

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter describes the presentation of the data findings and analysis of the research results. In the findings, the types and functions of slang in *Sherlock Holmes: Abominable Bride* movie are described. Further analysis of each problem is presented in the analysis section.

A. Findings

1. Data Presentation

This section describes the findings of slang uttered by the characters in *Sherlock Holmes: Abominable Bride* movie. The total data collected in this research are 76 which divided into types and functions of slang used in *Sherlock Holmes: Abominable Bride* movie. Those results are presented in the following table.

Table 4. Data Presentation of Types of Slang

No	Type	Expression	Meaning
1.	Fresh and Creative	<i>B*stard</i>	Swearing
2.	Fresh and Creative	<i>Damn</i>	Expression of anger
3.	Fresh and Creative	<i>Misfortune</i>	Bad luck
4.	Fresh and Creative	<i>Irretrievably</i>	Cannot be repaired or fix

	Creative		
5.	Fresh and Creative	Anguish	Physical pain
6.	Fresh and Creative	Inescapable	Something that cannot be avoid

7.	Fresh and Creative	Notoriously	Well-known as something bad
8.	Fresh and Creative	Broadly	Something that is generally true
9.	Fresh and Creative	Drab	Something that is boring to look at
10.	Fresh and Creative	Dingy	Dirty place
11.	Fresh and Creative	Trifling	Small and unimportant
12.	Fresh and Creative	Impish	Disrespectful or naughty
13.	Fresh and Creative	Affair	Important or interesting event
14.	Fresh and Creative	Darling	Someone you love

15.	Fresh and Creative	Satire	The use of humour to show how foolish some people's behaviour are
16.	Fresh and Creative	Boswell	A person who records in detail the life of a usually famous contemporary
17.	Fresh and Creative	Surmise	To guess something, without having much or any proof
18.	Fresh and Creative	Extraordinary	Unusual or special
19.	Fresh and Creative	Superb	Extremely good
20.	Fresh and Creative	Astonish	To surprise someone very much
21.	Fresh and Creative	Fascinating	Very interesting and attractive
22.	Fresh and Creative	Hush	When you asking someone to be quiet
23.	Fresh and Creative	Deduce	To reach an answer or decision by thinking carefully about the known facts
24.	Fresh and Creative	Enormous	Something that really big

	Creative		
25.	Fresh and Creative	Surpass	To become better
26.	Fresh and Creative	Summon	To order someone to come
27.	Fresh and Creative	Hovers	Stay in one place in the air
28.	Fresh and Creative	Vigilant	Always being careful

29.	Fresh and Creative	Legwork	Physical work
30.	Fresh and Creative	Amaze	Surprise you very much
31.	Fresh and Creative	Grotesque	Something that strange or unnatural
32.	Fresh and Creative	Avenging	To do harm or punish people
33.	Fresh and Creative	Nonsense	Something that is silly or stupid
34.	Fresh and Creative	Afoot	Happening or being prepared
35.	Fresh and	Glimpse	Ver briefly and not very well

	Creative		
36.	Fresh and Creative	Abhorrent	Something you hate so much
37.	Fresh and Creative	Differ	To be unlike each other
38.	Fresh and Creative	Derail	To prevent a plan or process from succeeding
39.	Fresh and Creative	Morsel	Very small piece or amount
40.	Fresh and Creative	Precautions	An action to prevent something dangerous happening
41.	Fresh and Creative	Manly	Man's behaviour
42.	Fresh and Creative	Penniless	Having no money
43.	Fresh and Creative	Brute	Rough or violent
44.	Fresh and Creative	Disparaged	Criticize someone or something
45.	Fresh and Creative	Pretty	Busy
46.	Fresh and	Elope	Get married without the

	Creative		permission of your parents
47.	Fresh and Creative	<i>Impertinent</i>	Rude or showing no respect
48.	Flippant	<i>Drama queen</i>	Overreacting person
49.	Flippant	<i>Napoleon of blackmail</i>	Someone's nickname
50.	Flippant	<i>Future bleak</i>	Bad future
51.	Flippant	<i>Good lord</i>	Expression of surprise
52.	Flippant	<i>Fellow Lodger</i>	People that have something in common
53.	Flippant	<i>Singled out</i>	To treat or speak in a way that is different from the way one treats or speaks about others

54.	Flippant	<i>Landlady</i>	Woman who own the property/house
55.	Flippant	<i>Remarkable friend</i>	A great friend
56.	Flippant	<i>God's sake</i>	Expression of surprise
57.	Flippant	<i>God's name</i>	Expression of surprise
58.	Flippant	<i>Curtain rises</i>	Event that takes place before the important one
59.	Flippant	<i>Social call</i>	Friendly visit without any hidden motives
60.	Flippant	<i>New low</i>	Worst thing

61.	Flippant	<i>My dear</i>	Someone you love
62.	Flippant	<i>Gentleman lead</i>	A man who's capable of taking the lead
63.	Flippant	<i>Beyond a doubt</i>	No question
64.	Flippant	<i>Supreme importance</i>	Something that really important
65.	Flippant	<i>Keep an eye</i>	Stay informed about the person's behavior
66.	Flippant	<i>Heaven's sake</i>	Expression of surprise
67.	Flippant	<i>Flesh and Blood</i>	Used to emphasize the qualities all people have
68.	Flippant	<i>Wire me</i>	Call me
69.	Flippant	<i>Yapping away</i>	To talk to someone, even though they don't seem to be listening
70.	Flippant	<i>Pompous prick</i>	Swearing
71.	Flippant	<i>Needing a fix</i>	Need a help
72.	Flippant	<i>Lie back and lose</i>	Surrender
73.	Flippant	<i>Damned smart</i>	Very smart
74.	Imitative	<i>Gonna</i>	Contraction for going to
75.	Acronym	<i>M2M</i>	Abbreviation of Man to Man
76.	Clipping	<i>'Til</i>	Until

From the table above, it can be seen that there are five types of slang found in *Sherlock Holmes: Abominable Bride* movie. Those types are fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping. All of them uttered by the characters in the movie. From the table above, it can be seen that the most type used in the movie is fresh and creative. It appears 47 times. It usually refers to new vocabulary, informal variety, cleverness, imagination, and it can be also up to date words. The second type used is flippant. It appears 25 times by two words or more in which the words composed not correlated with the denotative meaning. The third, imitative only appear once by combining two different words. The fourth, acronym appear once and also the fifth, clipping is only appear once by deleting some parts of the longer word becomes a shorter form in the same meaning.

Table 5. Data Presentation of Functions of Slang

No	Function	Expression
1	To address	Don't feel <i>single</i> out, Mrs Hudson. I'm hardly in the dog one.
		'Til death us do part. Twice, in this case.
		Oh. Have they gone off again, have they? I dunno – what a life those <i>gentlemen lead</i> .
2	To humiliate	I'm sure he was <i>exaggerating</i>
		No – this is you <i>needing a fix</i> .
3	To initiate relax conversation	I did. I mentioned to Stamford this morning I

		was in need of a <i>fellow lodger</i> .
		However, before you do, allow me to make some <i>trifling</i> observations.
		The stage is set, and the <i>curtain rises</i> . We are ready to begin.
		My <i>Boswell</i> is learning. They do grow up so fast.
		Well, thank you all for a <i>fascinating</i> case.
		Really? I rather thought I looked <i>enormous</i> .
		You'll forgive me for taking <i>precautions</i> .
4	To form intimate atmosphere	I hardly knew myself, Mrs Hudson. That's the trouble with dismembered country squires – they're <i>notoriously</i> difficult to schedule.
		Little brother has taken the case, of course. I now rely on you to <i>keep an eye</i> on things, but he must never suspect you of working for me. Are you clear on that, Watson?
		Well, <i>wire me</i> if there's any change.
5	To express impression	You <i>amaze</i> me, Watson.
		<i>Extraordinary</i> .

		Over the many years it has been my privilege to record the exploits of my <i>remarkable friend</i> , Mr Sherlock Holmes, it has sometimes
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		been difficult to choose which of his many cases to set before my readers.
6	To reveal anger	Oh, for <i>God's sake</i> . Give her some lines. She's perfectly capable of starving us.
		Why, in <i>God's name</i> , are you pretending to be a client?
		Get down, Watson, for <i>heaven's sake</i> !
		Damn it, Holmes, you are <i>flesh and blood</i> . You have feelings. You have ... you must have ... impulses.
		I have to go back. I was nearly there before you stepped on and starting <i>yapping away</i> .
		Sherlock, tell me where my bloody wife is, you <i>pompous prick</i> , or I'll punch your lights out!

		No. Don't try to fight it. LIE BACK AND LOSE!
7	To show intimacy	I don't mind you going, my darling . I mind you leaving me behind!
		You recognise our song, my dear ? I sang it at our wedding.
		Doctor Watson is endlessly vigilant
		Pretty darned smart , then.

The table above shows that all functions of slang are found in the movie. Those functions are to address, to humiliate, to initiate relax conversation, to form intimate atmosphere, to express impression, to reveal anger, and to show intimacy. Based on the data, slang mostly used to initiate relax conversation and to reveal anger, since both of it appears 7 times.

For the second, the function of slang to show intimacy appears 4 times. The third, to address appears 3 times. Slang can be the best expression to show intimacy since they are intended to hurt people. The fourth, to form intimate atmosphere and to express impression both appears 3 times. And the last is to humiliate only appears 2 times.

2. Types of Slang

There are five types of slang found in *Sherlock Holmes: Abominable Bride* movie. Those types are fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and

clipping. Each type will be explained as the following

a. Fresh and Creative

Fresh and creative becomes the most type used by the characters in *Sherlock Holmes: Abominable Bride* movie that appears 47 times. This type can be uttered when they have a new vocabulary, informal variety, cleverness, imagination, and it can be also up to date words. The following are the example of fresh and creative appear in the conversation.

WATSON : He didn't want a drink, he needed one. He's not embarrassed; he's afraid.

SHERLOCK : My *Boswell* is learning. They do grow up so fast.

The conversation above contains fresh and creative since the character utters the word *boswell* which is refers to new vocabulary. The word *boswell* literally means a person who records in detail the life of a usually famous contemporary.

The setting of the dialogue above is in the house of 221 B Baker Street, where Sherlock and Dr. John Watson live. The participants are Sherlock Holmes, Dr. John Watson, Mary Watson, and Lestrade. The topic of the conversation is talking about Lestrade is coming to Sherlock and he seems to embarrassed of something, then Dr. John Watson is observing him and conclude that he is not embarrassed, but he's afraid then Sherlock praise Dr. John Watson for that. Therefore, Sherlock used the word *boswell* to praise Dr. John Watson.

b. Flippant

Based on the findings, flippant appears 25 times by composing two words or more which the words that been composed not correlated with the denotative meaning. In the movie, this type is shown in words like *drama queen*, *future bleak*, and *remarkable friend*. The following are the example of flippant appear in conversation.

SHERLOCK : I heard you

WATSON : Shut up. You are not a puzzle solver; you never have been. You're a *drama queen*. Now there is a man in there about to die, "The game is on" Solve it!

The conversation above contains flippant since it composing two words. It refers to a person who overly emotional reactions to events or situation. In the dialogue above the setting is on the outside of Sholto's room. Sholto's is Dr. John Watson friend when he was in the army back then. Sherlock, John, and Mary try to save Sholto from the murderer but he refuses to open the door until the case is solved. That word is belongs to flippant since it complaining about sherlock behaviour.

c. Imitative

In the movie, the characters use imitative only once, it is rarely use. Imitative is known as two words that been combined. The words that belong to this type is *gonna*. The following are the example of imitative appear in conversation.

WATSON: You're not seriously *gonna* do this?

SHERLOCK : It's why we came here! I need to know

The conversation above shows the appearance of imitative since the word *gonna* is considered as two words that been combined. The conversation happens when Sherlock is standing beside Emillia's grave holding the spade. The others are standing on the path at the foot of the grave and some of the police officers are nearby, one of them also holding a spade. But John refuse to help Sherlock digging the Emilli's grave, unfortunately John is leaving because Sherlock is so stubborn.

d. Acronym

Acronym only appear once, same with imitative. Acronym is considered as alphabetic abbreviations, since it constructed by the result of words from the first letters of each word in a phrase. The word that belong to this type is *M2M*. The following are the example of imitative appear in conversation.

SHERLOCK : I should hope so. It's murder on the knees.

WATSON : Hmm. Two old friends, just talking, chewing the fat, *man to man*.

The conversation above shows the appearance of acronym since the word *man to man* is considered as alphabetic abbreviations. The conversation happens when they were on Lady Carmichael house, waiting for the murderer to show up. They waiting outside in the midnight, when finally the murderer appears. But they cant stop the murderer from killing Lady Carmichael's husband.

e. Clipping

Clipping becomes the last type used by the characters in *Sherlock Holmes: Abominable Bride* movie. Clipping is considered as variety of slang made by deleting some parts of the longer word becomes a shorter form in the same

meaning. Based on the data, clipping appear once in the movie such as *'til* as the following conversation.

WATSON: I believe it is of Irene Adler.

SHERLOCK : You didn't 'glimpse' it. You waited *'til* I had fallen asleep and looked at it.

The conversation shows the use of the word *'til* as clipping. The conversation happens when Dr. John Watson asked Sherlock about marriage, Sherlock is little bit uncomfortable with Dr. John Watson question. And accidentally Dr. John Watson mention about photograph inside the lid of the pocket watch that belong to Sherlock. Sherlock is a little bit angry when Dr. John Watson mention about photograph in which there is a photo of Irene Adler.

3. Functions of Slang

There are seven function exist in the movie, they are to address, to humiliate, to initiate relax, to form intimate atmosphere, to express impression, to reveal anger, and to show intimacy. Each type will be explained as below.

a. To address

In the movie, the characters used slang to address another character to maintain their relationship. Usually someone who has a close relationship, tends to use informal language to call their friends. The example of slang used to address are explained below.

MRS HUDSON : My what?!

SHERLOCK : Don't feel **singled out**, Mrs Hudson. I'm hardly in the dog one.

The conversation above takes place in front of 221 B Baker Street. When

Sherlock and John just arrived and was greeted by Mrs Hudson, she brought their belongings inside. In the hallway Sherlock has taken off his coat and hat and hangs them on a hook near the front door, then walks further into upstairs.

b. To humiliate

Slang used to humiliate appears 2 times in the movie. This function appears when characters express unpleasant or dislike feeling towards someone or something by mocking them. The example of slang used to humiliate are explained below.

SHERLOCK : This is important to me!

WATSON: No – this is you **needing a fix**.

The conversation above takes places inside the plane when the plane was already landing. Dr. John Watson scolded Sherlock for consuming too much opium to get into his "Mind Palace" this was witnessed by Mycroft and Mary. But Sherlock remained stubborn and didn't listen to Dr. John Watson.

c. To initiate relax conversation

The function of slang as initiate relax conversation appears 7 times in the movie. This function appears when character have close relationship with other tends to use certain vocabulary in order to make the conversation run more relaxed so that they can feel more comfortable. The example of slang used to initiate relax conversation are explained below.

WATSON: Not “he,” “she.”

SHERLOCK : Yes, yes, of course. Well, thank you all for the **fascinating** case. I'll send you telegram when I've solved it. Watson?

The conversation above showing that slang used to initiate relax conversation. It happens when Sherlock and Dr. John Watson was at Lady Carmichael's house after the death of Lady Carmichael's husband. They try to find a clues that lead to the murder of Lady Carmichael's husband. When Sherlock was informed that there was a note in the crime scene, he immediately went off to look for another clues.

d. To form intimate atmosphere

Slang used to form intimate atmosphere only appears 3 times in the movie. This function appears when the characters trying to alleviate the relationship among the strangers so that they can reduce social distance and more comfortable. The example of slang used to form intimate atmosphere are explained below.

MRS HUDSON : I wouldn't be surprised. We get all sorts here.

LESTRADE : Well, **wire me** if there's any change.

The conversation above takes places in the 221 B Baker Street, when The door to the sitting room opens and Mrs Hudson and Lestrade peer in. Sherlock is sitting in the middle of the floor with his eyes closed and his hands resting on his knees as described above. They speak barely above a whisper. Lestrade looks at Mrs Hudson, then wrinkles his nose and looks towards Holmes again, but Sherlock is not moving yet. Then Lestrade told Mrs Hudson to call him when any things changed.

e. To express impression

Slang used to express impression appears 3 times in the movie. This function appears when character reflex their impression whether it is a good or a

bad impression about something in order to give a clear image about the certain feeling that they want to express. The example of slang used to express impression are explained below.

WATSON : But the Bride! Holmes, Emilia Ricoletti, again. A dead woman, walking the Earth!

SHERLOCK : You **amaze** me, Watson.

The conversation above showing that slang used to express impression to someone. It happens in the Train Carriage when Sherlock and Watson are sitting opposite each other in the window seats of a single compartment. Sherlock closed his eyes, while Watson is looking out of the window. Then Sherlock guessed Watson's confusion about what supernatural things were involved in this case, he was about to laugh in his face. But then Sherlock praised Watson for his ignorance.

f. To reveal anger

In the movie, characters mostly utter slang to reveal anger. It becomes the most dominant function beside to initiate relax conversation, since it appears 7 times. They usually utter slang as a strong emotion to curse other rather than use regular words. The example of slang used to reveal anger are explained below.

SHERLOCK : Get down, Watson, for **heaven's sake!** **WATSON** : Sorry. Cramp

The conversation above takes places in night time. In a greenhouse in the grounds of the Carmichael house, Watson grunts and stands up from some lower position. Holmes scolded Watson for doing that, he quickly sitting down and rubs his leg. Holmes looking across to one of the few windows of the house which are

still lit, almost immediately, the lamp in that room goes out and they starting to going in.

g. To show intimacy

The function of slang to show intimacy becomes the last functions used in the movie. It appears four times as the following example.

MARY: I don't mind you doing, my **darling**. I mind you leaving me behind!

WATSON : But what could you do?!

The conversation above showing that slang used to show intimacy. It happens when Dr. John Watson and Mary had a fight. Not long afterwards, Holmes has taken off his jacket and put on a camel coloured dressing gown over his clothes. Holding his violin and standing facing the right-hand window, he is playing a tune which we recognise as his wedding waltz. Mary still stands near the fireplace and Watson is pacing nearby but now turns back to his wife and speaks angrily to her.

B. DISCUSSION

There are two research questions in this research. The researcher concentrated on the type and functions of slang used in the *Sherlock Holmes: Abominable Bride* movie. There are the five types of slang based on the theory suggested by Allan and Burridge (2006), including fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping. In *Sherlock Holmes: Abominable Bride* movie, fresh and creative appears 51 times, flippant appears 26 times, and the rest which is imitative, acronym, and clipping appear once time each.

Fresh and creative becomes the most type used it appears many times than others. According to Allan and Burridge (2006), fresh and creative means that the slang has totally new vocabulary, informal variety, cleverness, imagination, and it also can be an up to date word. All slang words which are categorized as fresh and creative type of slang are not made by imitating, clipping, or else.

Flippant stands in the second position used by characters in the movie. Allan and Burridge (2006) state that flippant is the slang that is made by two words or more in which the words composed are not correlate with the denotative meaning. In addition, they use imitative, acronym, and clipping rarely since it only appears once time each.

Third, there is only 1 data found in *Sherlock Holmes: Abominable Bride* movie which categorized as imitative type of slang. Based on Allan and Burridge (2006), imitative means that slang imitates or derives from Standard English (SE) word, uses Standard English (SE) words in different meanings, or combines two different words.

Next, there are 1 data found which are categorized as acronym type of slang. Hartman (1973:1) states that “acronyms are words formed from the initial letters of the words in phrase”. Acronym means that slang constructed by the result of words from first letter of each word in a phrase.

The last, there is 1 data found which are categorized as clipping. Clipping is one of slang types which is formed by deleting some parts of longer word to become a shorter form but it has the same meaning (Allan and Burridge, 2006).

The second focus in this study is the function of slang. Seven functions

appear in the movie. The slang used to address appear 5 times, to humiliate appear 2 times, to initiate relax conversation appear 7 times, to form intimate atmosphere appear 3 times, to express impression appear 3 times, to reveal anger appear 7 times, and to show intimacy appear 4 times.

To initiate relax conversation and to reveal anger stands as the highest function used by the characters. To initiate relax used in order to make the conversation run more relaxed so that they can feel more comfortable, and to reveal anger using words to curse others people. But they have understanding because they utter slang to their friends or somebody that have strong relation with them.

The second position of slang has function to address. It is used to address another character in order to maintain their close relationship. This function is useful for keeping relationships running smoothly.

The function of slang to show intimacy stand in the third position. It used to talk with strangers during conversation, but prefer to use slang with friends to indicate intimacy or solidarity of their social relationship.

The fourth position of slang has function to intimate atmosphere and to express impression. Since it appears 3 times each slang to intimate atmosphere used to alleviate the relationship among the strangers so that they can reduce social distance and more comfortable. Besides, slang to express impression used to reflex their impression whether it is a good or a bad impression about something, in order to give a clear image about the certain feeling that they want to express.

The function of slang to humiliate becomes the least function used in the movie. It's because this only appears 2 times. It happens because the movie focuses in friendship and solving crime, not focuses on authority criticism.

In comparison to this research, the study conducted by Silvia (2013) used different theories to identify the types of slang. From the Silvia's (2013) study, the data divided into the categories of primary slang and secondary slang.

On the other hand, imitative, acronym, and clipping is the fewest of slang type in *Sherlock Holmes: Abominable Bride* movie. The total data of this type is only 1. According to Chaer and Agustina (1995), slang is non-formal or casual spoken language that is created and used by people in a particular group. Slang reflects the social background of people who use it. The words of slang always change. Slang is temporal and is generally used by teenager.