronym and Clipping.

Keywords : Description. Types of slang words. Movie.

DECLARATION

The researcher is a student with the following identity:

Name : Intan Putri Maharani

Students Index Number : 1611040258

Thesis Title : An Analysis Of Slang Words in
Clueless Movie

I hereby state this thesis is definitely my own work. I am totally responsible for the content of this thesis. I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements, referances, and theories from various sources and they are properly acknowledged in this thesis.

Bandar Lampung, June 18th 2023

Declared by



INTAN PUTI MAHARANI

NPM. 1611040258



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA RI
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

Alamat: Jl. Letkol Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp (0721)703289

APPROVAL


Title : An Analysis of Slang Words Used in Clueless Movie
Student's Name : Intan Putri Maharani
Student's Number : 1611040258
Study Program : Englis Education
Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training


APPROVED

Was tasted and defended in the examination session at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training
Faculty, the State Islamic University,
Raden Intan Lampung


Advisor,

Co-Advisor


Dr. Moh. Muhassin, M.Hum
NIP. 197708182008011012


M. Ridho Kholid, MPd
NIP. 198505122015031004

The Chairperson of
English Education Program


Dr. M. Muhassin, M.Hum
NIP. 197708182008011012



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA RI
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

Alamat: Jl. Letkol Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721)703289

ADMISSION

A reserach proposal entitled: **An Analysis of Slang Words in Clueless Movie**,
by: **Intan Puti Maharani, NPM: 1611040258, Study Program: English**
Education was tested and defended in the examination session held on: **Monday,**
June 19th 2023.

Board of Examiners:

The Chairperson : Prof. Dr. Idham Kholid, M. Ag (.....)

The Secretary : Sri Suci Suryani, M.Pd (.....)

The Primary Examiner : Agus Hidayat, M.Pd (.....)

The First Co- Examiner : Dr. Moh. Muhassin, M.Hum (.....)

The Second Co- Examiner : M. Ridho Kholid M.Pd (.....)

The Dean of
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Program

Prof. Dr. Hj Nuryana Diana, M. Pd
NIP. 196408281988032002

MOTTO

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّ وَعْدَ اللَّهِ حَقٌّ فَلَا تَغُرَّنَّكُمُ الْحَيَاةُ الدُّنْيَا وَلَا يَغُرَّنَّكُم
بِاللَّهِ الْغُرُورُ

O humanity! Indeed, Allah's promise is true. So do not let the life of this world deceive you, nor let the Chief Deceiver¹ deceive you about Allah. (Q.S.Fatir:5)

DEDICATION

All praise to Allah for His abundant blessing to me, and from the deepest of my heart, I would like to dedicate this thesis sincerely to :

1. My beloved Mrs Nurfitri and Mr Hartadi who always loves me and keeps on praying for my life and success. Thanks for all the motivation and support.
2. My beloved Mother, Alm. Ngatemi who gave birth to me and always pray for my success.
3. My beloved Siblings : Miranti Arivera, Mia Audina, Dian Nursila, and Barlian Putra who always give me support and praying for finishing this thesis.
4. My beloved besties Risky Rama Setiawati, Muhammad Farhan Wibowo, Nanda Erina Aulianty, Hertiana, Mahmudah, always give me support, advices and always be there whenever I need in all the situation.

My beloved Almamater and lecturers of UIN Raden Intan Lampung, who have contributed a lot for my self-development.

CURRICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Intan Puti Maharani. Her nickname is Intan or Tan. She was born in Bandar Lampung on July, 3rd 1997. She is the youngest from five siblings of the couple Mr. Arifin Aidin and Mrs. Ngatemi. She has three older sisters and one twin brother.

In her academic background, she accomplished her formal education at Elementary School at SD Al-Azhar 2 in 2004 and graduated in 2010. After that she continued her school at Junior High School at SMPIT Fitrah Insani Bandar Lampung and finished in 2013 and then she continued her school at Senior High School at SMA Al-Azhar 3 Bandar Lampung and finished in 2016. In the same year in 2016, she was accepted in UIN Raden Intan Lampung as S1 degree student of English Education Study Program at Tarbyiah and Teacher Training Faculty.

In the seventh semester, the researcher had her Student Study Service (KKN) in Desa Sumber Agung, Way Sulan. After having KKN, she had her Field Teacher Training (PPL) in MTSN Al- Khairiyah Bandar Lampung.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thanks to Allah, the almighty, most merciful, most beneficent for His blessing and mercy given to the researcher during her study and accomplishment of this thesis successfully. Then, may peace and salutation always be upon our prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought us from the darkness and the lightness era.

However, this thesis would not have been completed without the support, guidance, help, advice, and encouragement of countless people. Therefore, the researcher would like to express the deepest gratitude to :

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana M,Pd, the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
2. Dr. Moh. Muhassin, SS., M.Hum, the head of English Study Program at UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
3. Dr. Moh. Muhassin, SS., M.Hum , as the Advisor, who has patiently guided and directed the researcher and to support the researcher in finishing this thesis.
4. M. Ridho Kholid, S.S, M,Pd , as the Co – Advisor , I would like to thank you a million for the positive suggestions and directions and for the guidance that has guided with full of patience from the beginning until the researcher finished this thesis.
5. All lecturers of English Department of UIN Raden Intan Lampung, who have taught the researcher a lot of valuable lessons.
6. My beloved, Mrs Nurfitri and Mr. Hartadi for support, love, and everything that her cannot tell all in words.

7. My beloved mother, alm Ngatemi for giving birth to me, support and prayers for my success.
8. My beloved siblings who ever tried to give me support and motivation for this thesis.
9. My dearest close friends Risky Rama Setiawati, Nanda Erina Aulianty, and M. Farhan Wibowo who always give me support, advices and always be there whenever I need in all the situation.
10. My beloved Muhammad Thareq
11. My dearest coworkers Elfa Haryana, Dindy Ramadina, Mel Hayati, Helianita, Indah Tri Anjeli, and Riska Sulistya.
12. My beloved friends, Mahmudah, Hertiana, Desma Rizki Ananda thank you for help me and support.
13. All of English Education class E has being my biggest support since 2016 until now.
14. My Almamater UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

Bandar Lampung, June 18th 2023

The Researcher

INTAN PUTI MAHARANI

NPM. 1611040258

TABLE OF CONTENT

COVER.....	
ABSTRACT.....	
DECLARATION	
MOTTO	
DEDICATION	
CURRICULUM VITAE.....	
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	
LIST OF TABLES.....	
LIST OF APPENDICES	
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
A. Background of The Study	1
B. Problem Formulation	4
C. Objectives of the Study.....	5
D. Definition of Terms.....	5

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Review of Related Study	6
B. Review of Related Theories.....	6
C. Theoretical Framework.....	14

CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design.....	17
B. Object of the Study	17
C. Method of the Study.....	18
D. Method of Analyzing Data.....	18

CHAPTER IV RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Result And Discussion	22
--------------------------------	----

CHAPTER V

A. Conclusion	45
---------------------	----

REFERENCE.....	48
----------------	----

APPENDIX.....	50
---------------	----

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Display Types of Slang Word.....	18
Table 2. Display of Function for Using Slang Word	19
Table 3. The Summaries of Slang Words	20
Table 4. Meaning of Newly Invented Slang in Clueless	23
Table 5. Contextual Meaning of Newly Interpreted Slang in Clueless	29
Table 6. Functions for Using Slang Word in Clueless Movie	35

LIST OF APENDIX

Contextual Meaning and Function of Using Slang Words

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Humans are social beings. Therefore, humans need others to interact. The interaction between people requires communication called language. The use of language allows individuals to communicate openly and to make sure it is easy to understandable by others. On the other hand, as they are communicating, they are also established and maintain social relationship with each other.

Language is a tool that can be used to express the culture of the users. To be exact, language can deliver ideas more accurately and helps to bind the good relationship between users with the society. User of language can earn and transmit either knowledge or ideas to others. This is supported by Chaturvedi's definition of language, which is a tool to communicate, feel elaborate and express thoughts, feelings, and actions. Language surround us defines our personality, determines our social behavior, supports societal system, indicates out thoughts and feelings and provides us a platform to share our ideas, co-operate and refine our development process.¹

Therefore, as Chaturvedi mentions in the above quotations, language and society are related to one another. Generally, the term used for the study of the relationship between

¹ Chaturvedi, D.S . *A sociolinguistics Study of Linguistics Variation and Code Matrix in Kapur*. 2nd GLOBAL CONFERENCE on LINGUISTICS and FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING (Dubai:2014),pp 107-115.

language and society is called sociolinguistic. In addition, Trudgill² mentions that through social point of view there are two aspects of language behavior which are very significant. The first is how language functions is establishing a social relationship; and secondly the role of language to convey information about the speaker. Both aspects of linguistic behaviors are reflections of a close inter-relationship between language and society.

Language is thus a product of active human consciousness working in well-defined social groups. Society and language are easily identified by each other and are quite interdependent. Each society builds its own language according to its specific requirements and language in return affect society and paves the way for change in future society. Change in language is often marked by change and development of the social and cultural atmosphere in which language changes appear slowly but surely³.

However, according to Trudgill, there are two aspects in which language behavior is important through a social point of view. The first is the function of language in establishing social relationships, and the second is the role played by language in conveying information about the speaker. In the study of language, it can be seen there are various languages in society. Nevertheless, there is an idealized variety of language which exists for most people as the accepted version of the official language in their community, this is called standard language. According to Yule, like Standard English, the version is believed to be used widely in the mass media and is taught in most schools. It is clearly associated with education and broadcasting in public contexts. On the other hand, there is also Non-standard which is used

² Peter trudgill, *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction To Language and Society (Fourth Ed.)* (London, Penguin Group: 2002)

³ Chaturvedi,D.S . *A sociolinguistics Study of Linguistics Variation and Code Matrix in Kapur. 2nd GLOBAL CONFERENCE on LINGUISTICS and FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING*(Dubai:2014),pp 107-115.

in other situations than the formal situation and usually spoken by the uneducated of the society, one of them is slang.

The status of slang being an informal language is mainly used by teenagers to establish group identity and exclude outsiders. Slang is the diction that results from the game among the young and lively of playing with words and renaming things and actions; some new words or mutilate or misapply the old, for the pleasure of novelty, and others catch up such words for the pleasure of being in the fashion⁴. The slang describes words or phrases that are used instead of everyday terms among younger speakers and other groups with special interest. According to Eble⁵ there are some general effects of using slang that distinguish it from other types of vocabulary such as slang identifies members of a group, slang changes the level of discourse in the direction of informality, and slang opposes established authority.

During this modern era, slang language keeps involving within youngster conversation and has made its way to numerous forms of media. The television, cell phone, internet and daily conversation are some of the media where youngsters used language. Movie becomes one of the most effective media that keeps offering the east slang language, it is used to acknowledge and learn slang language. By watching movies and through the storyline of it, the viewers are able to gain many advantages such as in the form of entertainment, information, knowledge and most probably life lessons. The story of a movie is categorized into two parts: the dialogues and the narration. Movie is a complex form of art; it is due to the language used as the main element to convey the messages to the audience. However, some

⁴ Zhou, Y., & Fan, Y *A Sociolinguistic Study of American Slang*. Theory and Practice in Language Studies, Vol.3, No.12, pp2210

⁵ Connie Eble, *Slang and Sociability: in-group Language among college students*, (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1996)

expressions are difficult to transfer into another language because they are peculiar to that language.

The viewers who are not familiar with slang expressions will find it difficult to extract the information, the message and even just to enjoy the movie itself. Slang expressions are widely used in many artworks, such as songs and movies. As mentioned before that the status of slang being an informal language mainly used by teenagers, it is without a doubt that slang can be found in many teen movie genres. The understanding of the meaning of the slang word is needed to maintain smooth communication with others, especially in a movie the meaning of the slang word is needed in order to understand the context of the conversation.

Clueless becomes one of the movies which use slang expressions instead of everyday language in order to express teenage life during the '90s. Clueless centers Cher Horowitz and her best friend Dionne, two of the most popular sophomores in their school. They play matchmakers for two of their teachers, which eventually succeeded. Inspired by her success, Cher takes under her wings a clueless transfer student named Tai. The three of them become the best of friends, while trying to find Tai a boyfriend, Cher attempts to find one of her own. However, she undertakes a rocky road to maturity till she finally finds her perfect one. Besides its popularity among the teenager in that era, the researcher chose "Clueless" as the object of the study as it contains a significant number of slang words in the script.

B. Problem Formulation

There are two problems that are formulated in this study as follows:

1. What are the types of Slang words in the movie Clueless?
2. What are the functions of the slang words in the movie?

C. Objectives of the Study

This study is conducted in order to answer the two problems mentioned previously in the problem formulation. The first step is to analyze the slang words used by main character in the movie *Clueless*. After the slang words are gathered the first problem is to identify the types of slang words used in the movie by paying attention to the interactions in the movie supported by the script. Lastly, the researcher examines the functions of using slang words by watching the movie and identifying the slang words supported by the script.

D. Definition of Terms

In order to determine the findings of this research related to slang words found in the movie *Clueless*, the writer would like to point out few definitions such as sociolinguistics and slang in this research. This study applies Holmes' theory of sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is defined as a study related with the relationship of language and society.⁶ Based on Holmes' theory it concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning.

Slang is an ever-changing set of colloquial words and phrases that the speakers use to establish or reinforce social identity or cohesiveness within a group or with a trend or fashion in society at large⁷. In addition, in its earliest occurrences in the eighteenth century, slang itself referred to the specialized vocabulary of the underworld group.

⁶ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics fourth ed*, (London, Longman:2013)

⁷ Connie. C. Eble, *Slang and socialibility: in-group language among college students*. (Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina:1996)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, there are three parts explained by the researcher. The first is review of related studies. In this specific part, the researcher discusses similar studies that are done by other researcher. The second part contains a review of related theories. These are the theories that will be used to discuss this study. Lastly, in the theoretical framework, the researcher explains the contribution of each theory and review in solving the problems of the study.

A. Review of Related Studies

The related study reviewed in this chapter is by Tias Cecilika (2021) entitled “An Analysis of Slang Word in “Rush Hour” Movie: Sociolinguistic Approach” in this thesis the researcher described about the types and functions of slang words in “Rush Hour” movie using sociology approach. The data used in this thesis was taken from the movie and collected by observational method by Sudarynto⁸. The researcher used three steps to analyze the data which are to find out the situation while the characters speaking and with whom. After that finding which type the utterance can be categorized. And finally, the utterance that contained by slang word were analyzed to answer the question based on the theory used.

B. Review of Related Theories

There are three theories explained by the researcher in this chapter. These theories are needed to help the researcher conduct this research. The first theory explained is the theory

⁸ Sudaryanto. *Metode Dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa: Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan Secara Linguistik*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Sanata Dharma, 2015)

of sociolinguistics, secondly the theory of slang words, then the theory of types of slang words, followed by the theory of the functions of slang.

1. Sociolinguistics

According to Wardhaugh⁹, sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication; the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be understood through the study of language. In addition Trudgill¹⁰ (2000) examines that in sociolinguistic, there is a close inter-relationship between language and society. The role of language in conveying speaker's information has a meaning that people from different social and geographical backgrounds are using different kinds of language.

Based on Holmes¹¹, there are three social factors that become the basic components in sociolinguistics explanation relating with the reason why people speak differently and why they do not speak in the same way all the time. Those social factors are participants, the setting or social context of the interaction, and the topic. The participant has a function to see who is speaking and whom they are speaking to. While in the setting or social context of the interaction people will find out where the interaction takes place and on what occasion. Lastly, in the topic, people are able to see what they are talking about.

2. Slang

⁹ Hudson in Wardhaugh, Ronald. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics: Sixth Edition* (Oxford: Blackwell, 2020).

¹⁰ Trudgill, Peter. *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language and society. Fourth Edition* (London: Penguin Group, 2000)

¹¹ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics fourth ed.* (London, Longman:2013)

Slang is one of the language varieties found in everyday communication. Slang is the informal language used between people in the same social group in certain situations that begin to be used in a widespread way. "Slang describes words or phrases that are used instead of everyday terms among younger speakers and other groups with special interest"¹². Partridge mentions it is the diction that results from the young playing with words and renaming things and actions; it can appear like brand new word, or mutilate or misapply the old, for the pleasure of novelty and other catch up such words for the pleasure of being in fashion. Slang contains many obscene and offensive words and phrases. It also has many expressions that are acceptable in informal communication or situation. Slang is a unique phenomenon that attracts society's attentions in this modern world.

Slang is commonly used by teenagers. It is used verbally and in writing such as in social media and online messaging. Slang is not used merely as a means of self expression, it connotes personality, its coinage and circulation come rather from the wish of the individual to distinguish himself by oddity (Partridge, p. 4). Slang has many purposes such as persuading, unifying, separating, provoking, secrecy, and identity. Using a language particular to your social group and time is part of developing self-esteem, confidence and a sense of identity and belonging. Teenagers are trying to find their way in the adult world and often feel most comfortable with their peers. Having their own language helps them bond with other teens and build confidence. Slang is an aspect of social life and a symbol of group identity during a limited period of as early as adolescence and it can grow old rather rapidly.

¹² Yule, George. *The Study of Language: Third Edition* (New York: Cambridge,2006)

People in a society may speak some varieties of language in accordance with different social situation they meet. When they speak, they should understand well about the situation around. Slang changes its identity along with who the participants are. Factors such as one's educational, economic or social position and even in relation to the location and generation take great measure affecting what slang is to one person but to another is different. Social factors become the basic component in sociolinguistic explanations of why people speak differently based on the situation, and why people don't all speak the same way all of the time.

a. Social Factors

Holmes proposed a theory consists of the social factors relevant in accounting for the particular variety used in this case that variety refers to slang. In any situation, linguistic choices generally indicate people's awareness of the influence of one or more of the social factors¹³, which are broken down into:

i. The participant

Participant is person or individual involving in a speech event, it consists of addresser, addressee and audience. Addresser is the speaker who pronounces the utterance. On the other hand, addressee is a hearer who receives the utterance. While audience is the large amount of hearer who may contributed the specification of speech event.

ii. Setting

¹³ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics fourth ed*, (London, Longman:2013)

Setting refers to the social context of interaction between participants which refers to the place of where an event or conversation takes place.

iii. Topic

The main organizing principle of a discussion between participants. I offer an occasion for speaking or writing and a focus which governs the subject matter of the conversation.

b. Social Dimension

Holmes¹⁴ states when a member of community chooses to use language variety, the speaker not only considers the domain of conversation but also the social dimension of the participant involved. Social dimension has the function as an indicator of the difference in social status between the speakers, and it is considered as indicator of a situation in which language is used. In other words, social dimension is the reflection of the purpose, topic, manner and mood of language used.

The social dimension includes social distance scale taking account that will be a pattern of linguistic interaction. Social distance scale becomes an indicator of how well someone knows the other, it become a relevant factor in linguistic choices. The function of in-group language becomes a variety that used to signal the shared identity of certain participants. It is used to show group difference, existence or solidarity between the group members. In-group language also covers the use of certain languages as the choices in the relation to social factors and social dimension of communication. The solidarity between speakers is measure based on the relationship, an intimate relationship means

¹⁴ Holmes, Janet. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*: Second Edition. (London: Longman,2001)

there is high solidarity between the speakers while distance relationship is when the speakers have low solidarity with each other.

3. . Functions of Slang

According to a theory by Zhou and Fan¹⁵, there are three interpersonal functions of slang which to be exact the functions related to relationship or communication between people. These functions are pursuit of self-identity, emotive feeling of the slang users, and achieving politeness.

The first function is pursuit of self-identity. Slang is considered as the symbol for dividing the professional groups in society, it is because different slang is used within different social and professional groups. If somebody uses the words and expressions within a certain social group, the person will blend with the group members from mentality. An American scholar, P. Roberts once mentioned the reason people constantly use slang is that they tend to show they are one of the qualified members among a certain distinct group. For example, in a situation where a student utters a sentence containing the special college slang, that student intends to show that he is belonging to the inside of the teenager group.

The second is emotive feeling of the slang users. Generally, the emotive function exposes the speaker's attitude towards the subject. It is one of the powerful uses of language because it is so important in changing the emotional status of the audience for or against someone or something. Psychologically, slang helps people express their strong feeling such as group identification. When people use slang, they want to show

¹⁵ Ibid., 4

them against reality and set them free psychologically. Slang is not only used for stressing group identity, but also for the psychological need for expressing emotion, which is one of the basic functions of language as well¹⁶

According to Zhou & Fan the third function is achieving politeness. Three factors are affecting the manner of speaking or writing in communication which occasions (formal or informal), the addressee (age, gender, occupation, the degree of familiarity) and the content of the conversation. The use of slang is controlled by those three factors mentioned before. Either the use of slang in unsuitable occasions or the use of slang not to the correct addressee may ruin the relationship with the interlocutors. For example, when a young reporter is doing an interview with the Indonesian President, but the reporter uses informal language rather than formal language in a formal situation. This is considered as ruining the relationship and rather disrespecting the addressee. Therefore, the suitable use of slang effects a certain atmosphere and in maintaining social contacts. Slang is used to maintain intimacy between the speaker and the people close to them.

Slang is frequently used in informal occasions and is of importance in serving the phatic function. The phatic function in slang contributes in maintaining our positive face. Phatic functions can be found in greetings, farewells, comments on weather, etc. As with politeness in general, greetings can be analyzed within the framework of theories of 'face'. When making proper slangy greetings, friendly atmosphere may be achieved for proceeding conversation with slangy greetings such as "how's it going?, what's up?,"

¹⁶ Ibid., 4

what's happening". These slangy greetings are used to give the speaker's intention in establishing a good relation and non-threatening atmosphere¹⁷.

4. Types of slang.

Allan & Burridge¹⁸ affirm that there are five different slang types.

The explanation of slang types can be seen as follows:

1. Fresh and creative

Fresh and imaginative means that there is entirely new vocabulary, informal variety, cleverness, creativity in slang language, and it can also be an up-to-date term. Some words that our mind is already acquainted with may be slang words because we don't know it. The reason why these slang words are familiar to our mind since, as Allan and Burridge said those slang words appear long ago because slang words have already existed since the 18th century. The slang word daddy is an example. Daddy (noun) is used for a man, especially an older man, as a term of address.

2. Flippant

Flippant means the vocabulary of slang made up of two or more words in which the composed words do not correlate with the denotative definition. Breaking a leg is an example. For an actor, the slang term breaking a leg implies good luck. It is a dramatic superstition that sees a desire for good luck as an enticing destiny. Unlikely, it is remembered in use in the 1930s, and is suspected to be of English origin; it is certainly widely used in the UK and USA around 1973.

3. Imitative

¹⁷ Ibid., 4

¹⁸ Keith Allan and Kate Burridge. *Forbidden Words. Taboo and the Censoring of Language*. Lexis: Cambridge University Press, 2006)

Imitative means that slang word imitating the Standard English (SE) word; using SE words in different meaning or combining two different words. The example is wanna. This slang word is derived from phrase words “want to”. The slang word wanna is also widely used in spoken English

4. Acronym

Acronym is the type of slang constructed by the product of words in sentence from the first letter of each word, or initials from a group of words or syllables are rendered by this type. LOL, used as an internet shorthand to mean “laughing out loud” is an example found in United State around 1991.

5. Clipping

Clipping type is one of variety of slang created in the same context by deleting some parts of longer word to become a shorter form. the use of the word “cuz” to mean “because” is an example. The phrases that are widely used can be clipped into shorter shapes. Moreover, in formal conversation, it is not acceptable to the use the clipping type.

C. Theoretical Framework

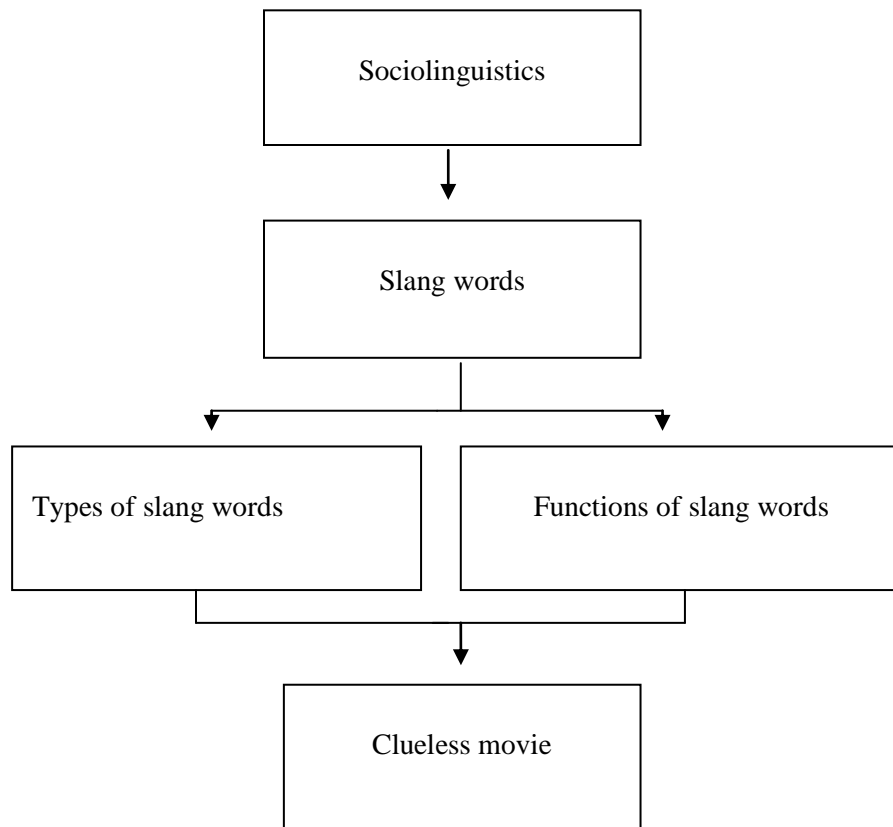
In this section of the study, the writer discusses the importance of the theories that will be used to give deeper understanding as well as answer the two problems formulated. The two problem formulations created are “What slang words used by the main character in the movie Clueless?” and “What are the functions of the slang words used by main character in the movie?”

This study focuses on the analysis of slang words and the function by using the sociolinguistic approach. The theory of sociolinguistics is a significant factor in this study in giving deeper understanding related to language and society. Moreover, the theory of sociolinguistics by Holmes¹⁹ consists of three social factors that contribute in concluding the suitable meaning of the slang words. The social factors by Holmes are participants, setting or social context of interaction and the topic. This is needed to determine the difference in the way people talk and get the suitable meaning of the slang words in *The Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English* (2013) as some slang words have more than one meaning in the dictionary.

The theory of functions of slang by Zhou & Fan is needed to answer the last problem formulation regarding the function of slang words used by Cher Horowitz in the movie “Clueless”. The theory of function is used to strengthen the understating of the function of the slang word usage. According to a theory by Zhou and Fan²⁰, there are three interpersonal functions of slang which to be exact the functions related to relationship or communication between people. These functions are pursuit of self-identity, emotive feeling of the slang users, and achieving politeness.

¹⁹ Ibid., 6

²⁰ Ibid., 4



REFERENCES

- Celilika T. (2021). An Analysis of Slang Word in “Rush Hour” Movie: Sociolinguistic Approach. Universitas Putra Batam.
- Chaturvedi, D. S.(2014). A Sociolinguistics Variation and Code Matrix in Kapur. 2nd *GLOBAL CONVERENCE on LINGUISCS and FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING*, (pp. 107-115). Dubai.
- Coleman, J. (2014). *Global English Slang Methodologies and Perspective*. New York: Routledge.
- Cresswell, J. W. (2007). *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches*. Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publication Inc.
- Cresswell, J. W. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (fourth ed.). Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publication Inc.
- Dalzell, T. (2018) *The Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English* (2 ed.). New York: Routledge.
- Eble, C.C. (1996).*Slang and sociability, in-group language among college students*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press
- Holmes, J. (2013). *An Introduction of Sociolinguistics* (4th ed). London: Routledge.
- Trudgill, P. (2000). *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language and Society* (fourth ed). London: Penguin Group.

Yule, G. (2006). *The Study of Language* (Third Ed). New York: Cambridge

Zhou, Y., & Fan, Y (2013). *A Sociolinguistic Study of American Slang. Theory and Practice in Language Studies*,3, 2212.