AN ANALYSIS OF COLLOQUALISM EXPRESSIONS FOUND IN THE MAIN CHARACTER DEN OF THIEVES MOVIE SCRIPT

A THESIS

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Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S1-Degree

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ABSTRACT

Language is communication tools among members of society in the form of a symbol of the sound produced by human vocal organs. It means that language is a tool to convey something that comes into mind to interact and communicate. In other words, language is a tool for conveying opinions, ideas, concepts or feelings. Without language, poeple will find difficulties to communicate with each other. Because of that, language is needed as a means and an infrastructure in the daily life, in terms of education, social, and culture. Language variation is one of the main subjects in sociolinguistic studies.

When someone interacts with the others, there are differences between each other. These are commonly seen from different ethnic background, situations, goals and some more. Language that exist in an environment often occurs language variation, one of them is colloquial. This research was designed to identify the the types of colloquial expressions that occur in the den of thieves movie. The objective of the research was also aimed to described the dominant type of colloquial expression in den of thieves movie

This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The data of this study was a script of den of thieves. The result of all types colloquial expressions have a total data 384 words found in *den of thieves* movie. Each expressions found based on Patridge theory that consists of single words which 59 data in percentage 15,36 %, clipped words which 19 data in 4,94 %, short picturesque word for technical terms which 52 data in 13,54 %, contractions which 148 data in percentage 38,54 %, and verb-adverb combinations which 106 data in percentage 27,6 %. Meanwhile, as all the types of colloquial expressions itself can be arrange from the highest percentage that are : contractions (38,54%), verb-adverb combinations (27,6%), single words (15,36%), short picturesque word for technical terms (13,54%), and clipped words (4,94%).

Keyword : *Colloquial Expressions, Descriptive Qualitative Design, Lingusitics.*

FREE PLAGIARISM CHECKER

I hereby state that this thesis entitled: An Analysis of Colloqualism Expressions Found in the Main Character Den of Thieves Movie Script is completely my own work. I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements, references, and ideas from various sources and those are properly acknowledged in the text.

Bandar Lampung, September 29th 2023
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APPROVAL

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ADMISSION

A thesis entitled: **"AN ANALYSIS OF COLLOQUIALISM EXPRESSIONS FOUND IN THE MAIN CHARACTER DEN OF THIEVES MOVIE SCRIPT"**, by: **YOGA TRI TEGUH PANGESTU, NPM: 1711040174, Study Program: English Education**, Was tested and defended in the examination session held on: Wednesday, 29 November 2023 .

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MOTTO

اَللّٰهُ لَآ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا هُوَ ؕ لَيَجْمَعَنَّكُمْ اِلٰى يَوْمِ الْقِيٰمَةِ لَا رَيْبَ فِيْهِ ؕ وَمَنْ اَصْدَقُ مِنَ اللّٰهِ حَدِيْثًا

Meaning :

87. *Say : "Allah! There is no Allah except Him. He gathered you all into a Day of Judgementwhere of there is no doubt. Who is more true in statement than Allah?".* (Q.S. An-Nisa :87)[1]

[1] Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The meaning of Holy Al-Qur'an*, (Maryland: Amma Publication, 1987), p. 70

DEDICATION

All praise to Allah for his abundant blessing to me, and from my deep heart and great love, this thesis is dedicated to :

1. Allah SWT who always loves and keeps me everywhere and every time.
2. My beloved parents, Mr Yanto Winaryo and Mrs Rasitiwho always pray for my success and give me motivation and support to study hard until now. I love them so much, Allah blesses you mom and dad.
3. My beloved lecturers and almamater UIN Raden Intan Lampung which has contributed a lot for my development.

CURRICULUM VITAE

The researchers name is Yoga Tri Teguh Pangestu. He was born on August 13th, 1999 in Serang-Banten. He is the third child of Mr Yanto Winaryo and Mrs Rasiti. His sister names is Riska Nurfauziah, while he also has 2 brothers named Yogi Wahyu Gumelar and Wahyu Adi Pamungkas.

He studied at the first time in Elementary School of MI Multazam and graduated in 2011. He continued in Junior High School of SMP Al-Bayan and finished in 2014. Then he continued his study in Senior High School of SMAN 1 Jawilan and finished in 2017. In 2017, he entered of The State Islamic of University Raden Intan Lampung and took an English Education as his major. Yoga is an active students there it can be proven with he joined some of organisation such as SMA Pramuka and PMII. Last, he also often the appreciation and reward of the competition those include of The Winner of Futsal in Kabupaten Serang.

The Researcher,

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Finally, the researcher always expects that this research may be helpful for all. Amiin.

Bandar Lampung, September 29th 2023
The Researcher

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter presented title confirmation, background of the problem, focus and sub-focus of the problem, problem formulation, objective of the research, significance of the research, research method and systematic of the discussion.

A. Title Confirmation

Understanding the main purpose of the proposal is the crucial part to be learned by the reader or listener. The thesis proposal title is "An Analysis of Colloqualism Found in Den of Thieves Movie Script". The explanation below is for understanding some of terms contained in this thesis proposal. Here as follows :

Colloquial is words or phrases that are only used in utterances in spoken language. It used in casual conversation. Education native speakers of a language normally use colloquial speech in informal situation with friends, fellow workers and members of the family.[2] An analysis of colloqualism is an activity to identified and analyzed the types of the words in a spoken language that usually produced by the people in daily life. In this occasions, is the informal one. The colloqualism consist of each types which sometimes not all the people known about the meaning of its utterances. It could be in the form of contractions, others form of words, that actually have the same meaning.

A movie is a series of still or moving images.[3] It is produced by recording photographic images with cameras, or by creating images using animation techniques or visual effects. The process of movie making has developed into an art form and industry. On these movies, it contains of the main story or messages that want to deliver to the viewer. In the movie it usually consist of

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[2] Nofalli, T,S. *Translation Method Used in Translating Colloquial Expressions in Subtittle Text of Transformers Movies* (Unpublished Thesis). (Semarang: Universitas Dian Nuswantoro, 2012), p.56

[3] Holmes, J. "An Introduction to Sociolinguistics". (London: Longman, 1963), p. 265.

utteraces or spoken langauge produced by the actor/actress in a short word in order to make the time efficient. Beside that, each word must be analyzed as the way to make the viewer more understanding about the aim of their utterances.

Therefore, the writer decided to conduct the research entitled "An Analysis of Colloqualism Found in Den of Thieves Movie Script" to know the language variety that usually used in the main characters of den of thieves movie or in this case called as colloqualism expressions.

B. Background of the Research

Language is communications tools among members of society in the form of a symbol of the sound produced by human vocal organs.[4] It means that language is a tool to convey something that comes into mind to interact and communicate. In other words, language is a tool for conveying opinions, ideas, concepts or feelings. Without language, people will find difficulties to communicate with each other. Because of that, language is needed as a means and an infrastructure in the daily life, in terms of education, social, and culture. Language variation is one of the main subjects in sociolinguistic studies. When someone interacts with the others, there are differences between each other. These are commonly seen from different ethnic backgrounds, situations, goals and some more. Language that exists in an environment often occurs language variations, one of them is colloquial.

"Colloquialisms are expressions appropriate to informal spoken language but ordinary inappropriate to more formal (usually written) language. Colloquialisms (from Latin colloqui, to speak with, converse) abound in spoken and familiar English and do not reflect unfavorably on the speaker‟s education.[5] While according to Richard, colloquial is a language that is often used in a particular speech society, which is often used as a daily

[4] Keraf, Gorys. *Komposisi*. (Jakarta: Ikrar Mandiri Abadi, 1997), p.32

[5] Partridge, Eric. Colloquialisms in *The Encyclopedia Americana*. (U.S.A. : Grolier Incorporated, 1990), p.262

language. Colloquial occurs due to the relationship of distance between speakers both social proximity as well as common language of the speakers.

Motherfucker! Hands away from the weapon, bro! These are the first dialogue of the sentences that found in one of the interesting movie. As we faced in the daily life, the spoken language is a type of how the people want to deliver their opinion or message directly. It is an effective way to get fast the answer and response from the other people. From that sentences, we see the word of *bro.* It refers to someone who want to call the other people in a short word. The original word is *brother*. That usually we heard nowadays. This is an important role to be known that the word itself is one of the language variety in English, especially in colloqualism. It is an informal language that only appropriate to produced directly. People usually shorthened the word in order to make it more effectively, to say it in a short time and doing as conditional. But sometimes, not all the people can know the meaning of those expression of word. There is particular word that people felt unfamiliar. Beside that, it also one of a language variety in spoken.

This phenomenon without realizing it has been happened around us. It is not a formal language but informal language. Speakers usually shortened a word without changing the meaning of word and also interlocutors understand what he or she has said. It is a characteristic of an appropriate to ordinary or familiar conversation. It is not a part of formal speech and it can not be used in academic writing. It is usually used in daily speech.

Colloquial expressions are usually spoken and are often thought of as being direct, earthy, or quaint.[6] The characteristics of colloquial features such as usually uses spoken language, brief speech and content speech, and there are the relationship between the speakers. An example would be, *„"Hey guys!""* to greet friends and *"Hello Sir""* to great teachers. In other words, it

[6] Richard, A. NTC"s Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expression Edition. (USA: NTC Publishing Group, 2000), p.167

shows that colloquial has a relationship between the speakers. In Indonesian, conversations usually use colloquial language like *dok for dokter, prof for professor, let for letnan*, and others. The word usually used in daily life called *colloquial.* Colloqualism is different with slang words. Whether the both of them often used in informal language, but slang words often used by certain groups of people, specifically teenagers, while colloqualism used by people in everyday speech. Next, slang words usually created by the users, thus it most likely to change with time, while colloqualism vocabulary may it last longer.

There are many objects that can be used as the main data to analyzing colloqualism. One of them is through the movie. In this study, the researcher will use the script of the movie as the object, in particular of *"DEN OF THIEVES"* movie script. Researchers choose this movie because this movie is one of the movie that often aired on tv. This movie is not just so familiar nowadays but also had some important words to be identified. The top actors and actresses took part in the cast of the film. From the film, researchers found many examples of colloqualism in conversation between the players and other main characters.

For reason, the researcher chose this topic to be researched because he is curious about colloquial language. The speaker usually shortens the word without changing the meaning of the word. For example, the word *"bug"* is not only interpreted as an insect but also the word *"bug"* can be interpreted as a program error in computer. In other words, there are two possibilities that occur in the word *"bug"*. The listener certainly understand what speaker says without asking the meaning of the word. It depends on the context in a conversation (situation and condition). Then, the object is chosen because as we know that in den of thieves video, participants usually use informal language and also den of thieves is one of the phenomenon that is happening at this time. In this thesis, a research entitled "*Analysis of Colloquial Expressions in Den Of Thieves Movie Script"* is interested in research because this is a phenomenon that was so interested and mostly of informal expressions.. This research was conducted by

analyzing the colloquial that are in the video. Besides that, the ability of this topic has been understood and able to complete the thesis. Not only that, nowadays colloqualism expression usually used by some people in daily activities in order to make the meaning of the sentence can be delivered easily so that the interlocutor can be understand what the speaker saying. That is why the researcher conducted this research.

Based on the description above, it was interesting for the author to carry out a study entitled An Analysis of Colloqualism Expressions Found in Den of Thieves Movie Script.

C. Focus and Sub-focus of the Problem

In this research, it focused to identifying about Colloqualism Expression Found in the main characters of "Den of Thieves" Movie Script. Meanwhile, the sub focus of this research conducted to know about the the types of colloqualism expression that used in "Den of Thieves" movie script consists of Single words, clipped words, short picturesque words for technical terms, contractions, and verb-adverb combinations theory by Patridge as directly watch on the official video and read dialogue on the script.

D. Problem Formulation

Consistent of the background of the problem above, the problem formulation that is revealed in this research, as follows:

1. What are the types of colloqualism expressions found in the main characters of "Den of Thieves" movie script based on Patridge theory?
2. What are the most dominant types of colloqualism expressions used by the main characters of "Den of Thieves" movie script based on Patridge theory?

E. Objective of the Research

The objective of this research, as follows:

1. To investigate the types of colloqualism expressions found in the main characters of "Den of Thieves movie script based on Patridge theory.
2. To find out the most dominant types of colloqualism expressions found in the main characters of "Den of Thieves" movie script based on Patridge theory.

F. Significance of the Research

This study found in the research used as follows:

1. Theoretically

   The result from this research to give some significant contributions to the readers in analysis colloqualism expressions in den of thieves movie script. However, the author hopes that the readers have quite an understanding about how to analysis the meaning of each word in informal siatuations as spoken language.

2. Practically
   a. For English Teacher

      This research can be used as an additional reference for the teachers in teaching the translation subject, especially, in the field of colloquial expression.

   b. For students

      The researcher has great expectation that this research can increase the English Department students‟ knowledge, especially for students of Translation, and also can give additional information related to colloquial expression.

   c. For the other researchers

      The result of this research is expected to be an additional reference for the other researchers who want to conduct a further research about colloquial expression.

G. Relevant Research

This research is relevant with some previous research as following below

First, the research of Hossain (2017) in his title "*A study of English Translation of Colloquial Expressions in Two Translations of Jamalzadeh: Once Upon a Time and Isfahan Is Half the World"*.[7] The purpose of this study is to explore the translation of one of the sub-categories of culture-bound items that is colloquial and slang expressions from Persian to English in two works by Jamalzadeh, *Yeki Bud, Yeki Nabud* translated by Moayyed & Sprachman and *Sar o Tah e Yek Karbas* translated by Heston. The results of this descriptive study revealed that the translators had applied 6 procedures: synonymy (51%), paraphrase (26.5%), literal (8.5%), descriptive equivalent (2.5%), couplet (2%) , shift (1%), omission (5%) and mistranslation (3.5%).

Second, the research of Barzegar (2008) in her title " Translation of Colloquial Expression in English-into-Persian Subtitled Films.[8] The purpose of this study is to investigate the strategies used in translation of colloquial expressions in English language films subtitled into Persian. The data was gathered from two American comedy films. Midnight Run and Liar Liar subtitled into Persian. From the analysis, the researcher found 1148 data of colloquial translation or transfer (60.58%).

Third, Nofalli (2012) in his thesis *"Translation Method Used in Translating Colloquial Expressions in Subtitle Text of Transformers Movie"*.[9] The point of his thesis is to analyze the slang words and jargon found in Transformers movie. The data of

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[7] Hossein and Elham. 2017. *A Study of English Translation of Colloquial Expressions in Two Translations of Jamalzadeh: Once Upon a Time and Isfahan Is Half the World*. Journal of Language Teaching and Research, Vol. 8, No. 5: 1011-1012.

[8] Barzegar, Hossein. 2008. *Translation of Colloquial Expression in English-into- Persian Subtitled Films.* (http://www.translationdirectory.com/articles/article1541.php). Date: June 04, 2022)

[9] Nofalli, T,S. 2012. *Translation Method Used in Translating Colloquial Expressions in Subtittle Text of Transformers Movies* (Unpublished Thesis). Semarang: Universitas Dian Nuswantoro.

this thesis were collected by downloading the movie, and getting the subtitle. The last step is finding the colloquial expressions in the movie subtitle. From the analysis, the researcher found 1832 utterances in the movies, but only 90 utterances containing colloquial expression. From description above, it can be conclude that the finding is 88.88%.

Then, Pangastika (2017) in her research *"Technique of Translating Colloquial Expressions in Subtitle Text of Dirty Grandpa Movie".*[10] Her thesis focuses to analyze colloquial expressions in this movie. However, the data were obtained by using contect analysis and questionaire. The questionnaire was distributed to the raters to be given a score and evaluated the acceptabillity for the data. From the analysis, the researcher found 276 data colloquial expressions. There are four types of colloquial expression; single words, clipped words, contractions, and verb- adverb combinations. In this analysis, the researcher found 8 (eight) translation techniques used by the translator to translate colloquial expressions.

The last, Zafarghandi (2013) in her research *"A Comperative Study of English Colloquial Language Utterance in Novel Translation from English to Persian".*[11] This study aims at investigating the strategies employed by different translators to translate colloquial language utterances in novel translation from English to Persian. The colloquial utterances were extracted from the English novel The Old Man and the Sea by Ernest Hemmingway and also their three Persian translation versions. The selected samples were analyzed to detect their adaptation with five characteristics of the colloquial language presented by McCrimmon (1963). In this analysis, the researcher found;1) Grammatically Incomplete Sentences (G.I.S) which constitute

[10] Pangastika and Asmarani. 2017. *Technique of Translating Colloquial Expressions in Subtitle Text of Dirty Granpa Movie.* Journal Article. Semarang: Universitas Dian Nuswantoro.

[11] Zafarghandi,Amir. 2013. *A Comperative Study of English Colloquial Language Utterance in Novel Translation from English to Persian.* The International Researcher Journal : Iran.

18% of the samples, 2) Contractions and Clipped Words (C) which constitute 54%, 3) Vocabulary with Less Objectionable Slang Terms (V) which constitute 16%, 4) Idiomatic Constructions (I.C) which constitute 8% and 5) personal or familiar Tone (F.T) which constitute 4% of the selected samples.

In this case, some researchers analyzed same issue about colloquial expression that is try to find out the types of colloquial expressions. The different is they do not analyze the meaning contained in the colloquial expression. They only classify the type of colloquial contained in the object without explaining the meaning of colloquial. In this research, besides classifying the types of colloquial contained in the video, analyzing the meaning of the colloquial expressions will also be done. Source of data from this research are also different from them that is a video of *den of thieves* exactly.

H. Research Method

To finding the result, the researcher used qualitative research design for analysis of the subject, because this research found the colloqualism expresions in the main characters of "Den of Thieves" movie script. Qualitative research is an interpretative approach that purpose to get specific meaning and behavior experienced in social phenomena.[12] Qualitative research is a social inquiry that focuses on how to interpret people and understand about their experience and the words that they use in life. As said by Creswell qualitative research matches research problems that we do not know about the variables and need to explore of the research.[13] Qualitative research is a research which produces descriptive data in oral or written form subjects that have the goal of an individual understanding and complete about the background. This research used descriptive methods to

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[12] Palmer Cathryne and Bolderston Amanda, *A Brief Introduce to Qualitative Research.* The Canadian Journal of Medical Radiation Technology. 2006. P.16

[13] Jhon Creswell. *Educational Research.* (University of Nebraska: Pearson. 2002). P. 16

describe the colloqualism expressions found in den of thieves movie script because this research described a phenomenon, process, and the most dominant of colloqualism expressions that is used in this movie. As explained by Gay, the descriptive method is one of the methods that collecting data in order test to test the hypothesis or to answer the research questions.[14] Descriptive method matched that using in this research because it helped this research to describe the colloqualism expressions types found in Den of Thieves movie script.

1. Research Procedure

The research procedure is the procedure that the researcher should know and follow in conducting this research. The procedure of this research is as follows :

a. Pre-Field Stage

This stage is an activity that the researcher do before collecting the data, namely :

1) Arrange the research.
2) Determine the focus of the research.
3) Prepare for the theory and the method in conducting the research.
4) Seminar proposal.

b. Field Work Stage

At this stage, the researcher does the research by :

1) Read the movie script.
2) Collect the data.

c. Data Analysis Stage

All the data which already gathered during the research in analyzed and the data of the research was validated. The steps of this stage, namely :

1) Identifying the data.
2) Interpret the data

.

[14] Gay. Educational Research: Competencies for Analysis and Application (3rdEd). Columbus, OH: Merrill.1987

2. Research Instrument

In every qualitative research, the researcher was spent every research stage helping the writer comprehend all the collected data in research. Therefore, qualitative research has a lot of time in research. It means in this research was spent a lot of time and focus on research to get a lot of information about that analysis. The key instrument from this research is the researcher herself.[15] The author was spent a great deal of her time reading, watching and understanding relate to the theory and concept before the writer collects and analyzes the data. The writer was be an instrument and collector of data at the same time.

There are two kinds of research instrument that are used in this research. There are a human instruments and non-human instruments. The writer is a man instrument as human writer, therefore it is impossible to investigate directly without any interpretation from the researcher self. For non-human instruments, this research needs a laptop or computer in visualize the movie as media to analyzing colloqualism expression in Den of Thieves movie script.

Besides that, in this research used table of instrument to collect the data. It can make easy to identifying colloqualism expresions in "Den of Thieves" movie script.

The first table is used to analyzing the colloqualism expression found in "Den of Thieves" movie script.

[15] J.W Creswell, Op.cit. 175

Table. 1.1
Analysis of Colloqualism Expressions Found in the main characters of "Den of Thieves" Movie Script

No.	Types of Colloqualism	Original Form	Time	Meaning
	The word which attach colloqualism expressions			

The second table is used to know the percentage of most colloqualism expressions that used in Den of Thieves movie script.

Table. 1.2
Frequency of using Colloqualism Expressions in Den of Thieves Movie Script

No	Types of Colloqualism Expressions	Total Data	Result Percentage of types
1	**Single words**		
2	**Clipped words**		
3	**Short Picturesque words**		
4	**Contractions**		
5	**Verb-adverb combinations**		
	Total		

3. Data and Data Source

The data are fact or information that used to decide the answer of research question.[16] Data is an important thing in research because it is the form of a phenomenon in the number and field. From the data, research will find the result of the research. The data of this research is colloqualism expressions found in the main characters of "Den of Thieves" movie script based on Patriedge theory.

In this research, the researcher tried to analyze the types of colloqualism expressions found in the main characters of "Den of Thieves" movie script. So, the data used in this research is the dialogue contained types of colloqualism expressions based on Patriedge theory such as single words, clipped word, short picturesque words, contractions, and verb-adverb combinations. To know the real context, the data used in this research is the kind of primary data because the data is in the form of transcript that it downloaded from internet. And to support in analyzing the data, the researcher also used the supporting data in the form of video of "Den of Thieves" movie to know the meaning of the sentence in dialogue based on the context. This is the link of video itself https///www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xi 65GmsQVA

4. Data Collecting Technique

Ary said there are three manners that are used in qualitative research to collect data. They are an interview, observation, and document or artifact analysis.[17] In this research was collected in the form of written documents to understand the phenomenon in research. Documentation uses in scientific research to collect data of research. In this research used movie script of "Den of Thieves" as written document and an offcial video as a spoken data.

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[16] Afif Annikmatul Khoiriyah. "*An Analysis of Figurative Language Used Inmoviescript "Frozen*"" State Islamic Institute of Tulungagung. 2016. P. 35

[17] Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education Eight Edition* (Belmont: Wadsworth, 2010). P. 431

Denscombe defines that research method are the tools for data collection such as questionnaires, interviews, observation, and documents.[18] This research is concerning about study of documents. It is chosen because by studying documents related to the topic, it can be learn the information related to the problem under study. We need to understand more clearly just what is going on when we analyze data, in order to reflect, refine our methods, and make them more generally usable by others.

The procedures data collection as follows:

1) Retrieving the video transcript in a link of https///www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xi 65GmsQVA
2) Reading the transcript carefully to collect the data
3) Mark and classify the types of colloquial expressions to the sheet
4) Translate each types of colloquial expressions by using NTC's Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expression Edition (pdf) that have done downloaded
5) Analyzing percentage of each types of colloquial used on "*Den of Thieves"* movie.

5. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the important step of every research. According to Lodico et al, in all qualitative research, data analysis and interpretation are continuous throughout the study, so that insights gained in initial data analysis can guide future data collection.[19] In addition according to Ary, a qualitative researche must organize and categorize or code the large mass of data so that they can be described and

[18] Denscombe, Martyn. *The Good Research Guide*. (London: Open University Press, 2010), p. 34

[19] Lodico, Marguerite G. *et. al*. *Methods in Educational Research: From Theory to Practice. (*USA: A Wiley Imprint, 2006), p.26.

interpreted[20]. He also explained that the data analysis in qualitative research is a time-consuming and difficult process because typically the researcher faces massive amounts of field notes, interview transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflections, or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted.

According to Miles and Huberman, analysis can be define as consisting as three current flows of activity that is : data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.[21] In this research, the researcher used Miles and Huberman's theory in analyzing the data, so there are three steps to do, they are:

1) Data Reduction

Data reduction become the first steps to do in analyzing the data in this research. According to Miles, data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field note or transcript. In this research the data will be in the form of transcipt and video of "*Den of Thieves"* movie. Based on Miles theory, in this step the researcher firstly analyzing the data by watching the video, listen carefully and checking the data by reading the transcription to see the context. Next, the researcher selecting the sentences which contains the types of colloqualism to be analyzed. After that, the researcher categorized the data based on the types of colloqualism based on Patridge's theory, those are single words, contractions, verb-adverb combinations, etc. The researcher also took some notes related to the theory found in the transcription of den of thieves movie and also makes summaries to make easy in analyzing the data and continuing the next steps.

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[20] *Ibid*, p. 435.

[21] Miles, Mathew B., dan A. Michael Huberman. *An Expanded Sourcebook: Qualitative Data Analysis*. (London: Sage Publications, 1994), p.134.

2) Data Display

The second steps data display. According to Miles, generally a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this step, the researcher showed or displayed the data which is contained the colloqualism, not only as generally but specifically and clearly. The researcher showed which sentences contains of colloqualism, what categories of colloqualism in those sentence, why is it categorized as its category of colloqualism, and then extract the meaning of the colloqualism found in "*Den of Thieves"* movie script.

3) Conclusion Drawing

After finished doing data reduction and data display, the last steps to analyze the data in this research was drawing conclusion. According to Miles, final conclusion may not appear until data collection is over, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes; coding storage and retrieval methods of the funding agency, but they often have been prefigured from the beginning even when a researcher claims to have been proceeding inductively. In this step the researcher concluded the result of the research based on the research problems and colloqualism theory that are used.

6. Trustworthiness of the Data

In a research, trustwothiness of the data is a proof that the data can be accounted for. In qualitative research, findings or data are valid if there is no difference between what is being reported by the researcher with what is going on the subject of the research which is being investigated. In conducting the truthworthiness test of the data, the researcher utilized triangulation. Triangulation is defined as checking the data from various things. Denzin on Hales explains that triangulation itself is divided into several kinds, namely :

a. Data Triangulation
   This kind of triangulation is about using various data resources such as time, space, and people involved in a research. Data triangulation will reduce the risk of false interpretation and reinforce conclusions of the findings.
b. Method Triangulation
   In this kinds of triangulation, the researcher use multiple methodswhile studying the same phenomenon under one research. The purpose is to lower the deficiencies and biases that come from any single method.
c. Investigator Triangulation
   Investigator triangulation defines as the use of more than one investigator, interviewer, observer, researcher, or data analyst in a research. The ability to certify discoveries throughout investigators without earlier discussion between them can significantly enhance the credibility of the discoveries.
d. Theory Triangulation
   In order to validate the data, the researcher utilized different theories or perspectives when inspecting a situation or phenomenon. The point of this kind of triangulation is to see at a situation from a different point of view.[22]

However, from the five kinds of triangulation above, the researcher only used investigator triangulation. To check whether the data is valid or not, the validation checked by the expert to the study related to this research.

[22] David Hales, *An Introduction to Triangulation*, (Geneva : UNAIDS Monitoring and Evaluating Fundamentals Series, 2010) page 14-16.

I. Systematic of the Discussion

The discussion of this research would be systematized into five chapters that are related to one another. The structure of the discussion is as below :

Chapter I : This chapter is an introduction which consists of title affirmation, background and focus and sub-focus of the research, identification of the problem, formulation of the problem, objective of the research, significance of the research, relevant studies, research methodology, and systematic discussion.

Chapter II: This chapter presents theories from experts to support this research study which consists of theories about Language variety, Colloqualism, Movie Script, and Relevant between Linguistics and English Language Teaching.

Chapter III : This chapter consists of a general description of the object in this research which in this case is "Den of Thieves" movie script and there is data and fact presentation of the research to show how the result of data analysis will be presented.

Chapter IV : This chapter is about the results of the research. There are research findings and discussion. The research findings discusses the data analysis results and a list of the findings of the types of colloqualism that exist in *Den of Thieves* movie script, while the discussions explain the answer of the research question and discuss the findings of colloqualism found in that movie.

Chapter V: This chapter consists of conclusion and recommendation. The conclusion contains a statement from the researcher about the result of the research according to the data analysis and the research findings whilst the recommendation states the researcher's suggestion of the upcoming research.

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter explained some theories related to the research. The discussion focused in analyzing colloqualism found in "Den of Thieves" movie script.

A. Theory

1. Definition of Translation

The term translation is defined differently by many experts in translation. Larson simply defines translation as a transfer of meaning from source language into the receptor language.[23] Isadore Pinchuck said that translation is a process of finding a TL equivalent for a SL utterance. Wills states that translation is "a transfer process which aims at the transformation of a written SL text (SLT) into an optimally equivalent TL text (TLT) and which requires the syntactic, the semantic and the pragmatic understanding and analytical p rocessing of the SL text. Thus in translation, there is not merely a process of transferring meaning of two different language systems from two different languages (SL into TL) but also a process of finding the equivalence of SL in TL.

Another definition is proposed by Nida and Taber that "translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style"[24]. Nababan gives a detail definition about style. Style in translation is focused on the correspondence of language formality level between the source text and target text.[25] In other words, a translator has to determine what kind of language variety which fits the kind of text being translated.

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[23]Larson, Mildred. *Meaning Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence*. (Maryland: University Press of America, 1984), p.11

[24] Nida, Eugene A. & C.R. Taber. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1974), p.23

[25] Nababan, M. *Teori Menerjemah Bahasa Inggris*. (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2003), P.45

For instance, if a translator translates a scientific text, he/she must use scientific language variety.

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that translation is the process of transferring message from source language into target language. Finding the closest natural equivalent of the source language message becomes the main problem of translation. Besides, language variety used in translation must agree with the type of text being translated.

2. Problem of Translation

Translators usually face some difficulties in process of translation. It is a common thing since they must transfer message or idea between two languages which have different language system. Nababan states five problems in translation as follows[26]:

a. Lexical Meaning

Lexical meaning is *"makna unsur-unsur bahasa sebagai lambang atau peristiwa dan lain sebagainya"* . Baker states that "The lexical meaning of a word or lexical unit may be thought of as specific value it has in a particular linguistic system and the personality it acquires through usage within that system".[27] It also refers to the meaning based on dictionary since the words inside have solely meaning which separate from its context and its application. It is stated by Kridalaksana (in Nababan, 2003). *"Makna leksikal ini dipunyai unsur-unsur bahasa lepas dari penggunaannya atau konteksnya*". For example, there are six meaning of the word *bad*, i.e. *jahat, buruk, jelek, susah , tidak enak, busuk.* The word bad will not have an exact meaning until it is used in sentence.

[26] *Ibid,* p. 48-51.

[27] Baker, Mona. *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. (London: Routledge, 1992), p.12

b. Grammatical Meaning

Kridalaksana explains that *"Makna gramatikal ialah hubungan antara unsur bahasa dalam satuan yang lebih besar, misalnya hubungan suatu kata dengan kata yang lain dalam suatu frasa atau klausa".* As the example, the word *can* means *kaleng* (as an object/noun) or *mengalengkan* (as a predicate/verb), depends on the position in a sentence.

c. Contextual and Situational Meaning

Kridalaksana defines contextual and situational meaning in Nababan as *"hubungan antara ujaran dan situasi di mana ujaran itu dipakai".* It also can be said that in contextual meaning, the meaning of words relates to the situation where the language is used. The utterance *Good morning!* Means *Keluar!* if it is said by an employer to his/her employee who always comes late.

d. Textual Meaning

Textual meaning relates to the content of a text or discourse. A word may have different meaning in different genre of text. For example, in biology text, morphology means the scientific study of the form and structure of animal and plants, while in linguistics text; it means the study of the forms of words.

e. Socio-cultural Meaning

Socio-cultural meaning is closely related to the socio-cultural aspect of the language user. For instance, the word *marhusip* in Batak Toba language closely relates to the tradition of marriage. Literarily, the word means *berbisik* in Indonesian. However, in Batak Toba tradition of marriage, it has wider and deeper meaning than *berbisik*. Because of that, the translator has to let the word *marhusip* written in Batak Toba.

3. Translation Techniques

According to Nababan, translation technique is *"prosedur untuk menganalisis dan mengklasifikasikan bagaimana kesepadanan terjemahan berlangsung dan dapat diterapkan pada berbagai satuan lingual".* Therefore translation techniques can be regarded as the realization of decision making process which can be identified through translation product. Molina and Albir give some techniques commonly used[28]:

1) Adaptation
   This technique replaces source text cultural element with one from the target culture, e.g. to change *baseball*, for *fútbol* in a translation into Spanish.
2) Amplification
   This technique introduces details that are not formulated in the source text: information, explicative paraphrasing, e.g. when translating from Arabic (to Indonesian) to add *the Muslim month of fasting* to the noun *Ramadan*. Footnotes are a type of amplification. Amplification is in opposition to reduction.
3) Borrowing
   This technique takes a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change), e.g. to use the English word *flash disk* in a Indonesian, or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the TL) e.g. the word *komputer* in Indonesian.
4) Calque
   Literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural, e.g. the English translation *interest* into *tingkat suku bunga*

[28] Albir, Hutardo and Lucia Molina. 2002. *Translation Technique Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach.* (http://www.erudit.org/documentation/eruditPolitiqueUtilisation.pdf) Date: November 1, 2009

5) Compensation
   This technique introduces a source text element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the target text because it can not be reflected in the same place as in the source text.
6) Description
   This technique replaces a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function, e.g. to translate the Italian *panettone* as *traditional Italian cake eaten on New Year's Eve.*
7) Discursive creation
   This technique establishes a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context, e.g. the translation of the title of books or movies.
8) Established equivalent
   This technique uses a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the target language.
9) Generalization
   This technique uses a more general or neutral term, e.g. to translate the word *becak* to *vehicle*.
10) Linguistic amplification
    This technique adds some linguistics elements. This is often used in consecutive, interpreting and dubbing. It is an opposition to linguistic compression.
11) Linguistic compression
    This technique synthesizes linguistics elements in the target text. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in subtitling. It is an opposition to linguistics amplification.
12) Literal translation
    This technique translates a word or an expression word-for-word, e.g. *I will call you* is translated into Indonesian *Saya akan menelepon kamu*.

13) Modulation
This technique changes the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the source text; it can be lexical or structural, e.g. to translate as *you are going to have a child*, instead of, *you are going to be a father*.
14) Particularization
This technique uses a more precise or concrete term, e.g. *air transposition* into *helikopter* in Indonesian.
15) Reduction
This technique suppresses a source text information item in the target text, e.g. *the month fasting* in opposition to *Ramadan* when translating into Arabic. It is in opposition to amplification.
16) Substitution
This technique changes linguistics elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa, e.g. to translate the Arab gesture in putting your hand on your heart as *Thank you*. It is used above all in interpreting.
Transposition
17) This technique changes a grammatical category, e.g. changing the verb of source language into noun in target language.
18) Variation
This technique changes linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc., e.g. to introduce or change dialectal indicators for characters when translating for the theater, changes in tone when adapting novels for children, etc.

Molina and Albir stated that there is confusion about giving terminology for technique of translation. Suryawinata and Hariyanto used a term “strategy ‟ to call translation

technique[29]. According to them, translation strategies deal with tactics used by the translator to render words, phrases, clauses, and sentences of the original text. They divide translation strategies into two main types. The first one is structural strategies dealing with sentence structure. The second one is semantic strategies dealing with the message being transferred.

1) Structural Strategies

The strategies consist of addition, subtraction, and transposition. Most of these strategies are obligatory. It means that the strategy must be done to make the translation sounds natural and acceptable.

a. Addition

This strategy is applied by adding words in the target language due to differences between source language and target language structure. For example:

SL: Saya tidak mengira kalau kamu bisa datang hari ini.

TL: I *do* not expect that you can come today.

b. Subtraction

It refers to the reduction of structural elements in target language. For example:

SL: You should *go* home.

TL: Kamu mesti pulang.

c. Transposition

Transposition changes the original language to obtain equivalent effect. The changes can be in the form of plural to singular form, the change of adjective position, and the change of sentence structure as a whole. It is an obligation when the meaning of source language can not be accepted and understood by readers without transposition. Transposition is

[29] Suryawinata, Zuchridin dan Sugeng Hariyanto. *Translation: Bahasan Teori dan Penuntun Praktis Menerjemahkan. (*Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 2003), p.34

optional when this strategy is applied due to language style. For example:

SL: *Musical instruments* can be divided into *two basic groups*.

TL: *Alat musik* bisa dibagi menjadi *dua kelompok dasar*.

SL: It is a great mistake to keep silent about the matter.

TL: Berdiam diri tentang masalah itu merupakan kesalahan besar.

2) Semantic Strategies

a. Borrowing

The original words of source language are taken in the target language because there are no equivalents in the target language. Borrowing includes transliteration (keeping the original word as a whole, both pronunciation and writing) and naturalization (adapting the pronunciation and writing of source language word with target language norms), for example, the word *rice-cooker* into *rice-cooker* (transliteration) or *computer* into *komputer* (naturalization).

b. Cultural equivalent

The source language words containing cultural material are replaced by cultural equivalent in the target language. Since the culture between one language and another is different, there is a great possibility of not transferring the meaning accurately. However, this strategy makes the sentences natural and easy to read. For example: *Jaksa Agung* (Indonesian) is translated into *Attorney General* (English), and *sonovabitch* (English) is translated into *si brengsek* (Indonesian).

c. Descriptive equivalent

It is used to describe the meaning or function of source language word. As an example, it is not sufficient to translate *samurai* in Japanese into *kaum bangsawan*. It should be translated using descriptive equivalent becomes *aristokrat Jepang pada abad XI sampai XLX yang menjadi pegawai pemerintahan.*

Meanwhile, in componential analysis the source language word is translated by explaining componential meaning of the word. Componential analysis is employed to translate general word. For example, the sentence "Gadis itu *menari dengan luwesnya*" (Indonesian) is translated into "The girl is dancing *with great fluidity and grace*" (English).

a. Synonym

The use of target language synonym which more or less has the same meaning as the source language word can also be applied. For example:

SL: What a *cute* baby you‟ve got!

TL: Alangkah *lucunya* bayi anda!

b. Official translation

This kind of translation has been standardized and written in a book. For example, *read-only memory* is translated into *memori simpan tetap*.

c. Constriction and expansion meaning

Constriction refers to the constriction meaning of source language word.

For example, the translation of *automobile* becomes *mobil*. Expansion is the antonym of constriction. For example, the translation of the word *whale* becomes *ikan paus*. *Paus* in Indonesian language means *the Pope* in English. Therefore, the word *ikan* is added to clarify the meaning.

d. Addition

Translator adds additional information in translation version because the target readers need it. This additional information can be put within the text, at the bottom of the page (in the form of footnote) or at the end of the text. This strategy is usually employed to translate cultural items, technical terms or terms in other field of studies.

e. Omission or Deletion

It means that there are certain words which are not translated considering the fact that the words are not too significant for the whole text or it is difficult to translate those words. For example:

SL:"Sama dengan raden ayu ibunya," katany a lirih (BBM :11)

TL:"Just like her mother," she wishpered.

f. Modulation

The translator sees the source language meaning from different point of view. The strategy is applied when the translation using literal meaning does not produce natural translation. For example:

SL: I broke my leg

TL: Kakiku patah

SL: Tiada banding!

TL: There was no comparison.

4. Definition of Language Varieties

Language variety is caused by social interaction activities carried out by the community or group. While many linguist would like to view any language as a homogenous entity and each speaker of that language as controlling only a single style, so that they can make the strongest possible theoretical generalizations, in actual fact that language will be seen to

exhibit considerable internal variation, and single-style speakers will not be found.[30]

Hudson defines variety of language as a set of linguistic items with similar social distribution meaning used by the same speaker or community.[31] It is stated (glossary terms) that a language varieties are systemic variants of the usage of a language, determined by individual and or group characteristic, including standard and non-standard usage, and norms as well as deviations from these norms.

The variation of language use is determined by the aim of language use and refers to the users. The use of language is influenced by the place where the language used, users who and whom the language used. Language style is divided into two; formal and informal. Informal language varieties is a language used in a friendship domain with the speakers like friends. Formal language style is a language used in a formal domain with the higher social status speakers.[32]

5. Spoken and Written Language Varieties

According to the way people use them, varieties of language are split into two, namely the spoken and written variety. English and other languages regard the written language variety to be more formal than the spoken.

The spoken variety is basically distinguished from the written one as it involves supra segmental features, such as pronunciations, intonations, stress, tempo as well as the non-verbal ones, such as gestures and facial expressions.[33]

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[30] Wardaugh, Ronald. *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction*. (Great Britain: Pelican Books, 2006), p. 45

[31] Hudson, R.A. *Sociolinguistics*. (London: Camridge University Press, 1980), p.80

[32] Inayati, A. (2014). Flouting Maxims In Particularized Conversational Implicature. *International Journal of Language Learning and Applied Linguistics World (IJLLALW)*, *6*(July EISSN: 2289-2737 & ISSN: 2289-3245), 53–61. Retrieved from Flouting Maxims in Particularized Conversational Implicature

[33] Jendra, Made Iwan Indrawan. *The Study of Societies Languages*. (Yogyakarta : Graha Ilmu, 2010), p.77

The following list presents a few examples of the spoken and written variety of English often found in texted messages of mobile phones as well as in web communication.

Table 2.1

Examples of Spoken and Written Language Varieties

(Standard) spoken variety	Written (texted) variety
At	@
For	4
And	N
Are	R
See you	C u
By the way	Btw
Thank you	TQ
Oh my god	OMG

6. Formal and Informal Language Varieties

The formal language variety is reffered to the variety used in writing official letters, government documents, research reports, business meetings, college lecturers, academic seminar, etc. The informal language variety is sometimes referred to as the casual or colloquial style. Casual or colloquial English words are more commonly in the spoken than in the written English variety.[34]

In English the difference between the formal and informal variety can be seen in the use of forms and vocabulary. Use of complete forms such as I am, he is, we are, they will, you have, you cannot, can be formal that the use of contractions such as I‟m, he‟s, we‟re, they‟ll, you‟ve, and you can‟t.

[34] *Ibid*, p. 42-44

The following list present some more examples of the common lexical differences of the formal English variety and the informal one.

Table 2.2

Differences formal and informal language varieties

Informal english variety	**Formal english variety**
Ok	Alright
get there (here)	Arrive
accept (opinion)	Acknowledge
Drinks	beverage
Guys	Men
Kids	children
Talks	Dialogs
Fix up	finished
Bye bye	Good bye

7. Classification on Language Varieties

Ingrum in Hossein (2017) has divided the language varieties into the following sub-categories:

a) Standard Language

Standard language is mainly used for educational and governmental aims. Trudgill argues that "standard language is the variety of English which is usually used in printed from, is spoken by educated native speakers and which is normally taught in schools and to non-native speaker learning the language"[35].

b) Cant

Cant is used for occupational and secretive purposes. Cant refers to the limited, technical words and expression of any specific group, commonly used by underworld

[35] Trudgill, Peter. *Sociolinguistic: An Introduction*. (Australia: Penguin Press,1974), p. 47

group (criminal, tramps and beggar, etc). As a result, it is often called “thieves” or “underworld” slang. When the underworld wants to talk or to communicate among themselves secretly, they use a kind of language that is “secret language“. These expressions are not found in the slang language.

c) Jargon

Jargon refers to a collection of expressions used by one social or occupational group that are not used and regularly not understood by the public. Hence, all professional terminologies, such as medical, law and engineering are qualified as jargon because these terminologies offer terms, which are unfamiliar to general population, for instance, the terms “bilateral perobital haematoma” in medical, “in absentia” in law, and “gasket” in engineering field.

d) Glossolalia

An example of using a language version for religious purposes is the choice of glossolalia of “speaking in tongue” used by certain charismatic Christian groups. As far as the position of colloquialism in this classification is concerned, Dalzell (1998 in Weeks, 2010) claims that “there is a huge overlap between slang and colloquial and regional" so that "some would argue that cool is no longer slang but is so commonly used as to have lost the identity value and so is merely colloquial."

Taking this into account, the colloquial expressions identified in the source books may include the slangs as well. However, it is worth mentioning that the colloquial expressions were checked in the Persian Dictionary of Colloquialism by Jamalzadeh (2003) and Najafi (2008)

Standard and non-standard English are categorized as varieties of English. Trudgill (1975), standard English is a dialect. Unlike any other English dialects, Standard English is the most important dialect in the English speaking world from

a social, intellectual and cultural point of view. It does not have anassociated accent. It is usually used in printed media (newspapers and books), associated with education and used in broadcasting world and other public contexts. It is more easily described in terms of the written language (vocabulary, spelling, grammar) than the spoken language.[36]

Non-standard English is usually related to people having low status in society. Therefore, it is labeled as "bad" or "vulgar" language while Standard English is known as "good" English. Non-standard English has greater variety than standard one. The fact shows that the diversity in non-standard speech is geographic. Various groups of non-standard speaker have their own speech-forms. For instance, occupational group such as fishermen, bakers, dairy workers and so on have their own technical language. Criminals in various countries develop a kind of dialect known as secret dialect.[37]

8. Style of Language

Language has a potentiality for making communication successful and establishing relationships with other people. Everyone of its speaker will never use our own language in exactly the same way, because language as a form of human social behavior and communities tend to split up into groups, each displaying differences of behavior. It is natural phenomenon in the society.[38]

The variation of language used in society can be caused by the social context of the speaker. In the social context, a speaker talks by using different situation or context. This is called as style. It is sometimes also known as register. Register refers to the way that language can systematically

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[36] Yule, George. *The Study of Language*. (Camridge: Camridge University Press, 1996), p.67

[37] Bloomfield, Leonard. *Language*. (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston Inc, 1933) p.50

[38] Citra, Natalia. *An Analysis of The Language Styles Found in "The King's Speech" Movie* (Unpublished Thesis) . (Medan: University of North Sumatera, 2014). P.11

vary according to the situation in which it is used. There are several meanings of style given by linguists like the ones below.

Perkkanen says that the term style is often associated with the distinctive way an individual uses language, but another common way of looking at the concept is to categorize styles as types of discourse used by a group or groups of people and based on the functions of language, i.e. types of language used for specific purposes (functional categorization)[39]. Style can refer to broad categories such as written and spoken language, or fact and fiction, or such main categories may be divided into subcategories depending on purpose and situation.

In practice, a speaker or a writer can use different styles of speaking. It can bevery formally or informally. They can change or can choose the style of language depending on purpose and situation. In line, Wardhaugh also gives definition that register or style is another complicating factor in any study of language varieties.[40]

Hudson says "your dialect shows who (or what) you are, whilst your register shows what you are doing"[41]. So, in other words, communication can be said that it concerns with relationship between language and context in which is used.

Nida divides five distinguishable levels or styles of language.[42]

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[39] Pekkanen, Hilkka. *The Duet of the Author and the Translator: Looking atStyle through Shifts in Literary Translation*. (Helsinki: University of Helsinki, 2007). P.76

[40] Wardaugh, Ronald. *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction*. (Great Britain: Pelican Books, 2006). P.63

[41] *Op.cit*. p.76

[42] Nida, Eugene A. *"Varieties of Language" in Anwar S. Dill (ed.) Language Structure and Translation. (*Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1975). P.87

They are as follows:

a) Frozen Style

The frozen style is the most formal style, which is used in very formal situations and ceremonies. In written forms, this style can be found in historical documents for example constitution and other necessary state documents. A fixed liturgy is the most extreme example of the frozen style.

b) Formal Style

The formal style is used between persons who are unknown to each other but in this case, the setting is formal, for example, a university lecture hall, parliamentary chambers, or a public auditorium. The formal style employs fuller and more precise forms, closer conformity to written style, avoidance of clipped phrases and reduction of colloquial expressions. For example, an English speaker is likely to employ may rather than might, cannot rather than can‟t, will not rather than won‟t, etc.

c) Consultative Style

The consultative style occurs between people who do not know each other and who are talking about something which is neutral in emotive value. The setting is not formal and therefore the source is not expected to employ formal language. It is also called contact language or back channel behavior.

d) Casual Style

The casual style normally occurs between people who know each other (in-group friends and acquaintances) and in setting where the participants are relaxed. The two principle characteristics of this style are ellipses and slang, often including some taboo terminology. This casual style may also occur between persons who do not know each other, but who are operating in a very familiar setting-bargaining in a market or store.

e) Intimate Style

The intimate style occurs only between people who are well acquainted and who have shared many linguistic experiences. As a result, they may employ extreme ellipses and private vocabularies which would not be intelligible to outsiders. In intimate style, people are communicated by supplementary codes of proximity (such as facial gestures, smell and touch),so that language becomes quite secondary for conveying message.

9. Colloquial Language

In general, a colloquial is any informal word or expression used appropriately in conversation among ordinary or educated people.[43] The word "colloquialism" stems from the Latin colloquium that means "conference" or "conversation". Colloquialism as a literary device implies using informal or everyday language in literature. Colloquialisms have generally a geographic nature. As a result, every colloquial expression belongs to a regional or a local dialect. They can be words, phrases, or aphorisms. Native speakers of a language understand and use colloquialisms without realizing it, while non-native speakers may find colloquial expressions hard to translate. (Literary Devices, n.d)

A colloquialism is a word, phrase, or other form used in informal language. Dictionaries often display colloquial words and phrases with the abbreviation colloq. as an identifier. In the same case, Trask argues that: colloquial language, colloquial dialect, or informal language is a variety of language commonly employed in conversation or other communication in informal situations.[44] The word colloquial by its etymology originally referred to speech as distinguished

[43] Nofalli, T,S. *Translation Method Used in Translating Colloquial Expressions in Subtittle Text of Transformers Movies* (Unpublished Thesis). (Semarang: Universitas Dian Nuswantoro, 2012), p.56

[44] *Op.cit*, p. 66

from writing, but colloquial register is fundamentally about the degree of informality or casualness rather than the medium, and some usage commentators thus prefer the term casualism".

According to McCrimmon the word "colloquial" has been defined by the American College Dictionary as characteristic of or appropriate to ordinary or familiar conversation rather than formal speech or writing.[45] In his opinion, this definition does not mean that a colloquial word is improper or inappropriate or careless. McCrimmon also himself calls colloquialism any word or expression that may accurately be used in conversation among educated persons. He maintains that such definition of colloquial word transforms it to a wider term than popular words or idioms covering the popular words and idiomatic constructions as well. They also include constructions that are not strictly idioms, particularly abbreviated or clipped versions of more formal words, such as 'ad' for 'advertisement.[46]

Further McCrimmon has categorized the colloquial English in the following way[47]:

1) Relatively short simple sentences, often grammatically incomplete, with few rhetorical devices;
2) An extravagant usage of contractions (I'll, we've, didn't, can't), clipped words (cab, exam, phone), and the omission of relative pronouns (who, which, that) which would be preserved in a formal style;
3) A vocabulary marked by general prevention of learned words and by inclusion of some less offensive slang terms;

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[45] McCrimmon, J. 1963. *Writing with a Purpose: Third Edition*. New York: Houghton, 1963), p.169

[46] Barzegar, Hossein. *Translation of Colloquial Expression in English into Persian Subtitled Films. (*Journal Article. Teacher Training University: Iran, 2008), p.54

[47] McCrimmon, J. *Writing with a Purpose: Third Edition*. (New York: Houghton, 1963), p.15

4) A simplified syntactic structure that leans heavily on idiomatic units and occasionally neglects the fine differences of formal grammar and;
5) A personal or familiar tone, which intends to create the impression of talking warmly and friendly to the readers.

According to Partridge colloquial expressions consists of five types.[48] They are in the forms of :

a) Single words

Single word is an informal word which is usually used in daily speech. The examples are *"folks"* for *"relatives"* ("Did you meet my folks?") or *"tremendous"* for *"excellent"* ("The movie was tremendous".)

b) Clipped words

Clipped word is a new word which is formed by shortening the original word. The original word is shortened by omitting one syllable or more, for example the word phone is clipped word of telephone, *"lab"* is clipped word of *laboratory*, *"bike"* is clipped word of *bicycle*;

c) Short picturesque words for technical terms

It is a short and picturesque word which is used as a variation to call another technical term, such as *"bugs"* for *"insects"* or for *"mechanical faults"*;

d) Contractions

Contraction is a shortened form of one or two words by omitting internal letter. In a contraction, an apostrophe takes the place of the missing letter or letters. Some examples are *"we"ll"* or *"can"t"*;

e) Verb-adverb combinations

This combination consists of verb followed by adverb, such as "put out" for *"expel"*, *"extinguish"*, *"publish"*,

[48] Partridge, Eric. Colloquialisms in *The Encyclopedia Americana*. (U.S.A.: Grolier Incorporated, 1990), p. 786

"inconvenience", *"embarrass"*, or *"retire"* (in baseball) or *"lay off"* for *"discontinue work or activity"*, *"rest"*.

From definition above, it can be concluded that colloquial is a language used in daily that usually uses informal language without regard to correct grammar. Colloquial is a higher style than slang and vulgar. Nevertheless, colloquial is still low than the standard language. Vulgar, slang, colloquial are spoken language used in public society. Vulgar means the language used by the social community is usually less educated. In other words, it is impolite. Slang is a secret language in the conversation between members of a social group. While colloquial is the informal language used in a relaxed situation.

10. The Usage of Colloqualism

Colloquial language is different from formal speech or formal writing . It is a category of language that speakers normally use when they are stress-free and not especially self-conscious. Some colloquial speech includes a large amount of slang while some has no slang at all. Slang is allowable in colloquial language without being a necessary constituent. Other examples of colloquial usage in English are contractions or swearword. In the philosophy of language, the term "colloquial language" refers to ordinary natural language that is distinct from specialized forms applied in logic or other areas of philosophy. In the field of logical atomism, meaning is appraised in a different way than with more formal propositions.

11. Features of Colloqualism

According to Barzegar in terms of the scale of formality, colloquial language is a higher style than slang being different from the formal standard language in terms of pronunciation,

choice of word, and sentence structure.[49] Holmes enumerates pronunciation and grammatical features as two linguistic features of colloquial style in English[50]:

- **Pronunciation Features**
  [h]- dropping, e.g. Oh well, 'e said, 'I suppose you can 'ave it.
  [in] (vs. formal [ing], e.g. We was up there cuttin'.
- **Grammatical Features**
  Was with plural subject we, e.g. we was up there cutting.
  Come (vs. came): Frazer come on to us.

12. Context of Analysis

Analysis is the process of breaking up a concept, proposition, linguistic complex, or fact into its simple or ultimate constituenst. Analysis is an activity that includes the activity of sorting, breaking down, differentianting things to be classified and grouped acording to certain criteria and then looking for their significance and their relevance.

Based on explanation above, that conclude analysis is the process breaking down a something into its parts to learn what they do and how they relate to one another.

13. Context of Movie Script

A film is also called a movie or motion picture. It is a series of still or moving images. It is produced by recording photographc images with cameras, or by creating images using animation techniques or visual effects. The process of movie making has developed into an art form and industry.

Bodwell and Thompson examine that there are two principal ways of grouping movie. One way is by genre. When we label movie a science fiction movie, a horror movie,

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[49] Barzegar, H. "Translation of Colloquial Expressions in English-into-Persian Subtitled Films". Retrieved May 4, 2016, from http://www.translationdirectory.com/articles/article1541.php, 2008.

[50] Holmes, J. "An Introduction to Sociolinguistics". (London: Longman, 1963), p. 265.

or a musical, we're using genre categories. We are also usually classifying movie by some conception of the movie's relation to reality or to its manner of production. So, besides live-action fiction movie, we recognize documentaries, animated movies, and experimental movie. These types also exemplify non-narrative approaches to overall form.

Scripts is a written work by screenwriters for a movie, video game, or television program. These scripts can be original works or adaptations from existing pieces of writing. In term, the movement, actions, expressions, and dialogues of the characters are also narrated. Based on Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary "*script is a written text of a play, film/movie, broadcast, talk, etc....*"

14. Contribution/Siginificance for English Education

In this globalization era, students around the world using a variety of a language especially in particular community. It can be seen that each class of major usually make a specific group in order to make easier in having a relation, doing a group work, have an english community or even just for interactions each other in daily activities. In fact, each group itself have a specific habitual which have not by the other students or other groups.

There are some variety habit as an effect in having a group in class. It can give an impact for their fashion, their favourite things, their habit, their way in interactions, and also communication. Therefore, communication is as the crucial part that must be understand and learned by each students as generally. Especially for English, students can hear some expressions that sometimes delivered by their friends in the class inaccidently. Such as the example of the word "bro" is usually hear by the students in the class and for the woman usually called as "sis" means the shorthened word of "sister" is something unfamiliar they did in the class. And many other things usually did by the students related to the informal language especially in colloqualim expression itself.

So, by doing this research entitled “An Analysis of Colloqualism Expression in the Main Characters of Den of Thieves Movie Script” the students actually can learned deeply about the concept of colloqualism expressions. They can understand the meaning of the other groups’ friends made in speaking by others students. They can broaden their knowledge about the world of English Language. In fact, it can make them easily to understand the message by the people around them, to them, and something related to the English such as video or English movie that usually used the informal language to minimize the time or even understand the stranger in foregin country in the world.

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