

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the research, the statement of the research, the objective of the research, the significance of the research, the scope of the research, and the operational definition of the research.

1.1 Background of the Research

Slang is a secret language held by some community groups that are not owned by other groups. Chaer and Agustina (2010: 87) states that Slang is a social variation that is privileged and confidential. This variation is used by certain circles which are very limited, and may not be known by the outside group.

Slang indicates non-standard language. Most people often use slang on certain occasion. Slang words or phrases are mostly found because of habits or ideas that appear in society. The use of slang in society as it is a mode, it appears, mostly people choose to use it and it can be found everywhere. Widarso (1989: 58) figures out, "*Slang also like as a fashion; it comes, when everybody likes it, they will use it and can be found anywhere*". The use of slang introduces some of new words and it is one of ways to describe new word that can enrich language itself.

Current slang can be found in the conversations of teenagers or students. Young people are the most creative and most easily saturated with the establishment. It also affects the use of everyday language. Pariawan (2008: 2) states that Teenagers want to be recognized as unique individuals who have their own identities apart from the world of children and adults. The use of this new language is part of their development process as an independent identity. They always want a refresher language and they want an intimate and friendly atmosphere in talking with each other. Young people consider language as a vehicle for discussion and strengthening relationships is the most effective communication tool for those who also are characteristic for the group. Generally,

most of countries have their own slang terms in their language. For instance, in Indonesia, slang can be found in daily conversation and most of teenagers use it, such as *cupu* (old-fashioned), *lebay* (exaggerate), etc. Besides it's used by teenagers, there are some social groups which usually use it, such as; students, criminal, gamer, musician, etc. Slang is expressed spontaneously and is not bound by a lot of grammatical norms.

Young people like students often found slang terms from any kind of media. But mostly they found it on the media they enjoy the most. They usually found slang terms from watching movies, reading books, or listening to music. And students are really affected by the slang terms they found because they think it as a fashion, when everyone is using it they also want to use it too. As stated by Suyanto (2006: 3), *"Young people talk to each other as it is a fashion, it must follow what's up to date otherwise they will branded as an old-fashioned by their groups."* Students are easily affected by something new that is trending. They learn new slang terms from trending movies, music, or books, so that they can use it when communicating with each other and will not be called as an old-fashioned by other students. By learning new slang terms from any media they found, students will also enrich their knowledge about slang in general.

The use of slang can be found in books, movies, music, etc. The movie "Baby Driver" tells the story of Baby (Ansel Elgort), a music-loving orphan also happens to be the prodigiously talented go-to getaway driver for heist mastermind Doc (Kevin Spacey). He's not in it for the long haul, he's about to nail one last job before riding off into the sunset with beautiful diner waitress Debora (Lily James).

In the movie dialogue, all characters often use slang terms. The writer is eager to analyze this film because the movie is a good example of a movie which has a lot of slang terms in it. People will be able to learn and have entertainment at the same time. For example of slang terms in a conversation that is used by the characters in the movie Baby Driver which can be analyzed, for example:

Griff: "You look scared **as shit** buddy"

As shit in the text means **very/so**.

This analysis is another way for young people to enrich their knowledge about slang language. Hopefully it will also become some sort of sources to help young people improve their English. Based on the explanation above, the writer intended to conduct a research entitled “An Analysis of Slang Used in Baby Driver Movie”.

1.2 Statement of the Research

Based on the background above the writer determines statements of the research as follows:

1. What types of slang are used in “Baby Driver” movie?
2. What are the meaning of slang used in “Baby Driver” movie?

1.3 Objective of the Research

In this research, the objectives of the research are to find out:

1. The types of slang used in “Baby Driver” movie.
2. The meaning of slang used in “Baby Driver” movie.

1.4 Significance of the Research

By conducting this research, the writer hopes that the result will be useful theoretically and practically as follows:

1. Theoretically

Hopefully this research will enrich the reader’s knowledge about slang in general.

2. Practically:

This research will inform the reader about the meaning of slang and types of slang used in “Baby Driver”. By understanding the theory and the meaning of slang, it will help the readers to increase their knowledge of slang language.

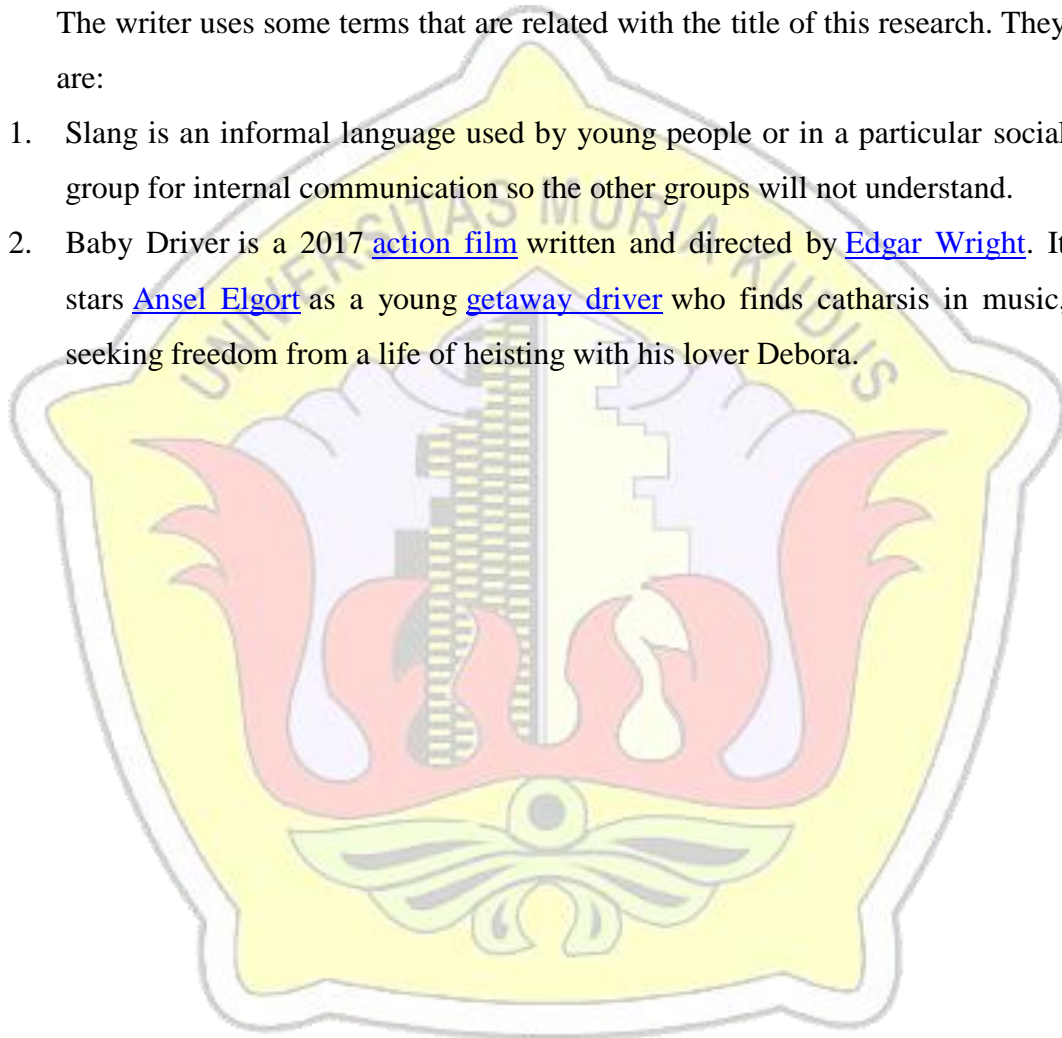
1.5 Scope of the Research

In this research, the writer focuses on identifying the meaning and types of slang found in “Baby Driver” Movie.

1.6 Operational Definition

The writer uses some terms that are related with the title of this research. They are:

1. Slang is an informal language used by young people or in a particular social group for internal communication so the other groups will not understand.
2. Baby Driver is a 2017 [action film](#) written and directed by [Edgar Wright](#). It stars [Ansel Elgort](#) as a young [getaway driver](#) who finds catharsis in music, seeking freedom from a life of heisting with his lover Debora.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW TO RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is going to explain some points related to his research as follows, the definitions of slang, history of slang, types of slang, reasons of using slang, “Baby Driver” Movie, review of the previous research, and theoretical framework.

2.1 Definitions of Slang

According to Hartman and Stork.

“A variety of speech characterized by newly coined and rapidly changed vocabulary, used by the young or by social and professional groups for ‘in group’ communication and thus tending to prevent understanding by the rest of the speech community”. Alwasilah (1985: 57)

Slang is an informal language used by young people or in a particular social group for internal communication so the other groups will not understand. They can create a new vocabulary and renewed the words.

According to John Camden Hotten

“Slang represents that evanescent, vulgar language, ever changing with fashion and taste, spoken by persons in every grade of life, doesn’t matter rich or poor, honest and dishonest. He also said that slang in indulged in form a desire to appear familiar with life, gaiety, town-humor and with transient nick names and street jokes of the day. Slang is the language of street humor, of fast, high and low life, and it is become as old as speech and the congregating together of people in cities”. Green (2000: V)

Slang is like a fashion or lifestyle, used by various societies rich or poor, honest or dishonest. Some people may say that slang is the vulgar language, but the fact is most society still using slang language in their life activities. They still used them because they do not want considered not fashionable.

Based on those definitions above, the writer is able to conclude that slang is informal language use by a certain of group as the result of inventiveness by the young and attractive people who want new something fresh and it is non-standard

language that carries connotations and overtones of irreverence, cynicism, and humor.

2.2 History of Slang

Partridge (1950) states that there are five decades of slang history and each of them has different characteristic. It started from sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century. Below are some further explanations about the history of slang:

Table 2.2
History of Slang by Partridge (1950: 37)

no	Decades	Characteristics	Examples	Meanings
1	Sixteenth	Slang is only used particular group. For instance, criminals; thieves, beggar.	<i>Patricos</i> <i>Doxies</i> <i>Priggers</i>	Strolling Beggars' trulls Thieves
2	Seventeenth	Slang is rich of Figurative language and related to immoral action.	<i>Clap</i> <i>Crimp</i>	Clatter A game of card
3	Eighteenth	Slang mostly used in comedy.	<i>Melt</i> <i>Tip</i>	To spend To give/lend
4	Nineteenth	Slang rapidly grow, it is used for conversation in society.	<i>Bus</i> <i>Burra</i>	A public carriage A great man
5	Twentieth	Slang becomes a part of spoken language not only used by criminals but also ordinary people.	<i>Tanked</i> <i>Cheero</i> <i>Birdcage</i>	Drunk Classy A prison

2.3 Types of Slang

Partridge (1950: 148) stated *“The different kinds of slang are numerous, and I propose to treat of only the ten most important: after all, there are limits”*.

Some kinds of slang are:

1. Cockney Slang

Cockney slang is a form of English slang which originated in the East End of London, and has been popularized by film, music, and literature. Here are examples of Cockney slang that is commonly used in daily conversation:

- a. Up the pole, means drunk.
- b. Old gal means general term of affection describing a wife.
- c. Sky a chopper means to make a disturbance.

2. Public House Slang

Public house group of words and phrases makes up for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by the nature of the subject. It is genial, cheery, materialistic, but not gross nor cynical. Below are the examples:

- a. Round the corner means a drink.
- b. Three out brush means a glass shaped like an inverted cone.
- c. Raven means a two penny portion of bread and cheese.

3. Workmen's Slang

Most of the users of workmen's slang are labourers either town and farm labourers. Here are some examples of workmen's slang:

- a. Brass, means money. This is very general term seems to have originated in the cooper and ironworks.
- a. Hummered, means married.
- b. Want an apron, means to be out of work.
- c. Bucks means money.

4. Tradesmen's Slang

In tradesmen's slang as in workmen's slang, some words are related from their origin slang and the users are worker too. The difference is in

tradesman's slang consider four as typical: tailors, butchers, chemists, and builders. Here are some examples of tradesmen's slang:

- a. Turkey buyer means important customer.
- b. Syrup means money.
- c. Cod, means a drunkard.

5. Slang in Art

Slang in art has always along with the society. The words and phrases of art are quickly adopted by the society, which however knows only a few words of artistic slang. The society likes it because it was a fun thing for them. However, actually slang in art is more difficult to guess in present day. Example:

- a. Walled means same as hung.
- b. Frame means picture.
- c. Crocks mean ornamental China.

6. Slang in Publicity

This type of slang is often used for commerce, because much of modern commerce depends on publicity, a firm needs the catchy phrase or rhymes that can impress the public. Examples:

- a. Sunlight means soap.
- b. Glaxo baby means a plump and healthy child.

7. Society Slang

Every social group uses some type of slang, and by association, those words and grammar become property of that group, something that defines them in a certain way. In the modern world, slang has become so much a defining trait of so many groups that it is impossible to ignore the impact it has had on western society. Here are the examples of the society slang:

- a. Showy means over-dressed.
- b. Vogue means fashion or mode.
- c. Rothschild means a very rich man.

8. Slang in Commerce

The slang of commerce refers to slang used in trade. This slang usually used when a member of committee has to make an agreement or engagement with their client in trade. Commerce here also can be interpreted as business transaction. Below are the examples of slang in commerce:

- a. Contract. Short for contract note, “the note which the stock broker sends to his client setting forth the business done for him”.
- b. Take the rate means to borrow the stock; likewise give the rate is to lend stock.

9. Slang in School

The user of this slang is student, in public house, as in board and private schools. There have two kinds of slang; a slang proper and gibberish. The other kind of slang is almost impossible to generalize, for every school has special words known by other school. Here are examples of public school slang: ‘Wrux’ means a rotter or humbug; ‘Bung’ means lie; ‘What’s a mat?’ means what is the matter.

Here are examples of the university slang:

- a. ‘What’s a mat?’ means what is the matter.
- b. Leccer means a lecture.
- c. Bung means lie.

10. Slang in Theatre

Slang in theatre is related with slang in art because theatre is one art term. The exact origin of slang is not known, although given the nature of language as a living, changing entity, it is probably as old as language itself. Theatre slang itself begins to develop in nineteenth centuries and expand its influence on ordinary and informal spoken English.

Below are the examples of slang in art:

- a. Toga play means classical play theme.
- b. Acting lady means an incapable actress.
- c. Paper house means theatre that at a given performance has an audience consisting mainly of those who have come with “paper” complimentary ticket.

2.4 Reasons of Using Slang

There are some reasons why people use slang, such as slang can represent the certain sub social group's identity, because it is cool, it seems like a fashion when everybody likes it, and it will be often used by people. As quoted by Partridge (1950: 7), people use slang for any of at least fifteen reasons:

1. In sheer high spirits, by the young people in heart as well as by the young in years; 'just for fun of the thing'; in playfulness.
2. For delights in virtuosity.
3. To be different, to be novel.
4. To be picturesque, this could be found from songs or poems.
5. To be unmistakably arresting, even startling.
6. To escape from clichés, or to be brief and concise.
7. To enrich the language by inventing new words.
8. To lend an air of solidity, concreteness; to the abstract of earthiness to the idealistic: of immediacy and oppositeness to the remote.
9. To reduce seriousness of a conversation.
10. To amuse superior public: this can be seen by the slang that children use towards their parents.
11. For ease of social intercourse.
12. To induce either friendliness.
13. To shows that one belongs to a certain group.
14. To show or prove that someone does not belong to a certain group.
15. To be secret, not understand by those around one (children, students, lovers, member of political, are the chief exponents).

2.5 “Baby Driver” Movie

Baby Driver is a 2017 Oscars’ nominated action-comedy movie directed by Edgar Wright. It stars world’s best actors like, Ansel Elgort, Kevin Spacey, Jamie Foxx, Jon Bernthal and Jon Hamm. The movie itself receive many good credits for being very unique, original, and stylist.

Baby Driver has a really unique style of a movie. This movie proves itself by being nominated for 3 Oscar awards and 1 Golden Globe award. Edgar Wright as the director is known to have a really unique style of directing. Shaun of The Dead and Scott Pilgrim vs The World, those are a few of his successful movie he directed.

There are a lot of slang in baby driver movie, because the movie's setting is in United States, where there are a lot of races and societies. Many different cultures affect the language usage in the movie.

Baby driver itself tells a story about Baby, a young getaway driver contracted to a master-criminal, Doc. Doc's specialty is armed robberies - he puts together teams for each heist, with Baby being the only constant. Baby completes his last job for Doc and is now free. He sets about leading a normal life, getting a legitimate job and starting a relationship (with Debora). However, Doc views Baby as a sort of good luck charm, and, using threats of violence, pulls him back into the criminal world. With a particular job in mind, Doc assembles his team. However, the other individuals are incompatible with each other, if not psychotic, and soon not only is Baby's life at risk but also Debora's.

2.6 Review of The Previous Research

Sari (2010) in *An Analysis of Slang Language Types in "Rush Hour 2 Movie"* concluded that slang used in the "Rush Hour 2" movie, can be classified into society slang, workmen's slang, and public house slang. These three types of slang can be found in the movie scripts of Rush Hour 2 movie. Slang words or phrases have been written in the text such as *hook you up, grabs, shit, bitch slap, bastard, chips, grand, buddy, guys and so on.*

The other researcher, Hanggoro (2011) in *An Analysis of Slang Terms in The "American Gangster", A Movie Directed by Ridley Scott* concluded that slang terms often used in the movie above is society slang (such as: *shit, asshole, fuck, bucks, god damn, what the hell, nuts, my man, cool,* etc).the reason of using society slang are to show that something belongs to a certain group; to express a blaming or accusing; to express the anger and disappointment; to express that someone is being out of control; to show or express friendliness; to reduce

seriousness of a conversation; to persuade someone in conversation; to show that one belongs to a certain group; to express a pleasure or just for fun thing.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

People will be able to have fun and learn at the same time when they understand the meaning of words when they watch a movie. Some movies have a lot of differences on using words in their movies, especially on using slang. Different places, races, or theme will cause the movie to use different slang. So to have a good understanding of the meaning or the type from every slang terms they found in the movie is very important to understand the movie and also they will learn new words and slang phrases from the movie itself.

In this research, the writer has done some searching on slang language in general. The sources came from everywhere, such as books, websites, and previous researches.

To identify the types of slang used in the movie, the writer uses theories by Patridge (1950). And on identifying the meaning of slang used in the movie, the writer uses *urbandictionary.com* and theories by Hanggoro (2011).

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter will be discussed about the method that is used in this research. It contains the design of the research, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Design of the Research

The design of this research is descriptive qualitative research because of this study describes the characteristics of Baby Driver's movie script. As said in *Pedoman Penulisan Skripsi* (2016: 17), a qualitative research is presented in a creative narration that provides a deep interpretation of collected data.

Meanwhile the method of this research is descriptive analysis in which the research is done by describing facts then analyzing them and providing sufficient explanations, Ratna (2004: 24).

3.2 Data Source

Data is slang in form of words and phrases from Baby Driver's movie script written by Edgar Wright, which has been observed to identify the item of slang words that used. The writer browsed the movie script from internet and print out the data.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection is important to determine the result of the study. In this study the procedure used in the data collection are:

- (1) Reading and comprehending the script
- (2) Identifying the slang terms used in the script
- (3) Marking the slang terms found in the script
- (4) Putting the slang terms found into the analysis table

3.4 Data Analysis

After collecting data, the writer will analyze the data, and then the writer will interpret the result of the analyzing to make the conclusion. In short, the steps in analyzing data are:

1. Classifying the types of the slang terms.
2. Interpreting the meaning of the slang terms.
3. Concluding the analysis with the research.

