CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES

In this chapter, the researcher discussed about sociolinguistics, slang, types of slang, the function of slang, American slang, The Hangover Part III, synopsis and previous studies. The clear descriptions were written below:

A. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics related to language and its relation to society. Slang is a phenomenon that can be studied from a sociolinguistic perspective because slang is part of the use of language. Slang is kind of speech variety or language variety which refers to the form of speech used by speakers or a group of speakers (Fan & Zhou, 2013). In sociolinguistics, the kind of group that have generally attempted to study is called the speech community. A speech community is a group of speakers who use the same language or dialect of the language as standard (Leonard Bloomfield, 1933 as cited in Morgan, 2014). Language has a lot of varieties. Languages vary from one place to another and from one situation to another situation. Language variation due to social and language functions diversity (Surya: 2016). Language varieties also are also distinguished by speakers and their users (Chaer, 2004 as cited in Surya, 2016). Language variations exist because it uses different o single language in a single community. Language variety based on speech accommodation divided in several parts, such as dialect, slang, jargon, and register (Yule: 2010).

B.   Slang

Slang is a new vocabulary created by people in the social community that is not considered standard in language or dialect. Slang is an informal speech style in the form of single word, phrases or sentences created by certain communities (Aulia & Djatmika, 2018). Slang is often used by younger speakers and other groups with special interests (Yule, 2010). Besides, slang is used by teenager and young children because they are cheerful, creative and full of new ideas (Sari, 2010). In summary, Slang can be interpreted as informal, non-standard words or phrases that are quite familiar among teenagers and certain groups for internal communication.

Slang is a language that easy to accept and understand, especially teenagers. It can use by group of people to share ideas and attitudes as a way of distinguishing from others (Yule, 2010). However, slang is temporary and used for a short period of time. New slang words born, and others are neglected every day (Eble, 2009). Nowadays, some new words and expressions are often created from social media such as Instagram, Facebook, Twitter and also WhatsApp. Young people are more likely to use new words to replace the existing words. For example, they use word '*sick*', '*awesome*', or '*lit*' to express their admiration for something instead of '*amazing*' because the word '*sick*', 'awesome', and '*lit*' are more recent innovation.

C.   Types of Slang

There are five types of slangs based on the theory by Allan and Burridge (2006), as explained in this below:

1. Fresh and Creative

   This form indicates that the slang word has a different vocabulary to describe something in a relax situation. In fact, many common terms are slang but rarely known. For example, the word '*bro*' is used to intimate calls from the word '*brother*'.

2. Flippant

   This type shows that slang is formed by two or more written terms and does not refer to denotative meanings. For example, '*break a leg*' which implies '*good luck*'.

3. Imitative

   It means that slang words derived from Standard English words and use Standard English words in different meanings or combine two different words. For example, '*dunno*'. This is the slang word derived from the phrase words '*do not know*'. The word '*Gimme*' is the slang word derived from the phrase word '*give me*'.

4. Acronym

   This type is formed from each beginning of a word in a phrase or created from a group of words or syllables and pronounced as a new word. The example is '*DIY*' it is the acronym of '*Do it by Yourself*'.

5. Clipping

   It means that the slang word is formed from removing some longer parts into shorter form in the same sense. For example, the word

'*till*' that derives from '*until*'. Besides, clipping forms cannot be used in formal situations.

D. The Function of Slang

Allan & Burridge (2006) as cited in Dewi. et. al., (2020) divide and explain that there are seven functions of slang, as follows:

1. To address, it means speakers use slang to maintain their close relationship.

2. To humiliate, the speakers use slang to express feelings of dislike towards a person or something in a mocking way.

3. To initiate relax conversation, the speakers who have close relationship with someone tends using certain vocabulary to make the conversation more relaxed so they feel comfortable.

4. To form intimate situation, slang can be used as alternative way to reduce social distance.

5. To express impression, the speakers often use slang to clearly describe their impression of something or someone's good or bad impression.

6. To express anger, the speakers who have close relationship often use slang to describe or to express anger.

7. To show intimacy, the speakers often use formal language with unknown persons or strangers but they will use slang with friends to show their solidarity of their social relationship.

E. American Slang

American slang is one part of Americanism that is becoming international with the development of American English language. In

addition, American slang comes up in a variety of ways. One of them is from a different subculture group of communities. The slang terms from subculture groups are adopted by common people, and become common people's vocabulary. Also young people are quite active in creating slang (Fan & Zhou, 2013). So it can be concluded that, American slang is one of the language variations in American English resulting from American culture and American society.

F.   Literal and Contextual Meaning

Literal meaning means that the words presented are interpreted to the actual word in their ordinary meaning without any other hidden meaning behind. For the example: *The sky is blue*. It means that there's no cloud in the sky at the moment. The word *blue* literally meant of the color blue.

According to Longman as cite in Ponno, et. al., Contextual meaning is a linguistic meaning in context. When the sentence *The sky is blue* comes to contextual meaning, the meaning of the words presented are interpreted depending on the context of the whole sentence, or surrounding words or phrases of the writing, so that the full meaning makes sense. For example: *Your heart seems to be blue*. Here, the word *blue* is not the colour blue, because heart does not have colour of blue, so the meaning of the sentence will not make sense. Meanwhile, when it is meant contextually, the meaning of the word *blue* will change into depressed or sad feeling, due to the words surrounding the word blue.

G.   The Hangover Part III Movie

It is an American comedy film produced by Legendary Pictures in 2013. The film is directed by Todd Phillips. Besides, it is the third and final film in The Hangover series. The cast of this film, such as:

1.   Bradley Cooper as Phil Wenneck

2.   Zach Galifianakis as Alan Garner

3.   Ed Helms as Stu Price

4.   Justin Bartha as Doug

5.   Jeffrey Tambor as Sid Garner

6.   Ken Jeong as Leslie Chow

7.   Heather Graham as Jade

8.   John Goodman as Marshall

9.   Melissa McCarthy as Cassie

H.   Synopsis

This film begins with the successful escape of Leslie Chow (Ken Jeong) from the modern prison in Bangkok which has high-security by using a way rioting in custody. Besides, Allan Garner (Zach Galifianakis) bought a large giraffe whose head was severed due to crashing into a low bridge and causing consecutive accidents on the highway. His father Alan Sid(Jeffrey Tambor) who got the news from the police is very angry because Alan didn't want to be responsible for the incident. So, that caused his father died because heart attack. After Alan's father funeral, the 'Wolfpack' such a Phil(Bradley Cooper), Doug(Justin Bartha), and Stu(Ed Helms) Who knows that Alan(Zach Galifianakis) left his treatment and

behaved strangely. They try to persuade Alan(Zach Galifianakis) and finally Alan(Zach Galifianakis) agrees went to Arizona if the 'Wolfpack' goes with him.

When on the way to Arizona, their car was grazed by a truck and taken hostage. Then, they met with Marshall and Black Doug. Marshall(John Goodman) tells Alan, Stu(Ed Helms), Doug(Justin Bartha) and Phil(Bradley Cooper) that Chow(Ken Jeong) thieved $21 million in form a gold that he had stolen from a sheikh from Abu Dhabi for $42 million. Alan is the only person who still communicating with Chow(Ken Jeong) finally arrested. Marshall wants the 'Wolfpack' to find Chow(Ken Jeong) and his gold. Marshall hold-back Doug(Justin Bartha) as bail and gave Alan(Zach Galifianakis), Stu(Ed Helms) and Phil(Bradley Cooper) three days to find Chow(Ken Jeong).

Alan gets a letter from Chow(Ken Jeong) and they agree to meet in Tijuana, Mexico. Chow(Ken Jeong) detects that Stu(Ed Helms) and Phil(Bradley Cooper) are trying to anesthetize him and they admitted working for Marshall(John Goodman). Finally, Chow(Ken Jeong) accepted to pick up gold in the crypt of a villa. Stu(Ed Helms), Alan(Zach Galifianakis) and Phil(Bradley Cooper) got the gold but Chow(Ken Jeong) betrays them and turns on the home security system then goes by using Phil's car. They were detained but get off and taken to villa earlier to meet Marshall(John Goodman).

Marshall(John Goodman) fires a gun 'Black Doug' because failed and giving Phil(Bradley Cooper), Alan (Zach Galifianakis) and

Stu(Ed Helms) two days to find Chow(Ken Jeong). They tracked Phil's handphone whose left in the car and found in a pawn shop in Las Vegas. The shopkeeper Cassie(Melissa McCarthy) tells them that Chow(Ken Jeong) swapped a gold bar. Then, they take advantages from someone named Jade(Heather Graham) as a liaison and found Chow(Ken Jeong) in a room at Caesars Palace. When Phil(Bradley Cooper) and Alan(Zach Galifianakis) are try to catch Chow(Ken Jeong), he jumps and flies with a parachute.

Next, Stu(Ed Helms) caught on Chow(Ken Jeong) and put him into Marshall's trunk. They got gold and met Marshall(John Goodman). Marshall(John Goodman) shoots the trunk and thinks that Chow(Ken Jeong) is dead and then let go of Doug(Justin Bartha). However, Alan (Zach Galifianakis) had reed Chow(Ken Jeong) before then fire a gun Marshall and his men. Chow(Ken Jeong) keeps the wolfpack alive because Alan (Zach Galifianakis) saved him. As an offer, Chow(Ken Jeong) gave him a bar of gold but the 'wolfpack' rejecting and they went home. When they stopped at the pawn shop, Alan (Zach Galifianakis) dated with Cassie(Melissa McCarthy) and married six months later. As a form of responsibility for all his actions, Alan (Zach Galifianakis) decided to quit the wolfpack.

At the end of the story, the morning after the wedding party. Stu, Alan (Zach Galifianakis), Cassie(Melissa McCarthy) and Phil have had a wild party but they don't remember it. Stu(Ed Helms) comes out of the bathroom with a breast implant and Alan (Zach Galifianakis) remembers

that his wedding cake was a gift from Chow(Ken Jeong). Suddenly from the next room, Chow(Ken Jeong) came out naked with laughing and carrying a samurai sword.

I. Previous Study

The topic about Slang related to this research had been conducted by other researchers. Those were:

The first study came from Aramiko, et. al. (2019) who identify the functions, types and the process of formed slang in film Fury. And the result, the function of slang in the film 'Fury' were to express emotion, rebellion, humour, toughness, creativeness, vibrant, informality, stylization, conciseness and forcefulness. The most commonly used types of slang are general slang. For example, the word 'bullshit'. Moreover, the slang words or phrases in the film "Fury" were formed with suffix, final combining, reversed form, compounding, clipping, and word manufacture. However, most of the slang words in Fury's film use the final combining formation. For example, the slang word '*fucking*' was formed by combining a root '*fuck*' and the inflexional suffix '*ing*'.

The second research was Jakob ((2018) who discuss and classify of slang words in the movie of 'The Blind Side' by using the theory of Andersson and Trudgill (1990) about the characteristics of slang. And the result is most of them using slang as an informal situation. First, slang consists of words or phrases are not found in the dictionary. For example: '*Iono*' this word was the shortened version of '*I don't know*' in the conversation between Leigh Anne and Michele. The second, slang as a

creatively way to say something. For example, the word '*Acorn*'. In the dictionary, '*Acorn*' had the meaning of the fruit o an oak tree. However, Leigh actually wants to say the word '*Crazy*'. The third, slang as the neutral syntactic level. The point is the transformation from slang into a formal language and vice versa. For example, Sean using the word '*root*' in the question but actually the meaning is "*support*'.

The third research was from Aulia & Djatmika (2018) who discusses about types of slang by using theory of Sullivan: 1921, Coleman: 2012 and Partridge: 1933, the forms and the functions of slang language in Baby Driver movie. Based on the result, the characters are more dominant using the function of slang is to address. For example, kid, boys, and folks. About the types of slang, the characters use society slang more often, such as '*what the hell*'.

The fourth research from Hanggoro (2011), this research discusses the meanings, kinds and the reasons of using slang in American Gangster movie and uses Eric Partridge theory. The researcher was found that slang term used in that movie is society slang. The reasons of using society slang words are to show that someone belongs to a certain group, to blame or accuse, to express anger and disappointment, to express that someone is out of control, to show friendliness, to reduce seriousness of a conversation, to persuade someone and for fun. In contrast, this research studies about type of slang used by The Hangover Part III movie. Obviously, the result is different.

Based on four studies above, it can be summed up that this study is different from those studies because of some reasons. First, this research analyze types of slang by using the different theories with all previous research namely the theory from Allan & Burridge (2006) who divided types of slang into five, such as fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym and clipping. Then, researchers will look for the meaning of the slang that has been found from the film The Hangover Part III. Second, although the four previous studies also took slang from the film but the film that will be studied is different namely The Hangover Part III.