

**A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF SLANG TERMS USED IN
"HANCODOK" MOVIE**

GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted to the Board of Examiners as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I)*
in the English Department of Education Faculty
State Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga



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SALATIGA

2012



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DECLARATION

In the name of Allah, the most gracious and merciful.

Hereby the writer declares a graduating paper entitled "**DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF SLANG TERMS USED IN "HANCOCK" MOVIE**" that made by the writer herself. It is not written or has been published by other people. The things related to other people works are written in quotation and included in bibliography.

Salatiga, September 11th 2012

The writer

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Case: Annisa Rosita Dewi's Graduating Paper

Salatiga, September 11th 2012

Dear:

The Rector of State Institute
for Islamic Studies Salatiga

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

After reading and correcting Annisa Rosita Dewi's graduating paper entitle **"A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF SLANG TERMS USED IN "HANCOCK" MOVIE"**, I have decided and would like to propose that if it could be accepted by educational faculty, I hope it would be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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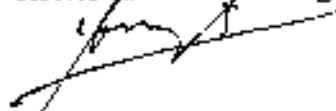
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Motto

**Be nice to people on your way up because you'll need them on your way
down.**

- W. Migner -

Chance favors the prepared mind.

- Louis Pasteur-

DEDICATION

This work is sincerely dedicated for:

- ❖ My beloved parents who always pray for me to become better person in this life. I love you so much.
- ❖ My sibling Ria, my sisters, brothers and all family that always support me. May Allah always blessed us all.
- ❖ All of my friends in TBI E 2000

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrahmanarrahim,

In the name of Allah, the most gracious and merciful, the kings of universe and space. Thanks to Allah because the writer could complete this graduating paper as one of requirement to finished study in English Department faculty of States for Institute Islamic Studies.

This graduating paper would not have been completed without support, guidance and help from individual's institution. Therefore, I would like to express special thanks to:

1. Mr. Dr. Imam Sutoma, M.Ag as the rector of State institute for Islamic Studies Salatiga.
2. Mrs. Mashlikhatul Umami, S.Pd.I. M.A the head of English Department of States Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN) of Salatiga
3. Mr. Ari Setiawan, M. M the consultant of this graduating paper. Thanks for all your suggestion, recommendation and support for this graduating paper from the beginning till the end.
4. All lecturers in English Department Faculty of STAIN Salatiga. Thanks for all guidance, knowledge, support, and etc.
5. My beloved mother and father. Thanks for everythings, no one better than you.

6. Special thanks for those who help and accompany directly in working with this graduating paper; Zuma, Tyas, Uswah, Bhie, Arie, Deni, Galuh, Condet, May, Muntamah, Musyarofah, Kakak and my uncle.
7. All of my friends 'BI '08 especially E class, thanks for the cheerfull an your togetherness.
8. All of staffs who help the writer in processing of graduating paper administration
9. Everybody who has helped me in finishing this graduating paper

Thanks for all supports, advice, suggestion and other helps that you all gives. The writer hopes that this graduating paper will useful for everyone.

Salatiga, September 11th 2012

The writer



Annisa Rosita Dewi

113 00 166

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ABSTRACT

People always use slang language in their life to communicate with other. They use this word without understanding more deeply about it because they just follow these words from TV, movie, magazine, song lyrics, social network, and many more. This study concerns with the descriptive analysis of slang in *Hancock* movie. This study proposes some problems; the kinds, word formation, meaning, and sociolinguistics of slang in the movie. Hopefully, this study will be useful for students of English Department, especially to help them understand slang language used in *Hancock* movie. The researcher uses a descriptive qualitative method to classify and analyze the utterance. After investigating the utterance in movie script, the writer found several findings on it. First, there are two kinds of slang, namely: slang word and slang phrase. Second, the aspect of Sociolinguistic which influence the slang language, there are: participants, setting, topic, and function. Third, the word formation of slang, there are: blending, clipping, multiple process, affixes, coinage, and compounding. The last is the literal and figurative meaning. In sum, this study shows that there are many aspects of slang language which can be analysed more deeply to increase our knowledge and new vocabulary.

Key Word: Descriptive analysis, Slang, Hancock movie.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Slang is non-formal or casual spoken English which create and used by people in a certain community. Slang words usually called *slangism*. It is a sprinkle of color in a language, since slang is unusual and unique. It also classified into language variation. As the general rule, it did not use in the formal spoken language or writing because it is humorous, ribald, or shocking.

Most of slang is the product of the youth. They use this kind of language in informal situation or place like home, school, university, market, and so on. Sometimes, they create new word from their own language and it can be understood only in their community. This kind of language variety is designed to make speech more casual and playful. However, it may not always be suitable for formal speech.

Believe it or not, slang is used in our daily life. Teenagers give the great contribution of the forming of slang words. They form a new word which only understood by their community. It can be a characteristic of a certain group or community. They feel bare to use the common language. They need something new and friendlier in speaking with other. Slang is the answer of what they need to communicate freely. They create new

word; they use it often and it being their daily language. It makes a great number of slangism used by teenager because it can make their communication to be more effective. For example; the word *cool* and *hot* can both mean *very good, impressive, or good-looking*. Another example is the words *wanna* means *want to* and so on.

Slang varies widely in use across social, ethnic, economic and geographical regions. It can be used only in a particular territory; however it is used generally in a certain subculture, such as music or video gaming. Nevertheless, slang expression can be spread out outside the original areas to be commonly used. For example, in the social network like facebook, twitter, or messaging. There are some words in these internet subcultures, such as *LOL*, an acronym meaning (*Laugh Out Loud*). The other example is *ROFL*, (*Rolling on the Floor Laughing*), which is widely used in instant messaging on the internet.

In this modern era, we can find the using of slang anywhere. It can be found in magazine, radio, newspaper, social network, advertising, and movies and so on.

Talking about movie, it is the source of entertainment which is popular for students, college or teenager. It includes one of the factors of the spreading of slangism world wide. Teenager tends to imitate their favorite actor or actress on the movies. They imitate the style and the way the actor spoke. Most of the teenager imitate the slang words or phrase which spoken by their favorite actor. Sometimes, they often imitate the

wards of slang from the movie without knowing the meaning of the words, how it can be formed and it becomes their daily language. They think that this kind of words is very cool. However, it is very hard to find the meaning of slang in the word or speech in the dialog or statement because the words are unfamiliar. So that why, it needs to be learned more deeply for the writer as the students because it may be difficult and hard to understand the movie if we cannot find the meaning of slang in English dictionary.

Doing the research about slang in the movie would give the positive contribution for the learner. We can find easily the slang words which spoken by the entire actor and it can increase our new vocabulary. We can find the literal and figurative meaning in the movie, the morphology and word formation of slang and analyze the sociolinguistics background in every slang word to understand it more deeply. So that way, we can get the entertainment and knowledge through the movie.

The writer here wants to analyze the movie with the title "Hancock" based on the reasons of the meaning of the kinds of slang term used in the movie, the word formation in every slang expression, also the Sociolinguistics aspects of slang expression found in the movie. The example of each category of slang as mentions: word (*budde, pal, alright, gonna, etc*); phrase (*give a shit, fucked up, son of a bitch, etc.*).

Hancock is a 2000 American action drama-comedy superhero film directed by Peter Berg and starring Will Smith, Jason Bateman, and

Charize Theron. The story is talk about Hancock (Will Smith) is a superhero whose poor grooming, drunk and disorderly behavior, and destructive rescue attempts, are doing nothing to make him popular in the press. Then public relations expert Ray Embrey (Jason Bateman) steps in to try and help him clean up his image. But some bad habits are hard to break. There is so many slang terms spoken by the actor on this movie. Some of the slang terms are difficult to understand about the meaning and also the word formation in every slang expressions. It makes the audience difficult to understand the story of the movie.

According to the text above, this is become the background of the writer to choose a title "A Descriptive Analysis of Slang Terms used in "Hancock" Movie."

B. Statement of the Problem

This thesis discuss about:

1. What are the kinds of slang found in the movie?
2. What is the words formation in every slang expression?
3. What is the literal and figurative meaning in every slang expression?
4. What are the sociolinguistics aspects behind every slang expressions in the movie?

C. Limitation of the Study

The writer wants to give the limitation of the cases of the analysis below:

1. The kinds of slang on the movie.
2. The words formation behind every slang expression in the movie.
3. The literal and figurative meaning of the slang.
4. The Sociolinguistics aspects of the slang used in the movie.

D. The Benefit of the Study

The benefit of the study would be:

1. To enrich the basic knowledge of the reader about slang language, especially the meaning and word formation of slang used in "Hancock" movie because it can increase our new vocabulary.
2. To make easier to understand the spoken of the movie and the story of the movie itself. However, the slang term on the movie cannot found in the dictionary.
3. To understand about the Sociolinguistics aspects which influence the slang on the movie.

E. Definition of the Key Terms

1. Descriptive analysis

There are two words that forming the definition of descriptive analysis, that is the word descriptive and analysis. There are the definitions of these two words according to Oxford dictionary (Oxford Pocket Dictionary, Oxford University Press: 13, 117):

- a. Descriptive : 1. saying what somebody or something is like, describing something. 2. (Linguistic) saying how language is actually used, without giving rules for how it should be used.
- b. Analysis: 1. the detailed study or examination of something in order to understand about it, the result of the study. 2. A careful examination of a substance in order to find out what it consists of.

2. Slang

a. Definition of Slang

According to Mey (1998: 878) slang is the special, restricted speech of subgroups or subcultures in society and it is a highly informal, unconventional vocabulary of more general use.

3. Hancock Movie

Hancock is a 2008 American action drama-comedy superhero film directed by Peter Berg and starring Will Smith, Jason Bateman, and Charlize Theron. It tells the story of a superhero, John Hancock (Smith) from Los Angeles whose thoughtless actions routinely cost the city millions of dollars. The powerful superhero John Hancock has become

a joke because of his alcoholism and clumsiness. He has also become the most hated man in Los Angeles. Though he has saved many lives, he also destroyed a lot of property, costing the city millions every time he goes into action. When he saves the life of PR expert Ray Embrey from an oncoming train, the executive is thankful and believes he can restore Hancock's image as a true superhero.

F. Research Outline

In this section, the writer would like to discuss some terms in chapter I into chapter V as follows:

Chapter I covers background of study, which mention the writer's reason for choosing the topic of the thesis; statement of the problem describes the problem of the research; limitation of the study, which contain of what the writer's discuss; purpose of the study, which talk about the writer's purpose or aim doing the study; benefit of the study, which mentions about the advantages of the study; definition of the key terms, reveal the clear definition of the important key term in the thesis; the last is graduation paper outline, which consist of the sum up from chapter I until chapter V.

Chapter II consists of review of related literature. This chapter explores the theory which used by the writer. Those are the definition of slang language, some related theories and the synopsis of the "Hancock" movie.

Chapter III deals with the research method. It consist of research object, the methodology of the research, types of research, types of collecting data, method of collecting data, and method of data analysis.

Chapter IV includes data analysis and discussion. In this chapter, the writer will present the film identity and synopsis, data presentation, data analysis on the meaning, word farmation, and sociolinguistics of slang, and data discussion.

Chapter V reveals the conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter discuss about the theories which can support the analysis of this research. There are some theories which will be applied. As the basis of this study, the writer uses significant theories that are included in definition of slang, reviewing of underlying theory, and the description of the movie *Hancock*.

A. Slang

1. Definition of Slang

Slang is a non standard words which popular and used by certain group, such as youth group, college group, jazz group, and so on (Widarso, 1989:58).

The meaning of slang is the social variation which is secretly and specific. It means, this variation is used by certain community and it has a limitation. That is it did not have to be understood by other community. So that way, the words of slang always change. Slang is temporal, it generally used by teenager (Chaer and Agustina, 1995:87-88).

As Halmes (2001: 167) states that people in a society may speak some varieties of language in accordance to different social climates they meet. It is true that people should know whether they are in informal or formal situation. When people speak, they should understand well about

situation around. It is important in choosing appropriate language that will be used, formal style or non formal one. The use of slang language can be affected by some social factors such as age, gender, status, etc. Slang is another area of vocabulary which reflect a person's age.

According to Jacob (1998: 878) stated that slang is more sociological than a purely linguistic idea and is the best understood in the theory of modern society and culture.

Slang simply consists of words and phrases which pass current but are not refined, nor elegant enough, to be admitted into polite speech or literature whenever they are recognized as such. According to Mullany and Stockwell (2010:6), word is the smallest unit of meaningful language, a unit made up only of individually meaningless sounds (if spoken) or letters (if written). Phrase is group of word without a finite verb, especially one that forms part of a sentence or group of words which have a particular meaning when used together.

According to Akmajian et al (2004: 303-305) stated that slang is something that everyone can recognize but no one can define. Speaker show enormous creativity in their use of slang (it is, indeed, one of the most creative areas of Language use), and it is often the source of a good deal of humor. Although a precise definition of slang seems extremely difficult, there are, nevertheless, some features about slang:

- a. Slang is part of casual, informal styles of language use. Further, the term slang has traditionally carried a negative connotation: it is often perceived as a "low" or "vulgar" form of language and is deemed to be out of place in formal styles of language.

- b. Slang, like fashion in clothing and popular music, changes quite rapidly. Slang term can enter a language rapidly, then fall out of fashion in a matter of a few years or even months. This rate of turnover is much greater than for other areas of the vocabulary of a language.
- c. Specific areas of slang are often associated with a particular social group, and hence one can speak of teenage slang, underworld (criminal) slang, the slang of the drug culture, and so on. In this respect slang is a kind of jargon, and its use serves as a mark of membership and solidarity within a given social group.

Based on the definition above, we can conclude that slang is a non formal or casual spoken language which create and used by the member of a certain community.

2. Characteristic of Slang

According Dumas and Lighter (<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/slang#english>), they are arguing that an expression should be considered "true slang" if it meets at least two of the following criteria:

- a. It lowers, if temporarily, "the dignity of formal or serious speech or writing"; in other words, it is likely to be considered in those contexts a "glaring misuse of register".
- b. Its use implies that the user is familiar with whatever is referred to, or with a group of people who are familiar with it and use the term.
- c. It is a taboo term in ordinary discourse with people of a higher social status or greater responsibility.
- d. It replaces "a well-known conventional synonym". This is done primarily to avoid discomfort caused by conventional phrases or by further elaboration.

B. Review of Underlying Theory

The theories used in this study are The Word Formation Processes according to Yule's theory (2006) in *The Study of Language* as the main theory. The writer discusses these theories because it is useful to analyze the data to find word formation which used by the entire actor in the *Hancock* movie.

1. Word Formation Processes by George Yule

Word Formation Processes are the linguistic processes of creating new word or terms. The processes might be from the old words to the new uses without change the meaning or it may create completely new words. Based on Yule (2006: 52-59), there are some ways of creating new words, there are Coinage, Compounding, Clipping, Blending, Borrowing, Back formation, Acronyms, Multiple processes, Affixes (Prefix, Infix, Suffix).

a. Borrowing

Borrowing is one of the word formation processes to create new words by taking from other language. English has adopted a huge number of loan words from other languages. The following are some example of borrowings from foreign languages:

Arabic : alcohol, arsenal, Ramadan.
Latin : strata, data, focus.

France	: machine, technique, attaché.
Italy	: pizza, spaghetti, corridor.
Russian	: rouble, tundra, sputnik.
Persian	: coffee, tulip, caravan

b. Blending

Blending is another way of combining two words in order to generate a new word. It is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the word.

e.g.:

Brunch	: breakfast + lunch
Motel	: motor + hotel
Smog	: smoke + fog
Infotainment	: information + entertainment
Gasohol	: gasoline + alcohol

c. Clipping

Clipping refers to the shortening of the polysyllabic word into a shorter form which usually consists of one syllable only. For examples:

Exam	: examination
Math	: mathematic
Lab	: laboratory
Gym	: gymnasium
Varsity	: university
Flu	: influenza

d. Multiple Process

Multiple processes happen when some new words made through more than one word formation process. For example, it can be seen in the word "snowball" in the sentence "problem with the project have snowballed". The word "snowballed" can be noted as

'compounding' whereby 'snow' (N) and 'ball' (N) have been combined to form 'snowballed'. The using of 'have' (present perfect tense) can identify it.

e. Affixes

Affixation is the process where free morphemes or roots are combined by the affixes to create new words. There are three kinds of affixes which can be attached to the word:

- 1) The affixes, which are put in front of the word, are called prefixes. For example: *an-, mis-, pre-*, which appear in the words like *unhappy, misrepresent, prejudge*.
- 2) The affixes, which are put in the end of the word, are called suffixes. For example: *-ness, -ful, -less, -ism, -ish* which appear in the words like *sadness, joyful, careless, terrorism, and boyish*.
- 3) The affixes which are put inside the word are called infixes. For example: *hullebloodylujah!*

f. Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new words, which are usually, invented in the names of company's product. In this case, the typical process of coinage usually adopts the brand names as common words. The examples are:

Aspirin	: headache medicine
Kleenex	: tissue
Nylon	: cloth
Honda	: motorcycle

g. Compounding

Compounding is the process of combining two or more words together to form a new complex word.

For example:

- 1) **noun + noun**
 - a) Couch potato: 'lazy person' (Man, you are such a couch potato!)
 - b) Bird class : 'easy class' (My classes are so hard this semester, except for literature – what a bird class that is!)
 - c) Jungle juice: 'juice mixed with alcohol' (Don't drink that jungle juice, you'll be sick!)
- 2) **noun + noun derived from verb by suffix -er**
 - a) Mountain climber : a person high induced by drugs.
 - b) Tree hugger : an environmentalist.
- 3) **verb + noun**
 - a) Breakneck : 'rapid, dangerous' (It was such a breakneck situation that I was so frightened!)
 - b) Take sides : 'to feel strongly about one side of the argument and act on that feeling' (I don't want to take sides in this argument, you have to work it out yourselves!)
- 4) **adjective + noun**
 - a) Big time : 'to a superlative degree', broody paper 'red marked paper' (I got my test from teacher, it was completely broody!)
 - b) Big mouth : 'person who talks too much' (My friend is such a big mouth! I told him my secret and he told everyone he knows.)
 - c) Low-key : 'quiet night w/ friend' (I spent a low-key night with my friend. We played the cards.)
 - d) Old school : 'retro' (He wears an old school jacket.)

h. Back Formation

Back formation is the process of forming a word in the different part of speech. Typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form another word of a different type (usually a verb). **Back formation** is the process by which new words are formed by the deletion of a supposed affix from already existing word for instance:

Edit	: editor
Donate	: donation
Emote	: emotion
Babysit	: babysitter
Enthuse	: enthusiasm

i. Acronym

Acronym are formed by taking the initial sounds (or letters) of the words of phrase and uniting them into a combination. Some examples of taking the initial sounds are:

- a) *ASAP* (As Soon As Possible).
- b) *PIN* (Personal Identification Number).

Meanwhile, same examples of taking initial letters are:

- a) *NBA* (National Basketball Association).
- b) *ATM* (Automatic Teller Machine).

Some words also pronounced as new word such as:

- n) *radar* (radio detecting and ranging).

2. Literal and Figurative Meaning

Literal and figurative language is a distinction in traditional systems for analyzing language. Literal language refers to words that do not deviate from their defined meaning. Figurative language refers to words, and groups of words, that exaggerate or alter the usual meanings of the component words. Figurative language may involve analogy to similar concepts or other contexts, and may involve exaggerations (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literal_and_figurative_language).

Figurative language is the opposite of literal language. Literal language means exactly what it says. Figurative language means something different to (and usually more than) what it says on the surface (<http://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/figures.htm>).

Figurative language refers to the use of words and phrases in a different way from their literal meaning, including idioms, metaphors and analogies (<http://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/figures.htm>).

3. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, their functions, and their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community (Fishman 1972:4). It is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. The study of language in operation,

its purpose is to investigate how the convention of the language use relate to other aspects of social behavior.

Sociolinguistics argues that language exists in context, dependent on the speaker who is using it and dependent on where it is being used and why. (Tagliamonte 2006:3)

Sociolinguistics refers to the study of the relationship between language and society, and how language is used in multilingual speech communities. Sociolinguists are interested in explaining why people speak differently in different social contexts. And the effect of social factors such as (social distance, social status, age, gender, class) on language varieties (dialects, registers, genres, etc), and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the way they are used to convey social meanings. Holmes (2001: 1)

The focuses of Sociolinguistics are:

- a. investigating the relationship of language and society
- b. focus on language use
- c. Social context such as topic, people interacted, and social background

The scopes of sociolinguistics based on Hymes (2010) are:

- a. Social identity of speaker
- b. Social identity of listener
- c. Social context of speech event
- d. Synchronic and diachronic analysis
- e. Language variety

According to Holmes (2001: 8), in any situation linguistic choices will generally reflect the influence of one or more of the following components:

- a. The participants: who is speaking and who are they speaking to?
- b. The setting or social context of the interaction: where are they speaking?
- c. The topic: what is being talked about?
- d. The function: why are they speaking?

4. Hancock movie

Hancock is a 2008 American action drama-comedy superhero film directed by Peter Berg and starring Will Smith, Jason Bateman, and Charlize Theron. The story was originally written by Vincent Ngo in 1996. It tells the story of a vigilante superhero, John Hancock (Smith) from Los Angeles whose reckless actions routinely cost the city millions of dollars. Eventually one person he saves, Ray Embrey (Bateman), makes it his mission to change Hancock's public image for the better.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodology which used by the writer to analyze the data. Method is defined as a way or technique done in research (Sudaryanto, 1993:9). One of factors that will make a research success is appropriate methodology that applied in that research. So, in this chapter the writer tries to explain that. This research method consist of research object, the methodology of the research, type of research, type of collecting data, method of collecting data, and method of data analysis.

A. Research Object

The object of this thesis is the slang language which spoken by the entire actor in the "Hancock" movie.

B. The Methodology of the Research

The method which is used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive analysis means to analyze the data which has been described; it is the research based on the fact taken from the movie. This research deals with a research procedure that generates descriptive data in words and languages form. The analyses in qualitative research concern in

understanding the result of found data rather than calculate the result of found data. (Maleong, 2009:3).

Data sources are all information or subjects that should be collected and chosen by the researcher (Arikunto, 1998:114). There are two types of the resources in this study; there are primary and secondary sources.

a. Primary source

Primary source is the main source of this study which becomes the basis of the study. Based on the title of the thesis, the primary source of this study is taken from "Hancack" movie directed by Peter Berg in 2008.

b. Secondary source

Secondary source is the supporting data to make the primary data to be more clearly, detail, reliable and authentic. The supported data is taken from education books, literature journals and relevant theories.

C. Types of Research

The researcher uses the literature research in this study. In this thesis, the researcher decided to use library research. As we know that literature research need another literature material to deal with the study. By library research, we can collect the data from books and academic writing.

D. Types of Collecting Data

The researcher uses the documents review. The document is taken from the transcript of the "Hancock" movie.

E. Method of Collecting Data

a. Finding Data

The writer observes the data from the transcript of the movie. So that, the writer can find the data to analyze.

b. Data Listing

The writer lists the data based on the kinds and morphology of slang, which focus on words formation and kinds of slang to make it easier to classifying data.

c. Data Classification

Classifying each slang word according to some of the points based on the kinds of slang, sociolinguistics aspect of slang, meaning and morphology.

d. Method of Data Analysis

There are some methods which used by the writer to analyze the data:

- 1) Watching, comprehending, finding any important details that supported this research and looking for all of utterances.
- 2) Reading and observing the dialogue from the manuscript.

- 3) The writer lists the data which found in "Hancock" movie's transcript.
- 4) The writer makes the table based on the kinds of slang.
- 5) The writer analyzes the sociolinguistics aspects in every slang language.
- 6) The writer analyzes the Morphology, which focuses on words formation processes behind every slang expression.
- 7) The writer analyzed the literal and figurative meaning to make a clear definition as addition.

Then after the methodologies have done, the writer made the conclusion and suggestion based on the data of analysis.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The data analysis result is taken from the analyzing process through data concerning the slang found in the movie "Hancock" film. This chapter consists of two main discussions; the first part is about the film identity and also the movie synopsis and the other one is discussion about the forms, morphology, meaning, and the sociolinguistics of slang found in "Hancock" movie.

A. Film Identity and Synopsis

I. Film identity

Directed by	Peter Berg
	Akiva Goldsman
Produced by	James Lassiter
	Michael Mann
	Will Smith
Written by	Vince Gilligan
	Vincent Ngo
	Will Smith
Starring	Charize Theron
	Jason Bateman

Music by	John Powell
Cinematography	Tobias A. Schliessler
Editing by	Colby Parker Jr. Paul Rubel
Studio	Relativity Media Overbrook Entertainment
Distributed by	Columbia Pictures
Release date(s)	July 2, 2008
Running time	92 minutes 102 minutes (Unrated Edition)
Country	United States
Language	English

2. The Synopsis of "Hancock" movie

John Hancock is an alcoholic man with super powers, including flight, invulnerability, immortality and superhuman strength. Though he uses his powers to stop criminals in his current residence of Los Angeles, his activity inadvertently causes millions of dollars in property damage due to his constant intoxication. As a result, he is routinely jeered at the crime

scenes. Hancock also ignores court summons from the city of Los Angeles to address the property damage he has caused.

When public relations spokesperson Ray Embrey departs from an unsuccessful meeting pitching his All-Heart logo for corporations who are extraordinarily charitable, he becomes trapped on railroad tracks with an incoming freight train. Hancock saves Ray's life, but he causes the train to derail and nearly injures another driver. Hancock is jeered by other drivers for causing more damage, but Ray steps in and thanks Hancock for saving his life. Ray offers to improve Hancock's public image, and Hancock reluctantly accepts. The spokesperson convinces the alcoholic superhero to permit himself to be jailed, so they can show Los Angeles how much the city really needs Hancock. When the crime rate rises after Hancock's imprisonment, the superhero is contacted by the Chief of Police. With a new costume from Ray, Hancock intervenes with a bank robbery, rescuing a cop and stopping the leader of the robbers, Red Parker by cutting his hand off. Parker, incarcerated, pledges revenge and recruits accomplices.

After the rescue, Hancock is applauded for handling the bank robbery. The superhero becomes popular once more, as Ray had predicted. He goes out to dinner with Ray and his wife Mary, with whom he reveals his apparent immortality and his amnesia from 80 years ago. At that time, he says, he was asked for his John Hancock, so he decided that was his name. After Hancock tucks a drunken Ray in bed, he discovers that Mary

also has superhuman powers. He threatens to expose her until she explains their origins, and she tells him that they have lived for 3,000 years with their powers, having been called gods and angels in their time. She explains that they are the last of their kind and that their kinds are paired. Mary does not tell Hancock the entire truth, and Hancock departs to tell Ray about the conversation. The exchange results in a battle between Hancock and Mary that takes them to downtown Los Angeles, causing significant damage to the area. Ray, downtown in a business meeting, sees and recognizes Mary using superhero powers like Hancock.

Hancock meets Ray and Mary back at their house. Mary explains that Hancock is technically her husband, explaining that they were built in twos, and that they are drawn to each other over time and great distances. Hancock is later shot twice in the chest and wounded when he stops a liquor store robbery. After he is rushed to the hospital, Mary visits him and explains that as the pair of immortals gets close, they begin to lose their powers. She also explains that Hancock was attacked in an alley 80 years prior, causing his amnesia. Mary deserted him then in order for him to recover from his injuries. While hospitalized, he and Mary are attacked by Red Parker, the bank robber, and two men that Hancock had humiliated during his incarceration. During the attack, Mary is shot. Hancock is able to stop two of the men but is further wounded by them. When Red attempts to finish Hancock off, Ray comes to the rescue and disarms and kills the bank robber with a fire axe. With Mary nearly dying, Hancock

flees from the hospital so their parting would allow her to heal with her powers.

Hancock work as a superhero in New York City. In gratitude to Ray, Hancock paints Ray's All-Heart logo on the moon and calls the spokasperson, telling him to look up in the night sky, where he see the worldwide advertisement.

B. Data Presentation

In this part the writer presented the data that have been analyzed in the slang fields. The data is the utterance at "Hancock" movie.

1. Tables of slang that included kinds of slang

There are two tables which consist of the kinds of slang, it includes slang word and slang phrase. it also completed with the utterance on the "Hancock" movie.

Table 4.1 Slang Word

No.	Utterances	Slang word
1.	You heard me. <i>Asshole!</i>	Asshole
2.	His head, is going up your ass and you drew the short stick <i>cause</i> your head is going up my ass.	Cause
3.	i'm real good at down. <i>Alrite?</i>	Alrite
4.	We can save the world. Alright. Someone just <i>gorro</i> go first.	Gotta
5.	Are you a <i>crackpot?</i>	Crackpot
6.	Hey <i>hun</i> . You're probably at the store.	Hun
7.	You're the one that threw the <i>dudes</i> car at her.	Dude
8.	OK.. Well, you should sue <i>McDonalds</i> cause they fucked you up alrite.	McDonalds
9.	Cause I've been drinking <i>bitch!</i>	Bitch

10.	Hey <i>buddle</i> . Daddy's had a little bit of a day.	Buddle
11.	Na. Arron, <i>sweetheart</i> , he has to go and do other things.	Sweetheart
12.	Hey, Arron <i>pal</i> , Haw was schaal today huh?	Pal
13.	Never let them <i>punk</i> you.	Punk
14.	You dont have ta do that <i>honey</i> . ok?	Honey
15.	Hey. Alright little <i>buddy</i> .	Buddy
16.	No no they are not <i>pricks</i> they're just the people.	Prick
17.	It's a nan <i>starter babe</i> .	Babe
18.	How 'bout you <i>thickness</i> ?	'bout
19.	Haw 'bout <i>yau thickness</i> ?	Thickness
20.	<i>goggles</i> ?	Goggles
21.	landing like that in the street is also on the <i>uncool</i> side.	Uncool
22.	<i>Wanna</i> hear it?	Wanna
23.	I've been thinking about something. This <i>kinda</i> goes to how <i>yau</i> present <i>yaurself</i> .	Kinda
24.	Norwegian <i>homo</i> .	Homo
25.	Give me the hand <i>playbay</i> .	Playbay
26.	<i>Ya'll</i> fellas sure <i>yau</i> want to ride this train?	Ya'll
27.	<i>Ya'll fellas</i> sure you want to ride this train?	Fallas
28.	<i>Choo Choo</i> asshole.	Choo Choo
29.	Hey hey hey hey hey! it sounded like you said they want me to spend 8 years in this <i>shithole</i> ?	Shithole
30.	Hancock. Hancack! Get Back! You're a <i>coward</i> .	Caward
31.	I ain't wearing that <i>Ray</i> .	Ain't
32.	What? It's a little tight. <i>Whatcha</i> got?	Whatcha
33.	Gotta wonder though what kind of <i>Bastard</i> must I have been that nobody was there to claim me?	Bastard
34.	<i>Damn</i> babysitter never cleans up after herself.	Damn

Table 4.2 Slang Phrase

No.	Utterances	Slang phrase
1.	I don't <i>give a shit</i> what you did. I don't care.	Give a shit
2.	<i>What the hell</i> is the crane doing there?.	What the hell
3.	Get out! <i>Son of a bitch!</i> .	Son of a bitch
4.	OK.. Well, you should sue McDonalds <i>cause they fucked you up</i> alright.	Fucked up
5.	Hancock, you <i>son of a gun</i> , I knew you'd come.	Son of a gun
6.	Now, everybody loves a <i>Nutty Buddy</i> .	Nutty Buddy
7.	You may be a super- <i>herm</i> but let me tell you this. You're not nearly as strong as the U.S. Constitution. <i>Bank on it buddy!</i>	Bank on
8.	Hey <i>what's up</i> Hancock?.	What's up
9.	<i>Holy shit!</i> I'm not going to say I told you so but..	Holy shit

2. Tables of word formation of slang

The third table is the list of slang that divided based on the morphology or word formation of Yule's category.

Table 4.3 Word Formation

Number of Word Formation								
Borrowing (0)	Blending (7)	Clipping (4)	Multiple process (1)	Affixes (4)	Coinage (1)	Compound-ing (10)	Back formation (0)	Acronym (0)
-	Gotta	Cause	Asshole	Buddy	McDonald	Crackpot	-	-
	Wanna	Hun		Thickness		Fucked up		
	Kinda	Babe		Uncool		Sweetheart		
	Yn'll	'Bout		Nutty Buddy		Short pitch		
	Gonna					Bank on		
	Ain't					Playboy		
	Whatcha					Shithale		
						Tucking in		
						Holly shit		
						Bullshit		

C. Data Analysis on The Meaning, Word Formation and Sociolinguistics of Slang

In this part the discussion the writer wants to analyze more detail about the slang found in the movie. There are three kinds of analysis: the Sociolinguistics aspect the slang based on Holmes' theory, word formation based on Yule's theory, and also the literal and figurative meaning of the slang.

1. Asshole

Hancock	:"What do you want a cookie? Get the Hell out of my face."
Kid	:" <i>Asshole</i> "

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *asshole* is the kid. He gives an information to Hancock, the man who was drunk and sleeping on the chair beside the road that there are a bad guy who make a freeway gun battle. Hancock and the kid are the participants in this conversation. The setting of this conversation is on the side of the road in New York City. The word *asshole* gives us the clue that the topic of the conversation is the speaker feeling of anger because Hancock did not care about his information. The function of this slang word is the kid wants to make a bad words to answer the rough word which spoken by a drunk person named Hancock who he did

not know well as the way to express his anger. He uses these words because both of them are strange and they did not know each other.

b. Word Formation

The word *asshole* called a multiple process because it uses more than one word formation process. The word *ass* is a process of 'borrowing' from the American spelling of the British *arse*, followed by 'compounding' the word *ass* (N) + *hole* (N) to form a new complex word.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : The word *ass* is the American spelling of the British *arse* means buttocks and the word *hole* means hollow space gap in something solid or in the surface of something.

Figurative meaning: The word *asshole* means a very stupid person, an idiot, someone who is pathetically or offensively foolish

2. Give a shit

Hancock	:"Fellas, fellas. I don't <i>give a shit</i> what you did. I don't care. Three guys in the car with no girls, Rave music. Hey, I'm not going to judge <i>but</i> if you don't pull over and give yourselves over quietly. I swear to Christ. Your head is going up the driver's ass. His head, is going up your ass and you drew the short stick cause your head is going up my ass."
Robber	:"Shoot this asshole!"

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the words *give a shit* is Hancock. He talks to the three robbers in the car while he was drunk and brings a bottle of liquor. The participants in this conversation are Hancock and the three robbers. The setting of this conversation is on the road inside the car. The topic of this conversation is the expression of Hancock's carelessness about what are the robbers doing because he just wants them to give their self over quickly. The using of the slang occurs because the participants of this conversation are all a bad guy.

b. Word Formation

The word *give a shit* is not including any of a kind of Yule's theory of word formation.

c. The meaning

Literal meaning : The word *give* means hand something to somebody so they can look at it, use it or keep it for a time and the word *shit* means solid waste matter passed from the bowl.

Figurative meaning : The words *not give a shit* means not care at all about somebody or something.

3. Cause

- Hancock : "Fellas, fellas, I don't give a shit what you did. I don't care. (Three guys in the car with no girls, Rave music. Hey, I'm not going to judge but if you don't pull over and give yourselves over quietly. I swear to Christ. Your head is going up the driver's ass. His head, is going up yaur ass and you drew the short stick *cause* your head is going up my ass."
- Robber : "Shoot this asshole!"

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *cause* is Hancock. He talks to the three robbers inside the car. The participants on this conversation are Hancock and the three robbers. The setting of the conversation is on the highway of New York City. The topic of this conversation is the speaker feeling of anger to the three robbers because they disturb him. The slang word occurs in this conversation because both of them are a bad guy. Hancock is a drunken person and the three people inside the car are robbers. They both also did not know each other because they are stranger.

b. Word Formation

The word *cause* called clipping because it is the reduction of the word *because* which have more than one syllable into a shorter form and have only one syllable.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : There is no word *cause* in the English dictionary.

Figurative meaning: the word *cause* is the slang of *because* means
conjunction for the reason that: *I did it – they
asked me.*

4. Alrite

Hancock : "You broke my Glasses!"
Robbers : "I'm sorry. Take my Ray-Bans. Just put us down."
Hancock : "Huh? You want down? Ahhh. I'm real good at
down. I'm real good at down. *Alrite? Alrite!*"

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *alrite* is Hancock. He talks to the three robbers in the car. The participants in this conversation are Hancock and the three robbers. The setting of this conversation is on the road inside the car. The topic of this conversation is to give the warning to the robbers. He uses this word to give the pressure to the robbers to make them afraid. He uses the word *alrite* to the robbers give us a clue that they both did not know each other and both of them are bad guys.

b. Word Formation

The words *alrite* did not include one of kinds of Yule's theory of word formation.

c. The Meaning

Literary meaning : There is no word *alrite* in the English dictionary.

Figurative meaning: What a person says in a text or in an IM (Instant Messenger), when they don't know how to spell "alright"

5. Gotta

Ray : "Well, It's a local team. Inconnu Hurricanes. My sons team. Anyway... We can save the world. Alright. Someone just *gotta* go first. What do you say?"
Work partner : "Are you a crackpot?"

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *gotta* is Ray. He talks to his work partners. Ray and his work partners are the participants in this conversation. The setting of discussion is in the meeting room on a factory. The topic of this conversation is to persuade his work partner on the meeting because Ray is a Public Relation of Charity in a factory. Ray uses this word to make an intimate with his work partner. The slang occurs because Ray and all of his partnership have a good relationship as a friend.

b. Word Formation

The word *gotta* called blending because it is the combination of two words, there are the word *got* + *to* and it generate into a new word.

c. The Meaning

Literat Meaning : There is no word *gotta* in the English dictionary.

Figurative Meaning : Short for *got to*, means *have to*.

6. Crackpot

- Ray : "Goodmorning everyone. I'm here ta talk to you about charitable giving. Ok and we all know the way that that works is you give one maybe two percent af your net cash and you gat and arm band or a wrist bandar a ribbon or whatever it is. It's nowhere near enough and thats why we, at Embry Publicity would like to offer yau.. The All Heart symbol. Now yau would be among a very select group of corporate giants to bare this logo an your product and what this would say to the public is that yaur company, Phara Thompsis, has made a radical contribution.. to helping aur world. And here's all you need to do to qualify. Your new T.B. drug. Micodine, we would like yau to give that product away for free."
- Work partner : "Did ynu say free?"
- Ray : "I did. Only to thase that really need it. Only to those who, without it, wauld other wise die."
- Wark partner : "Well, it is a concept thats up there with.. lethal side affects. Mandatory product recall. Get indicted, go to jail Get out, work at IHop far the rest of yaur life."
- Ray : "Understandabla reactians. A radical concept but. It is the brand that represents a fairer and better world. The brand that everyone is talking about."
- Work partner : "Who is everyone?"
- Ray : "We do already have a sports franchise."
- Work partner : "NFL? MBA? MLB?"
- Ray : "Soccer."
- Wark partner : "MLS? Which team?"
- Ray : "Well, it's a facial team. Incono Hurricanes. My sons team. Anyway... We can save the world. Afright. Someone just gotta go first. What do you say?"
- Acquintance : "Are yau a *crackpot*?"

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the ward *crackpot* is Ray's work partners. He talks to Ray on the meeting. Ray and his entire work partner are the participants in this discussion. The setting of discussion is in the

meeting room on a factory. The topic of this utterance is the disagreement of a work partner to Ray's idea in a meeting. He uses this word to show his disagreement because Ray's idea is nonsense. The word *crackpot* on this utterance gives the clue that the relationship of the entire work partner is friendship though the situation on the meeting is a formal court.

b. Word Formation

The word *crackpot* called compounding because it combines the word *crack* (*Adj.*) + *pot* (*N*) and forms a new complex word.

e. The Meaning

Literal meaning : The word *crack* means line where something has broken, but not into separate parts and the word *pot* means round container.

Figurative meaning : The word *crackpot* means an insane, eccentric or a very crazy person.

7. Hun

Ray : "Hey *hun*. You're probably at the store. I am on my way. I think i made a connection"

Marry : "Yeah.."

a. Sociolinguistic aspects

The speaker of the word *hun* is Ray. He talks with his wife Marry in the house through the cell phone on his the way to home.

Ray and Marry is the participants on this conversation. The settings of this conversation are in the informal court that is in the house and on the road because they are communicate with a cell phone. The topic is Ray wants to give the information to his wife. He use the word *hun* to call his wife because it is an endearing term which usually used by a couple to show their good or intimate relationship.

b. Word Formation

The word *hun* called clipping because it is the reduction of the word *honey* which have more than one syllable into a shorter form and have only one syllable.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : There is no word *hun* in the English dictionary.

Figurative meaning : Short for *honey*, an endearing term to call a lover.

8. Son of a b!tch

Ray : "Back your car up. There's a train."
Car driver : "I can't go anywhere. Get out!"
Ray : "Son of a b!tch!"

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *Son of a b!tch* is Ray. He talks to the car driver behind his car. Ray and the car driver are the participants in this conversation. The topic of this conversation is Ray's expression of his annoyance feeling towards another driver because

his car is on the center of the railway and he has no space to go. It happens because there are some cars in the front and behind him and make him car will crashed by a train. The slang word occurs because both of the people in the road are all stranger and did not know each other. So that way they can speak freely because they are not in the formal court.

b. Word Formation

The word *son of a bitch* did not include to one of the kinds of word formation by Yule's theory.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : The word *son* means male child of a parents and the word *bitch* means female dog.

Figurative meaning : The word *son of a bitch* means an unpleasant, obnoxious or despicable person.

9. Dude

Hancock : "All you people. Blocking the intersection...You're all idiots."

Man : "You're the one that threw the *dudes* car at her."

n. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *dude* is the man on the road. He talks with Hancock. The man and Hancock are the participants in this conversation. The setting of this conversation is on the road. The topic is a man's feeling of anger to Hancock. The man also gives a

nickname *dude* to Ray because he did not know him. Both of them are stranger. The use of slang occurs because they are not in the informal court.

b. Word Formation

The word *dude* did not include one of kinds of Yule's theory of word formation.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : There is no word *dude* in the English dictionary.

Figurative meaning : The word *dude* means a man.

10. McDonalds

Man : "She should sue you!"
Hancock : "OK.. Well, you should sue *McDonalds* cause they fucked you up alright."

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *McDonalds* is Hancock. He talks with a man in the road. Hancock and the man are the participants in this conversation. The topic of this conversation is Hancock's annoyance to a man who angry with him. He uses this word because they have no relationship, both of them are stranger and they are not in the formal situation.

b. Word Formation

The word *McDonald* called coinage because it invented trade names for one company's product which become general term.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : There is no word *McDonald* in the English dictionary.

Figurative meaning : The word *McDonald* means a famous restaurant which has new innovation in disposal that gets rid of toxic waste by packaging it as food and selling it to people who don't know any better.

11. Fucked up

Man : "She should sue you!"
Hancock : "OK.. Well, you should sue McDonalds cause they *fucked you up* alright."

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *fucked up* is Hancock. He talks with a woman on the road. Hancock and the woman are the participants on this conversation. Road is the setting of this conversation. The topic of the utterance is Hancock's anger feeling to a man who he did not know because the man blaming him. The use of slang occurs because the road is not a formal situation and it makes them speak freely.

b. The Meaning

Literal meaning : The word *fuck* means have sex with and the word *up* means towards or in a higher position.

Figurative meaning: The words *fucked up* means mentally disturbed.

12. Bitch

Woman : "And I can smell that liquor on your breath."
Hancock : "Cruse I've been drinking *bitch!*"

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *bitch* is Hancock. He talks with a woman on the road. The participants on this conversation are Hancock and the woman. The setting of this conversation is on the road. The topic of the utterance is Hancock's action of calling a woman who he does not know with a nickname *bitch* to show his annoyance to her because she blaming him.

b. Word Formation

The word *bitch* did not include one of a kind of Yule's word formation theory.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : The word *bitch* means a female dog.

Figurative meaning : The word *bitch* means annoying and whining female

13. Sweetheart

Arron : "You like meatballs?"

Mary : "No, Arron, *sweetheart*, he has to go and do other things."

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *sweetheart* is Mary. She talks with her son Arron in front of the house. Arron and Mary are

the participants in this conversation. The setting of this conversation is in front of Ray's house and it includes an informal court. The topic of the utterance is Mary's action of giving a nickname sweetheart for his son Aaron to endearing him because she was comfort with their relationship as a parent and child. The slang word occurs reflects their intimate as a family.

b. Word Formation

The word *sweetheart* called compounding because it combining the word *sweet* (Adj.) + *heart* (N) together and form a new complex word.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : The word *sweet* means tasting like sugar and the word *heart* means organ that pumps blood around the body.

Figurative meaning : The word *sweetheart* means a beloved person, be they family member, friend, or lover.

14. Pal

Ray : "Hey, Arron *pal*. How was school today huh?"
Arron : "Fine."

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *pal* is Ray. He talks to his son Arron in the dining room. Ray and Arron are the participants in this conversation. The setting of this conversation is in the dining room in Ray's house when they have lunch together. The topic of this utterance is Ray's wants to know the condition of his son in the school. He also gives a nick name *pal* on the last name of his son. The use of this word reflects his affectionate feeling towards his son Arron because they have a relationship as a family. The slang occurs because they have a conversation on the informal situation likes in the dining room.

b. Word Formation

The word *pal* did not include one of a kind of Yule's word formation theory.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : There is no word *pal* in the English dictionary.

Figurative meaning : The word *pal* means a good friend or mate.

15. Punk

Hancock : "Never let them *punk* you."
Arron : "Got it."

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *punk* is Hancock. He talks with Ray's son Arron in the dining room while they have lunch together. The participants in this conversation are Hancock and Arron. The setting of this conversation is in the dining room in Ray's house. And this place include an informal situation. The topic of the utterance is Hancock wants to give an advice to Arron. He use this word because he treating Arron as his friend.

b. Word Formation

The word *punk* did not include one of a kind of Yule's word formation theory.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : The word *punk* means loud and aggressive rock music popular in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Figurative meaning : The word *punk* means bullying or play around.

16. Honey

Marry : "You don't have to do that *honey*.ok?"
Arron : "It's a good idea."

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *honey* is Marry. She talks with her son Arron while they have lunch together. The participants in this conversation are Marry and Arron. The setting of this conversation is in the dining room in their house. The topic of this utterance is Marry wants to give a prohibition to her son. She also gives a nickname *honey* for his son Arron. Marry's choice of *honey* reflects her affectionate feeling towards his son Arron. She is endearing him as her relative.

b. Word Formation

The word *honey* did not include one of a kind of Yule's word formation theory.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : The word *honey* means sweet sticky substance made by bees.

Figurative meaning : The word *honey* means your lover boy/girl.

17. Buddy

Arron : "Goodbye Hancock."
Hancock : "Hey. Alright little *buddy*."

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *buddy* is Hancock. He talks to Ray's son Arron in front of the door while he wants to go home. Hancock and Arron are the participants in this conversation. Ray's house is the setting of the conversation. The topic of this utterance is Hancock who give a nickname *buddy* for Arron to answer his greeting because he convincing Arron as his close friend.

b. Word formation

The word *buddy* did not include one of a kind of Yule's word formation theory.

c. The Meaning

Literat meaning : There is no word *buddy* in the English dictionary.

Figurative meaning : The word *buddy* means a good friend that you are comfortable being around and sharing things with

18. Prick

Hancock : "What the hell are you *pricks* looking at?"
Ray's neighbor : "what.."

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *pricks* is Hancock. He talks with Ray's neighbors who looking at him in front of Ray's house. Hancock and Ray's neighbors are the participants in this conversation. The setting of this conversation is in front of Ray's house. The topic of this conversation is Hancock's expression of annoyance to warn the people who look at him with a dislike gaze. He uses this word because they have no relationship. Both of them did not know each other.

b. Word Formation

The word *prick* did not include one of a kind of Yule's word formation theory.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : The word *prick* means a penis.

Figurative meaning: The word *prick* means a total asshole, jerk, or jackoff (or jagoff).

19. What the hell

Hancock : "*What the hell* are you pricks looking at?"
Ray's neighbor : " what.."

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *what the hell* is Hancock. He talks with Ray's neighbors who looking at him in front of Ray's house. Hancock and Ray's neighbors are the participants in this conversation. The setting of this conversation is in front of Ray's house. The topic of this conversation is the expression of Hancock's annoyance to Ray's neighbor who looking at him with a dislike gaze. The slang occurs because they did not know each other and it make him freely to say words.

b. Word Formation

The word *what the hell* did not include one of a kind of Yule's word formation theory.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : The word *what* means used in question to ask for particular information about somebody or something and the word *hell* means place believed to be the home of wicked people after death.

Figurative meaning : **Phrase meaning** what on earth is going on
or I can't believe anybody can do
something that stupid.

20. Short pitch

Ray : "But, I just want you to give me just one *short pitch*.
you know.. that's all I ask .Okay? You use... put it
under here ?Ha...How about there? Email me..
whatever.. fly on over I dont know, I'll let you think
about it.ok?"
Hancock : "ak"

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *short pitch* is Ray. He talks with Hancock in front of his house. The participants on this conversation are Hancock and Ray. The setting of this conversation is in front of Ray's house. The topic of this conversation is Ray wants to offer a help to Hancock as his friend. He uses that word to treating Hancock as an intimate.

b. Word Formation

The words *short pitch* called **compounding** because it combining the word *short (Adj.) + pitch (N)* together and form a new complex word.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : The word *short* means small in height and the word *pitch* means degree or strength of a feeling or activity; the highest point of something.

Figurative meaning : The word *short pitch* means a help.

21. Babe

Mary : "So what about All Heart?"

Ray : "It's a non starter *babe*. You know.. I'm chasing wind mills with that and maybe I can't change the world but I can change this guy's life and you know Just think about all the good he can do."

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *babe* is Ray. He talks with his wife Mary in his house. Ray and Mary are the participants in this conversation. The setting of this conversation is in their house. The topic of this conversation is Ray wants to give information to his wife about his work. He uses this word to show his affectionate feeling with his wife Mary. He also treats her as an intimate.

b. Word Formation

The word *babe* called clipping because it reduce the word *baby* which have more than one syllable to a shorter form and only have one syllable.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : There is no word *babe* in the English dictionary.

Figurative meaning: It is what a couple calls each other as an endearing term. The word is for either gender. It gives encouragement to the person you are calling that, it tells them that you consider them cute and with a sort of ownership.

22. 'bout

Hancock : "How 'bout you thickness?"
Kid : "No."

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of 'bout is Hancock. He talks with a kid in the street. Hancock and the kid are the participants in this conversation. The setting of this conversation is in the street. The topic of this conversation is to ask an opinion to a kid who has a fat body. He uses the slang word to talk with a kid he did not know his name in the informal place on the street.

b. Word Formation

The words *'bout* called clipping because it reduce the word *about* which have more than one syllable to a shorter form and have only one syllable.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : There is no word *'bout* in the English dictionary.

Figurative meaning : Short for "about". About, (from an abbreviation of *about*)

23. Thickness

Hancock : "How *'bout* you *thickness*?"

Kid : "No."

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of *thickness* is Hancock. He talks with a fat kid in the street. Hancock and the kid are the participants in this conversation. The setting of this conversation is in the street. The topic of this conversation is to ask an opinion to a kid who has a fat body. He uses the word *thickness* as the nickname of a fat kid who he did not know the name.

b. Word Formation

The words *thickness* called affixes and it includes an the type of suffix because the affixes *-ness* added in the end of the word.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : The word *thick* means having a large distance between opposite side or surface.

Figurative meaning : The word *thickness* means fat person.

24. Googles

Hancock : "googles?"

Kid : "No."

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *googles* is Hancock. He talks with a kid who wearing glasses on the street. The participants in this conversation are Hancock and the kid. Street is the setting of this conversation. The topic of this conversation is to ask an opinion to a kid who wears glasses. He uses the word *googles* as the nickname of a kid who he did not know the name.

b. Word Formation

The word *googles* is not including one of the kinds of Yule's theory of word formation.

c. The meaning

Literal meaning : There is no word *googles* in the English dictionary.

Figurative meaning : the word *googles* means spectacles, or someone wearing them.

25. Son of a gun

Ray : "Hancock, you *son of a gun*. I knew you'd come.
Ask Mary, I had a feeling."
Hancock : "Yeah, Yeah."

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *Son of a gun* is Ray. He talks with Hancock in front of his house. The participants of this conversation are Ray and Hancock. The setting of this conversation is in front of Ray's house. The topic of this conversation is Ray's expression of faithful to Hancock that they will meet again. He use that word because he treating Hancock as his intimate as a friend.

b. Word Formation

The words *son of a gun* are not include one of a kind of word formation process on Yule's theory.

c. The meaning

Literal meaning : the word *son* means male child of a parent and the word *gun* means weapon that fires bullets or shells from a metal tube.

Figurotive meaning : The words *son of a gun* means an unpleasant, anxious or despicable person.

26. Uncool

Ray : "How do **think** that conversation is going to go down with his **mam**? landing like that in the street is also on the *uncool* side."

Hancock : "naaa. that was already like that when I got **here**."

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *uncool* is Ray. He talks with Hancock in front of his house. The participants in this conversation are Ray and Hancock. The setting of this conversation is in front of Ray's house. The topic of this conversation is the speaker warning that Hancock's act of giving a punishment by throwing up a kid is a wrong way. He use that word because he treating Hancock as his friend.

b. Word Formation

The word *uncool* called **affixation** and it includes the types of **prefix** because the affixes *un-* added in the beginning of the word.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : The word *uncool* means hot.

Figurative meaning: The word *uncool* means unacceptably or unfashionably intrusive, assertive, dull, reckless, conventional, etc.

27. Nutty buddy

Ray : "This stuff was on YouTube. Naw, everybody loves a *Nutty Buddy*. I get it. But this doesn't work sir."

Hancock : "You ever uh... put out an apartment fire Ray?"

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *Nutty Buddy* is Ray. He talks with Hancock in his house when they watch the video on YouTube about the Hancock naked action on the road after he put out an apartment fire and make all the children around him to be screaming. Hancock and Ray are the participants in this conversation. The setting of this conversation is in the Ray's house. The topic of this conversation is the speaker advice to Hancock. He also gives a nickname *Nutty Buddy* to his friend who always makes a problem in New York City. He uses that word to treating Hancock as his friend.

b. Word Formation

The word *Nutty Buddy* called affixes and it includes suffix because the affixes *-y* put in the last of the word.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : There is no word *Nutty buddy* in the English dictionary.

Figurative meaning : The words *nutty buddy* means crazy, absurd, eccentric person.

28. Wanna

Ray : "This all gets redundant after a while, but my basic diagnosis of your fundamental problem is... *Wanna* hear it?"

Hancock : "No."

a. Sociolinguistics Aspect

The speakers of the word *wanna* is Ray. He talks to Hancock after they watch the video on YouTube in Ray's house. The participants on this conversation are Ray and Hancock. The setting of this conversation is in Ray's house. The topic of this conversation is Ray wants to offer information to Hancock. He uses this word because he wants to treating Hancock as his intimate or friend.

b. Word Formation

The word *wanna* called blending because it combining the word *want* + *to* and it produce a new single term.

c. The meaning

Literal meaning : There is no word *wanna* in the English dictionary.

Figurative meaning : short of 'want to'

29. Kinda

- Ray : "Alright, How about this? I've been thinking about something. This *kinda* goes to how you present yourself. Came on. Really?. It's the middle of the day. What springs to mind... When you see this?"
- Hancock : "Homo"

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *kinda* is Ray. He talks with Hancock in his house. The participants on this conversation are Ray and Hancock. The setting of this conversation is in Ray's house. The topic of this conversation is Ray's want to give an understanding to Hancock as his good friend to persuade him to be a good person.

b. Word Formation

The word *kinda* called blending because it combining the word *kind* + *of* and produce a single new term.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : There is no word *kinda* in the English dictionary.

Figurative meaning : Shortened form of "kind of". Doesn't sound incredibly annoying when spoken, but personifies good, old-fashioned unsophistication when written.

30. Bank on it

(on tv)
News Reporter : "The law, is the law Mr. Hancock. And you are not above it. Felony destruction of property, amounting to tens of millions of dollars, thief and now this. From where I sit... I see a selfish self absorbed man with a lot of mussels, but na regard for anyone but yaurself, Mr Hancock. Let me remind yau. You are not above the law. Yau have failed to show at aver subpoenas and civil suits. Anybody else would be held in contempt. But, Oh no, not you. You may be a super-hero but let me tell you this. You're not nearly as strong as the U.S. Canstitution. *Bank on it* buddy!"

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *bank on it* is the news reporter on TV. She talks with all of the people wha watch that news program. The news and people who watch this news are the participants in this conversation. The setting of this conversation is on the TV and people's home where they watch the news an TV. The topic of this conversatian is the news reporter warning to Hancock and show her annayanoc to Hancock who always make a problem far all the peaple in New York City. She is considering him as a trouble maker and enemy. She uses the slang **though** she is in a formal court on TV because she refers this word to a bad guy named Hancock.

b. Word Formation

The word *bank on* is not including one of the kind of word formation by Yule's theory.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : The word *bank* means place where money is kept safely and the word *on* means used to show that something continues.

Figurative meaning : The word *bank on* means count on it.

31. Playboy

Police officer : "Give me the hand *playboy*."
Hancock : "Um"

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *playboy* is the police officer. She talks to Hancock when she wants Hancock to give his finger prints in the police station. Hancock and the police officer are the participants in this conversation. The setting of this conversation is in the police station on California Department of Corrections. The topic of this conversation is the dislike feeling of the police officer to Hancock. She uses the word *playboy* as a nickname to Hancock because she knows that he

is a bad guy. She uses that word because they have a contrast status as a police and a low status as a prisoner.

b. Word Formation

The word *playboy* called compounding because it combines the word *play* (V) + *boy* (N) and it form a new complex word.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : The word *play* means do things for pleasure and the word *boy* means young man.

Figurative meaning : A man who is devoted to the pursuit of pleasurable activities.

32. Ya'll

Hancock : "Excuse me please. if you don't move, Your head is going up his ass. *Ya'll* felias sure you want to ride this train?"

Prisoners : "Choo Choo asshole."

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *ya'll* is Hancock. He talks to all of the prisoners in the California Department of Corrections. The participants of this conversation are Hancock and all of the prisoners. The setting of this conversation is in the California Department of Corrections. The topic of this conversation is

Hancock's warning to convincing the prisoners about what he will do to the prisoner who block his way to go to his cell. He uses that word because they both did not know each other, they are stranger and have a relationship as a matter in the same prison and of course they are all such a bad guy.

b. Word Formation

The word *ya'll* called blending because it combining the word *you + all* and it produce a single new term.

c. Ytte Meaning

Literal meaning : There is no word *ya'll* in the English dictionary.

Figurative meaning : Slang contraction for the 2nd person plural pronoun.

33. Chaa choa

Hancock : "Excuse me please. If you don't move, Your head is going up his ass. Yu'll fellas sure you want to ride this train?"

Prisoners : "Choo Choo asshole."

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *choo choo* is the prisoner. He talks to Hancock in the California Department of Corrections. The participants of this conversation are Hancock and the prisoner. The setting of this conversation is in the California Department of Corrections. The topic of the conversation is the feeling of disbelief of the prisoner about what Hancock says

to them. He uses that word *choo choo* as a satire word to Hancock who threat them with the word *ride the train*. The slang occurs because they have no good relationship and they did not know each other but they both know that they are all a bad guy who jailed in the same prison.

b. Word Formation

The word *choo choo* is not including in one of Yule's theory of word formation.

c. The meaning

Literal meaning : There is no word *choo choo* in the English dictionary.

Figurative meaning : The word *choo choo* means train.

34. Shithole

Ray : "Did you shove one man's head up another man's ass?. Alright we are gonna circle back to that. The DA's office wants your sentence to run 8 years. It's a big number, but not something we didn't anticipate you know our plan is to... what are you doing? Hey! Hey! Hey!"

Hancock : "It sounded like you said they want me to spend 8 years in this *shithole*?"

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *shithole* is Hancock. He talks with Ray in the police station. The participants in this conversation are Ray and Hancock. The setting of this conversation is in the police office. The topic of this conversation is Hancock feeling of annoyed and disagrees with

Ray's utterance that he will be in the prison for eight years. The word *shithole* gives the emphasize of his disagreement. He uses that word because they have an intimate relationship as a good friend and they talk in an informal situation in the prison.

b. Word Formation

The word *shithole* called compounding because it combines the word *shit* (N) + *hole* (N) together and form a new complex word.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : The word *shit* means solid waste matter passed from the bowl and the word *hole* means hollow space or gap in something solid or in the surface of something.

Figurative meaning : The word *shithole* means a really bad place or building, especially somewhere undesirable to live or work.

35. Coward

- Ray : "Where you going? Hey! Stop right there. Hancock.
Hancock! Get Back! You're a *coward!*"
Hancock : "Who you talking to Ray?"
Ray : "I'm talking ta you!"

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *coward* is Ray. He talks with Hancock in the police station. Ray and Hancock are the participants in this conversation. The setting of this conversation is in the police station. The topic of this conversation is Ray's expression of his disappointed feeling towards Hancock's behavior. *Coward* is a satire word to give a warning to Hancock that his choice to run off from the prison is wrong. He uses the slang as a satire word for Hancock behavior. He uses this word because they have an intimate relationship as a good friend.

b. Word Formation

The word *coward* is not including to one of Yule's theory of word formation.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : The word *coward* means person who is not brave or does not have the courage to do things that other people do not consider very difficult

Figurative meaning : The word *coward* means one who is not brave.

36. Gonna

Ray : "Stop pretending that you don't care. You've got a calling. You're a hero Hancock. You're going to be miserable the rest of your lives until you accept that. Trust me. Trust this plan, this process. Just stay in here. When they call, a hero is what we are going to give them."

Hancock : "How we gonna do that Ray?"

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *gonna* is Hancock. He talks with Ray in the police station. Ray and Hancock are the participants in this conversation. The setting of this conversation is in the police station. The topic of this conversation is Hancock wants to express his curiosity about Ray's plan to him. He use that word *gonna* because he treating Ray as his good friend.

b. Word Formation

The word *gonna* called blending because it combine the word *going* + *to* and it produce a single new term.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : There is no word *gonna* in English dictionary.

Figurative meaning : The word *gonna* is urban slang for 'going to' means what happen.

37. What's up

Arron : "Hey *what's up* Hancock?"
Hancock : "Who?"

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *what's up* is Ray's son Arran. He talks to Hancock when he and his mother come to meet Hancock in the police station. Hancock and Arran are the participants in this conversation. The setting of this conversation is in the police station. The topic of this conversation is Arran wants to greet Hancock when he and his mother visit Hancock in the police station. He use the word *what's up* because he considering Hancock as his friend.

b. Word Formation

The word *what's up* is not including one of Yule's theories of word formation.

c. The meaning

Literal meaning : The word *what* means used in questions to ask for particular information about something and the word *up* means towards or in a higher position.

Figurative meaning: The words *what's up* means how are you.

38. Ain't

Hancock : "I ain't wearing that Ray"
Ray : "Yes you are"

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *ain't* Hancock. He talks to Ray in the police station when Ray gives him a Super hero costume. Ray and Hancock are the participants in this conversation. The setting of this conversation is in the police station. The topic of this conversation is Hancock wants to show his refusal to wear a superhero costume which brought by Ray. He uses this word because they have a good relationship as friend.

b. Word Formation

The word *ain't* called blending because it combines the word *am* + *not* and produce a single new term.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : There is no word *ain't* we can found in the English dictionary.

Figurative meaning : Contraction of *am not* and slang contraction for anything else.

39. Whatcha

Hancock : "What? It's a little tight. *Whatcha got?*"

Police : "Bank job. Got at least 8 hostages, and 4 bad guys. Got an officers pinned down and we can't get to her. They been spraying the hell out of us all morning. And they got some kind of heavy artillery 50 caliber or bigger. I don't know if that matters to you?"

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *whatcha* is Hancock. He talks to the police in the top of the building. The participants in this conversation are Hancock and the police. The setting of this conversation is in the top of the building. The topic of this conversation is Hancock wants to express his curiosity about the situation to the police officer. He uses this kind of word because he wants to intimate with the police officer as his partner to fight the criminal.

b. Word Formation

The word *whatcha* called blending because it combines the word *what* + *you* and it produce a single new term.

c. The meaning

Literal meaning : There is no word *whatcha* in the English dictionary.

Figurative meaning : The word *whatcha* means an abbreviated way to say "what da you".

40. Nope

- Ray : "What about you buddy? You're from another planet, aren't you?"
Hancock : "No man, I'm from Miami."
Ray : "You didn't come in on like a meteor or ...?"
Hancock : "Nope, woke up in a hospital, first thing I remember."
Ray : "Government hospital, yes? Experimenting on you and.."

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *nope* is Hancock. He talks to Ray when they have a dinner together in a restaurant. Ray and Hancock are the participants in this conversation. The setting of this conversation is in the restaurant. The topic of this conversation is Hancock wants to say that Ray's opinion is wrong. He uses the word *nope* because their relationship of friendship is intimate and friendly one.

b. Word Formation

The word *nope* is not including one of Yule's theories of word formation.

c. The meaning

Literal meaning : There is no word *nope* in English dictionary.

Figurative meaning : The word *nopes* means 'no' or 'negative'.

An emphatic form of 'no'. Seems to be used when the speaker has to say no repeatedly, perhaps tiring of using 'no' and 'nope'.

41. Bastard

Ray : "How come i didn't hear any of this, read about it in any newspapers?"

Hancock : "It was probably in the papers about 88 years ago"

Ray : "80 years ago"

Hancock : "Oh.. i dan't, i don't age.. This is it."

Ray : "That's nice."

Hancock : "Gotta wonder though what kind of *Bastard* must I have been that nobody was there to claim me? I mean I'm not the most charming guy in the world. So i've been told, but..Nabody?"

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *bastard* is Hancock. He talks with Ray when they have a dinner together in the restaurant. The participants of this conversation are Ray and Hancock. The setting of this conversation is in the restaurant. The topic of this conversation is Hancock share his repugnant feeling of himself because he know that he is a bad guy. He uses the word *bastard* when he shares ta Ray because he wants treating Ray as a goud friend.

b. **Word Formation**

The word *bastard* is not including to one of the Yule's theory of word formation.

c. **The meaning**

Literal meaning : There is no word *bastard* in English dictionary.

Figurative meaning : The word *bastard* means contemptible person or pitiable person.

42. Tucking in

Hancock : "You get some sleep Ray."

Ray : "You sleep tight too. Hancock, *tucking me in*."

a. **Sociolinguistics Aspects**

The speaker of the word *tucking in* is Ray. He talks with Hancock when Hancock gets him to his room when he was drunk. Hancock and Ray are the participants in this conversation. The setting of this conversation is in Ray's room. The topic of this conversation is to express Ray's astonishment that a person like Hancock will say a nice word to him. He uses the word *tucking in* because they have a good relationship as a friend.

b. Word Formation

The words *tucking in* are not including to one of Yule's theory of word formation.

c. The meaning

Literal meaning : The words *tuck* means put something in a tidy, comfortable or hidden position and the word *in* means at a point within an area or a space.

Figurative meaning : The word *tucking in* means flattery

43. Damn

Hancock : "Alright he's asleep."

Mary : "Damn babysitter never cleans up after herself."

a. Sociolinguistics Aspects

The speaker of the word *damn* is Mary. He talks to Hancock when she has to clean up the kitchen. The participants in this conversation are Mary and Hancock. The setting of this conversation is in the kitchen. The topic of this conversation is to show Hancock about Mary's indignation with her babysitter. She use the word *damn* to show her feeling, indicate that both of them have a good relationship as a friend because Mary's husband is Hancock's friend.

b. **Word Formation**

The word *damn* is not included in Yule's theory of word formation.

c. **The meaning**

Literal meaning : The word *damn* means curse or punish.

Figurative meaning : The word *damn* means a word used by angry Americans.

44. **Holy shit**

Mary : "Hancock sneezed, uh? Can you believe it? Aghoo. It's amazing that you slept through that. You're a good sleeper."

Ray : "Holy shit! I'm not going to say I told you so but.. You told me he was going to sneeze a hole through the front of the house?"

a. **Sociolinguistics Aspects**

The speaker of the word *holy shit* is Ray. He talks to his wife Mary when he saw a big hole in his house. Ray and Mary are the participants in this conversation. The setting of this conversation is their home. The topic of this conversation is the Ray's expression of shock to his wife utterance when he saw a big hole in their wall. He use *holy shit* to express his feeling, an indication that he is treating his wife Mary as an intimate because the relationship about husband and his wife is an intimate and friendly one.

b. **Word Formation**

The words *holy shit* called **compounding** because it combining the word *holy* (Adj.) + *shit* (N) to form a new complex word.

c. **The Meaning**

Literal meaning : The word *holy* means pure and good and the word *shit* means solid waste matter passed from the bowl.

Figurative meaning : The word *holy shit* means an expression yelled at something bad and/or surprising

45. **Bullshit**

Mary : "I have put up with your *Bullshit* for the last 3000 years and I'm done."

Hancock : "I don't know what you are talking about?"

a. **Sociolinguistics Aspects**

The speaker of the word *bullshit* is Mary. She talks to Hancock in Hancock's van. Mary and Hancock are the participants in this conversation. The setting of this conversation is in Hancock's van. The topic of this conversation is Mary uses the word to express her annoyance with her ex-husband Hancock. She use *bullshit* because she treating Hancock as an intimate because they ever have a close relationship as a couple before.

b. Word Formation

The word *bullshit* called compounding because it combining the word *bull* (N) + *shit* (N) to form a new complex word.

c. The Meaning

Literal meaning : The word *bull* means the male in any animal in the cow family and the word *shit* means solid waste matter passed from the bowl.

Figurative meaning : The word *bullshit* means nonsense, rubbish, egocentric boasting.

D. Data Discussion

The writer identified around 45 utterances from the movie script. Those utterances analyzed into the kinds of slang, word formation, sociolinguistics, and also the meaning. As we know that the kinds of slang are divided into two, there are slang word and slang phrase. The writer found 34 slang words such as *asshole*, *cause*, *pal*, *buddy*, *bullshit*, *prick*, and so on. The writer also found 9 slang phrases in the movie such as *bank on*, *son of a gun*, *holly shit*, *what the hell*, etc. The finding of slang word and phrase presents on the table completely with the example of the utterance.

The writer analyzes the sociolinguistic aspects of the 45 slang utterance in the movie based on the Holmes' theory. All of the slang found in the Hancock movie is influenced by the 4 components, there are:

1. **The participants** : all of the participants are the people starring this movie such as a bad guy (Hancock), a Public Relation (Ray), a kid (Arron), man, woman, robber, work partner and many more.
2. **The setting** : The settings of place in this movie are in the road, meeting room, house, prison, and so on. The places where the interaction takes place influence the formality of the utterance. Almost all the slang word which occurs in this movie is in the informal court.
3. **The topic** : The slang word on the movie occurs based on the topic. When they feel angry they would use slang word which have a negative meaning such as asshole, damn, what the hell, etc. When they express their love or endearing, they use a nice word as a nickname such as, buddy, hun, sweetheart, honey, pal and many more. When they express their disagreement they would say an emphatic word such as, nope, crackpot, etc.

4. The function : There are some reasons why the people on this movie use slang in the interaction with others. They use the slang word with their friend to reflect their intimate relationship. They use slang with the people who they did not know each other or a stranger. They use slang when they know that both of them are bad guys, to show the intimate relationship (husband and wife, friend with friend, friendship as a partner), to illustrate the social status of the players who speak slang and many more.

The writer found out that the slang words of the movie also influenced by some of the Yule's theory of word formation. There are 9 kinds of word formation: borrowing, blending, clipping, multiple process, affixes, coinage, compounding, back formation, and acronym. There are found 7 blending slang, 4 clipping slang, 1 multiple process slang, 4 affixes slang, 1 coinage slang, 10 compounding slang, and the writer did not found borrowing, back formation, and acronym slang in the movie.

The writer found out that the slang word on the 45 utterance on the movie has a literal and figurative meaning. We can found the literal meaning easily in the English dictionary. We also found the figurative meaning of the slang in some slang dictionary or in the internet. There is an example of literal and figurative meaning of the slang word *shit*:

Literal meaning : The word *shit* means solid waste matter passed from the bowl and the word *hole* means hollow space or gap in something solid or in the surface of something.

Figurative meaning : The word *shit* means a really bad place or building, especially somewhere undesirable to live or work.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

After reviewing and explaining some slang relating to the kinds or forms, word formation, sociolinguistics, and the meaning, the writer comes into last discussion. In this chapter the writer presents two terms that includes of conclusion and suggestion.

A. Conclusion

Having analyzed the data as stated in the previous chapter of this study, the writer makes some conclusions based on the findings and the discussions as follows:

1. Based on the analysis about slang on the "Hancock" movie, the writer found the kinds of slang. There are two kinds of slang, namely slang word (asshole, cause, alright, hun, dude, prick, pal, prick, etc.) and slang phrase (bank on, son of a bitch, son of a gun, give a shit, holy shit, fucked up, etc.)
2. The word formation which influence the forming of slang in "Hancock" movie. There are blending slang (gotta, wanna, kinda, gonna, etc.), clipping slang (cause, hun, babe, 'bout), multiple process slang (asshole), affixes slang (thickness, buddy, uncool, etc.), coinage slang (McDonald), compounding slang (sweetheart, playboy, bullshit, etc.)

3. There are some aspects of sociolinguistic which influence the forming of slang in the movie: participant (Hancock, Ray, Marry, Arron, work partner, Policeman, robbers, woman, man, prisoners, news reporter and so on.), setting (in the road, prison, home, in the meeting room, etc.), topic (business, love, family, house life, giving advice, anger, annoyance, etc.), function (to express the feeling by language, to make a bad word for other, to endearing someone, to show the intimate relationship *husband and wife, friend with friend, friendship as a partner*, to illustrate the social status of the players who speak slang, to speak freely with the people we did not know or strangers).
4. The writer also found that the slang language on the movie has a literal and figurative meaning. We can find the literal meaning in the English dictionary and we also can find the figurative meaning in some slang dictionary. Here is the example of the literal and figurative meaning of the word *bullshit*:

Literal meaning : The word *bull* means the male in any animal in the cow family and the word *shit* means solid waste matter passed from the bowl.

Figurative meaning: The word *bullshit* means nonsense, rubbish, egocentric boasting.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the writer proposes the suggestion as follows:

1. For the readers

The writer hopes the readers would get and gain the knowledge about slang language through this research paper.

2. For the other researcher

This research could be one of the references in studying about slang language. There are many aspects about slang language that can be analyzed by another researcher. It is suggested to other researchers and students of English Department who are interested in similar researches to discuss about slang language more deeply. It is also suggested to analyze the slang language not only in the slang movie but also in the poem, lyrics or other works.

3. For learning process

The writer hopes by studying slang language will help student to increase their new vocabulary about slang. It also hopes that they can understand the sociolinguistic and word formation of slang that may appear in the learning process, their environment or in their everyday life.

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APPENDIXES

HANCOCK





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Nomer : Sti.24/K-1/PP.CO.976-1.3.120/2012

12 September 2012

Lamp. : Proposal Skripsi

Hal : Pembimbing dan Asisten
Pembimbing Skripsi

Yth. Ari Setiawan, M. M

Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb.

Dalam rangka penulisan Skripsi Mahasiswa Program Sarjana (S 1) Saadiah, ditunjuk sebagai Dosen Pembimbing / Asisten Pembimbing Skripsi mahasiswa :

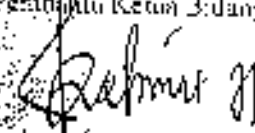
Nama : Annisa Rosita Dewi
NIM : 11303166
Jurusan : Tarbiyah
Judul Skripsi :

A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF SLANG TERMS USED IN "HANCOCK" MOVIE

Apabila dipandang perlu Saadiah diminta mengoreksi tema Skripsi di atas.

Demikian untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr.wb.

Ketua.
Pembantu Ketua Bidang Akademik

Dis Rahmat Haryadi, M.Pd
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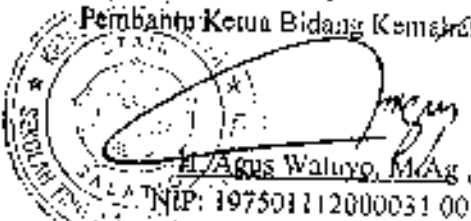
Deson PA: Mubfudz, Drs, M.Ag

No.	Jenis Kegiatan	Tanggal	Jabatan	Nilai
1.	Piagam Penghargaan Orientasi Program Studi dan Pengenalan Kampus (OPSPEK)	27 Agustus 2008	Peserta	3
2.	Piagam Pra-DM Sehari Bersama KAMMI "Indahnya Kebersamaan di Bulan Ramadhan"	4 September 2008	Peserta	2
3.	Piagam Penghargaan LDK Darul Amal STAIN Salatiga Bedah Film dan Buka Bersama "Perjumpaan Indah dengan Ramadhan Penuh Berkah"	15 September 2008	Peserta	2
4.	Piagam (KSEI) Seminar Nasional dan Sarasahan Gubernur JATENG tema "Memberdayakan Ekonomi Syariah di Jawa Tengah"	17 Oktober 2008	Peserta	6
5.	Certificate Cammunicative English Club (CEC) had participated in English Friendship Camp.	16 November 2008	Peserta	3
6.	Certificate of Practicum Program Intensive Course, Unit Pelayanan Bahasa (UPB)	20 February 2009	Peserta	3
7.	Piagam Scholarship Expo 2009 tema "Strategi Menembus Beasiswa Dalam dan Luar Negeri"	11 Maret 2009	Peserta	3
8.	Piagam penghargaan LDK Darul Amal STAIN Salatiga dalam Bedah Buka "Jalan Cinta Para Pejuang"	24 April 2010	Peserta	3

9.	Piagam Teater Getar Sarasehan Nasional tema " Simpul Budaya Indonesia"	5 Mei 2010		6
10.	Certificate of Practicum Program "Pronunciation, Intensive Course, Magazine Writing, public Speaking, Book Proceeding, and Drama"	1 September 2010	Peserta	3
11.	Sertifikat Semina Nasional HMI Tarbiyah "Membudayakan Sebuah Pendidikan berkarakter Ke-Indonesia-an dalam Pendidikan Formal"	06 November 2010	Peserta	6
12.	Certificate of Practicum Program "Discourse Analysis"	01 March 2011	Peserta	3
13.	Piagam Public Hearing tema "Meningkatkan Tataana Birokrasi Kampus yang Berbasis pada Prinsip-Prinsip Integritas".	25 June 2011	Peserta	3
14.	Certificate Attended a Half-Day Teacher Training Workshop on "Motivating Your Students" focusing on Speaking Skills from IALF Bali	15 July 2011	Peserta	3
15.	Sertifikat Seminar Nasional Entrepreneurship 2012 Kopma Fatwa "Tren Bisnis Berbasis Multimedia dan Teknologi Informatika Sebagai Wujud Pasar Madem"	21 April 2012	Peserta	6
16.	Piagam Seminar Regional "Peran Mahasiswa dalam Mengawal BLSM (BLT) Tepat Sasaran"	3 Mei 2012	Peserta	4
Jumlah Nilai				50

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 PEMBIMBING : A. Setiawan.....
 JUDUL : A Descriptive Analysis of Slang Terms Used in "Lorcock" Movie.....

NO	TANGGAL	ISI KONSULTASI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	PARAF
	2/5 2018	Proposal	Make sure this research provides a positive contribution in our program.	(A)
	2/5 2018	Chapter 1	- Consider how to use more concrete word choice and better procedure	(A)
		Chapter 3	- Research outline should be considered	(A)
	2/7 2018	Chapter 4	sample should represent the population meaning and it is not good	(A)
	7/7	Chapter 4	word choices (see word)	(A)
		Chapter 5	table title and table should be in left side of each page.	(A)
	6/9	Chapter 5 Abstract	grammar or discuss	(A)
	12/9	Chapter 7 - 8	Conclusion to read	(A)
			ACE	(A)

CATATAN:
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