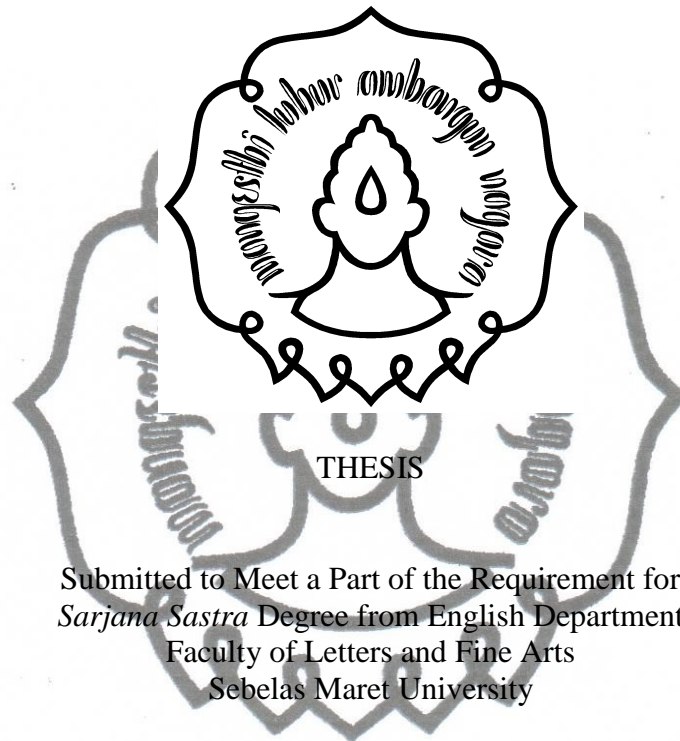


**AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS USED BY THE  
CHARACTERS IN “*RAMONA AND BEEZUS*” MOVIE  
(Sociolinguistics Approach)**



THESIS

Submitted to Meet a Part of the Requirement for  
*Sarjana Sastra* Degree from English Department  
Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts  
Sebelas Maret University

Written by:

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C1307046

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND FINE ARTS  
SEBELAS MARET UNIVERSITY  
SURAKARTA  
2012**

*commit to user*

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by

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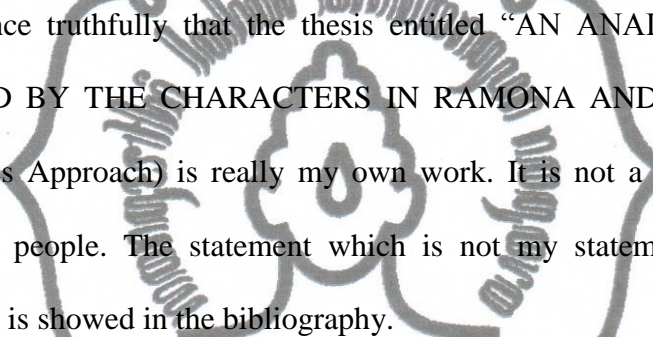
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## PRONOUNCEMENT

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Pronounce truthfully that the thesis entitled “AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS USED BY THE CHARACTERS IN RAMONA AND BEEZUS MOVIE (Sociolinguistics Approach) is really my own work. It is not a plagiarism nor it is made by other people. The statement which is not my statement is signed by a quotation and it is showed in the bibliography.

If this pronouncement is proven incorrect in the future, I am ready to accept academic sanction in the form of the cancellation of my thesis and degree.

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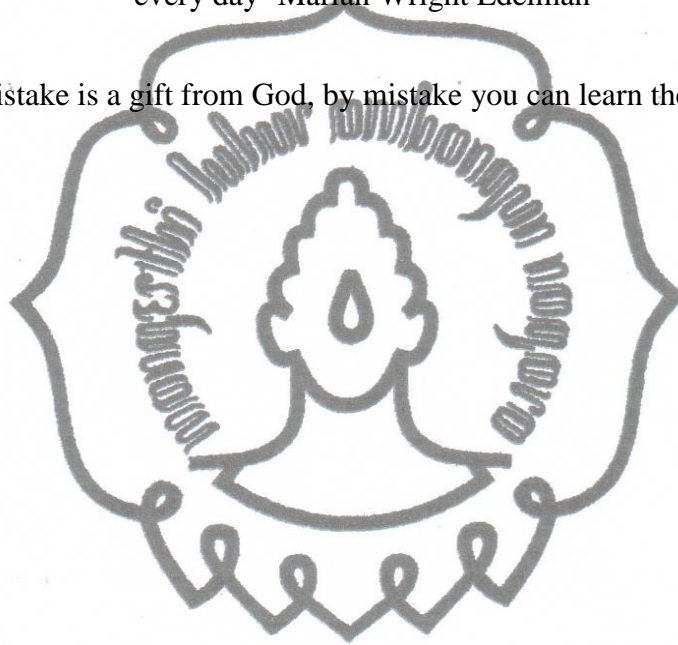
Lastika Ary Prihandoko

## MOTTO

If the going is real easy, beware, you may be headed down hill -Anonymous-

You're not obligated to win. You're obligated to keep trying to do the best you can  
every day -Marian Wright Edelman-

To do mistake is a gift from God, by mistake you can learn the correct one.



## DEDICATION

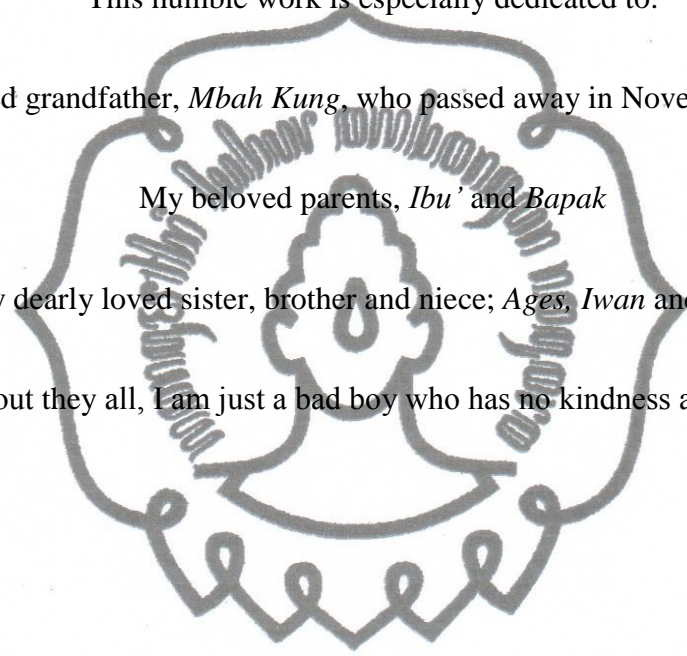
This humble work is especially dedicated to:

My beloved grandfather, *Mbah Kung*, who passed away in November 22<sup>th</sup> 2011

My beloved parents, *Ibu'* and *Bapak*

My dearly loved sister, brother and niece; *Ages*, *Iwan* and *Kayla*

...without they all, I am just a bad boy who has no kindness and future...



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This thesis could not be completed without help and support from everyone during finishing this thesis. Therefore, by this great opportunity, I would like to express my gratitude to the following people:

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many inspiring great lectures in this faculty who dedicated all their passion and effort to develop the knowledge in this faculty.

My sincere thanks also for my beloved parents, to my mother, *Ibu'*, for her endless love, invaluable attention, support, and pray. My memory that I still remember when I was in kinder-garden, she taught me that to be a good person is harder than to guide me to be bad person. I can give nothing, only thanks for being my mother. To my father, *Bapak*, thanks for his patience, love, attention, and support during the years.

For my younger sister and brother, *Ages* and *Ivan*, great thanks for their support. I am sorry for being rude brother in the past. I can give nothing. I can only pray for the best and I will always learn being good big brother. Likewise, my sincere gratitude also extends to my grandfather *Mbah Kung* who passed away in November 22<sup>th</sup> 2011. I am sorry for being naughty when I was a boy. He is person who always cares with me with his own way. He left sweetest memories in my live. Actually, I wish *Mbah Kung* could attend in my graduation day but I cannot make it happen. I hope he will be proud on me in there, my pray and my love.

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Furthermore, I really realize that this thesis still needs the constructive critics and suggestions from the readers since this thesis is far from perfect. Hopefully this research can be useful for the readers, especially for the English Department students.

Surakarta, January 6<sup>th</sup> 2012

Lastika Ary Prihandoko

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## ABSTRACT

**Lastika Ary Prihandoko. C1307046, 2012, AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS USED BY THE CHARACTERS IN *RAMONA AND BEEZUS* MOVIE (Sociolinguistics Approach), Thesis: English Department Non-Regular Program, Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta.**

This research is conducted to investigate the types of slang and the slang function in the movie entitled *Ramona and Bezuss* movie. Generally people think that American slang is dominantly used by teenager or black society. Therefore, it is interesting to conduct slang research on ordinary American family since they are part of American people.

I use descriptive-qualitative method in conducting the research. Meanwhile, sociolinguistics is applied as the frame of study. The source of the data is obtained from the dialogue script of this movie. The data are taken by applying total sampling technique. Based on the total sampling technique, I obtain one hundred and seventy nine slang data.

In conducting the research, I find two findings. The first finding is the slang type. There are 5 types of slang employed by the characters in *Ramona and Bezuss* movie. The types of slang words are fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping. Meanwhile, the second finding is the slang functions of the use of slang. There are seven different slang functions in this movie. They are to address, to form intimate atmosphere, to initiate relax conversation, to show impression, to show intimacy, to reveal anger, and to humiliate.

This research is expected to give better knowledge about American slang and better understanding about slang terms. In addition, I expect the students of English Department who is interested in slang research to use this research as a reference. I also expect the other students are capable to develop slang research further to enrich knowledge about slang words since slang is widely use in English language nowadays.



**AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS USED BY THE  
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(Sociolinguistics Approach)**

Lastika Ary Prihandoko<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Sri Marmanto, M. Hum<sup>2</sup>. Agus Dwi Priyanto, SS, M. CALL<sup>3</sup>.

**ABSTRACT**

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<sup>2</sup> Dosen Pembimbing I

<sup>3</sup> Dosen Pembimbing II

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Research Background

Language is the human's device to communicate with other humans. Language always develops from time to the time because of the social conditions and the human need. Chaika (1994: 8) states that language cannot be fixed at any point. It develops based on the needs, wish, and want of speakers. Every normal speaker has abilities to make up new words, use old words in a new way, compose sentences they have never heard before, and combine sentences into wholly new discourses.

Cases occur when someone deals with the language variant related to language choice because he needs extra effort to figure out the meaning. In language choice, the speakers may choose two languages (involving code switching), mix the code, and use set of variant within the same language (Fasold: 1996). In addition, slang is one of language variant occurs in American English. Some linguists define slang as follows:

Holmes (2001: 183) states that slang belongs to vocabulary area and reflects person age. Slang also becomes the privilege of the youth and considered uncommon by an older person in general. In addition, slang belongs to the identity of a particular group.

Another definition comes from Allan and Burridge (2006: 69); they give definition of slang as the marker of some group of people. The examples are

*commit to user*

communities shared experiences such as being groups of children at certain school, become particular social groups such as hookers, junkies, jazz musicians, or professional criminals.

From the definitions above, we can conclude that slang is a new vocabulary that belongs to a particular group of people. Slang reflects the social background of the speaker. In addition, people in general think that slang is dominantly used by teenager.

The occurrence of slang can be found in American culture product, for example in American movie. In making films, film makers usually include the social condition of their society. The example is the film about American family lives. The story cannot be separated from their social background of its society. Generally, people know that slang is dominantly used by the teenagers. The phenomenon of this research is based on the movie that will be analyzed. The use of *Ramona and Beezus* movie is employed in conducting the research. This movie is about an ordinary American family in which children and adults use slang dominantly. Conducting slang research on this movie is essential to be done, since the movie portrays American people. Nowadays many slang used in daily life of American. Therefore, knowing slang will help us avoid misunderstanding when we interact with American people. To give a better explanation about the analysis, below is the example.

Howard : You should have seen it through a window. It was **awesome**.  
You looked like a pinata. Well, obviously without all the candy.

Ramona : It made me really dizzy, yet I **wanna** do it again.  
Race you home, **mudball**

The participants of conversation above are Ramona and Howard. The conversation above is indicated as informal by several aspects. Since they are a classmate, the relation of them is categorized into friendship. Their relationship is categorized into close relationship since they are best friends. The setting is in the sidewalk near Ramona's house. The topic of their conversation is an experience of funny accident in their school.

There are three slang words in the conversation above. Howard uses slang word *awesome*, while Ramona uses slang *wanna* and *mudball*. *Awesome* is categorized as an imitative slang. Actually this slang word imitated two different words that are awe and some. Howard uses slang word *awesome* in purpose to show his impression toward Ramona because Ramona does wonderful thing by hanging upside down on monkey ring in school. Howard compliments Ramona with slang word indicating his impression in order to maintain their relationship.

Ramona uses slang words *wanna* and *mudball* categorized also as imitative slang. The slang word *wanna* is derived from the words want and to. Since Ramona and Howard are best friends, they tend to use informal language. Therefore, slang occurs to initiate relax conversation. The second slang word used by Ramona is *mudball* derived from the words mud and ball. *Mudball* means a doughnut. Ramona addresses her friend by *mudball* to make a joke with him. Howard leaves Ramona when she is trapped in the monkey ring when they play in school playground. Thus, she addresses Howard as *mudball* in order to address him with a joke because she thinks Howard is soft person like a doughnut.

From the example of conversation above, it can be concluded that the use of slang can be investigated in sociolinguistics field by classifying slang category and investigating slang function. Having an interest in sociolinguistics study, I willing to conduct slang research in order to present some knowledge of slang based on slang type and slang function. For that reason, I have an intention to conduct "AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS USED BY THE CHARACTERS IN RAMONA AND BEEZUS MOVIE "(Sociolinguistics Approach)."

### **B. Problem Statements**

1. What are types of slang used by the characters in *Ramona and Beezus* movie?
2. What are the functions of each slang type employed by the characters in *Ramona and Beezus* movie?

### **C. Research Objectives**

The objectives of this research are:

1. To find out types of slang used by the characters in *Ramona and Beezus* movie.
2. To observe the functions of each slang type employed by characters in this movie.

### **D. Scope of the Research**

This research is conducted in the field of sociolinguistics based on the analysis of slang types and functions of slang. I find slang either in word and phrase level on conversations employed by the characters in *Ramona and Beezus* movie. I will analyze



both of them since analyzing slang in phrase level is one of research gap from previous researches.

### **E. Research Benefits**

This research is expected to give significance to:

1. The lecturers and students, particularly in English Department.

The finding of this study is expected to give a contribution in the development of sociolinguistics study. This research is also expected to give better understanding about the types and functions of slang.

2. Other researchers in related areas

This research is expected to be a useful reference and also help to determine research gaps that will be useful for further research, especially in sociolinguistics field.

### **F. Research Methodology**

This research is a qualitative research which is using descriptive method. Qualitative research is taken because the result of this research is designed from the process of analyzing, discussing, finding a social phenomena which occurs naturally; it means the research is not controlled by laboratory and numbers or statistics as the tools in analyzing the data (Bodgan 1998:69). This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research since this research employs searching technique, collecting data and classifying then interpreting the data and constructing conclusion (Surakhmad: 1994 p.147).

The data includes primary and secondary data. The primary data are the dialogues scripts containing American slang in *Ramona and Beezus* movie. Meanwhile, the secondary data of this research are movie review and *Ramona and Beezus* movie itself. To give better explanation of research methodology, it will be explained in further chapter.

### **G. Thesis Organization**

The thesis organization is as follows:

**CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION;** consists of research background, problem statements, research objectives, research limitation, research benefits, research methodology and thesis organization.

**CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW;** consists of sociolinguistics, ethnography of speaking, the social dimension of communication, language variations, language choice, slang, film theory, synopsis of the film, the related studies.

**CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY;** consists of research type, data and source of the data, research instrument, technique of collecting data and technique of analyzing data.

**CHAPTER IV: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION;** consists of introduction to the data analysis, classification of the data, data analysis, and discussion.

**CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.**



## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

In conducting research, I use some literature to support the research. Literature review contains some related study to the research and will be described in this chapter. In conducting the research, I apply sociolinguistics approach as an instrument to carry out the research.

#### A. Sociolinguistics

##### 1. The Definition of Sociolinguistics

Some definition of sociolinguistics can be seen bellow:

Trudgill (1974: 32) defines sociolinguistics as a branch of linguistics concerned with language. Language is considered as a social and cultural phenomenon. Sociolinguistics investigates the correlation between fields of language with society. It also has close relation with the social sciences, especially social psychology, anthropology, human geography and sociology.

Meanwhile, Chaika (1994: 2) defines sociolinguistics as the discipline studying how people use language in their interaction. Sociolinguistics is also related to something which is apparently unimportant thing. The examples are how people talk differently in the street corner or in the classroom; also what people do when they talk or how they signal when they are listening.

Finnegan (1994: 4) defines sociolinguistics as “the study of language in use. It specially focuses on the relationship between language and society, and its principal concerns address linguistic variation across social groups and across the range of communicative situations in which women and men deploy their verbal repertoires.

Further discussion by Fishman in Suwito (1994: 3) defines two factors that should be studied in sociolinguistics. Those are linguistics and non linguistics factors. Non-linguistic factor influences language through the social factor such as the social status, age, level of education, sex and, etc. Meanwhile, Holmes (2001: 12) adds the non-linguistics related to all kind of situation such as the participants consists of who is speaking and who are speaking to, the setting or social context of the interaction consists of where are they speaking, the topic consists of what is being discussed, and the function consists of the reason why they are speaking.

Based on definition above, sociolinguistics is a large field of knowledge studying the relation between language and its society. Sociolinguistics focuses on how people use languages differently by its region, how individual speaker use language, and how language is used differently between at school and at home.

## **2. The Scope and Sub-Division of Sociolinguistics**

The study of sociolinguistics is divided into two different scopes. They are known as macro-sociolinguistics study and micro-sociolinguistics study. Trudgill (1992: 51) states that macro-sociolinguistics puts large groups of speakers as the starting point. The example of macro-sociolinguistics research is genealogy of language that emphasizes on the history of language.

Meanwhile, micro-sociolinguistics is kind of research dealing with discourse analysis, face to face interaction and the other studies in sociolinguistics field covers the study of relatively small group of speakers.

On the other hand, in Chaklader (1990), Fishman divides sociolinguistics into three subdivisions. First, Descriptive sociolinguistics investigates the answers of who speaks, what language, to whom, when and to what end. It concerns with the use of language and its norms.

Second, dynamic sociolinguistics investigates the answer of what accounts for different rates of change in the social organization of language use and behavior toward language. The example of dynamic sociolinguistics is the Italian immigrant living in USA or Canada. They have shown different language of language persistence or shift (ibid: 6).

The last, applied sociolinguistics is dealing with the application of language in social setting. The suitable examples for applied sociolinguistics are the study of native language teaching or second language teaching, language planning, language policy decision, and, etc.

Concerning the discussion above, this research takes micro-sociolinguistics as the frame of study since this research focuses on particular community namely American family. This research is categorized into descriptive sociolinguistics research because it investigates the description of slang base on the slang type and social function of slang related to the social factors.

## **B. Ethnography of Communication**

### **1. The Definition of Ethnography of Speaking**

In defining ethnography of speaking, some linguists give the definition as follows:

Hymes in Fasold (1996: 32) defines that ethnography of speaking discusses about the possible factors influencing the use of language varieties in speaking. Generally, someone will be considering factors, for instance, to whom, the purpose that aimed at, when and where the conversation takes place, when he/ she wants to speak to another.

Furthermore, Fasold (1996: 39) defines ethnography of speaking as one of the approaches in sociolinguistics studies the use of language. The use of language is closely related to the social and cultural values. He adds that the speech community and the units of interaction, which consist of speech situations, acts and events become fundamental factors in constructing the ethnography of speaking. (ibid: 40)

From many definitions above, it can be concluded that the definition of ethnography of speaking is the study of language investigating the factors that influence the use of language varieties including norms and rules used in certain social community. In discussing the ethnography of speaking, it cannot be separated from speech community, situations, event and acts (ibid: 40) that will be discussed as follows.

## 2. Speech Community

Hymes (1972: 54) defines a speech community as a group which is sharing rules in order to conduct and interpreting the speech. Rules play on interpreting of at least on the language variety. Meanwhile according to Trudgill (1992: 69) a speech community is a community of speakers who shares the same verbal repertoire and also shares the same norms for linguistics behavior.

From those definitions above, it can be concluded that a speech community consists of the group of people who share a set of norms and expectations regarding the use of language. The suitable examples of speech communities are the members of professions use kind of jargon, distinct social groups like punkers, hip hop fans or even in the united group like families and friends.

In addition, online and other mediated communities, such as many internet forums or social network, also categorized as speech communities. Members of speech communities will often develop slang or jargon to serve the group's special purposes and priorities.

This research tries to conduct analysis focusing on a certain group of people or speech community namely American families. This research will investigate the use of slang in that speech community. Generally, people think that speech community like teenagers use slang often. However, I find adults and children characters use slang

dominantly in conducting this research. Therefore, this research is interesting to be done.

### **3. Speech Situations, Acts and Events**

In order to study the speech community Hymes in Fasold, (1996: 42) suggests it is necessary to investigate units of interactions. He classifies the unit of interactions into speech situations, speech events and speech acts that will be discussed as follows.

Speech situations are situations closely related to the speech. The situations connected with the constellation of statues and settings constrain the interaction should or may occur. For instance, someone will consider how to address the other based on where the conversation took place. (ibid: 42)

The example above can be referred as rules of speaking or contexts correlated with setting or genre. Speech situation is correlated with non verbal context composed by communicative and other kinds of events, thus it affecting the behavior of a speaker when he/ she communicate within speech community.

Meanwhile, Chaika (1994:71) states that speech act related to the way people think of speech as starting way of proposition and conveying information. Speaker's behavior may have essential influence on what other speakers assume from the actual words used. Furthermore, speech act theory pursues language theory as a part of a comprehensive pragmatic theory of linguistic behavior



Hymes in Fishman (1976: 62) states that speech events consist of one or more speech acts. Several speech events may occur simultaneously and successfully in some conversation. There are several components of speech events that abbreviated as SPEAKING. They are (S) setting, (P) participants, (E) ends, (A) act characteristics, (K) keys, (I) instrumentalities, (N) norms of interaction and interpretation, and (G) genres that will be explained as follows:

(S) Setting or Scene

Setting is associated with the physical circumstance of a communicative event or refers with the time of conversation occurs. Meanwhile, scene is kind of psychological setting viewed from the cultural definition. For instance, a person may modify their interaction as the scene changed even the person in the same setting.

(P) Participants

Participants are persons or individuals involving in a speech event. Participants consist of addresser, addressee, and audience. Addresser is a speaker or a writer who pronounces the utterance. Addressee is a hearer or reader who receives the utterance. Meanwhile, audience is the large amount of the hearer who may contribute the specification of speech events.



### (E) Ends

Ends are divided into two parts namely outcome and goal. Outcome is the purpose of the event from cultural point of view, while the goal is the purpose of the individual participants. Ends deliver the purpose that uttered by a speaker. The purposes are such to inform, to discuss, to persuade, and event just to chitchat.

### (A) Act sequence

Act sequence defines how something is said (the form of the message) and what is said by the speaker (the content of message). Act sequence can be correlated with the aesthetic and stylistic manner of the speaker in conversation.

### (K) Key

Key indicates the manner of a speaker that leads the hearer to the hidden message of speakers. The hidden message indicates by the tone, manner in the conversation period. Key also refers to the feeling, atmosphere and attitude that occur in conversation. Another aspect that constructs a key is in nonverbal aspect such as gesture, postures, style of stress or musical accompaniment. Keys can be seen as fundamental aspects that can affect language variation.

### (I) Instrumentalities

Instrumentalities construct channel and the form of speech. How the speaker sends information to the hearer is defined as channel. Channel can be in a written or

spoken form. Meanwhile, the form of the speech is related to the code (English, Javanese, Indonesia, etc) and sub code (dialect, slang, jargon, colloquial, etc).

#### (N) Norms

Norms refer to the rules used within conversation and interaction. There are norms of interaction and norms of interpretation. Norms of interaction is set of linguistic features controlling when and how often speech occurs. Meanwhile, norms of interpretation have a purpose to figure out what is being conveyed beyond the choice of word.

Culture in community constructs its own norms of interaction used by community itself, while norm of interpretation is determined by personal or hearer understanding of speech. Norms of interpretation tries to encode the real meaning coded by words used by the speaker.

#### (G) Genre

Genre is kind of categories of speech. It can be daily language, oration, editorial, course, teaching, prayer, etc. Generally, genre is associated with speech event. However, genre is actually independent and may occur in different events. For instance, the sermon is genre that typically correlated with certain place like church, but its properties may be taken apart in other situations such as prayer and announcement.

### C. The Social Dimension of Communication

Holmes (2001) states when a member of community chooses language variety the speaker not only considers the domain of conversation but also the social dimension of the member. Social dimensions have functions as an indicator of the difference in social status between the speakers, and also it can be an indicator of a situation in which language is used. In other words, social dimension is the reflection of purpose, topic, manner and mood of language used.

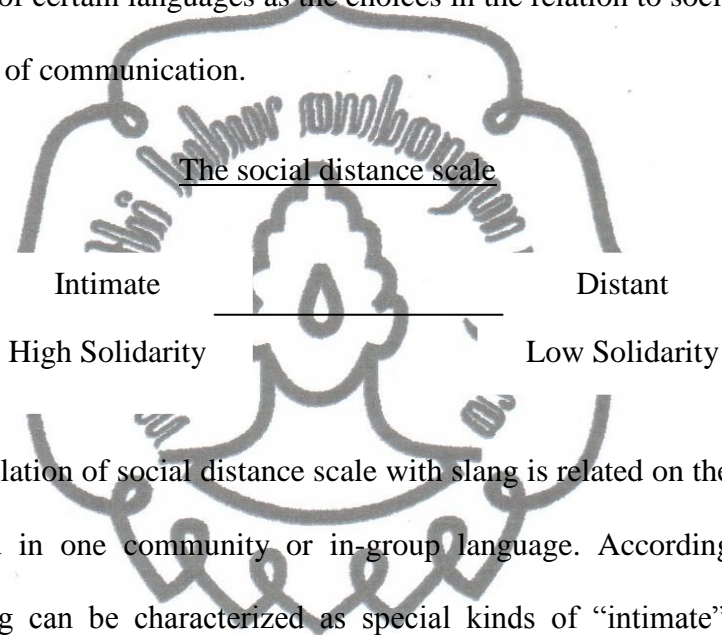
Since this research also investigates the social function, it cannot be separated from the social dimension of communication. For instance, when a member in community intent to express his or her feeling of anger towards the other member, he/ she will consider the social dimension before uttered the feeling.

He adds in constructing social dimension there are four different dimensions reflected during the communication, namely social distance scale, social status scale, formality scale, and functional scale that will be explained as follows:

#### 1. The Social Distance Scale

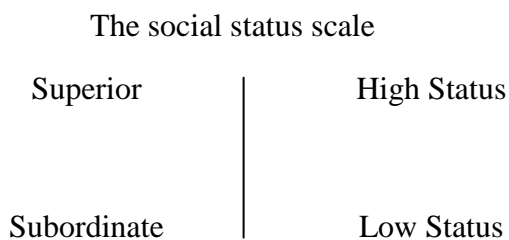
Social distance scale is social dimensions taking account that will be a pattern of linguistic interaction. Social distance scale becomes an indicator how well someone knows the other that will become a relevant factor in linguistic choices. Furthermore, in-group language is the language of solidarity (ibid: 24).

The function of in-group language becomes a variety that used to signal the shared identity of certain participants. Generally, it is used to show group difference, existence, or solidarity between the group members. The norms of language in a speech community are usually covered by in-group language. In-group language also conceals the use of certain languages as the choices in the relation to social factors and social dimension of communication.



The correlation of social distance scale with slang is related on the use of slang usually occurred in one community or in-group language. According to Spolsky (1998: 35), slang can be characterized as special kinds of “intimate” or in-group speech. Additionally, Spolsky also defines slang is a kind of jargon that has a function of feel belonging to one community or as the solidarity in community.

**2. A social Scale Status**



The way people speak is influenced by linguistics variety account of dimension of social status. A member of community usually considered the person who will be addressed as a superior, a subordinate, or an equal when the member chooses a word to create various varieties. Therefore, the social scale status becomes consideration in some linguistic choices.

### **3. A Formality Scale**

Formality scale is a dimension influencing the variation of speech in different setting or contexts. The speakers will consider context and setting when they choosing a certain variety of linguistics choices.

The formality scale has essential part for speaker consideration on language choice based on social setting or type of interaction. For example when the student engage conversation with the lecture in class room about sociolinguistics, the language used will be influenced by the formality of the setting.

#### The formality scale

Formal		High Formality
Informal		Low Formality

#### 4. The Function Scale

##### The referential and affective function scale

###### *Referential*

High information content ————— Low information content

###### *Affective*

Low affective content ————— High affective content

Language form cannot be separated from the function of an interaction. The function scale dimension is formulated by referential and affective social meaning. The two factors formulating function scale dimension are particularly persuasive and basic. In addition, language can convey both objective information of a referential kind and someone's feeling.

The suitable example for referential function is the news broadcaster tends to put the emphasis on information or the referential function. Thus, if the interaction is referentially oriented, the feeling's expression of the speaker will be lesser. On the other hand, if the interaction tends to express feeling, it must have little way to communicate the information.

In addition, the function scale that simultaneously operates referential function and conveys the speaker feels can be traced in television program such as Oprah Winfrey Show. For instance, this TV program may provide a great deal of new

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referential information, while also clearly convey how the speaker feels about a certain topic.

## D. Language Variations

There are four language variations as stated by Chaer & Agustina (1995: 80). They are idiolect, dialect, social dialect and temporal dialect. The discussion of those language variations will be explained as follows:

### 1. Idiolect

Idiolect is the language variation standing alone in human's life. Idiolect can be seen as the own language variation of speaker. Idiolect variation deals with colors of voice, choice of words, language style, sentence order, etc. The colors of voice become the most dominant aspect in language variation. Since someone will recognize just by listening to voice without seeing the person.

### 2. Dialect

According to Spolsky (1998:33) dialect related to variations located regionally or socially. In addition, Chaer & Agustina, (1995:83) defines dialect as language variation came from a group of speakers who is relative in numbers, living in one particular place, region or area.

Dialect is also called as area dialect, regional dialect or geographical dialect since dialect is based on the place, region or area where the users live. The dialect



users have characteristics that mark them as people who have the same dialect, although they have their own idiolect (ibid: 83). In similarities, Spolsky (1998: 29) concludes about regional dialects. He stresses regional dialects tend to show less differences from their close neighbors and greater differences from distant neighbors.

### 3. Social dialect

Social dialect is related to the language variation that concerns with the social status and class (Chaer & Agustina: 1995 p.84). It is usually the most spoken language variation and most time consuming to talk about. This variation is concerning with all personal problems of the users, such as age, gender, occupation, level of royalty, economic, social status, social class, etc.

Meanwhile, Holmes (2001:134) defines social dialects as the language reflects the grouping of people based on social class and economic factors. He adds that person's dialect reflects his social background. The suitable example of social dialects is Javanese people. Their social dialects and the way they speak indicate their social background.

Furthermore, the social class term cannot be separated from the social dialect that refers to the differences between people. Social class associated with differences in social prestige, wealth and education (ibid: 135). People from different social class do not speak in the same way. For example, lectures do not talk like office cleaners, lawyers do not talk in the same way as the criminals they defend in court.

Chaer & Agustina, (1995: 87) add that social dialect correlated with other language variations such as slang, jargon, argot and cant. Since this research dealing with slang words, the explanation of slang will be explained in further chapter.

#### **4. Temporal dialect**

Temporal dialect is language variation used by a certain social group in particular time. For example, the language variation can be seen in the development of English language time by time (ibid: 84).

#### **E. Language Choice**

Language choice is divided into three possibilities. The first is the choosing of two languages or more that involving code switching. The second is the use of code mixing and the last is the use of set of variants within the same language in any given situation (Fasold: 1996).

The members of community must follow the rules when they use language variety. Members acquire the rules base on their experience that can be as linguistic knowledge. The rules also will represent certain community.

In addition, language choice involves the intention. Speaker must have specific purpose or intention when the speaker prefers to use language variety rather than the standard one. According to Chaika (1994), the choosing of language variety has several intentions such as to show solidarity, camaraderie and affirmation of group

loyalty. Furthermore, Hudson (1996) states that the aspect of using language variety should be suitable to the person addressed or the status of speaker and language variety must be suitable with certain domain.

The example for the aspect influences language variety base on discussion above is in Javanese community. A young person uses language differently when he/she speak to older people and to people in same age. Another example is the use of Indonesian language as a formal language in school or office, while Javanese language is mostly used in an informal situation.

## **F. Slang**

### **1. The Definition of Slang**

Slang is one of language variant that occurs in American English. Some linguists define slang as follows:

Walter (2004) defines that slang is words used in very informal conversation, unsuitable for the formal situation. Meanwhile, another definition is from Webster's new international dictionary which states that "slang is words comprising certain widely current but usually ephemeral terms (especially coined or clipped words in a special senses, or phrases usually metaphors or similes) have a forced, fantastic, or grotesque meaning, or exhibiting eccentric or extravagant humor or fancy".

Further definition from [www.answers.com](http://www.answers.com) defines slang refers to words and phrases. Slang is considered to be very informal and it is often restricted to special contexts or only used by a particular class, profession, social group, etc. Most slang expressions are spoken, not written and would be considered inappropriate in formal types of communication.

From the definitions above, we can conclude that slang is a new vocabulary that belongs to a particular group of people related to informal conversation and used in informal situation. In addition, slang reflects the social background of the speaker.

## **2. The History and Development of Slang in America**

Allan and Burridge (2006: 69) state the first appearance of slang words is about during the eighteenth century. Slang word was originally to refer to the pattern of criminals. In this book Eric Partridge suggests a connection with the verb sling, as in the expression sling off at someone, meaning 'give cheek, or abuse; engage in a slanging match'. This source seems appropriate because slang is originally referred to the sublanguage of the underworld.

Furthermore, in discussions of slang, the terms argot and cant appear. Slang originally denoted to the restricted speech of the low and often correlated with the criminal classes of society. O. Ritter in (Mencken, 1982: 64) believes that slang may derive from language. The most possible fact that supports this idea is slang language itself probably as a combination of blending and shortening like in thieves' **language** and beggars' **language**.

In addition, Flexner (2000: 7) states that many slang becomes words and expressions that used frequently in American public nowadays. However, slang considered inappropriate for formal usage by the majority. Furthermore, American slang words are actually contributed by about thirteen different groups in society. The thirteen different groups in society that become slang source such as immigrant, labors, armies, musicians, narcotic addicts, college, etc.

### **3. The types of slang**

Allan and Burridge (2006: 69) affirm that there are five different slang types. The explanation of slang type can be seen as follows:

#### **a. Fresh and creative**

Fresh and creative mean that slang language has totally new vocabulary, informal variety, cleverness, imagination, and it also can be an up to date words. Some words which are already familiar with our mind possibly will be slang words as we do not realize it. The reasons why those slang words become familiar in our mind because those slang words appear in long time ago since slang words are already appeared since 18<sup>th</sup> century as stated by Allan and Burridge (ibid: 69). The example is the slang word *daddy*. *Daddy* (noun) used as a term of address for a man, especially an older man. First appeared is in US, 1928. (Dalzell and Victor: 2008, p.183)

#### b. Flippant

Flippant means that slang language made by two words or more in which the words composed not correlated with the denotative meaning. The example is *break a leg*. The slang word *break a leg* means good luck for an actor. It is theatrical superstition considers a wish of good luck to be tempting fate. This slang word comes from folk-etymology that offers the example of American actor John Wilkes Booth who assassinated President Abraham Lincoln. The assassin jumped on stage and broke his leg. 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 (ibid, p.89).

#### c. Imitative

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 (Spears: 2000, p.474).

#### d. Acronym

Acronym is type of slang constructed by the result of words from the first letters of each word in a phrase or this type is made by the initials from a group of words or syllables. The example is LOL, used as Internet shorthand to mean ‘laughing out loud’, found in US around 1991 (Dalzell and Victor: 2008, p.406).



#### e. Clipping

Clipping type is one of variety of slang made by deleting of some parts of longer word become a shorter form in the same meaning. The example is the use of word “cuz” to mean “because”. The words which commonly used can be clipped into shorter form. In addition, clipping form is not appropriate to use in formal conversation.

#### G. Film Theory

In American Heritage ([www.answer.com/film.html](http://www.answer.com/film.html) accessed on 8th July 2011 in) film or movie defined as series of still photographs on film, projected in rapid succession onto a screen. Motion pictures are filmed with a movie camera, which makes rapid exposures of people or objects in motion, and shown with a movie projector, which reproduces sound synchronized with the images.

In further discussion, Allen and Gomery (1998) states that film is closely related with society. In the process of making film, the social dimension included for several reasons. Since the filmmakers also member of society, they must obey the norm and got pressure from society. Furthermore, in film making cannot be separated from some social context.

In addition, the phenomenon of society is not only representing by documentary film but also fictional film. Film represents social aspect directly and obliquely. Social aspect and social environment derived by movie with images,

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sounds, theme and stories. In a simple sentence, film bounds with society and reflects the situation of the society in the certain period.

## H. Synopsis of The Film

*Ramona and Beezus* movie tells the story about American family live. The main character Ramona is a daughter from Robert Quimby with great imagination that makes her get in trouble often. One day her father get serious problem for being out of job. The family condition become worst since the family need to pay a lot of loan. Ramona dreams up various plans to help her family. However, none of the family members realize that Ramona tries to help the financial problem. Then Ramona asks for favor to her aunt, Aunt Bea. Unfortunately, Aunt Bea is too with her love affair with her ex-boyfriend, Hobart. The peak of Ramona sadness when Ramona's parents want to sell the house. Then she flees and her family tries to make Ramona comes back. The story is ended by a happy ending. Aunt Bea get married with Hobart and Ramona's father can solve the financial problem by becoming art teacher in Ramona's school. Ramona's family lives happily with their house remain.

## I. The Related Studies

Slang is interesting topic to be explored and investigated since slang as one of the language variety. Furthermore, knowing the development of language will provide us better knowledge of some language. In conducting this research, I include some recent studies of analyzing slang to find gaps in conducting research.

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1. An analysis on American slang discovered in Jim Carrey's Movie, Paul Perdana Surya 2002.

In his research, he focused on the description of slang in social context based on domain theory and the description of social function of slang.

2. A descriptive analysis of slang used by teenagers in the film entitled American Pie, Santi Ariastuti 2005.

The second researcher above is almost the same in doing research. She focused on description of slang and analyzes the social context and social function. She only took different subject.

The two researchers are almost the same in doing their research. Both of them analyze slang based on domain analysis and take slang in word level as the subject. They only focused on describing social context supporting the use of slang and explaining the function of the use of each slang word that is used by teenagers. By the two recent researches above, I find the gaps. I try to develop the study about slang language by applying another theory, investigating slang in word and phrase level, and using all characters (children, teenagers, and adult).

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Type

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. Surakhmad (1994: 147) states that descriptive method is kind of research method using technique of searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing the data, interpreting them and finally drawing conclusion. Meanwhile, according to Kirk and Miller (1986) in ([http://www.encyclopedia.com/Qualitative\\_research.aspx.html](http://www.encyclopedia.com/Qualitative_research.aspx.html) accessed on 8<sup>th</sup> July 2011) defines qualitative research has purpose to understand the richness and complexity of social experience by attending closely to the actions, interactions, and social contexts of everyday life. It involves systematically seeing people in their territory or speaking with them in depth about their thoughts and feelings. I conduct the research by collecting the data, arranging or classifying the data and analyzing the data of the research. The objectives of this research are classifying slang and interpreting slang function in the data analysis. As a result, conclusion will be drawn from data analysis.

#### B. Data and Source of Data

In conducting this research, I employ the dialogue script of the movie as primary data sources. In addition, the movie and the review of the movie are used as

secondary data as reference for social distance, mood, and atmosphere between the speakers. The movie chosen for this research is *Ramona and Beezus*.

I choose *Ramona and Beezus* as subject to investigate for several reasons that will be explained as follows:

1. This film reflects the life of families in United States. The issues mainly explored in this film are children development and family's problems of their life. It is interesting to know further about language variety used by American family when they use slang word.
2. Generally people think that slang commonly used by teenager and considered as uncommon by older people (Holmes: 2001 p.183). Nevertheless, there are a phenomenon that slang used dominantly by children and adults in American family. Therefore, research on ordinary American family is interesting to be done since it remains uninvestigated also by the two recent researchers.

### **C. The Research Instruments**

In (<http://m-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/research+instrument>, accessed on 8<sup>th</sup> July 2011), research instrument is a testing device for measuring a given phenomenon, such as a paper and pencil test, a questionnaire, an interview, a research tool, or a set of guidelines for observation.

The use of several research instruments is done in conducting this research. The equipments divided into hardware and software. Hardware includes mini laptop or netbook with “Intel atom 1.6” as the specification. Meanwhile, software includes Media Player Classics, Mozilla Firefox, Notepad, Microsoft Office 2007 and *Ramona and Beezus* movie file in Matroska format file.

#### **D. Technique of Collecting Data**

In conducting this research, total sampling technique is employed to collect the data since I take the entire dialogue containing slang words. Data found by total sampling technique is used to be analyzed; it includes the entire dialogues containing American slang employed by the characters in *Ramona and Beezus* movie.

The data from *Ramona and Beezus* movie are collected by doing these following steps:

1. Downloading English subtitle from [www.mysubtitles.com](http://www.mysubtitles.com) in .srt file
2. Opening the subtitle in .srt file in notepad
3. Copying and pasting the dialogues in notepad into M. Office 2007.
4. Printing out all the dialogues
5. Making check mark on the words in dialogues suspected as a slang
6. Checking those words by four different slang dictionaries. They are The New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English, Dictionary of



American Slang and Colloquial Expressions, The Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English, and Oxford Dictionary of Slang

7. Classifying those slang word by giving codes based on datum number, dialogue number, slang type, and slang function.

Below is the example of data coding.

Howard : You should have seen it through a window.  
It was **awesome**. (1, Dlg.1, III, 4) You looked like a pinata. Well, obviously without all the candy.  
Ramona : It made me really dizzy, yet I **wanna** (2, Dlg.1, III, 3) do it again.  
Howard : Race you home, **mudball**. (3, Dlg.1, III, 1)

- a. 1: The number of datum
- b. Dlg.1: the number of dialogues in which slang term is used.
- c. III: The type of slang words. There are five different type of slang in this research. They are I: Fresh and Creative types, II: Flippant types, III: Imitative types, IV: Acronym types, and V: Clipping types.
- d. 1: Slang function. There are seven different types of slang functions. They are to address, to form intimate atmosphere, to initiate relax conversation, to show impression, to show intimacy, to reveal anger, and to humiliate.

## E. Technique of Analyzing Data

The way of analyzing data can be seen as follows:

1. Making category of the data by differentiating slang type in which dialogue occurred.
2. Conducting analysis on the data by describing the setting, participants, topic, and social distance of characters in which conversations containing slang come about. This step uses *Ramona and Bezuss* movie as the reference.
3. Interpreting the slang functions.
4. Comparing the slang variant with some standard variant if possible. The purpose of comparing in slang variant with some standard variant is to prove that slang influenced not only by social conditions but also the topic and the aims of the speaker in which conversation occurred.
5. Describing the most dominant type and the most dominant function in discussions.
6. Making conclusion

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Introduction to Data Analysis

Data analysis is the most essential part of this research since it has function to answer the problem statements in order to show the result of the research. I perform these several steps in conducting this research, they are: Firstly, making category of the data by differentiating slang type in which dialogue occurred. Secondly, conducting analysis on the data by describing the setting, participants, topic, and social distance of characters in which conversations containing slang come about. Thirdly, interpreting the slang functions. Fourthly, comparing slang variant with some standard variant. The purpose of comparing in slang variant with some standard variant is to prove that slang influenced not only by social conditions but also the aims of the speaker in which conversation occurred. However, only few of slang variant can be compared with standard language since there are limited data of standard variant in *Ramona and Bezuss* movie. Lastly, describing the most dominant type, the most dominant function and making conclusion.

This research uses Allan and Burridge' theory about slang type as guideline in classifying the slang words. Meanwhile, to interpret the slang functions I use the theory of Ethnography of Speaking by Dell Hymes in order to make guideline in analyzing data. I find 51 dialogues containing slang and find 179 slang data employed

by characters in *Ramona and Bezuss* movie in conducting the research. In referring to the first problem statement, there are five types of slang which is employed by the characters in this movie. They are categorized into fresh and creative type, flippant type, imitative type, acronym type, and clipping type.

Meanwhile, in referring to the second problem statement about the slang functions of each type, there are seven different slang functions distributed differently in each type in *Ramona and Bezuss* movie. The functions of slang words are to address, to form intimate atmosphere, to initiate relax conversation, to show impression, to show intimacy, to reveal anger, and to humiliate. The result of analyzing slang data can be seen in the next sub chapter.

## **B. Classification of The Data**

I classify slang data found in *Ramona and Bezuss* movie based on the type of slang words. The complete result of the types of slang in which slang words employed by the characters in this movie can be seen as follows:

### **1. Fresh and Creative Type**

I find 28 data that can be categorized into fresh and creative type. Fresh and creative mean that slang language has totally new vocabulary, informal variety, cleverness, imagination, and it also can be an up to date words. In addition, some words which are already familiar with our mind possibly will be slang words as we not realize it. The reasons why those slang words become familiar in our mind because

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those slang words come about long time ago. The data categorized into fresh and creative type are the slang word such as *daddy*, *buddy*, *guy*, *kid*, *folk*, *darling*, *bucks*, *fancy*, *doodles*, *yummy*, *troll*, *trendy*, *stuff*, *crummy*, *gosh*, *doofus*, and *jerk*. They are data with the following code:

TABLE 4.1

*Fresh and Creative Type*

<b>Slang words</b>	<b>Data code</b>
Daddy	(6, Dlg.3, I, 1), (30, Dlg.11, I, 1), (111, Dlg.37, I, 1), (116, Dlg.37, I, 1)
Buddy	(17, Dlg.6, I, 1), (171, Dlg.50, I, 1)
Guys	(38, Dlg.15, I, 1), (106, Dlg.35, I, 1) (148, Dlg.44, I, 1)
Kid	(102, Dlg.35, I, 1), (105, Dlg.35, I, 1), (121, Dlg.38, I, 1)
Folk	(168, Dlg.49, I, 1)
Darling	(81, Dlg.29, I, 1)
Bucks	(70, Dlg.27, I, 2), (74, Dlg.28, I, 2)
Fancy	(88, Dlg.31, I, 4)
doodles	(40, Dlg.16, I, 5), (41, Dlg.16, I, 5)
yummy	(80, Dlg.29, I, 5)
troll.	(90, Dlg.32, I, 5)
trendy	(131, Dlg.40, I, 5)
stuff	(151, Dlg.45, I, 5)
crummy	(176, Dlg.51, I, 5)
gosh	(178, Dlg.52, I, 5)
doofus	(35, Dlg.13, I, 7), (135, Dlg.41, I, 7)
jerk	(134, Dlg.41, I, 7)

## 2. Flippant Type

I find six data that can be categorized into flippant type. Flippant means slang language made by two words or more in which the words composed not correlated with the denotative meaning. The data categorized into flippant type are the slang

word such as *icky sticky*, *jugle gym*, *shake the rush out*, *big deal* and *butt out*. They are data with the following code:

TABLE 4.2

*Flippant Type*

<b>Slang words</b>	<b>Data code</b>
Icky Sticky	(13, Dlg.5, II, 1)
jungle gym	(26, Dlg.9, II, 5)
shake the rust out	(103, Dlg.35, II, 5)
big deal	(123, Dlg.38, II, 5)
butt out	(22, Dlg.7, II, 6), (79, Dlg.29, II, 6).

### 3. Imitative

I find imitative type of slang in conducting the research. Imitative means that slang language imitating or deriving from Standard English (SE) word; using SE words in different meaning or combining two different words. In this type I find 111 data. The data categorized into imitative type are the slang word such as *mudball*, *sweetie*, *pickle*, *honey*, *picky*, *babe*, *lovelies*, *chief*, *sweetheart*, *kiddo*, *gotta*, *wanna*, *lemme*, *gimme*, *gonna*, *gotcha*, *wassup*, *kinda*, *awesome*, *cool*, *crunch*, *crush*, *shots*, *sketchy*, *genius*, *bet*, *stinks*, *animal*, *baby*, *guts*, and *nutball*. They are data with the following code:



TABLE 4.3

*Imitative Type*

<b>Slang words</b>	<b>Data code</b>
Mudball	(3, Dlg.1, III, 1)
Sweetie	(4, Dlg.2, III, 1), (23, Dlg.8, III, 1), (98, Dlg.33, III, 1), (162, Dlg.47, III, 1), (164, Dlg.48, III, 1), (167, Dlg.48, III, 1)
Pickle	(10, Dlg.3, III, 1), (48, Dlg.19, III, 1), (54, Dlg.20, III, 1), (85, Dlg.30, III, 1), (117, Dlg.37, III, 1), (174, Dlg.51, III, 1)
Honey	(12, Dlg.4, III, 1), (53, Dlg.20, III, 1), (155, Dlg.46, III, 1)
Picky-picky	(15, Dlg.5, III, 1), (125, Dlg.39, III, 1)
Babe	(25, Dlg.9, III, 1), (58, Dlg.22, III, 1), (66, Dlg.26, III, 1), (145, Dlg.43, III, 1), (169, Dlg.49, III, 1)
Lovelies	(36, Dlg.13, III, 1), (55, Dlg.20, III, 1)
Chief	(45, Dlg.18, III, 1)
Sweethearts	(47, Dlg.19, III, 1), (140, Dlg.43, III, 1), (147, Dlg.44, III, 1)
Kiddo	(89, Dlg.32, III, 1), (95, Dlg.32, III, 1), (97, Dlg.32, III, 1), (99, Dlg.34, III, 1), (179, Dlg.51, III, 1)
Wanna	(2, Dlg.1, III, 3), (43, Dlg.17, III, 3), (51, Dlg.19, III, 3), (62, Dlg.24, III, 3), (64, Dlg.25, III, 3), (91, Dlg.32, III, 3), (119, Dlg.38, III, 3), (136, Dlg.41, III, 3), (139, Dlg.42, III, 3), (142, Dlg.43, III, 3)
gonna	(16, Dlg.5, III, 3), (20, Dlg.6, III, 3), (24, Dlg.8, III, 3), (34, Dlg.12, III, 3), (37, Dlg.14, III, 3), (56, Dlg.21, III, 3), (59, Dlg.22, III, 3), (60, Dlg.23, III, 3), (61, Dlg.24, III, 3), (75, Dlg.28, III, 2), (78, Dlg.29, III, 3), (84, Dlg.30, III, 3), (87, Dlg.31, III, 3), (96, Dlg.32, III, 3), (112, Dlg.37, III, 3), (114, Dlg.37, III, 3), (115, Dlg.37, III, 3), (128, Dlg.39, III, 3), (132, Dlg.41, III, 3), (137, Dlg.41, III, 3), (138, Dlg.42, III, 3), (141, Dlg.43, III, 3), (143, Dlg.44, III, 3), (152, Dlg.46, III, 3), (153, Dlg.46, III, 3), (154, Dlg.46, III, 3), (158, Dlg.47, III, 3), (170, Dlg.49, III, 3), (177, Dlg.51, III, 3)
gotta	(39, Dlg.15, III, 3), (82, Dlg.30, III, 3), (93, Dlg.32, III, 3), (94, Dlg.32, III, 3), (101, Dlg.34, III, 3), (146, Dlg.44, III, 3), (156, Dlg.47, III, 3), (160, Dlg.47, III, 3)
gotcha	(27, Dlg.10, III, 3), (28, Dlg.10, III, 3), (63, Dlg.24, III, 3), (173, Dlg.50, III, 3)
lemme	(18, Dlg.6, III, 3)
wassup	(44, Dlg.18, III, 3), (118, Dlg.38, III, 3)
kinda	(130, Dlg.40, III, 3)
awesome	(1, Dlg.1, III, 4)
cool	(120, Dlg.38, III, 4)
Crunch	(8, Dlg.3, III, 5), (11, Dlg.3, III, 5), (31, Dlg.11, III, 5), (33, Dlg.11, III, 5)
Crush	(19, Dlg.6, III, 5)
Shots	(133, Dlg.41, III, 5)

Sketchy	(42, Dlg.16, III, 5)
Genius	(57, Dlg.21, III, 5)
Bet	(72, Dlg.28, III, 5)
Cool	(73, Dlg.28, III, 5)
Stinks	(144, Dlg.43, III, 5)
Animals	(149, Dlg.44, III, 5)
Baby	(150, Dlg.45, III, 5)
Guts	(172, Dlg.50, III, 5)
Nutball	(65, Dlg.25, III, 7)

#### 4. Acronym

Acronym type is the slang word composed by the result of the initials from several words. Acronym is the result of forming a word from the first letters of each word in a phrase or acronym is made up of initials or syllables from a group of words. There is only one datum of acronym type found in *Ramona and Bezuss* movie. It is the slang word A3. The datum with the codes (77, Dlg.28, IV, 2)

TABLE 4.4

#### *Acronym Type*

<b>Slang words</b>	<b>Data code</b>
A3	(77, Dlg.28, IV, 2)

#### 5. Clipping

The last type of slang found in *Ramona and Bezuss* movie is clipping type. Clipping type is one of variety of slang which is deleting of some parts of longer word become a shorter form but it has the same meaning. In this type I find 33 data. The

data categorized into clipping are the slang word such as *dad*, *mom*, *thinkin*, *struttin*, *jamming*, *rockin*, and *somethin*. They are data with the following code:

TABLE 4.5  
*Clipping Type*

<b>Slang words</b>	<b>Data code</b>
Daddy	(5, Dlg.3, V, 1), (7, Dlg.3, V, 1), (9, Dlg.3, V, 1), (14, Dlg.5, V, 1), (29, Dlg.11, V, 1), (32, Dlg.11, V, 1), (46, Dlg.19, V, 1, a), (50, Dlg.19, V, 1, a), (52, Dlg.19, V, 1, a), (83, Dlg.30, V, 1), (86, Dlg.30, V, 1), (92, Dlg.32, V, 1), (100, Dlg.34, V, 1), (108, Dlg.36, V, 1), (109, Dlg.36, V, 1), (110, Dlg.36, V, 1), (122, Dlg.38, V, 1), (124, Dlg.39, V, 1), (126, Dlg.39, V, 1), (127, Dlg.39, V, 1), (129, Dlg.40, V, 1), (157, Dlg.47, V, 1), (159, Dlg.47, V, 1), (161, Dlg.47, V, 1), (175, Dlg.51, V, 1), (163, Dlg.47, V, 1), (165, Dlg.48, V, 1), (166, Dlg.48, V, 1)
Mom	(49, Dlg.19, V, 3)
thinkin.	(69, Dlg.27, V, 3)
struttin'	(104, Dlg.35, V, 3)
jammin'	(107, Dlg.35, V, 3)
rockin'	(113, Dlg.37, V, 3)
somethin'	

### C. Data Analysis

I analyze slang data found in *Ramona and Bezuss* movie based on each type of slang then determines the slang function of each type in this chapter. The description of data analysis can be seen as follows:

#### 1. Fresh and Creative type

I find there are six different functions in fresh and creative type. Those functions are to address, to form intimate atmosphere, to show impression, to enrich

language, and to humiliate. To give better description of analyzing the data based on slang function in slang type, below is the analysis:

### 1.1 To Address

The first function of the use of slang words in this type is to address. Speaker uses slang words to address another speaker in order to maintain their close relationship. Someone who has close relationship usually tends to use informal kind of address because using formal address indicating that the speaker has distant relationship or has specific purpose with other speakers. The data in type I which have function to address are:

TABLE 4.6  
*To Address Function*

Daddy	(6, Dlg.3, I, 1), (30, Dlg.11, I, 1), (111, Dlg.37, I, 1), (116, Dlg.37, I, 1)
Buddy	(17, Dlg.6, I, 1), (171, Dlg.50, I, 1)
Guys	(38, Dlg.15, I, 1), (106, Dlg.35, I, 1) (148, Dlg.44, I, 1)
Kid	(102, Dlg.35, I, 1), (105, Dlg.35, I, 1), (121, Dlg.38, I, 1)
Folk	(168, Dlg.49, I, 1)
Darling	(81, Dlg.29, I, 1)

Datum with code (6, Dlg.3, I, 1) is analyzed to represent another datum.

Dlg.3

- Ramona : Dad's (5, Dlg.3, V, 1) home! **Daddy!** (6, Dlg.3, I, 1)  
Prepare for impact! Dad! (7, Dlg.3, V, 1)
- Robert Q : Hey! How are my beautiful girls? Mwah!
- Ramona : Did you crunch (8, Dlg.3, III, 5) the numbers,  
Dad? (9, Dlg.3, V, 1)
- Robert Q : You bet I did, Pickle. (10, Dlg.3, III, 1)  
I crunched (11, Dlg.3, III, 5) them good. Real good.

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There are seven slang words in this conversation, but the slang word indicated belong to type I is datum number (6, Dlg.3, I, 1) which has already underlined. The slang word *daddy* occurs in several dialogues.

The slang word *daddy* is taken to represent another data since the use of slang words such as *buddy*, *guys*, *kid*, and *folks* are actually similar. The slang words *buddy*, *guys*, and *folks* use to address companion or friend, *darling* use to address beloved person, while the slang word *kid* is kind of address to children.

Robert (Ramona's father) comes home and knocks the door. He meets his daughter Ramona in living room. Ramona greets her father by hug him and ask about the business that her father does today. The setting of the dialogue above is in Ramona's house. The participants are Ramona and Robert (Ramona's father). The topic of conversation above is about Robert business in his office. Ramona asks whether his father business is success or not. Their nonverbal language such as how they see each other and their manner indicates the relationship of participant is close. The relationship of father and daughter also indicates that they have close relationship.

There is one slang word which is used by Ramona that included in the type I. Ramona addresses her father as *daddy*. The slang word *daddy* is actually the informal variety of father. Actually, this word came up from long time ago. According to Dalzell and Victor (2008: 183) the slang word *daddy* came up in 1928, this slang word is a kind of address to a man or father.

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Some words which are already familiar with our mind possibly will be slang words as we do not realize it. The reasons why those slang words become familiar in our mind because they appear in long time ago since slang words already founded since 18<sup>th</sup> century as stated by Allan and Burridge (2006: 69). This slang word is not made by imitating, clipping or else, thus *daddy* is categorized as fresh and creative type. The function of this slang word is to address Ramona's father. Moreover, the use of slang has tendency to maintain the close relationship.

The occurrence of slang depends not only on social condition but also the topic and the aims of the speaker. Below is the analysis that proves the topic and the aims of the speaker play essential role:

Dlg.1A

After Ramona's father comes from his office and tells his wife that he gets downsized with low voice. Ramona hears about it and asks her mother about it.

Ramona : "Downsized"? What's that mean?

Dorothy Q : Well, um...it means the storage company was bought by a bigger one and a lot of people were let go, including your father.

The setting of dialogue above is in Ramona's house. The participants are Ramona and Dorothy (Ramona's mother). Ramona asks about the meaning of downsized since she does not know the meaning of that word. The topic of conversation above is about the serious problem of Robert who is out of a job.

As we can see from the underlined word from dialogue above, Dorothy uses formal form to addresses her husband. Even this conversation categorized as an



informal. She uses father rather than *daddy*. She uses the word father since she tries to give explanation of serious problem thus slang word does not occur.

### **1.2 To form intimate atmosphere**

One of slang functions in fresh and creative type is to form intimate atmosphere. Slang can be one alternative way to alleviate the relationship distant between strangers. The conversation between the strangers will flow smoothly so that they can reduce social distance and be more comfortable. The data which have function to form intimate atmosphere in this slang type is *bucks* occurring in the data with code (70, Dlg.27, I, 2) and (74, Dlg.28, I, 2). This datum is taken to be analyzed.

Below is the analysis:

- Dlg.28  
 Hobart : I wouldn't mind going back for a while. Maybe I could, you know, lemme (71, Dlg.28, III, 2) figure out where I messed up.  
 Ramona : Back off, Romeo.  
 Hobart : I think she likes me.  
 Aunt Bea : Don't bet on (72, Dlg.28, III, 5) it.  
 Ramona : Stay cool, (73, Dlg.28, III, 5) Aunt Bea.  
 .....  
 Aunt Bea : Bribing my niece just to talk to me, Mr. Moneybags.  
 Hobart : Well, a hundred **bucks (74, Dlg.28, I, 2)** is a bargain

There are four slang words occur in this conversation, but slang word that match with type I is datum number (74, Dlg.28, I, 2) that will be analyzed. In the dialogue above, the participants are Ramona, Aunt Bea, and Hobart. Actually, Ramona and Aunt Bea want to pass Hobart's house. However, Willa Jeans (Hobart's niece) hits Aunt Bea that makes her fall and Hobart tries to help her. The relationship between Hobart and Aunt Bea is distant relationship. Hobart is actually Aunt Bea's *commit to user*

ex-boyfriend. The gesture like showing ignorant and the manner Aunt Bea speaks indicates that she wants to keep the distance with Hobart. Meanwhile, the relationship between Ramona and Hobart is distant relationship since they just meet in that day and Ramona's attitude toward Hobart indicates she hates Hobart. The topic of dialogue above is about Aunt Bea's ignorance towards Hobart. She wants to ignore him, but some accident makes her have conversation with him.

There is one slang word which is used by Hobart including in the type I. The slang word *bucks* is actually the informal variety of dollar or a lot of money. This word is first appeared in US in 1992 (ibid: 2008 p.97). The slang word *bucks* is categorized into type one since this word does not derived from other words. Based on the conversation above Hobart chooses to use the slang word *bucks* instead of dollars. The purpose of using this kind of slang is he wants to form intimate atmosphere. Robert knows Aunt Bea hates materialistic person since they have love experience in the past. If Hobart uses the word dollar instead of *bucks*, the distant of them will not have become closer since the word dollar seems to be materialistic. Therefore, the Hobart's aim to get closer with Ramona will not be achieved.

### **1.3 To express impression**

Another function included in fresh and creative type is to express impression. When the speakers feel that they are impressed about someone they meet or something they see, they often use slang words to express their impressions. The datum has

function to express impression in this slang type is the datum (88, Dlg.31, I, 4). Below is the analysis:

Dlg.31

Ramona : So I'm gonna (87, Dlg.31, III, 3) take this and stick it right in the mouth to make it look like fire.

Susan arrived in Ramona and Howard's launch table.

Howard : Whoa. You look **fancy, (88, Dlg.31, I, 4)** Susan.

There are two slang words in dialogue above but slang word which can be categorized to type I is the datum (88, Dlg.31, I, 4) The participants in the dialogue above are Ramona, Howard and Susan who joined in their table. The setting of this dialogue is in school cafeteria when lunch time comes. The relationship between them is close since they are classmate. Howard's gesture by watching Susan curiously and his manner of speak indicates he admires Susan. Meanwhile, the topic of conversation above is small talk about doing activity. While Ramona and Howard enjoy their lunch time, Susan comes and joins with them and slang occurs by Howard.

Howard uses slang word *fancy* means an exclamation of surprise. This word is first appeared in UK around 1813 (ibid: 2008 p.243). Since this word is not derived from other words, *fancy* is categorized into type I. The function of slang word *fancy* itself is showing impression or compliment. Howard compliments Susan by slang word *fancy* since she dresses in charming look. Howard chooses slang word *fancy* rather than beautiful because he has tendency to compliment her with unique way. Therefore, slang word *fancy* has showing impression function.

### 1.4 To show intimacy

Another function included in type I is to show intimacy. Sometimes the speaker prefers to use slang variant rather than standard variant of vocabulary. They have tendency to use slang word in purpose of showing intimacy since slang can be an effective way for showing intimacy among each participant. As we know, when someone has close relationship with the other, they will use certain choice of words compared with when someone speaks with the other who has distant relationship. The data in type I which have function to show intimacy are:

TABLE 4.7  
*To Show Intimacy Function*

doodles	(40, Dlg.16, I, 5), (41, Dlg.16, I, 5)
yummy	(80, Dlg.29, I, 5)
troll.	(90, Dlg.32, I, 5)
trendy	(131, Dlg.40, I, 5)
stuff	(151, Dlg.45, I, 5)
crummy	(176, Dlg.51, I, 5)
gosh	(178, Dlg.52, I, 5)

Dlg.45

Hobart

: I knew it was around here somewhere!

Bea! Bea, come here. Come here.

Come here, come here, come here, come here.

Oh, Beatrice, I buried this baby (150, Dlg.45, III, 5)

a long time ago and I figured I'd find it again someday when

I was ready. I still wish that I could go back and fix all the

stupid things I did when we were younger.

I guess this is as close as I can get.

Aunt Bea

: You kept all this stuff? (151, Dlg.45, I, 5)

There are two slang words in dialogue above but slang words which can be categorized to type I are the datum (151, Dlg.45, I, 5).

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The slang word *stuff* is taken to represent another data since the use of slang words such as *doodles*, *yummy*, *troll*, *trendy*, *crummy*, and *gosh* they are actually similar. Those slang words become another variant from standard language that use to show intimacy. The slang word *doodles* is variant of a silly picture, *yummy* means delicious, *troll* means ugly, *trendy* means modest, *crummy* means unpleasant thing, and *gosh* means expressions of surprise.

The participants in the dialogue above are Aunt Bea and Hobart. The participants are engaged on water war that causes Hobart's mother pipe broken and a box jumps out accidentally. Then Hobart tries to check it and makes sure the box is the one he is looking for, he calls Aunt Bea to check this box. The setting of this dialogue is in Hobart's backyard. The relationship between them is close since they are love couple. Meanwhile, the topic of conversation above is about the box which contains of items related to their love memory when they were young. By showing the box, Hobart has purpose that Aunt Bea will forgive and accept him again. Aunt Bea sees the contents of the box, she is surprised and slang word *stuff* comes by her.

Aunt Bea uses slang words *stuff* means a thing which is used for any noun that the user does not wish to specify. This word is first appeared in UK around 1889 (ibid: 2008 p.628). This word is not made of other words, thus this word categorized into fresh and creative type. The function of slang word *stuff* itself is to show intimacy. Aunt Bea uses slang word *stuff* rather than uses the word items. Gets fighting with Hobart, she shares her feeling with Dorothy (Aunt Bea's sister) before water war. She

utters that she is actually still loves Hobart but he does not prove his commitment. Hobart shows the box contains of items related to their love memory to Aunt Bea after water war, she feels happy since the box become sign of Hobart's commitment to her. She has tendency to use slang word to show she that has already had close relationship with Hobart by forgiving him. The slang word *stuff* occurs become another variant of item. Speakers usually use certain vocabulary when they have close relationship. Thus, the slang word *stuff* categorized has function as to show intimacy.

### **1.5 To humiliate**

The last function of slang word in fresh and creative type is to humiliate. In fresh and creative type, I find slang words having function to express humiliation. The speaker has the tendency to express unpleasant or dislike felling of the speaker towards someone by mocking. The data having function to express humiliation are:

TABLE 4.8

*To Humiliate Function*

doofus	(35, Dlg.13, I, 7), (135, Dlg.41, I, 7)
jerk	(134, Dlg.41, I, 7)

The data with code (134, Dlg.41, I, 7) and (135, Dlg.41, I, 7) are taken to be analyzed.

Below is the analysis:

Dlg.41

Beatrice : Ramona, I don't think making dinner will distract attention from your hair.

Ramona : It's worth a shot. (133, Dlg.41, III, 5)

The telephone rang. It was from Henry (Beatrice's friend)

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Ramona : Quimby residence. Oh, hi, Henry. I'm not sure if Beezus is available.  
Beatrice : Give it to me! Stop! Give it to me!  
Ramona : She could be in the bathroom.  
Beatrice : Go away, you **jerk! (134, Dlg.41, I, 7)**  
Henry : Wait. What did you say?  
Beatrice : No, not you, Henry! You put him on speaker,  
**doofus! (135, Dlg.41, I, 7)**  
Ramona : I'm Beezus! I love Henry!

The setting of dialogue above is in Ramona's kitchen. Beatrice (Ramona's sister) and Ramona are the participants of the conversation. Even in the conversation above Ramona and Beatrice are in fight but actually they have close relationship. Beatrice is Ramona's big sister. They often share about their feeling together and they know each other secrets. Thus, the relation between the speakers is close relationship. The topic of the dialogue above is about fighting to get the phone from Henry, Beatrice's friend. Ramona tries to make a joke to her sister actually. However, she gets bad response from her sister. Beatrice feels mad with Ramona who opens her secrets for fall in love with Henry. As a result, Beatrice uses those kinds of slang words to express her humiliation toward Ramona.

Beatrice uses the slang word *jerk* and *doofus*. *Jerk* means an idiot or a fool; this word appeared in US around 1919. While *doofus* means a dolt or a fool, this word also appeared in US around 1955 (ibid: 2008 p.365, 212). These slang words are categorized into type I since they are not derived from other words. Beatrice uses these two slang words in order to mock her sister since she feels angry with Ramona who opens her secret. Therefore, these slang words are categorized into expressing

humiliation since the speaker uses these kinds of slang words to disgrace other speakers.

## 2. Flippant type

In flippant type of slang, I find there are three different functions of slang words. Those functions are to address, to show intimacy, and to reveal anger. To give better description of analyzing data, below is the analysis:

### 2.1 To Address

The first function of employing slang words in this type is to address. Speaker uses slang words to address another speaker or thing in order to show their close relationship. Someone who has close relationship usually tends to use informal kind of address because using formal address indicating the speaker has distant relationship or has specific purpose with other speakers. There is one datum which has a function to address. This datum is taken to be analyzed. Below is the analysis:

Dlg.5

Robert Q : Sorry about that, **Icky Sticky. (13, Dlg.5, II, 1)**

Ramona : Dad, (14, Dlg.5, V, 1) it's Picky-Picky. (15, Dlg.5, III, 1)  
When are you ever gonna (16, Dlg.5, III, 3) learn his real name?

Robert Q : When he learns mine.

The setting of dialogue above is in Ramona's house. The participants are Ramona and Robert. Their nonverbal language such as how Ramona responds her father and manner of they speak indicate the relationship of participants is close. The

relationship of father and daughter also indicates they have close relationship. Ramona greets her father who comes home and Robert goes to living room to see another family member. The topic of conversation above is about the Robert's mistake for calling Ramona's cat.

There is one slang word used by Robert included in the type II. Robert addresses Ramona's cat by slang word *icky sticky* rather than call it as a cat. Robert uses the slang word *icky sticky*. *Icky sticky* means an inquisitive look. This word appeared in Australia around 1974 (ibid: 2008 p.365, 620). There is no relation between the words in which slang word is made with the denotative meaning, thus this word categorized into flippant type. The function of this slang word is to address Ramona's cat. Moreover, the use of slang has tendency to maintain the close relationship because Robert uses this kind of address to make a joke with Ramona. Therefore, the slang word *icky sticky* has addressing purpose.

## **2.2 To show intimacy**

Another function included in flippant type is to show intimacy. Sometimes the speaker prefer to use slang variant rather than standard variant of vocabulary. They have tendency to use slang word in purpose of showing their close relationship. As we know, when someone has close relationship with the other, they will use certain choice of words compared with when someone speaks with the other who had distant relationship. The data in type II having function to show intimacy are *jungle gym* with

the code (26, Dlg.9, II, 5), *shake the rush out* with the code (103, Dlg.35, II, 5), and *big deal* with the code (123, Dlg.38, II, 5).

Datum (123, Dlg.38, II, 5) is analyzed to represent another datum.

Dlg.38

Henry : Hi. Wassup, (118, Dlg.38, III, 3) Bee.

Beatrice Q : Hey.

Henry : Wanna (119, Dlg.38, III, 3) walk home?

Beatrice : Sure.

Henry : Cool. (120, Dlg.38, III, 4) When we were kids, (121, Dlg.38, I, 5) I thought your dad (122, Dlg.38, V, 1) was like the king of Ickitat Street.

.....  
Beatrice : Yeah, well, he's not as funny these days.

Henry : Why? What's going on?

Beatrice : He lost his job a few weeks ago.

.....  
Henry : Beezus, that's a **big deal. (123, Dlg.38, II, 5)**  
Why didn't you tell me?

There are six slang words in dialogue above but slang word which can be categorized to type II is the datum with code (123, Dlg.38, II, 5).

The slang word *big deal* is taken to represent another data since the use of slang words such as *jungle gym* and *shake the rush out* actually similar. Those slang words become another variant from standard language to show intimacy among each participant. The slang word *jungle gym* means outdoor activities, while *shake the rush out* means give your best.

The participants in the dialogue above are Beatrice and Henry. Henry sees Beatrice walks alone after the end of class. He runs after her and meets her in school's front yard. The setting of this dialogue is in school's front yard. The relationship between them is close relationship because they are classmate and have love feeling each other. Meanwhile, the topic of conversation above is the different condition of Beatrice's father.

*Big deal* means a major issue; often ironic, occasionally as an exclamation. This word is first appeared in US around 1943 (ibid: 2008 p.52). There is no relation between the words in which slang word is made with the denotative meaning, thus this word categorized into flippant type. Henry uses slang words *big deal* instead of serious problem. He has tendency to use slang word rather than standard word because he wants to show their close relationship by using another variant of word. Speakers usually use certain vocabulary when they have close relationship in order to show their close relationship.

### **2.3 To reveal anger**

The last function of slang word in flippant type is to reveal anger. I find slang word has function to reveal anger in this type. Speaker has the tendency to express unpleasant or dislike feeling of the speaker towards someone by slang word. The anger feeling is major reason of the use this kind of slang words. The data have function to reveal anger is the slang word *butt out* occurred twice in this movie. They are data with code (22, Dlg.7, II, 6) and (79, Dlg.29, II, 6).

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The datum with code (22, Dlg.7, II, 6) is taken to be analyzed to represent the other data. Below is the analysis:

Dlg.7

Robert Q : Why would she write this, Ramona?

Ramona : Because. She's no fun.

.....

: She makes us all use the same words from the same list and when I try to be original, she just shots (21, Dlg.7, III, 5) me down.

.....

: What kind of teacher is that? She can't tell kids not to invent words. She's not the president of the world.  
You **butt out**, (22, Dlg.7, II, 6) Beezus.

The setting of dialogue above is in Ramona's kitchen. Beatrice, Robert and Ramona are the participants of the conversation. Thus, the relation between the speakers is close relationship since they are family member and their face expression indicate the actually cares one with each other. The topic of the dialogue above is about the bad report card from Ramona's school. Robert asks Ramona for the reason she gets bad report card and she makes an excuse by her teacher is not good. Hearing the non-sense of Ramona's excuse, Beatrice laughs at her and Ramona expresses her anger by slang word *butt out* instead of mind your own business.

Ramona uses the slang word *butt out*. *Butt out* means get out of my affairs or mind your own business (Spears: 2000 p.62). This slang word is categorized into type II since the slang words has no correlation with the words are made with the denotative meaning. Ramona uses this slang word in order to present her bad mood



toward Beatrice since her sister laughs for Ramona reason for having bad report card. Therefore, this slang word is categorized into revealing anger.

### 3. Imitative type

In imitative type of slang, I find there are seven different functions of slang words based on this type, those function are to address, to form intimate atmosphere, to show impression, to enrich the vocabulary, to simplify language, to reveal anger, and to humiliate. To give better description of analyzing the data, below is the analysis:

#### 3.1 To Address

The first function of the use of slang words in this type is to address. Speaker uses slang words to address another speaker in order to maintain their close relationship. Someone who has close relationship usually tends to use informal kind of address because using formal address indicating the speaker has distant relationship or has specific purpose with other speakers. The data in type III have function to address are:

TABLE 4.9  
*To Address Function*

Mudball	(3, Dlg.1, III, 1)
Sweetie	(4, Dlg.2, III, 1), (23, Dlg.8, III, 1), (98, Dlg.33, III, 1), (162, Dlg.47, III, 1), (164, Dlg.48, III, 1), (167, Dlg.48, III, 1)
Pickle	(10, Dlg.3, III, 1), (48, Dlg.19, III, 1), (54, Dlg.20, III, 1), (85, Dlg.30, III, 1), (117, Dlg.37, III, 1), (174, Dlg.51, III, 1)
Honey	(12, Dlg.4, III, 1), (53, Dlg.20, III, 1), (155, Dlg.46, III, 1)
Picky-picky	(15, Dlg.5, III, 1), (125, Dlg.39, III, 1)
Babe	(25, Dlg.9, III, 1), (58, Dlg.22, III, 1), (66, Dlg.26, III, 1), (145,

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	Dlg.43, III, 1), (169, Dlg.49, III, 1)
Lovelies	(36, Dlg.13, III, 1), (55, Dlg.20, III, 1)
Chief	(45, Dlg.18, III, 1)
Sweethearts	(47, Dlg.19, III, 1), (140, Dlg.43, III, 1), (147, Dlg.44, III, 1)
Kiddo	(89, Dlg.32, III, 1), (95, Dlg.32, III, 1), (97, Dlg.32, III, 1), (99, Dlg.34, III, 1), (179, Dlg.51, III, 1)

---

Datum (85, Dlg.30, III, 1) is analyzed to represent another datum.

Dlg.30

When in morning preparation, Ramona's family see commercial break and they discuss it.

Ramona : "Royal Peanut Butter. There's a bit of magic in every jar."

Robert Q : Is that one of your favorites? That's the racket we gotta (82, Dlg.30, III, 3) get you into.

.....  
 Ramona : Dad, (83, Dlg.30, V, 1) since the room's almost done have you decided who's gonna (84, Dlg.30, III, 3) get it for sure?

Robert Q : Okay, let me think about it cause I like your persistence. Yes, the answer's still no. Wow. You are definitely dazzling, **Pickle. (85, Dlg.30, III, 1)** Right, go smile big and make us proud.

Ramona : Bye, Dad. (86, Dlg.30, V, 1)

There are 5 slang words in this conversation, but the slang word which is indicated belong to imitative type and has function to address is datum with code (85, Dlg.30, III, 1).

The slang word *pickle* is taken to represent another data since the function of slang words such as *mudball*, *sweetie*, *pickle*, *honey*, *picky-picky*, *babe*, *lovelies*, *chief*, *sweethearts*, and *kiddo* are actually similar. The similarity between those slang words are they become variation words for addressing. Slang words *sweetie*, *honey*, *babe*, *lovelies*, and *sweethearts* are kinds of address to beloved person. Meanwhile, slang

words such as *mudball*, *pickle*, *picky-picky*, *chief* and *kiddo* are kind of address to closest person and usually these kinds of slang use as special address.

The setting of dialogue above is in Ramona's house near the kitchen. The participants are Ramona and Robert. The topic of conversation above is about the new room. Their nonverbal language such as their face expression and manner indicate the relationship of participant is close. The relationship of father and daughter also indicates they have close relationship. Ramona gets dress up from her sister and she comes up to her father to discuss who will have the new room, while Robert prepares the lunch for Ramona. Robert does not notice that Ramona looks different today as she has photograph season for her report card today. Then, Robert notices Ramona looks beautiful today, he compliment her with dazzling and address her with slang word *pickle*.

Robert uses slang word *pickle* means someone who hardly be quiet. This word appeared in US around 1968 (Dalzell and Victor: 2008 p.493). This word imitates from other word "pickle" means food which has been put into vinegar or salt water for a long time and has a sour taste (Walter and friend: 2004). Since this slang word is derived from other words with creating the new meaning, the slang *pickle* is categorized into imitative type. Moreover, Robert actually uses this kind of slang word to address Ramona. Someone usually has unique kind of address toward his close person. Therefore, the slang word *pickle* has addressing purpose.

### 3.2 To form intimate atmosphere

One of slang function in this type is to form intimate atmosphere. Slang can be one alternative way to alleviate the relationship distant between strangers. The conversation between the strangers will flow smoothly so that they can reduce social distance and more comfortable. The data have function to form intimate atmosphere in imitative type are the slang words *gotta* with code (67, Dlg.27, III, 2), *wanna* with code (68, Dlg.27, III, 2), *lemme* with code (71, Dlg.28, III, 2), *gimme* with the code (76, Dlg.28, III, 2).

The data with code (67, Dlg.27, III, 2) and (68, Dlg.27, III, 2) are taken to be analyzed. Below is the analysis:

- Dlg.27  
Hobart : You **gotta (67, Dlg.27, III, 2)** watch out for that cross traffic, ladies. What's the rush?  
Ramona : We're ignoring you.  
Hobart : Now, why would you **wanna (68, Dlg.27, III, 2)** do that?  
.....  
: But it would be nice to find some time to catch up with your Aunt Bea.  
Aunt Bea : I think we just did. Excuse us.  
Ramona : Keep struttin', (69, Dlg.27, V, 3) Aunt Bea. You're doing good.  
Hobart : Hey, Ramona! That Jeep of mine could sure use a wash, don't you think? I have to insist you on, uh I don't know an even... hundred bucks? (70, Dlg.27, I, 2)  
.....  
: Like I said, it'd be nice to catch up.

There are four slang words occur in this conversation, but slang word that match with type III are data with code (67, Dlg.27, III, 2) and (68, Dlg.27, III, 2) that

will be analyzed. In the dialogue above, the participants are Ramona, Aunt Bea, and Hobart. Actually, Ramona and Aunt Bea want to pass Hobart's house. However, Willa Jeans (Hobart's niece) hits Aunt Bea that makes she fall and Hobart tries to help her. The relationship between Hobart and Aunt Bea is distant relationship since they have already broken up. The Aunt Bea who tries to stay away from Hobart indicates she wants to keep distant with Hobart. Meanwhile, the relation between Ramona and Hobart is distant relationship since they just meet in that day and Ramona's attitude toward Hobart indicates she hates Hobart. The topic of dialogue above is about Aunt Bea's planning to ignore Hobart. She wants to ignore him, but Hobart success in bribing Ramona to do conversation with Aunt Bea.

There are two slang words used by Hobart included in the type III. They are the slang words *gotta*, and *wanna*. The slang word *gotta* is informal short for "got to", while *wanna* is informal short for "want to" (Spears: 2000). These slang words are categorized into imitative type since these word are derived from the phrase "got to" and "want to." Actually, these kinds of slang words often come up in the whole of *Ramona and Bezuss* movie. In dialogue above these kinds of slang words have tendency to build intimate atmosphere since the participants have distant social relation. Based on the conversation above Hobart chooses to use the slang words *gotta*, and *wanna* instead of "got to" and "want to." The purpose of using these kinds of slang is he has tendency to form intimate atmosphere or builds close relationship with Ramona since he wants to fix his relation with Ramona's aunt.



### 3.3 To initiate relax conversation

Another function included in imitative type is to initiate relax conversation. Sometimes the speakers prefer to use slang word rather than standard variant of vocabulary to create relax conversation. They have tendency to use slang word to initiate relax conversation in purpose of having smooth conversation in informal situation. Someone who has close relationship with the other tends to use certain vocabulary in order to make the conversation runs more relax so that they can feel more comfortable. The data in type III which have function to initiate relax conversation are:

TABLE 4.10  
*To Initiate Relax Conversation Function*

Wanna	(2, Dlg.1, III, 3), (43, Dlg.17, III, 3), (51, Dlg.19, III, 3), (62, Dlg.24, III, 3), (64, Dlg.25, III, 3), (91, Dlg.32, III, 3), (119, Dlg.38, III, 3), (136, Dlg.41, III, 3), (139, Dlg.42, III, 3), (142, Dlg.43, III, 3)
gonna	(16, Dlg.5, III, 3), (20, Dlg.6, III, 3), (24, Dlg.8, III, 3), (34, Dlg.12, III, 3), (37, Dlg.14, III, 3), (56, Dlg.21, III, 3), (59, Dlg.22, III, 3), (60, Dlg.23, III, 3), (61, Dlg.24, III, 3), (75, Dlg.28, III, 2), (78, Dlg.29, III, 3), (84, Dlg.30, III, 3), (87, Dlg.31, III, 3), (96, Dlg.32, III, 3), (112, Dlg.37, III, 3), (114, Dlg.37, III, 3), (115, Dlg.37, III, 3), (128, Dlg.39, III, 3), (132, Dlg.41, III, 3), (137, Dlg.41, III, 3), (138, Dlg.42, III, 3), (141, Dlg.43, III, 3), (143, Dlg.44, III, 3), (152, Dlg.46, III, 3), (153, Dlg.46, III, 3), (154, Dlg.46, III, 3), (158, Dlg.47, III, 3), (170, Dlg.49, III, 3), (177, Dlg.51, III, 3)
gotta	(39, Dlg.15, III, 3), (82, Dlg.30, III, 3), (93, Dlg.32, III, 3) (94, Dlg.32, III, 3), (101, Dlg.34, III, 3), (146, Dlg.44, III, 3), (156, Dlg.47, III, 3), (160, Dlg.47, III, 3)
gotcha	(27, Dlg.10, III, 3), (28, Dlg.10, III, 3), (63, Dlg.24, III, 3), (173, Dlg.50, III, 3)
lemme	(18, Dlg.6, III, 3)
wassup	(44, Dlg.18, III, 3), (118, Dlg.38, III, 3)
kinda	(130, Dlg.40, III, 3)



Datum with code (51, Dlg.19, III, 1) is analyzed to represent another datum.

Dlg.19

Ramona : Dad? (46, Dlg.19, V, 1) Does Aunt Bea really know some weird man named Hobart?

Robert Q : Hobart? That's a name. I haven't heard in quite a while.  
Yeah, they were high school sweethearts, (47, Dlg.19, III, 1) old Hobart and Bea.

.....

: Oh, I'm afraid to look. Bills, bills, bills.

It never ends, Pickle. (48, Dlg.19, III, 1)

Ramona : Did you get the job today?

Robert Q : Well, I didn't get this one.

Ramona : Oh. Cause I was thinkin. (49, Dlg.19, V, 3) I've got the perfect job.

Robert Q : What?

Ramona : You should be a fireman.

.....

: It's true, Dad. (50, Dlg.19, V, 1) I took a field trip.

Robert Q : Well, I **wanna (51, Dlg.19, III, 3)** work in my pajamas but

I think you're overestimating my job skills a little bit.

I'm not that versatile.

Ramona : Dad. (52, Dlg.19, V, 1)

Robert Q : What?

Ramona : I think you can do anything. Don't you?

There are seven slang words in dialogue above but slang words which can be categorized to type III and has function to initiate relax conversation is the datum with code (51, Dlg.19, III, 3). The slang word *wanna* is taken to represent another data since the function of slang words such as *gonna*, *gotta*, *gotcha*, *lemme*, *wassup*, *gimme*, and *kinda* actually similar. The similarities between those slang words are they become slang variant in order to create relax conversation. The slang words such as *gonna* is informal short of going to, *gotta*: got to, *gotcha*: got you, *lemme*: let me,

*wassup*: what's up, *gimme*: give me, and *kinda* is informal shot of kind of. Those slang words have similar function to initiate relax conversation.

The participants in the dialogue above are Robert and Ramona. After Ramona meets Hobart who wants to meet Aunt Bea near Ramona's house, she asks her father about Hobart relation with Aunt Bea while she gives her father mails. After Robert answers Ramona's question, they discuss an appropriate job for Ramona's father and Robert uses slang words *wanna*. Their nonverbal language such as their face expression and manner of they speak indicates the relationship of participant is close. The relationship of father and daughter also indicates they have close relationship. The setting of this conversation is in Ramona's living room. Meanwhile, the topic of conversation above is about a man named Hobart and an appropriate occupation for Ramona's father.

Robert uses slang words *wanna* which is informal short for "want to" (Spears: 2000). This slang word is categorized into type three since these word are derived from the word "want to." Robert uses slang word *wanna* rather than uses want to. He has tendency to use slang word to make the conversation become more relax or comfortable since the topic of conversation is not serious topic. Speakers usually use slang words in their conversation when they have close relationship in order to create relax conversation. Therefore the slang word *wanna* has function to initiate relax conversation function. Actually the slang variant such as *wanna*, *gotta*, *gonna* are often came up in the whole story of *Ramona and Bezuss* movie. These slang words

often mentioned by speakers in informal conversation with light topic. However, they come up not all in an informal conversation. Topic of the conversation and the speaker's aim play essential part whether slang words are used or not. Compare with the dialogue below, slang word does not occur even in informal conversation because the topic is about serious problem.

Dlg.3A

Robert Q : I want to call the bank tomorrow and cancel the loan.

Dorothy Q : Bob, there's a gaping hole in the house.

I don't think we have much choice.

We're in over our heads. Let's wait till we're on our feet.

We just have to finish it.

Robert Q : Hey. And if we default?

I'd rather sell it than let the bank take the house.

Dorothy Q : Can we just talk about this later, Bob?

Robert Q : Okay, fine.

The participants of dialogue above are Ramona's parent. The setting is in Ramona's parent bad room. Meanwhile, the topic of conversation above is loan from the bank. Robert loses his job in wrong time. He loses his job when he has already started to renovate his house in order to make a bad room for Ramona. Looking, there are a lot of bill should be paid, Robert considers to discuss it with his wife and to cancel the loan from the bank. The conversation above implies that Robert uses standard word "want to" rather than the slang variant *wanna*. It can be understood that slang is really depends on the intention of the speaker. When speaker tries to create relax conversation in their informal conversation, they may use slang. However, when

speaker tries to communicate serious topic, even in informal conversation, he tries to use standard language rather than slang variant.

### 3.4 To express impression

Another function included in imitative type is to express impression. When the speakers feels that they are impressed about someone they meet or something they see, the often use slang words to express their impressions. The data have function to express impression in this slang type are slang words *awesome* and *cool*. They represent with the code (1, Dlg.1, III, 4) and (120, Dlg.38, III, 4). The slang word *awesome* is taken to represent another data since the use of slang words *cool* actually similar. The slang words *cool* means great, also has function to show impression. Below is the analysis:

Dlg.1

Ramona and Howard just leave from school bus as they run home happily after school to their houses.

Howard : You should have seen it through a window.

It was **awesome. (1, Dlg.1, III, 4)**

You looked like a pinata. Well, obviously without all the candy.

Ramona : It made me really dizzy, yet I wanna (2, Dlg.1, III, 3) do it again.

Howard : Race you home, mudball. (3, Dlg.1, III, 1)

The participants of conversation above are Ramona and Howard. The conversation above is indicated as informal by several aspects. Since they are a classmate and next-door neighbor, the relation of them is categorized into friendship. Ramona is Howard's best friend, by their face expression and manner of speaks indicate they have close relationship. The setting of conversation above takes place in *commit to user*

the sidewalk near Ramona's house. The topic of their conversation is an experience of funny accident in their school. After having funny experience in school Ramona and Howard chat about that on their way home. Howard is impressed by Ramona's act in their school and the slang word *awesome* occurs.

Howard uses slang word *awesome* means great, excellent or an informal variation of the conventional sense. This word is first appeared in US around 1975 (Dalzell and Victor: 2008 p.21). *Awesome* is categorized as an imitative slang. Actually the word imitated from two different words that are awe and some. Howard uses slang word *awesome* in purpose to show his impression toward Ramona because Ramona does wonderful thing by hanging upside down on monkey ring in school. Showing impression is also indicated the close relationship between them.

### **3.5 To show intimacy**

Another function included in the type III is to show intimacy. Sometimes the speaker prefer to use slang variant rather than standard variant of vocabulary. They have tendency to use slang word in purpose of showing their close relationship. As we know, when someone has close relationship with the other, they will use certain choice of words compared with when someone speaks with the other who has distant relationship. The data in type III have function to show intimacy are data with code:

TABLE 4.11  
*To Show Intimacy Function*

Crunch	(8, Dlg.3, III, 5), (11, Dlg.3, III, 5), (31, Dlg.11, III, 5), (33, Dlg.11, III, 5)
Crush	(19, Dlg.6, III, 5)
Shots	(133, Dlg.41, III, 5)

*commit to user*



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Sketchy	(42, Dlg.16, III, 5)
Genius	(57, Dlg.21, III, 5)
Bet	(72, Dlg.28, III, 5)
Cool	(73, Dlg.28, III, 5)
Stinks	(144, Dlg.43, III, 5)
Animals	(149, Dlg.44, III, 5)
Baby	(150, Dlg.45, III, 5)
Guts	(172, Dlg.50, III, 5)

---

The datum with code (19, Dlg.6, III, 5) is taken to represent another datum, below is the analysis:

Dlg.6  
 Robert Q : So, Beezus, suppose I told you that when I pulled up in front of the house tonight. I saw your old buddy (17, Dlg.6, I, 1) Henry staring at it like he left something important inside.  
 ..... : Ooh. If I didn't know better, lemme (18, Dlg.6, III, 3) guest I'd say somebody has a **crush.** (19, Dlg.6, III, 5)  
 ..... : Well, if he's gonna (20, Dlg.6, III, 3) ask my girl to a dance, he'd better have some moves.

There are four slang words in dialogue above but slang words which can be categorized to type III has function to show intimacy is the datum with code (19, Dlg.6, III, 5).

The slang word *crush* is taken to represent another data since the use of slang words such as *crunch*, *shot*, *Sketchy*, *genius*, *bet*, *cool*, *stinks*, *animals*, *baby*, and *guts* actually similar. Those slang word become are actually become slang variant from standard language that use for showing intimacy. The slang word *crunch* is variant of to analyze something, *shot* means opportunity, *sketchy* means draw well, *genius* means



opposite expression from smart student, *bet* means absolutely certainty, *cool* means great, *stinks* means complaint of unpleasant live condition, *animal* means person who presents enthusiastic, *baby* means impressive object and *guts* means courage.

The participants in the dialogue above are Beatrice and Robert. Robert comes home and greets the entire family member then he moves to living room to have conversation with his daughter. Robert asks Beatrice about her friend who stares at their house a night before. The relationship between Robert and Beatrice is close relationship since they are father and daughter. Their gestures, tone and how they speak also indicates they have close relationship. Meanwhile, the topic of conversation above is about Beatrice's friend who stares at their house a night before, Robert suspects Beatrice's friend has certain purpose when staring their house and Robert uses slang word *crush* to ask Beatrice.

Robert uses slang words *crush* which means a romanticized affection for someone or an infatuation. This word is first appeared in US around 1884 (ibid: 2008 p.176). This word is used the other words to formulate new meaning in slang, as a result this word categorized into imitative type. Robert uses slang word *crush* rather than uses love. He has tendency to use slang word to show that he wants to ask his daughter in unserious way. Thus, the slang word occurs become another variant of word to show their close relationship. Speakers usually use certain vocabulary when they have close relationship in order to show intimacy.

### 3.6 To reveal anger

Another function included in type III is to reveal anger. There is the tendency to express unpleasant or dislike feeling of the speaker towards someone or something. The anger feeling is major reason of the use this kind of slang words. The datum having function to reveal anger is (21, Dlg.7, III, 6). Below is the analysis:

Dlg.7

Robert Q : Why would she write this, Ramona?

Ramona : Because. She's no fun.

.....

: She makes us all use the same words from the same list and when I try to be original, she just **shots (21, Dlg.7, III, 6)** me down.

.....

: What kind of teacher is that? She can't tell kids not to invent words. She's not the president of the world. You butt out, (22, Dlg.7, II, 7) Beezus.

There are two slang words in dialogue above but slang words which can be categorized to type III has function of reveal anger is the datum with code (21, Dlg.7, III, 5). The setting of dialogue above is in Ramona's kitchen. Beatrice, Robert and Ramona are the participants of the conversation. The relation between the speakers is close relationship since they are family member and their manner of speaks indicates the actually cares one with each other. The topic of the dialogue above is about the bad report card from Ramona's school. Robert asks Ramona for the reason she gets bad report card and Ramona makes an excuse that her teacher is not good. Ramona expresses her anger to her teacher by slang word *shot*.

Ramona uses the slang word *shot*. *Shot* means to drop mentality or make failure some efforts. This word is first appeared in US around 1969 (ibid: 2008 p.577). These slang words are categorized into type III since these words using existing word to referring something else. Ramona uses this slang word in order to present her bad mood toward her teacher since she feels her teacher is not fair to her. Therefore, this slang word is categorized into revealing anger.

### 3.7 To humiliate

The last slang function included in type III is to humiliate. The speaker has the tendency to express unpleasant or dislike felling of the speaker towards someone or something by mocking them. The analysis of datum having function to express humiliation can be seen as follows:

Dlg.25

Beezus

: Just let me die!

You embarrassed me in front of Henry. If I didn't know better, I'd swear you were actually trying to ruin my life.

You run around like a **nutball**. (65, Dlg.25, III, 7)

You don't care what anybody thinks.

Ramona

: I'm sorry. I don't mean it.

There is one slang word in dialogue above that can be categorized into type III has function to humiliate is the datum with code (65, Dlg.25, III, 7). The setting of dialogue above is in Beatrice bed room. Beatrice and Ramona are the participants of the conversation. Even in the conversation above Ramona and Beatrice are in fight but actually they have close relationship. Beatrice is Ramona's big sister. They often share

about their feeling together and they know each other secrets. Thus, the relation between the speakers is close relationship. The topic of the dialogue above is about Beatrice felling who gets embarrassed by Ramona in front of her friend. Ramona makes Beatrice spoils the lemon water to Henry's shirt and Beatrice runs to her room with angry felling to Ramona. Beatrice expresses her humiliation toward Ramona by using slang words *nutball* since she feels bothered by Ramona who wandering along with her.

Beatrice uses the slang word *nutball*. *Nutball* means a crazy person, an eccentric, or a crank. This word is first appeared in US around 1908 (ibid: 2008 p.466). This slang word is categorized into type III since this word using existing word by joining the word nut and ball. Beatrice uses this slang word in order to present her bad mood toward her sister because Ramona makes Beatrice embraced in front on someone who Beatrice loved. Therefore, this slang word is categorized into expressing humiliation.

#### 4. Acronym

In this type I find one datum has purpose to form intimate atmosphere in acronym type. This is the datum with codes (77, Dlg.28, IV, 2). To give better description of analyzing the datum below is the analysis:

#### 4.1 To form intimate atmosphere

One of slang function in intimacy function is to form intimate atmosphere. Slang can be one alternative way to alleviate the relationship distant between strangers. The conversation between the strangers will flow smoothly so that they can reduce social distance and more comfortable. The datum has function to form intimate atmosphere in acronym type is the datum with code (77, Dlg.28, IV, 2). This datum is taken to be analyzed. Below is the analysis:

Dlg.28  
 Hobart : I wouldn't mind going back for a while. Maybe I could, you know, lemme (71, Dlg.28, III, 2) figure out where I messed up.  
 Ramona : Back off, Romeo.  
 Hobart : I think she likes me.  
 Aunt Bea : Don't bet on (72, Dlg.28, III, 5) it.  
 Ramona : Stay cool, (73, Dlg.28, III, 5) Aunt Bea.  
 .....  
 Aunt Bea : Bribing my niece just to talk to me, Mr. Moneybags.  
 Hobart : Well, a hundred bucks (74, Dlg.28, I, 2) is a bargain.  
 .....  
 : Could these be the romantic styling of the young Beatrice?  
 Aunt Bea : Oh, don't play it. Oh, Hobart, that's embarrassing. Please don't play it.  
 Hobart : Of course I'm gonna (75, Dlg.28, III, 2) play it.  
 Gimme (76, Dlg.28, III, 2) the beat. **A3 (77, Dlg.28, IV, 2)** Bea.

There are seven slang words in dialogue above but slang word which can be categorized to type IV has function of forming intimate atmosphere is the datum with code (77, Dlg.28, IV, 2). The settings of dialogue above are in Hobart's front-yard and Hobart's car. Ramona, Hobart and Aunt Bea are the participants of the conversation. The relation between Aunt Bea and Ramona with Hobart is distant relationship since both of them hate Hobart. Aunt Bea and Hobart are actually love-mate when they were

in high school. They broke up couple years before, thus Aunt Bea hates Hobart because he does not have real commitment with her. Meanwhile, Ramona hates Hobart since she does not like if Hobart get close with her aunt. Ramona cannot refuse Hobart offers of 100 dollars for her if her aunt wants to sit in his car while Ramona washes Hobart car. With unpleasant felling Aunt Bea agrees Hobart offers. The topics of conversation above are about bribing Ramona and past story of their love life.

Hobart uses the slang word A3. A3 means anytime, anyplace, and anywhere. This word is first founded in UK around 2003 (ibid: 2008 p.1). This slang word is categorized into type IV since this word is the acronym of the words anytime, anyplace, and anywhere. Hobart uses this slang word in order to get close with Aunt Bea. He uses the slang word A3 to make a joke with Aunt Bea about their love story in the past. Therefore, this slang word is categorized to form intimate atmosphere function.

## 5. Clipping type

The last type of slang in *Ramona and Bezuss* movie is clipping type. I find there are two functions of slang words based on the type V, the function are to address, and to simplify language. To give better description of analyzing the data, below are the analyses:



### 5.1 To Address

The first function of the use of slang words in this type is to address. Speaker uses slang words to address another speaker in order to maintain their close relationship. Someone who has close relationship usually tends to use informal kind of address because using formal address indicating the speaker has distant relationship or has specific purpose with other speakers. The data in type V have function to address are:

TABLE 4.12  
*To Address Function*

Daddy	(5, Dlg.3, V, 1), (7, Dlg.3, V, 1), (9, Dlg.3, V, 1), (14, Dlg.5, V, 1), (29, Dlg.11, V, 1), (32, Dlg.11, V, 1), (46, Dlg.19, V, 1, a), (50, Dlg.19, V, 1, a), (52, Dlg.19, V, 1, a), (83, Dlg.30, V, 1), (86, Dlg.30, V, 1), (92, Dlg.32, V, 1), (100, Dlg.34, V, 1), (108, Dlg.36, V, 1), (109, Dlg.36, V, 1), (110, Dlg.36, V, 1), (122, Dlg.38, V, 1), (124, Dlg.39, V, 1), (126, Dlg.39, V, 1), (127, Dlg.39, V, 1), (129, Dlg.40, V, 1), (157, Dlg.47, V, 1), (159, Dlg.47, V, 1), (161, Dlg.47, V, 1), (175, Dlg.51, V, 1)
mom	(163, Dlg.47, V, 1), (165, Dlg.48, V, 1), (166, Dlg.48, V, 1)

Dlg.3

Ramona : **Dad's (5, Dlg.3, V, 1)** home! Daddy! (6, Dlg.3, I, 1)  
Prepare for impact! **Dad! (7, Dlg.3, V, 1)**

Robert Q : Hey! How are my beautiful girls? Mwah!

Ramona : Did you crunch (8, Dlg.3, III, 5) the numbers,  
**Dad? (9, Dlg.3, V, 1)**

There are 7 slang words in this conversation, but the slang word which is indicated belong to type I is datum number (5, Dlg.3, V, 1), (7, Dlg.3, V, 1), and (9, Dlg.3, V, 1). Actually, the slang word *dad* occurs in several dialogues in the whole story of *Ramona and Bezuss* movie. The datum with code (5, Dlg.3, V, 1) is taken to

represents another datum since the slang word *mom* has similar function with the slang word *dad*.

Robert comes home and knocks the door. Then he meets his daughter Ramona in living room. Ramona greets his father by hugs him and asks about the business that his father does today. The setting of dialogue above is in Ramona's house. The participants are Ramona and Robert. The topic of conversation above is about Robert business in his office. Ramona asks whether his father business is success or not. Their nonverbal language such as their face expression and manner indicate the relationship of participants is close. The relationship of father and daughter also indicates they have close relationship.

Ramona uses slang words *dad* uses as a term of address for a man, especially an older man. This word is first appeared in US around 1928 (ibid: 2008 p.183). These slang words are categorized into type V since this word clipped or short form of the slang word *daddy*. Ramona uses this kind of slang word rather than use the standard word like father. If she uses the word father, it will be look like she has distant relationship with his father or deals with serious topic. However, in fact this conversation is categorized informal with light topic, thus Ramona uses the slang word *dad* to address her father. Therefore, this slang word is categorized in addressing function.

## 5.2 To initiate relax conversation

The last function which is included in clipping type is to initiate relax conversation. There is some pattern of initiating relax conversation in clipping type. The speakers usually omit the last sound of /ng/, they have tendency to spell it till /n/ sound. Sometimes the speakers prefer to initiate relax conversation by using slang rather than standard variant of vocabulary. They have tendency to use slang word for having smooth conversation in informal situation for reducing stress in their conversation. Someone who has close relationship with the other tends to use certain vocabulary in order to make the conversation run more relax so that they can feel more comfortable. The data in type V which have function to initiate relax conversation are:

TABLE 4.13  
*To Initiate Relax Conversation Function*

thinkin.	(49, Dlg.19, V, 3)
struttin',	(69, Dlg.27, V, 3)
jammin'.	(104, Dlg.35, V, 3)
rockin'	(107, Dlg.35, V, 3)
somethin'	(113, Dlg.37, V, 3)

Datum with code (49, Dlg.19, V, 3) is analyzed to represent another datum.

Dlg.19

Ramona : Dad? (46, Dlg.19, V, 1) Does Aunt Bea really know some weird man named Hobart?

Robert Q : Hobart? That's a name. I haven't heard in quite a while.  
Yeah, they were high school sweethearts, (47, Dlg.19, III, 1) old Hobart and Bea.

.....

: Oh, I'm afraid to look. Bills, bills, bills.

It never ends, Pickle. (48, Dlg.19, III, 1)

Robert Q : Well, I didn't get this one.

Ramona : Oh. Cause I was **thinkin.** (49, Dlg.19, V, 3) I've got the perfect job.

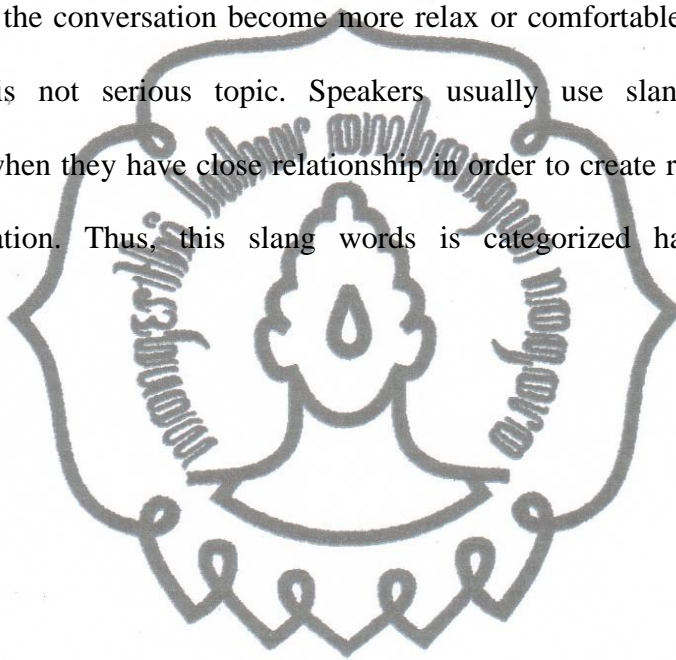
*commit to user*

- Robert Q : What?  
 Ramona : You should be a fireman.  
 .....  
 : It's true, Dad. (50, Dlg.19, V, 1) I took a field trip.  
 Robert Q : Well, I wanna (51, Dlg.19, III, 3) work in my pajamas but  
 I think you're overestimating my job skills a little bit.  
 I'm not that versatile.  
 Ramona : Dad. (52, Dlg.19, V, 1)  
 Robert Q : What?  
 Ramona : I think you can do anything. Don't you?

There are seven slang words in dialogue above but slang words which can be categorized to type V has function to initiate relax conversation is the datum with code (49, Dlg.19, V, 3). The slang word *thinkin* is taken to represent another data since the use of slang words such as *struttin*, *jammin*, *rockin*, and *somethin* actually similar. Those slang words have pattern of omitting the last letter /g/ and spell the word till /n/ sound.

The participants in the dialogue above are Robert and Ramona. After Ramona met Hobart who wants to meet Aunt Bea near Ramona's house, she asks her father about Hobart relation with Aunt Bea while she gives her father mails. After Robert answers Ramona's question, they discuss an appropriate job for Ramona's father. Their nonverbal language such as how they respond and manner indicate the relationship of the participants is close. The relationship of father and daughter also indicates they have close relationship. The setting of this conversation is in Ramona's living room. Meanwhile, the topic of conversation above is about a man named Hobart and an appropriate occupation for Ramona's father.

Ramona uses slang words *thinkin* which is informal short for “thinking” (Spears: 2000). This slang word is categorized into type five since this word is short form or clipped form of the word thinking. Ramona uses slang word *thinkin* rather than uses thinking. She has tendency to use slang word to initiate relax conversation in order to make the conversation become more relax or comfortable since the topic of conversation is not serious topic. Speakers usually use slang words in their conversation when they have close relationship in order to create relax atmosphere in their conversation. Thus, this slang words is categorized has initiating relax conversation.



## D. Discussion

The last sub-chapter included in chapter four is discussion. I have aim at initiating the discussion of the findings. To give better description, the result obtained from the analysis sub-chapter can be seen in the forms of table as follows:

TABLE 4.14  
*The Distribution of the Use of Slang in Each Type*

Slang Types	Numbers of Data	Percentage (%)
<b>Fresh and Creative</b>	28	15.64
<b>Flippant</b>	6	3.35
<b>Imitative</b>	111	62.03
<b>Acronym</b>	1	0.55
<b>Clipping</b>	33	18.43
<b>Total</b>	179	100

The table above presents the use of slang words in the term of the type of slang based on the social context in which slang words occur. As described in the table, imitative type dominated the slang type which used by characters in *Ramona and Bezuss* movie by 62.03 %. According to Allan and Burridge' theory, this type of slang can be used by speakers easily. The slang words such as *wanna*, *gonna* and *gotta* are dominantly occurred in this slang type. The speakers do not require certain knowledge of slang since they can make these kinds of slang words by imitating the existing words and simplifying them. Actually, we can find the reality of the use of these slang words if we compare it with social condition of American family now days. These slang words are widely used by them, hence this fact proves that movie is closely related with society as stated by Allen and Gomery. Therefore, it can be understood



there is high frequency of this slang type used by the characters since the movie itself is the representation of American family nowadays. However, this kind of slang words is not used continually. In addition, the topic of conversation performs important part of the choice of words in the conversation. Even in informal conversation, if the speakers' topic is about serious problem, they tend to avoid the use of slang.

On the other hand, acronym type is the fewest slang type in this movie. The percentage of this category is 0.55%. If we correlate this fact with the American society nowadays, it can be understood this slang type is the fewest. Actually the distribution of this slang type is limited since there are few words in society. Therefore, acronym type becomes the fewest in this movie.

TABLE 4.15  
*The Slang Functions of Slang Word Based On Each Type*

Type	The Distribution of Slang Function of The Use of Slang							Total
	To address	To form intimate atmosphere	To initiate relax conversation	To express impression	To show intimacy	To reveal anger	To express humiliation	
<b>I</b>	14	2	--	1	8	--	3	28
<b>II</b>	1	--	--	--	3	2	--	6
<b>III</b>	34	4	55	2	14	1	1	111
<b>IV</b>	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
<b>V</b>	28	--	5	--	--	--	--	33
<b>Total</b>	77	7	60	3	25	3	4	<b>179</b>

The second finding of the research is the function of slang based on each type.

Slang function merely can be separated from the purpose of the speaker in choosing

the slang words. Based on the data analysis, slang data have functions such as to address, to form intimate atmosphere, to express impression, to show intimacy, to initiate relax conversation, to express humiliation and to reveal anger.

Referring to the table 4.2 in the dominant function on the table above is to initiate relax conversation. Slang words such as *wanna*, *gonna*, and *gotta* frequently appear in whole story of this movie. The speakers tend to use slang words since they want to create relax condition in which their conversation runs smoothly. The purpose of using this kind function is to maintain their relationship. As a result, this function is dominantly used by the speakers in this movie. However, if we correlated with SPEAKING theory namely “ends”, the aims of the speaker may block the occurrence of these kinds of slang words. Speakers usually avoid slang words such as *wanna*, *gonna*, and *gotta* when they deal with serious topic. The evidence can be seen in data analysis in the page 62 until 66.

On the other hand, the fewest functions that are used by the characters in *Ramona and Bezuss* movie are to express impression and to reveal anger. Correlating with the story this movie is mainly explored the colorful live of a daughter with her family. The social background of this movie is an ordinary American family with good behavior. Therefore, it will be impossible if the story dominated with to express impression and to reveal anger function toward other characters since the major reasons the characters employ slang are to show intimacy and to initiate relax conversation in order to maintain their relationship.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### A. Conclusion

Referring to the analysis which is conducted to investigate the problem statements stated in the first chapter, I make the conclusion in this chapter. The conclusion can be seen as follows:

1. Considering the first problem statement about the types of slang used by the characters in *Ramona and Beezus* movie, I find there are five type of slang employed by the characters in this movie. They are fresh and creative type, flippant, imitative, acronym and clipping. The percentage of fresh and creative type is 15.64%; flippant type: 3.35%, imitative type: 62.03%, acronym type: 0.55%, and clipping type: 18.43%. The occurrence of imitative type dominated the slang type used by the characters in *Ramona and Bezuss* movie. The speakers do not require certain knowledge of slang vocabularies since they can make these kinds of slang words easily by imitating the existing words and simplifying them. Meanwhile, acronym type is the fewest slang type in this movie. This slang types are harder to create compared to the other slang types. The speakers require the significant knowledge of slang vocabulary to use it thus acronym type become the fewest slang type.

2. In referring to the second problem statement about the function of each slang type employed by the characters in *Ramona and Beezus* movie, I find there are five slang functions discovered in fresh and creative type. They are to address, to form intimate atmosphere, to express impression, to show intimacy, and to express humiliation. Meanwhile, in the flippant type the use of slang words provide three different functions. Those functions are to address, to show intimacy, and to reveal anger. In the meantime, in the imitative type, I find there are seven functions of slang. They are to address, to form intimate atmosphere, to initiate relax conversation, to express impression, to show intimacy, to reveal anger, and to express humiliation. In addition, there is a function to form intimate atmosphere in acronym type. This function is fewest compared another function of each type since there is only one datum. In the meantime I find two different functions in clipping type. They are to address and to initiate relax conversation function.

## **B. Recommendation**

To the other researchers, I suggest to conduct this topic in different aspect such as to compare the usage between English and American in using the slang language. The purpose of comparing the usage between English and American is to enrich the slang research. Knowing slang further will help us avoid misunderstanding when we interact with native English speakers.