AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS
FOUND IN ANOTHER CINDERELLA STORY MOVIE

THESIS

Submitted to the English Department of the Teacher Training
and Educational Science Faculty Muhammadiyah University of Purworejo
in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree

By:
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FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES
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APPROVAL SHEET

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Accepted by the Broad Examiners of Teacher Training and Educational Faculty of
Purworejo Muhammadiyah University and declared to have fulfilled the
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Purworejo, July 2012

The Head English Education Department

Faculty of Teacher Educational Sciences,
NOTES

God never changes people’s fate, only if they try to change themselves.

(QS Al-Ra’du 11)

Allah, there is no deity but Him, the Living, the Self-Sustaining. He is not subject to drowsiness or sleep. Everything in the heavens and Earth belongs to Him. Who can intercede with Him except by His permission? He knows what is before them and what is behind them, but they cannot grasp any of His knowledge, except for what He wills. His Footstool encompasses the heavens and Earth, and their preservation does not tire Him. He is the Most High, the Magnificent.

(QS Al-Baqara, 2:255)
DEDICATION

With gratitude and love, this thesis is dedicated to:

1) Allah SWT due His mercy I have been able to complete this thesis,

2) My beloved father Bp Maruto, and mother Ibu Ropingah. Thanks for your prayer, love, support, and everything that you give to me. Gratitude is not enough to repay everything that you given,

3) My beloved brother Mz Pudjie, and sister Mb Yanti who always give me motivation,

4) My beloved nephew and nieces, Vendy, Sekar, Vina, thanks for your smiles and joke that have made me spirit,

5) My best friends, Dianticka, Suci, Ambar, Tien, Ari, Bejo, WW

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7) All of my friends who care with me.
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6. All of people who have been helping her in finishing the thesis. Her gratitude for your attention, motivation, love, prayer, and understanding.

Then, the writer confesses, that the thesis is still far from being perfect. However, she hopes that this writing will be useful for the improvement of English Teaching and Learning, especially in very much.

Purworejo, July 12, 2012

The Researcher
STATEMENT

I who sign below

Name : Tri Lestari
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Faculty : Teacher Training And Educational Sciences
Department of Field : English department
Title : An Analysis of Slang Words Found in Another Cinderella Story Movie

Declare that this thesis is absolutely my own work and the contents of the thesis is not written by someone else, except some parts which follow the written rule and ethics of the thesis. If it is proved that this statement is incorrect, this entirely becomes my responsibility.

Purworejo, July 2012

Tri Lestari
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ABSTRACT

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Key words: Slang, Another Cinderella Story Movie

Slang is an unconventional words or phrases that express something new or something old in a new way. Slang words sometimes flippant, impolite, and improper. Slang language is not an official language or it is informal language although it is widely used for oral communication in many purposes, as many words quickly become outdated and obsolete because of trends. There is not formal classification in slang language, except perhaps that it is a subclass of the language.

This study concerns with the analysis of slang in Another Cinderella Story Movie. There are two objectives dealing with the topic, first, to describe slang expressions and their meaning used in Another Cinderella Story movie, and the second, to find out the characteristic of slang used in Another Cinderella Story movie. This study used the descriptive qualitative research, because there was no treatment like in experimental research and the form of data is the words form. This study describes the meaning and characteristic of slang expression used in Another Cinderella Story movie.

The result of the thesis showed that there were 55 slang words found in Another Cinderella Story movie. From this research, the researcher found that there four characteristics of slang, the first is creativity (47%) means that slang language has cleverness, imagination, productivity, and talent. Second is Flippant (26%) means that slang language has irrelevant word of the contexts. The third is Fresh (22%) means that slang language has familiar words, different words, up to date words. The last is Onomatopoeic (5%) means that slang language has imitation words.

There are many aspects about slang language that can be analyzed by another researcher. The researcher suggests other researchers to conduct other researcher about this topic in different aspect. By studying slang words the researcher hope it can enrich the students vocabulary.
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the researcher introduces the thesis. It consist of seven-heading of the study, Reason for Choosing the Topic, Limitation of the Study, Statements of the Problem, Objectives of the Study, Significance of the Study, Definition of the Terms, and Organization of the Thesis.

A. Background of the Study

Slang refers to words and expressions which are extremely informal. According to Hornby (2002:1433) slang is very informal words and expressions that are more common in spoken language especially used by a particular group of people. Lighter (1994:xi) defined slang as informal, non-standard, non-technical vocabulary composed chiefly of novel sounding synonyms for standard word and phrases. Maurer (2011) stated that “slang creates based on such form as metaphor, simile, folk etymology, distortion of sounds in words, generalization, specialization, clipping, the use of acronyms, elevation and degeneration, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, and borrowings from foreign languages”.

Slang is special and secret language. It is used by a particular group and other people who do not belong to that group cannot understand it (Soeparno, 2002:73). Slang is language peculiar to a particular group. An informal nonstandard vocabulary is composed typically of coinages, arbitrarily changed words, and extravagant, forced, or facetious figures of speech (http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/slang).
According to Chaer and Agustina (1995:67) a slang language reflects the variety of social variation that is privileged and confidential, it means social variation which is used by certain circles are very limited, and may not be known by the outside group. The use of slang for each group is different, only members of people close to the group and know the meaning of the slang they use in conversation.

Slang is popular among teenagers and adults. They prefer to use slang because it tends to be casual and does not need any grammatical rules. Slang is also used in song lyrics and movie, especially movies that focus on teenagers. One of movies, which uses several slang terms, is *Another Cinderella Story*.

*Another Cinderella Story* is a retelling of the Cinderella fairy tale in a modern setting, with Mary Santiago (Selena Gomez), a high school student with ambitions of becoming a dancer, taking the role of Cinderella; Tami (Jessica Parker Kennedy) Mary's only friend as her fairy godmother; Dominique Blatt (Jane Lynch) taking the role of the stepmother; Britt (Emily Perkins) and Bree (Katharine Isabelle) as the two stepsisters; and Joey Parker (Drew Seeley), now a famous celebrity that has returned to school for his senior year and to remember why he started dancing, as the prince. A school dance substitutes for the ball, with the role of the glass slipper filled by a Zune.
B. Reason for Choosing the Topic

The researcher will analyze the slang words due to slang language that is mainly spoken form, which is used in movie. The definition, classification and linguistic relevance are also important and interesting to discuss.

C. Limitation of the Study

This study analyzes the use of slang language, and describes the slang used in *Another Cinderella Story* movie. The slang language analyzed based on the theory of found the meaning and the characteristic in *Another Cinderella Story* movie.

D. Statements of the Problem

The problems of the study are as follow

1. What are the slang expression and their meaning used in *Another Cinderella Story* movie?
2. What are the characteristics of slang used in *Another Cinderella Story* Movie?

E. Objective of the Study

Based on the statements of the problem, the researcher has following objectives:

1. To describe the slang expressions and their meaning used in *Another Cinderella Story* movie
2. To find out the characteristic of slang used in *Another Cinderella Story* movie
F. Significance of the Study

The researcher expects that the study meaningfully contribute to sociolinguistics theoretically and practically to increase the understand of slang and its meaning.

Theoretically, the learners can learn more about language especially concerning to slang words not only in movie but also in other forms.

Practically, it can be useful for students to know the types of slang and its meaning. It was also expected to be useful for the readers who want to analyze slang and make the reader familiar with slang words.

G. Definition of the Key Terms

To make the readers understand the terms used in this study easily, the researcher would like to presents several definitions of the key words. Here are the definition of the key term:

1. Analysis

The detailed study or examination of something in order to understand more about it (Hornby, 2002:49)

2. Slang words

Slang is very informal words and expressions that are more common in spoken language especially used by a particular group of people (Hornby, 2002:1433)

3. Another Cinderella Story

Another Cinderella Story is a 2008 romantic comedy directed by Damon Santostefano and starring Selena Gomez and Drew Seeley.
4. Movie

Motion picture or film is a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story, shown on television or at the cinema or movie theater (Hornby, 2005:573)

H. Organization of the Thesis

The first chapter introduces the thesis. It consist of Background of the Study, Reason for Choosing the Topic, Limitation of the Study, Statement of the Problem, Objectives of the Study, Significance of the Study, Definition of the Key Term, and the Organization of the Thesis.

The second chapter is review related literature. This chapter contains Sociolinguistics, Language Variation, Slang, Movie, Another Cindrella Story.

The third chapter is Research Methodology. This chapter presents Research Design, Data Sources, Research Instrument, Data Collection, and Data Analysis.

The fourth chapter is Research Finding and Discussion. The researcher, in this chapter, tries to describe the process of the investigation conducted by her.

The last chapter is Conclusions and Suggestions. In this chapter, the researcher puts the research and gives some suggestions.
CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Literature is needed to give theoretical explanation. There are some related literatures that will be explained in this chapter.

A. Previous Study

Here, the researcher reviews 2 previous studies which are related to this study as follows:

The first is Analysis On The use of Slang on Eminem’s lyrics by Mukhtar Abadi, year 2010 from UIN Malang. He concludes that slang words is the formality of language tied to the situation, most of the slang words are used in informal situation, so the rapper often uses informal language. Every language contains vocabulary and grammar, but sometimes there is not grammar in word structures, it cannot be considered as grammatical languages. Slang is in the informal words used by a particular social group and each has the positive and negative meaning, and the meaning depends on the user. However, The meaning of slang language used in Eminem song lyrics are varied. Such as, *niggas* means *Negro or black people*, *bitch* means *sacrifice*, *crack* means *marijuana*, *pissed* means *angry*, *motherfuckin* means *scoundrel*.

The second is A Study of Slang Words in *The Departed* Movie by Tri Wahyuni, year 2011 from Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo. She concludes that slang is the formal words used by particular social group and most of the slang words are used in informal situation. The Departed movie
tells about war between cop and criminal. A plenty of slang words are used in most of their conversations. They use slang to show their identity. Mostly slang words they used are expressed in a rude ways such as swearing, annoying, abuse or anger. And each of slang has the positive and negative meaning depend on the user.

B. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society. Language is the foundation of society, allowing people to live, work, and play together. By using language, people can also show their characteristics, their background, even their personal identity. Because language and society are related each other and it cannot be understood without each other, sociolinguistics is was considered to be important to study about the two phenomena (language and society). Then, another branch of linguistics that study about the relation of language and society, called sociolinguistics was created. Sociolinguistics is the study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectation, and context, on the way language is used.

According to Holmes (2001: 1), sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social context, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Examining the way people use language in different
social context provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community, and the way people signal aspects of their social identity through their language (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sociolinguistics).

Sociolinguistics is the descriptive study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context, on the way language is used, and the effects of language use on society. Sociolinguistics differs from sociology of language in that the focus of sociolinguistics is the effect of the society on the language, while the latter focus is on the languages effect on the society. Sociolinguistics overlaps to a considerable degree with pragmatics. It is historically closely related to linguistic anthropology and the distinction between the two fields has even been questioned recently (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sociolinguistics).

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics which studies the relation between language and society, and it is also the study of the ways people use language in social interaction. Moreover, sociolinguistics is a study of language in relation to society.

C. Language Variation

Linguistics, as a science of language, associates with many disciplines of science. The association has been known since earlier. One of those is the association between linguistics and sociology which bears a branch called
sociolinguistics. Sociology is the science about society while linguistics is the science learning about language and particular language. Sociolinguistics is the science learning about the language and society. The language used in society has varieties (Hudson, 1996: 4).

Holmes (2001: 68) states that variety is a sociolinguistic term referring to language in context. A variety is a set of linguistic forms used under specific social circumstance. Therefore, variety is a broad term that includes different accents, different linguistic styles, different dialects and even different languages that contrast with each other for social reasons. A different language is used in different situation in which they are speaking. And it can be distinguished from the different pronunciations, vocabulary, grammar, or styles of language in different purposes.

The variety of language happens due to the various speaker and social interaction. Every interaction is caused of the happening of language varieties. These varieties will develop broader if the language is used by many speakers in a broad area. The variation can exist because the speakers have different social backgrounds, geography, culture, and habits.

The language variation exists because of the use of single language which is different within a single community, such as men do not speak like women, and older people do not speak like younger people. Language variation also appears as the result of heterogeneous people and regions. People who live in different region may speak different language.
Hudson (2001:22) defines that variety of language is a set of linguistic items with similar distribution because what make one variety of language different from another is the linguistic items.

According to Wardhaugh (2010:23) variety is defined in terms of a specific set of linguistic items or human speech patterns (presumably, sounds, words, grammatical features) which we can uniquely associates with some external factors (presumably, a geographical area or a social group). Consequently, if we can identify such a unique set of items or patterns for each group, it should be possible to say there are language varieties all over the world.

Language variety can be seen from these following two points of views (Chaer and Agustina, 2004: 62); firstly, it is viewed as the consequence of social diversity of speakers and the diversity of the language function itself. Briefly, if the speakers of a certain language are homogeneous, either in the case of ethnic, social status or work field, there will be no language variety on that region. Hence, the appearance of variety of a language is determined by the social and language function’s diversity. Secondly, it exists to run the language function as tool of communication applied by society to interact on their daily lives. Those two parts are eligible, whether accepted or rejected. But the most important thing is the phenomenon of language variety derives from the complexity social activities and lives.

In addition, Chaer and Agustina (2004:80) stated that language variety could be analyzed from the aspect of speaker, formality, use, and
means. The most important aspect that defines language variety is the aspect of speaker.

From the definition above, it can be noticed that language variety is consistent with the definition to treat all the languages of some multilingual speaker or community as a single variety, since all the linguistic item concerned have a similar social distribution, they are used by the same speaker.

According to O’Grady, et. al. (1996:541-542) speech variety is divided into standard language, sociolect (social speech variety), regional variety and speech situation (register).

1. Register

Register is widely used in sociolinguistics, which refers to variety according to uses (Hudson, 1996: 45). Register is sets of vocabulary items used by people in the occupational group or social group.

Holmes (2001; 246) mentions that register is the specific vocabulary associated with different occupational group. So, register is used by a group of people in the same occupation. And the specialized registers of occupational groups develop initially from the desires for quick, efficient and precise communication between people who share experience, knowledge and skill. For example; register related to lecturer, teach, exam, schedule.
2. Genre

A speech situation is a social situation in which there is an appropriate use of language. A speech situation consist of a number of components; they are setting or scene, participants, ends, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms and genre (O’Grady, et.al; 1996:577).

Hornby (1995: 429), points out that genre is a particular style or type especially of works of art or literature. O’Grady, et.al. (1996: 577-578), say that genre can be recognized by its forms, limited number of topics, speaker-audience format, and relative formality. So, the genre is a component that can be understood on more than one level. And genre can be in the form of greeting, leave-taking, sermon, lecture, joke, etc.

3. Jargon

Jargon is language variation used by a social group of people. Jargon is difficult to be understood by other people who do not belong to the same group, but it is not a secret language (Chaer and Agustina, 1995: 84). For example: Jargon terms related to computer; RAM, bit, byte, CPU, hexademical.

4. Slang

Slang is peculiar and secret language. It is used by a particular group and other people who do not belong to that group cannot understand it (Soeparno, 2002: 73). Slang tends to be in the form of vocabulary, and it sometimes can change because slang is temporal language.
There are many forms of slang. Teenagers create new forms of language by changing grammar, pronunciation or choosing different words. The slang word also can exist because of word formation process, and it can create new words. The word formation process can be word coinage, compounding, acronym, blending, clipping, back formation, affixation and derivation, onomatopoeia, and conversion.

D. Age-graded Features of Speech

Age-grading refers to a change of behavior with age that repeats itself in each generation. Some writers use the term to refer only to language used by children that is repeated in every generation without ever being used by adults (Hockett 1950, 423), such as children’s skipping chants or terms used in childhood games (see, for some of these terms, Bauer and Bauer 2000). More commonly, however, the term refers to age specific differences in a more general sense, characterizing the language considered appropriate to and typical of different stages in the life span. For example, some British teenagers in the 1980s used wicked for ‘good’; this usage seems to have stopped, however, as they have grown older and abandoned in-group slang words. This, then, is an age-exclusive feature, used only during the teenage years. The actual slang vocabulary may change from one generation of teenagers to another, but the process of coining specialized in-group vocabulary during this period of life persists.
Age-grading may also involve the use of *age-preferential* features which are used by speakers of all ages in the community, but more frequently by some age groups than others. Age-grading is not necessarily associated with language change, since individuals may change their language during their lifetime, whilst the community as a whole does not change (Labov 1994, 84). Indeed, one of the greatest challenges in the analysis of language change in progress is deciding when age differences in language use reflect a change in community norms, and when they reflect stable age grading.

According to Holmes (2001: 166), slang is another area of vocabulary which reflects a person’s age. Current slang is the linguistic prerogative of young people and generally sounds odd in the mouth of an older person. It signals membership of particular group- the young. In New Zealand young people currently use the terms *wicked*, *choice* and *cool* to describe something they approve of. Earlier generations of New Zealanders used *bosker* and *bonzer*. Rich Californian Valley girls use *mondo*. Because slang is so ephemeral, vocabulary can be a real give-away if we are trying to guess a person’s age on the telephone or radio. Words like spiffing, topping, super, groovy, fab and neat identify a person’s generation as accurately as an old-fashioned pronunciation such as [oːfen] for often.

One of the most obvious speech differences between women and men is in the pitch of their voices. Most of people believe this different develops at puberty. It is thought to be as difficult to guess the gender of a 5-year-old on the phone as it is to identify the gender of a swaddled infant from its wails and
coos. It is certainly true that the voice of young boys is often break at puberty and became noticeably lower in pitch. Their voice quality reflects their physical growth. Boys’ vocal cord generally faster and bigger than girls, at puberty. Men’s head and lungs are also larger than women’s, just as older people’s are bigger than children’s. as a result male voices generally sound lower in pitch than women’s, just as adult voices sound deeper than children’s. Differences are relative, however, and the pitch ranges of women and men overlap to considerable extent. In any community there will always be some women whose natural speaking pitch is deeper than that of some men.

This physical explanation is only part of the reason for gender differences in voice pitch, however. Social and cultural factors contribute too. Young boys’ voices often become lower in pitch than girls’ voices well before there is any physical basis for the change. It is more masculine to speak with a lower-pitched voice, and so young boys often develop this masculine feature, along with other more obviously sociolinguistic feature of male speech such as the greater use of vernacular forms described above.

There are other features of people’s speech which vary at different age too. Not only pitch, but vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar can differentiate age groups. There are patterns which are appropriate for 10-year-olds or teenagers which disappear as they grow older. These are age-graded patterns. The extensive swear word vocabulary which some teenagers use is likely to change overtime, for instance, as example:

*G is a teenage Australian girl and I is an interviewer.*
G: We went- I’ve seen ’One Flew Over the Cuckoo’s Nest’ – can’t even say ‘cuckoo’ properly. That was a good show. The only thing is they swear a lot in it.

I: And that really bothers you?

G: Mm. Sometimes, like, sometimes I’ll be in the mood for it and other times I’ll think, you, know ‘I don’t wanna say that.’ Cause when you listen t’other people it sounds terrible, you know…

I: You don’t think about that when you’re 13 or 14 doing it yourself.

G: No, you don’t. When you get older, you think, ‘Oh God, what did I ever say that for?’

The frequency with which they use such words tends to diminish, especially as they begin to have children and socialize with others with young families. It seems possible that adult men restrict swearing largely to all-male settings, whereas females reduce their swearing in all settings as they move into adulthood.

E. Slang

1. Definition of Slang

People speak differently in formal contexts and in formal contexts, especially when speaking informally, people often use slang: an informal but colorful words and expressions.

Slang is an unconventional words or phrases that express something new or something old in a new way. Slang words sometimes
flippant, impolite, and improper. Since slang is a wide concept and it is
used in different and rather confusing ways, there is not fixed definition
about it. Lighter (1994:xi) defined slang as informal, non-standard, non-
technical vocabulary composed chiefly of novel sounding synonyms for
standard word and phrases.

Slang is the non-standard or non-dialectal use of words in a
language of a particular social group, and sometimes the creation of a new
words or importation of words from another language (http://www.Slang
Dictionary.com). When an individual applies language in a new way to
express hostility, or ridicule, he may be creating slang, but the new
expression will vanish unless it is used by another. A new slang term is
usually widely used in a subculture before it appears in the dominant
culture.

Slang is unconventional word or phrases that express either
something new or something old in a new way. It is flippant, irreverent,
and indecorous; it may be indecent or obscene. It colorful metaphors are
generally directed as respectability and it is succinct, sometimes witty,
frequently impertinent social criticism that gives slang its characteristic
flavor (http://www.britannica.com/)

Slang is words used in casual speech often invented and spread by
close knit social or age groups. Therefore slang is found in spoken
language not in written language. This is less consequence of the previous
point about the formality of the language and the situation. Most people
are both speakers and writers use it when the situation in which we talk. During the first minutes or hours of a new relationship, the situation is usually felt to be somewhat normal. After a while it loosens up and the language becomes less formal (Fromkin, 1999: 573).

Slang language is not an official language or it is informal language although it is widely used for oral communication in many purposes, as many words quickly become outdated and obsolete because of trends. There is not formal classification in slang language, except perhaps that it is a subclass of the language. Goodword (2006:1) stated that slang is a crucial part of a young person “coming of age,” one of the first detectable signs of their breaking away from their parents’ values. It is a cheap second language that express as the differences between young people who are about to enter adulthood from his or her parents’ generation.

2. Characteristics of Slang

Maurer (2011, http://www.britannica.com/) argues that many slang words introduce new concept, some of the most effective slang provides new expression like fresh, satirical, shocking, for established concepts and often respectable ones.

The following is the characteristics of slang language:

1. Creativity

Creativity means that slang language has cleverness, imagination, productivity, and talent. For example:
**brass ball** refers to cleverness and imagination word of take a brave meaning.

**goddamit** refers to cleverness and imagination saying of accursing

2. **Flippant**

Flippant means that slang language has irrelevant word of the contexts. For example:

- **the shit** refers to have irrelevant of contextual meaning of scoundrel person.
- **cockamamey** refers to have irrelevant of contextual meaning of silly or foolish

3. **Fresh**

Fresh means that slang language has familiar words, different words, up to date words.

Example: **dime** means small amount of money

4. **Onomatopoeic**

Onomatopoeic means that slang language has imitation words.

Example: **buzz** likes wind.

One use of slang is a simple way of circumventing social taboos. The mainstream language tends to shy away from explicitly evoking certain realities. Slang, and also the informal forms of language, permits one to talk about these realities in a special language stripped of a usual connotation in the normal register. Slang vocabularies are particularly rich in a certain domains, such as sexuality, violence, crime, and drugs.
Originally, certain slang designated the speech of people involved in the criminal underworld, hooligans, bandits, criminals, etc. Therefore, their vocabulary carried very vulgar connotations, and was strictly rejected by the speakers of proper language. Other groups, generally those on the margins of mainstream society who were excluded or rejected by it, developed their own slangs. Slang is a language based off of shortened words; something like a contraction but used to shorten speech in a hasty manner.

3. Linguistic Process Forming Slang

The process of words becoming slang are similar to other words in language change their form, meaning, or both. There are several processes in which a word is basically constructed.

a. Clipping

Another word formation process is clipping. It refers to shortening, cutting, or reducing long words. Clipping may occur in front or back part of a word. Besides in clipping process, it may be replaced with certain new spelling, for example:

1. Cutting of the front part of words

   a. cause  →  because
   b. bus  →  omnibus
   c. phone  →  telephone
   d. burger  →  hamburger
2. Cutting the back part of words
   a. rep \(\rightarrow\) reputation
   b. gas \(\rightarrow\) gasoline
   c. exam \(\rightarrow\) examination
   d. cam \(\rightarrow\) camera

3. Cutting words and Replacing with certain new spelling
   a. bicycle \(\rightarrow\) bic + [e] \(\rightarrow\) bike
   b. microphone \(\rightarrow\) mic + [e] \(\rightarrow\) mike
   c. afternoon \(\rightarrow\) after + [y] \(\rightarrow\) afty
   d. want to \(\rightarrow\) want + [a] \(\rightarrow\) wanna

4. Conversion

   Conversion is the most common words formation in English. It is a process in which a part of speech converted into another one without changing its form. Adjective may converts to verb or noun, noun converts to verb, etc. some example of conversion are:
   1. Dirty \(\rightarrow\) to dirty : adjective becomes verb
   2. Water \(\rightarrow\) to water : noun becomes verb
   3. To walk \(\rightarrow\) take a walk : verb becomes noun
   4. crazy \(\rightarrow\) a crazy : adjectives becomes noun
f. Compounding

Compounding is combining two or more words to produce a single form that denotes one thing. For example, *flower pot, mother in law, bookcase*, that are constructed from to or more words (*flower* and *pot*, *book* and *case*, etc) but it refers to one object. Commonly, compounding consist of words with the similar part of speech, such as *flowerpot* which is constructed from two noun; *flower* and *pot*. But compounding may consist of various combination of the part of speech, for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bittersweet</td>
<td>Bluenose</td>
<td>Highborn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icy-cold</td>
<td>Fast-food</td>
<td>Double book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worldly-wise</td>
<td>madman</td>
<td>Fine-tune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headstrong</td>
<td>Rainbow</td>
<td>Spoon-fed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watertight</td>
<td>Girlfriend</td>
<td>Skydive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifelong</td>
<td>landlord</td>
<td>housekeep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carryall</td>
<td>Slap shot</td>
<td>Sleep walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tow-away</td>
<td>Drop-out</td>
<td>Make-believe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See-through</td>
<td>Put down</td>
<td>Frezze-dry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Briton, 2000:95)

g. Blending

It is similar to compounding, but is characterized by taking only parts of words and joining them, not the whole word. Typically, the beginning of word is joined to the end of the other word. For example:

1. smog \(\rightarrow\) smoke and fog
2. motel → motor and hotel
3. brunch → breakfast and lunch
4. filmography → film and (bio)graphy

h. Acronym

Acronym refers to the linguistic process by taking the initial letter of several words. See the examples:

1. OJ → Orange Juice
2. VIP → Very Important Person
3. OTW → On The Way
4. OMG → Oh My God

i. Creating new word

It means forming slang by creating a new term or expression, which is different from the existing word, such as:

1. van → kinds of car
2. buddy → pal
3. motherfucker → contemptible person
4. mobs → male

j. Reduplication

Reduplication is repeating single word, for example:

1. bye-bye → good bye
2. chit-chat → conversation
3. hip-hop → rap music
4. muu-muu → long-one piece dress
k. Use of the Existing Word

The last process is by using the existing word. It means, slang expression are derived from the existing word with acquiring new meaning. For example, the words cool. The original meaning is not warm, but the meaning will change if it expresses that man is cool. It does not mean not warm man, but excellent or great man.

F. Movie

Movie or film is a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story, shown on television or at the cinema or movie theatre (Hornby, 2005: 573). Movie is a form entertainment that enact a story by sound and sequence of image giving illusion of continuous movement (http://www.thefreedictionary.com/movie).

Film is a form entertainment that enact a story by sound and sequence of image giving illusion of continuous movement. Film is a medium that disseminates moving picture “theatre pieces transferred to celluloid”. Another definition of film is a coating or layer the table was covered with film of dust. Film can also means a thin sheet of usually plastic and usually transparent material used to wrap or cover things or photographic material consisting of a base of celluloid covered with photographic emulsion and to make negatives or transparencies (http://www.en.wikipedia.org/film/2007).
The point of the definition above is a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story, shown on television or movie theatre in purpose that of entertaining the viewers. Film encompasses individual motion picture series, the field of film as an art form, and the motion picture industry. Films are produced by recording images from the world with the cameras, or by creating images using animation technique or special effects (http://www.wikipedia.com).

There are many genre of film (various form of identifiable types, categories, classification, or group of films). These are the most common identifiable film genre categories:

a. Action Films

Action film usually include high energy, big budget, physical stunts and chases, possibly with rescues, battles, fights, escapes, destructive crises (flood, explosions, natural disasters, fires, etc), nonstop motion, spectacular rhythm and pacing, and adventurous, two dimensional ‘good guy’ heroes (or recently, heroines) battling ‘bad guy’. For example; James Bond, Bad Eggs, Get Smart, Vantage Point, Blood Diamond.

b. Comedy Films

Comedies are light-hearted plots consistently and deliberately design to amuse and provoke laughter, by exaggerating the situation, the language, action, relationship, and characters. For example; Night at The Museum, Up, Yes men, Acc Ventura.
c. Horror Film

Horror films are designed to frighten and to invoke our hidden worst fears, often in terrifying, shocking finale, while captivating and entertaining us at the same time in a cathartic experience. For example; Hide and Seek, House of Wax, Psychopath, Halloween, Scream, Supranatural.

d. Adventure Film

Adventure films are usually exciting stories, with new experiences or exotic locals, very similar to often paired with the action film genre. They can include searches or expeditions for lost continents. For example; The Da Vinci Code, Lord of The Rings, Harry Potter, The National Treasure, Journey to the Centre of The Earth.

e. Sciences Fiction Film

Scientists film are quasi-scientific, visionary and imaginative-complete with heroes, aliens, distance planets, impossible quests, improbable setting, fantastic places, great dark and shadowy villains, futuristic technology, known and unknown able forces, extraordinary monsters, either created by mad scientist or nuclear havoc. For example; Paycheck, The Earth Before Stood Still, De Javu

f. Musical or Dances Films

Musical or dance films are cinematic form that emphasize full-scale scores or sing and dance routines in significant way, or they are films that are centered on combinations of music, dance, song and choreograph. For
example; Step Up 1 & 2, The New Cinderella Story, Camp Rock, School of Rock, August Rush, Honey.

g. Epic or Historical Films

Epics include costume dramas, war films, historical films, medieval romps, or ‘period pictures’ that often cover the large expand of time set against a vast, panoramic backdrop. Epics often share elements of elaborate adventure film genre. For example; The Passion, Love In The Time of Cholera, Queen Elizabeth.

h. War (Anti-War) Films

War films acknowledge the horror and heartbreak of war, letting the actual combat, fighting on land, sea, or in the air provide the primary plot or background for the action film. For Example; Flight Plan, Throy, Beowulf, 300, In the Name of King.

i. Crime and Gangster Film

Crime films are developed around the sinister actions of criminals or mobsters, particularly bank robbers, underworld figures, or ruthless hoodlums who operate outside the law, stealing and murdering their way through life. For Example; B13, Four Brother, American Gangster, Death Race, The Departed.

j. Drama Film

Drama are serious, plot-driven presentation, portraying realistic character realistic character, setting, life situations, and stories involving intense character development and interaction. Usually, they are not focused on
special-effects, comedy, or action. For Example; Titanic, Romeo and Juliet, Tristan and Isolde, Just my luck.

(http://www.filmsite.org.genres/html)

G. Another Cinderella Story

Another Cinderella Story is a 2008 romantic comedy directed by Damon Santostefano and starring Selena Gomez and Drew Seeley. The film was released direct-to-DVD by Warner Premiere on September 16, 2008. It was released on DVD in the UK on October 27, 2008. It is a thematic sequel to the 2004 film A Cinderella Story, reprising the same themes and situations but not containing any characters from the earlier movie.

The movie was shot in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada throughout January 2008, and was ranked as the number one cable movie in several key demographics when aired on the ABC Family on January 19, 2009. The soundtrack reached number eight on Billboard's soundtrack chart, with one single charting at position 58 on the Billboard Hot 100. It won the 2010 Writers Guild of America Award for Children's script-long form or special.

Here the synopsis of the movie, Mary Santiago is a child who was adopted by Dominique Blatt a lesser-known singer. Before adopting Mary, he already had two children namely, Bree and Britt. Biological mother Mary was a former background singer Dominique before she died. Mary received from her mother's dancing talent. Mary is treated like a maid by a stepmother and
two half-brother. In school, Mary had a friend named Tami. And in school, there are students who became an idol and singer named Joey Parker. Joey was asked to teach dance in her school extracurricular. Bree and Britt follow extracurricular although it could not dance. While Mary follows the curricular with silent. In addition, Mary also signed up a scholarship program at the Academy of Dance Manhattan.

One day, Mary had a party school that requires participants to wear masks. Mary could come to the party thanks to help Tami although only until 12 o'clock at night only. At the party, Mary danced with Joey, and Joey was impressed with Mary dancing ability. 12 o'clock at night was almost here, Joey and Mary fled the zune's Mary fell and found Joey. Joey looking for zune owner, Mary admitted that the owned the zune, but Joey did not believe it because he knew Mary was a servant in the house Dominique.

For his efforts, Mary managed to convince Joey and became lovers. Knowing Mary dating Joey, both jealous of his half-brother and tried to separate them. Their efforts succeeded because of help from Natalie, a former boyfriend Joey. She also denied a scholarship because Dominique lying to the Manhattan Dance Academy if Mary had broken his leg. Mary was desperate, and he decided not to dance anymore. The help of Tami, Joey, and Dustin. At the end of the story of Mary managed to get a dance scholarship from the Academy of Dance Manhattan since Dominique proved to have lied.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents research methodology. It contains research design, data, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The design of this study was descriptive qualitative research. Mc Millar and Schumacher (1993:31), describe research design as the plan and structure of the investigation used to obtain evidence to answer research question.

The descriptive qualitative method is analyzing the data in the form of word descriptively (Moelong,2000:17) because the study describes characteristic of slang and the form of data is the word form. This study describes the characteristic and expression of slang used in Another Cinderella Story movie.

Bodgan and Biklen in Sugiono (2010: 13) qualitative research have some characteristics, that is:

a) Qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of the data and researcher is the key instrument,

b) Qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected is in the form of words or picture rather than number,

c) Qualitative research are concerned with process rather than simply with outcomes of product,

d) Qualitative research tend to analyze their data inductively,
e) “Meaning” is of essential to qualitative approaches.

B. Data

The data analyzed in the study are slang found in movie entitled Another Cinderella Story. The romantic-comedy movie, directed by Damon Santostefano and starring Selena Gomez and Drew Seeley. The film was released direct-to-DVD by Warner Premiere on September 16, 2008. It was released on DVD in the UK on October 27, 2008. It is a thematic sequel to the 2004 film A Cinderella Story, reprising the same themes and situations but not containing any characters from the earlier movie. The movie was shot in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada throughout January 2008, and was ranked as the number one cable movie in several key demographics when aired on the ABC Family on January 19, 2009. The soundtrack reached number eight on Billboard's soundtrack chart, with one single charting at position 58 on the Billboard Hot 100. It won the 2010 Writers Guild of America Award for Children's script-long form or special.

C. Research Instrument

One of the major characteristics that distinguish qualitative research from others is the method used to collect and analyze the data. In this study, the human investigator is the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing of data (Arikunto, 2002:126). He defines instrument as a tool or a means that the researcher use to collect the data. So, the researcher is the only instrument that
analyzes the whole data used in this research based on the researcher’s point of views which relates to the theory applied.

D. Data Collection

Data collection is important to determine the result of the study. The data are taken from CD of romantic-comedy movie *Another Cinderella Story*. Movie scripts are obtained from the internet. In this study the procedure used in the data collection are:

1. Watching *Another Cinderella Story* movie to comprehend the whole of stories,

2. Searching movie script from internet,

3. Reading the movie script to find slang expression in *Another Cinderella Story* movie,

4. Identifying the dialogues in the scripts which contain slang expression,

5. Reading the articles related to the study to get a complete and well understanding of both the film and slang,

6. Finding the data from data sources and arranges the data systematically in accordance to the problem of study.

E. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyze them the step of processing the data. In analyze the data, the researcher apply the following step; first, identify the slang word in *Another Cinderella Story* movie by
watching film and reading the script, then giving the meaning of the slang words and dividing the characteristics of the slang words, and the last is drawing conclusion.
CHAPTER IV
FINDING AND DISCUSSION

There were many scenes in *Another Cinderella Story* movie. Not all scenes produced conversation, some of them just an act without conversation and the other consist of one up to four slang terms and expressions. Slang terms and expressions, which were found in movie, will be presented and discussed in the following explanation. The explanation included the meaning of slang expression and the characteristics of them.

A. Finding

There were many ways to express the feelings, one of them was through the slang words. The researcher analyzed the characteristic of slang expression found in *Another Cinderella Story* movie. According to Maurer (2011, http://www.brittanica.com/) argues that slang have the characteristics, there were four characteristics of slang:

1. Creativity (47%)

Creativity means that slang language has cleverness, imagination, productivity, and talent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gonna</td>
<td>Go to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somethin’</td>
<td>Something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Like a tool</td>
<td>Messy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumped</td>
<td>Kicked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanna</td>
<td>Want to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gotta</td>
<td>Going to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pick up the slack</td>
<td>Take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funk</td>
<td>Funky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oh my gosh</td>
<td>Oh my god</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss stalker face</td>
<td>Follower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awkward</td>
<td>Embarrassed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapped</td>
<td>Weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get ahold</td>
<td>Find</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bumpy road</td>
<td>Barrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blondie</td>
<td>Blonde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandpa</td>
<td>Grandfather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DJ</td>
<td>Disc jockey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little swan like action</td>
<td>Ballet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ain’t</td>
<td>Aim not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BFF</td>
<td>Best friend forever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frienemy</td>
<td>Friend enemy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little brat in</td>
<td>Adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crush</td>
<td>Love when someone child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daddy</td>
<td>Father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD</td>
<td>Compact Disc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teenybopper</td>
<td>Teenager (girl)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Flippant (26%)

Flippant means that slang language has irrelevant word of the contexts, which are different meaning with the context.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butt rules</td>
<td>Sexy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacne</td>
<td>Back acne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luncheon</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuts</td>
<td>Crazy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lame-ass</td>
<td>Gang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sass</td>
<td>Underestimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rager</td>
<td>Wild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chillinghottie</td>
<td>Sexy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beeswax</td>
<td>Business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nauseous</td>
<td>Queasy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken legs</td>
<td>Small leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving me nuts</td>
<td>Make me crazy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sausage-fingered masses</td>
<td>Labors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Fresh (22%)

Fresh means that slang language has familiar words, different words, up to date words.
### Words Meaning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turtledove</td>
<td>Love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronto</td>
<td>Come here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chillax</td>
<td>Slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smarty pants</td>
<td>Teaches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emo</td>
<td>Popular punk music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freakish stalker</td>
<td>Follower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regroud the tile</td>
<td>Repair the floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little freak show</td>
<td>Strange people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periphery only</td>
<td>Keep in distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popping</td>
<td>Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown bread</td>
<td>Old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little cuddle</td>
<td>Spoiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bubble</td>
<td>Drinking soda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. Onomatopoeic (5%)

Onomatopoeic means that slang language has imitation words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buzz</td>
<td>Sound like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shh</td>
<td>exclamation the way of writing the sound people make when they are telling somebody to be quiet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wow</td>
<td>Expressing surprise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. Discussion

The characteristics of slang which were produced in Another Cinderella Story movie were rude and the others were acceptable in a certain situation. Slang terms that were produced have the characteristics such as in the dialogue;

a. Creativity

Creativity means that slang language has cleverness, imagination, productivity, and talent.
1. Mary: I'm never **gonna** amount to much But they're never **gonna** change my mind. Tell me, tell me. Tell me **somethin'** I don't know (00:01:07,518 --> 00:01:10,171)

2. The word **gonna** is originally **going to**. It is constructed by clipping process, where the words are cut into the shorter one and changed by a new spelling.

The word **somethin'** mean **something**. It is impronun.

3. Man at School: Halloween was in October, tutu. Then why are you dressed **like a tool**? (00:07:43,364 --> 00:07:46,583)

*Like a tool* is derived from the process of compounding, from the word **like** and **a tool**. **Like** refers to similar to, **a tool** refers to a thing that help people to do their job or to achieve something. In this dialogue **like a tool** means **messy**.

4. Natalia's Friend: Hey, Natalia. It was a tragedy when you and Joey broke up. Seeing him must feel like getting **dumped** all over again. (00:11:04,440 --> 00:11:07,833)

The word **dumped** means to get rid of something you do not want, especially in a place which is not suitable. In this dialogue dump means kick.

5. Joey: This is why I did not **wanna** come today. You're all **nuts**. (00:19:01,143 --> 00:19:03,319)
**Wanna** is originally want to, it is constructed by clipping process, where the words are cut into the shorter and changed by a new spelling.

**Nuts** originally refers to fruit with a hard shell enclosing a kernel that can be eaten. In this dialogue, nuts is not use to denote that fruit, but to describe insane, mad, crazy, a strange/crazy person. It is created from the process use of existing word.

6. Dominique : Joey, honey, wait. I **gotta** talk to you. (00:19:59,165 -- > 00:20:00,862)

   The word **gotta** is originally **have got to**. It is constructed by clipping process, where the words are cut into the shorter one and changed by a new spelling.

7. Joey's manager : Hey. Mind if I **pick up the slack** you don't want? (00:36:29,629 --> 00:36:30,933)

   **Pick up the slack** refers to take.

8. Joey : It's pretty **funk** 00:36:49,506 --> 00:36:50,855 **funky**

   **Funk** refers to funky, fashionable and unusual.

9. Mary : Oh, **my gosh**. He wasn't kidding.

   **My gosh** refers to **my god**, it is expressing surprise.

10. Bree : ..if you think we'll let you end up with Joey, **Miss Stalker Face**. And if you tell him it was you......this video will be everywhere. 00:37:43,788 --> 00:37:47,050

   The phrases **Miss Stalker face** refers to **follower**.
11. Joey’s manager : **Awkward.** Ready to meet your mystery girl?

00:41:45,924 --> 00:41:49,272

The word *awkward* refers to **embarrassed**.

12. Britt : it's just your **crush**: Joey Parker. (00:15:05,881 --> 00:15:07,750)

00:15:07,750

The word **crush** originally means **push or press into small pieces**, but in this movie *crush* refers to **love when someone child**.

13. Dominique : There are people who would just kill for this job. **Important people. Bubble** me now or you're **grounded**.

Stay out of my dressing room (00:01:42,313 --> 00:01:45,315)

00:01:45,315

The original meaning of **bubble** is a ball of air gas or liquid. In this stage, bubble not used to that meaning, but to describe drinking soda.

14. Dominique : And I needed some help around the house, so I took her **little brat in**. I'm really a saint, you know?

(00:02:19,328 --> 00:02:22,808)

**Little brat in** derived from compounding words **little**, **brat** and **in**. **Little** refers to small, **brat** refers to a person, especially child who behaves badly, the word **in** as an adverb that refers to into an object, an area or a substance. In this dialogue **little brat in** refers to **adopted**.
15. Joey’s mother : Joey, doing a duet with Dominique means reaching her audience. Like Daddy and I. (00:16:41.525 --> 00:16:45.962)

The creativity of slang produces many new words. One of them is the word daddy. It refers to the word father. It is made from creating new word.

16. Joey : Nobody's bought a Dominique CD in years. I mean, she's not cool. (00:16:57.357 --> 00:17:00.315)

CD is the process of acronym. It means Compact Disc.

17. Dominique : You can either do the duet with me and become a superstar...or you can fade away into teeny-bopper obscurity. (00:19:05.797 --> 00:19:09.668)

The word teenybopper mean a young girl between the ages of about 10-13, who is very interested in pop music, fashionable clothes, etc.

18. Joey : I've been calling Tami, trying to get ahold of you. What did I do? It doesn't matter. It's done. We're done. (01:02:12.520 --> 01:02:15.086)

Get ahold refers to find.

19. Dustin : Sometimes in relationships, you know, there could be misunderstandings. Bumpy roads and stuff. But you and JP... (01:05:16.982 --> 01:05:20.765)

Bumpy roads refers to barrier.

No. Grandpa, up. Up. (01:07:11,243 --> 01:07:12,373)

The words blondie refers to blonde. There are many slang words derived from process of abbreviation. One of them is the word grandpa which is shortened from the word grandfather.

21. Dustin : All right. Our first set of dancers go by the name of Angel and Derek. Make some noise for them. DJ, kick that!

(01:08:49,323 --> 01:08:53,585)

DJ is an acronym, it is refer to Disc Jockey.

22. Dustin : Our next contestant goes by the name of Taylor. He's gonna give you guys.....a little Swan Lake action.

(01:09:28,599 --> 01:09:32,122)

The statement a little swan like action refers to kind of dance, ballet.

23. Dustin : Trying to do it right. Ain't no rehearsal. It's your life. And you're doing this crazy dance. Because you're making these crazy plan. (01:20:22,934 --> 01:20:24,326)

Ain’t is variously pronounced /eint/, /nt/, or /int/ and has two main function. First, it corresponds to the negative forms of the present tense of be in Standard English, aren’t, isn’t, am not:

I ain’t done it

It ain’t there

We ain’t going
Second, it functions as the negative present tense of auxiliary have corresponding to Standard English haven’t, hasn’t:

I ain’t done it

He aint got it

However, that is does not usually function as the negative present of the full verb have:

I ain’t a clue

I haven’t a clue

The word ain’t in the sentence “ain’t no rehearsal” means have not.

24. Domique : Mary, aren’t we BFFFFs or...? Isn't that what the kids say? (01:26:11,850 --> 01:26:16,025)

BFFFFs is BFF it is acronym. It means Best Friend Forever.

25. Dominique : Mary, Mary, don't leave me with these people. Don't be my frienemy! (01:26:24,985 --> 01:26:26,073)

The word frienemy is originally friend enemy. It is constructed by blending process, where the word are cut into the shorter one and changed by a new spelling.

b. Flippant

Flippant means that slang language has irrelevant word of the contexts, which are different meaning with the context.

1. Mary : That was code for "Your butt rules. "Which it totally does. (00:07:46,757 --> 00:07:49,540)
**Butt rules** is derived from the process compounding, from the word butt and rules. The word *butt* refers to the thick end of weapon or tool, rules refers to statement of what we are advised to do in a particular situation. In this dialogue butt rules means *sexy.*

2. *Joey’s manager:* "I just want you to **chillax.** And remember, I got your bacne." (00:08:48,302 --> 00:08:52,260)

The word *chillax* means *slow, patient.* **Bacne** mean *back acne.* Bacne is constructed by blending process, where the words are cut into the shorter one and changed by a new spelling.

3. *Dominique:* "Mary, where are you? The most important **luncheon** of my life and you forget?" (00:14:43,046 --> 00:14:46,003)

The word *luncheon* mean *lunch.*

4. *Tammy:* "If there's a guy you like, he'll meet the real you. Not some fake you that's been created by the cliques at our **lame-ass** high school." (00:20:47,358 --> 00:20:49,706)

**Lame-ass** refers to gang. It is derived from compounding words lame and ass. Lame refers to unable to walk well because of an injury to the leg or foot. Ass refers to a stupid person.

5. *Dominique:* "Don't you **sass** me, **smarty pants.** I'll revoke your school privileges." (00:22:46,099 --> 00:22:49,404)
The word *sass* refers to behavior or talk that is rude and lacking respect. In this dialogue refers to underestimate, *smarty pants* refers to a person who thinks they are very clever and likes to show people this in an annoying way.

6. Dominique : You like my after-party? It's a total *rager*, isn't it?

    Ha-ha. Oh, it's not a *rager* at all. 00:33:160 -->
    00:33:08,684

The word *rager* refers to wild.

7. Joey’s manager : Once upon a time. There was this *chill hottie*. She left

    Joey Parker. Now, that was real naughty. 00:34:36,847 --> 00:34:39,239

*Chill hottie* refers to sexy.

8. Britt : None of your *beeswax*. I mean, nowhere. For a walk. In

    the woods. 00:38:09,624 --> 00:38:13,060

The word *beeswax* means *business*

9. Mary : I hope. I feel *nauseous*. 00:41:31,831 --> 00:41:33,570

The word *nauseous* is AmE similar to *queasy.*

10. Dominique : Well, *they're chicken legs* and they were very

    weak.....and they just snapped. 00:52:56,830 -->
    00:53:00,789

*Chiken legs* derived from compounding to word *chicken* and *leg*.

*Chicken* is a large bird that that is often kept for its eggs or meat. *Leg* refers to one of the long part that connected the feet to the rest of the body. In this dialogue *chicken leg* refers to *small leg.*
11. Mary : You have to be kidding me. She's driving me nuts. What is it? 00:53:40,326 --> 00:53:41,761

The statement driving me nuts refers to make crazy.


Sausage-fingered masses refers to laborers

c. Fresh

Fresh means that slang language has familiar words, different words, up to date words.

1. The Man : Dominique, turtledove. Listen, we're a bit behind schedule. (00:02:24,808 --> 00:02:27,766)

The word turtledove the originally meaning is very loving bird, but in this movie turtledove means love.

2. The man : What I need from you is .I need you to be a little cuddle. and shake that moneymaker before I'm brown bread. (00:02:27,939 --> 00:02:30,63)

A little cuddle is made by compounding words little and cuddle. Little refers to small, and cuddle refers to hold somebody or something in our arms to show love or affection. In this movie little cuddle means spoiled. Brown bread is also made by compounding two word brown and bread. Brown is kind of color, bread is a kind of
food made by flour and usually yeas mixed together and baked. In this movie brown bread refers to old.

3. **Joey**: Just get back to my **roots**, take my senior year off, go back to school I'm just trying to keep it real. (00:05:22,789 --> 00:05:26,269)

The word **roots** originally mean part of plant that grows under the ground and absorb water and minerals that is sends to the rest of the plant. In this dialogue, roots refers to **origin**

4. **Dominique**: Mary, I need you **pronto**, now. You forgot to TiVo my soaps. (00:05:45,233 --> 00:05:48,929)

The word **pronto** means **come here**. It France language.

5. **Britt**: What's this? A **freakish stalker** with an embarrassing crush on Joey.... (00:15:24,452 --> 00:15:26,105)

**Freakish stalker** mean Follower. It derived from the process compounding words freakish and stalker. Freakish refers to very strange, unusual or unexpected. Stalker refers to a person who follows and watches another person over a long period of time in a way that is annoying or frightening.

6. **Dominique**: I am not doing that old diva's talk show again. She's got a serious... What? Oh, God. She's got a serious case of the **grab-hands**. (00:32:10,095 --> 00:32:14,054)
The words **grab-hands** refers to **guess**. It is derived from words grab and hands. Grab refers to take advantage of an opportunity to do or have something. Hands refers to part of the body.

7. **Dustin**: How you doing? Are y'all ready to get it **popping**?

   (01:07:44,689 --> 01:07:45,733)

   The word **popping** refers to **party**.

8. **Cintia**: Do you think maybe you could give me a clue as to what the songs are? Are they **emo**?

   (00:39:03,905 --> 00:39:08,559)

   The word **emo** refers to a type of popular punk music with words about people’s feelings and emotions.

9. **Tamy**: All right, **dude**? Yeah, fine.

   (00:41:36,964 --> 00:41:39,008)

   The word **dude** refers to **a man or friends**.

10. **Joey**: Okay, wow. Um... "Paint the pool pink. **Regrout the tile**.

    (00:53:47,415 --> 00:53:49,242)

   **Regrout the tile** refers to **repair the floor**.

11. **Natalie**: What's he see in that **little freak show**?

    (00:55:53,637 --> 00:55:55,376)

   **Little freak show** refers to **strange people**.

12. **Dominique**: All right, no eye contact, people. **Periphery only**. What are you looking at?

    (01:07:19,854 --> 01:07:23,682)

   **Periphery only** refers to **keep in distance**.
d. Onomatopoeic

Onomatopoeic means that slang language has imitation words.

1. Presenter: I'm here at Beverly Glen High School, where there's nothing but buzz, buzz, buzz. Fresh from his fourth world tour, teen heartthrob Joey Parker has decided to bring his triple threat of singing (00:04:58,649 --> 00:05:03,346)

The word buzz means sound like a bee to be full of excitement activity. Whereas heartthrob means a famous man, usually actor or singer.

2. Joey's mother: Shh (00:16:35,654 --> 00:16:38,524)

Shh mean exclamation the way of writing the sound people make when they are telling somebody to be quiet.

3. Dominique: Wow. Embrace your awesomeness. 00:07:05,349 --> 00:07:07,699

Wow is the exclamation use to express great surprise or admiration.
From the script, the researcher was found slang expression and explained the meaning of slang expression. There were 55 slang expressions which have four characteristics; Creativity (47%), Flippant (26%), Fresh (22%), Onomatopoeic (5%).
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of conclusion and suggestions that are related to the research findings.

A. Conclusion

Having analyzed the data as stated in the previous chapter of this study, the researcher makes some conclusions based on the findings and the discussions as follows; The slang words is the formality of language is tied to the situation, most of the slang words are used in informal situation. Every language contains vocabulary and grammar, but sometimes there is not grammar in words structures, it cannot be considered as grammatical language.

Slang is in the informal words used by a particular social group and each has the positive and negative meaning, and the meaning depends on the user. Slang words that are used in Another Cinderella Story movie not only use by teenager, but also old woman.

1. The researcher analyzed the slang expression and their meaning in Another Cinderella movie such as:

- Joey : *Just get back to my roots, take my senior year off, go back to school I'm just trying to keep it real.*  (00:05:22,789 --> 00:05:26,269)
The word **roots** originally means part of plant that grows under the ground and absorbs water and minerals that is sends to the rest of the plant. In this dialogue, roots refers to **origin**

- **The man**: What I need from you is. I need you to be a **little cuddle**...
  
  and shake that moneymaker before I'm **brown bread**.
  
  *(00:02:27.939 --> 00:02:30.63)*

**A little cuddle** is made by compounding words little and cuddle. Little refers to small, and cuddle refers to hold somebody or something in our arms to show love or affection. In this movie little cuddle means **spoiled**. **Brown bread** is also made by compounding two word brown and bread. Brown is kind of color, bread is a kind of food made by flour and usually yeas mixed together and baked. In this movie brown bread refers to **old**.

2. The detail characteristics of slang in *Another Cinderella Story* movie;

a. Creativity

   Creativity means that slang language has cleverness, imagination, productivity, and talent. For example, somethin’, gonna, wanna, gotta, etc.

b. Flippant

   Flippant means that slang language has irrelevant word of the contexts. For example, butt rules, teenybopper, chillottie, etc.
c. **Fresh**

Fresh means that slang language has familiar words, different words, up to date words. For example, chillax, smarty pants, grab-hands, emo, etc.

d. **Onomatopoeic**

Onomatopoeic means that slang language has imitation words.

For example, buzz, shh, and wow.

**B. Suggestion**

There are many aspects about slang language that can be analyzed by another researcher. The researcher suggests other researchers to conduct other researcher about this topic in different aspect such as to compare the usage slang between man and woman.

The researcher also suggests to another researcher to analyze about slang language that appeared in comedies movie. It is suggested to other researchers and students of English Department who are interested in similar researches to discuss about slang language more deeply. Secondly, it is also suggested that the other researcher discuss the message that the other wants to express which may be hidden or not directly stated in the slang words.
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APPENDICES
ANOTHER CINDERELLA STORY MOVIE

Directed by
Damon Santostefano

The script dialogues which contain slang expression:

1. Mary : I'm never gonna amount to much. But they're never gonna change my mind. Tell me, tell me. Tell me somethin' I don't know (00:01:07,518 --> 00:01:10,171)

2. Dominique : There are people who would just kill for this job. Important people. Bubble me now or you're grounded. Stay out of my dressing room (00:01:42,313 --> 00:01:45,315)

3. Dominique : And I needed some help around the house, so I took her little brat in. I'm really a saint, you know? (00:02:19,328 --> 00:02:22,808)

4. The Man : Dominique, turtledove. Listen, we're a bit behind schedule. (00:02:24,808 --> 00:02:27,766)

5. The man : What I need from you is . . . need you to be a little cuddle. . . and shake that moneymaker before I'm brown bread. (00:02:27,939 --> 00:02:30,63)

6. Presenter : I'm here at Beverly Glen High School, where there's nothing but buzz, buzz, buzz. Fresh from his fourth world tour.. teen hearthrob Joey Parker has decided to bring his triple threat of singing (00:04:58,649 --> 00:05:03,346)

7. Joey : Just get back to my roots, take my senior year off, go back to school I'm just trying to keep it real.. (00:05:22,789 --> 00:05:26,269)

8. Dominique : Mary, I need you pronto, now. You forgot to TiVo my soaps. (00:05:45,233 --> 00:05:48,929)

9. Dominique : Wow. Embrace your awesomeness. 00:07:05,349 --> 00:07:07,699

10. Man at School : Halloween was in October, tutu. Then why are you dressed like a tool? (00:07:43,364 --> 00:07:46,583)

11. Mary : That was code for "Your butt rules. Which it totally does. (00:07:46,757 --> 00:07:49,540)

12. Joey’s manager : I just want you to chillax. And remember, I got your bacne. (00:08:48,302 --> 00:08:52,260)

13. Natalia’s Friend : Hey, Natalia. It was a tragedy when you and Joey broke up. Seeing him must feel like getting dump all over again. (00:11:04,440 --> 00:11:07,833)

14. Dominique : Mary, where are you? The most important luncheon of my life and you forget? (00:14:43,046 --> 00:14:46,003)

15. Britt : What's this? A freakish stalker, with an embarrassing crush on Joey..... (00:15:24,452 --> 00:15:26,105)

16. Britt : it's just your crush: Joey Parker. (00:15:05,881 --> 00:15:07,750)

17. Joey’s mother : Shh. (00:16:35,654 --> 00:16:38,524)
18. Joey’s mother: Joey, doing a duet with Dominique means reaching her audience. Like Daddy and I. (00:16:41,525 --> 00:16:45,962)

19. Joey: Nobody's bought a Dominique CD in years. I mean, she's not cool. 00:16:57,357 --> 00:17:00,315

CD is the process of acronym. It means Compact Disc.

20. Joey: This is why I did not wanna come today. You're all nuts. (00:19:01,143 --> 00:19:03,319)

21. Dominique: You can either do the duet with me and become a superstar...or you can fade away into teeny-bopper obscurity. (00:19:05,797 --> 00:19:09,668)

22. Dominique: Joey, honey, wait. I gotta talk to you. (00:19:59,165 --> 00:20:00,862)

23. Tammy: If there's a guy you like, he'll meet the real you. Not some fake you that's been created by the cliques at our

24. Dominique: Don't you sass me, smarty pants. I'll revoke your school privileges. (00:22:46,099 --> 00:22:49,404)

25. Dominique: I am not doing that old diva's talk show again. She's got a serious... What? Oh, God. She's got a serious case of the grab-hands. (00:32:10,095 --> 00:32:14,054)

26. Dominique: You like my after-party? It's a total rager, isn't it? Ha-ha. Oh, it's not a rager at all. 00:33:04,160 --> 00:33:08,684

27. Joey’s manager: Once upon a time. There was this chill hottie. She left Joey Parker. Now, that was real naughty. (00:34:36,847 --> 00:34:39,239)

28. Joey’s manager: Hey. Mind if I pick up the slack you don't want? (00:36:29,629 --> 00:36:30,933)

29. Joey: It's pretty funk. 00:36:49,506 --> 00:36:50,855

30. Mary: Oh, my gosh. He wasn't kidding.

31. Bree:.if you think we'll let you end up with Joey, Miss Stalker Face. And if you tell him it was you......this video will be everywhere. 00:37:43,788 --> 00:37:47,050

32. Britt: None of your beeswax. I mean, nowhere. For a walk. In the woods. 00:38:09,624 --> 00:38:13,060

33. Cintia: Do you think maybe you could give me a clue as to what the songs are? Are they emo? 00:39:03,905 --> 00:39:08,559

34. Mary: I hope. I feel nauseous. 00:41:31,831 --> 00:41:33,570.

35. Tamy: All right, dude? Yeah, fine. 00:41:36,964 --> 00:41:39,008

36. Joey’s manager: Awkward. Ready to meet your mystery girl? 00:41:45,924 --> 00:41:49,272

37. Dominique: Well, they're chicken legs and they were very weak......and they just snapped. 00:52:56,830 --> 00:53:00,789

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39. Joey: Okay, wow. Um... "Paint the pool pink. Regrout the tile." 00:53:47,415 --> 00:53:49,242
40. Natalie : What's he see in that little freak show? (00:55:53,637 --> 00:55:55,376)
41. Joey : I've been calling Tami, trying to get ahold of you. What did I do? It doesn't matter. It's done. We're done. (01:02:12,520 --> 01:02:15,086)
42. Dustin : Sometimes in relationships, you know, there could be misunderstandings. Bumpy roads and stuff. But you and JP... (01:05:16,982 --> 01:05:20,765)
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