

**AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS USED IN *THE SOCIAL NETWORK* MOVIE**

**(A Story about the Founders of Facebook, Marks Zuckerberg)**

**THESIS**



**BY**

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## ABSTRACT

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**Keywords: Slang Words, Word Formation Process, Function of Slang, The Social Network movie.**

Slang is a non-standard language used in everyday life. Slang is commonly used as a means of communication between a group of teenagers over a period of time. The researcher investigates slang words used in *The Social Network* movie. This movie is an American biographical drama film. This movie tells the story of the founder of the social-networking website, Facebook, Mark Zuckerberg. The researcher uses this movie because slang words usually found in the movie and social media.

This research consists of two statements of the problem as follows: 1) What are the types of word formation process of slang words that are used in *The Social Network* movie?, 2) What are the functions of slang words that are used in *The Social Network* movie?.

The researcher used library research design with descriptive qualitative method to describe the result. The researcher used documentation technique to collect the data. The researcher also answers the research problem using theory word formation by Yule (2010) and the function of slang by Allan and Burrigde (2006).

The researcher found that there are four types of word formation process; *Blending, Compounding, Borrowing, and Clipping*. Clipping was the most common word formation process found in the movie, there are ten word formation of clipping process; *'cause, Freakin', Doin', Goin', Talkin', Comin', Dorm, Dad, Mom and 'bout*. Meanwhile, the researcher found that are five functions of slang words found in the movie there are; *To address, To Initiate Relax Conversation, To Humiliate, To Form Intimate Atmosphere and To Reveal Anger*. To initiate relax conversation was the most common functions of slang that found in the movie, there are ten slang words; *Gotta, Gonna, Gimmie, What's up, Goin', Outta, Hang on, Bong hit, Talkin', and Dorm*.



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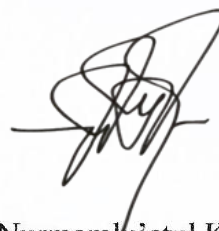
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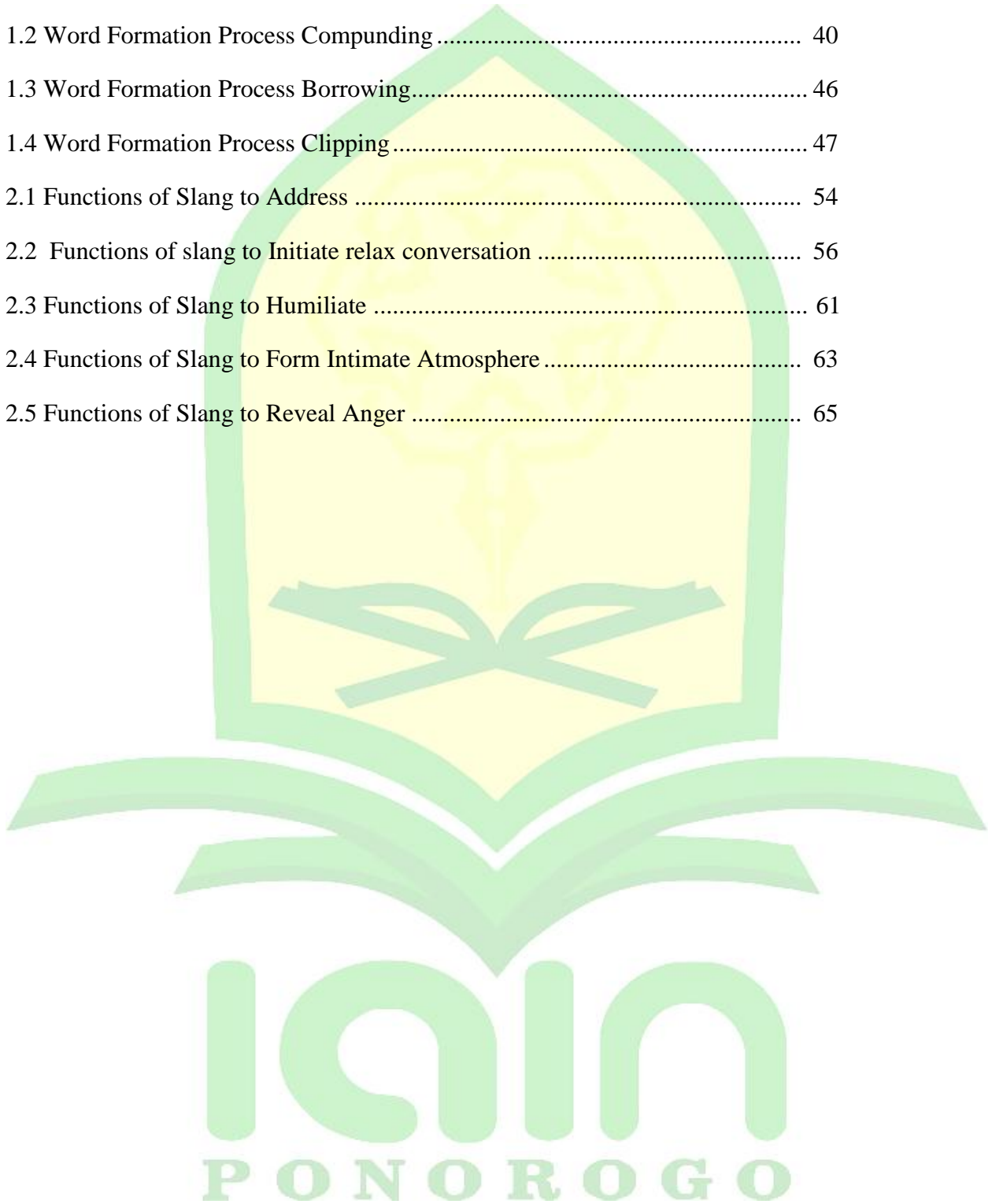
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, scope and limitation of the study, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the study.

### A. Background of the Study

Everyone used the language as the way to communicate. Language influences human life as a bridge for building relationships with other people or societies. Language, both spoken and written, plays such an important role and is inseparable from human life. Language is very important because it helps people expand what they want to say and convey what they want. In Addition, language is also used to express your feeling, idea, and also thought. According to Riyani, language is also used in everyday life. Effective communication is difficult without language.<sup>1</sup> It means that language is the most important tool in society for communicating with others.

The study of language which is related to the society is sociolinguistics. Georgieva states that Sociolinguistics explores language in relation to society.<sup>2</sup> Thus, sociolinguistics also examines how people use language in daily life, and also the impact of various aspects on society, including culture, norms, and context on the use of language. Language and society can influence each other. This effect is considered dialectical that language behavior and social behavior are in a state of constant interaction, resulting in diversity and variation in language.

Today, people are enriching their languages into variety, even it is assimilated from culture, dialect, accent, and country. Language has the characteristic flexibility and

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<sup>1</sup> Riyani, *Language are the instrument for communication*, (Lincoln: University of Nebraska, 2016), p.1

<sup>2</sup> Maria Georgieva, *Introducing Sociolinguistics*, (St. Kliment Ohridski: University of Sofia, 2014), p.4

dynamism that creates new possibilities for communication. As a result, language can change rapidly as human life grows, and it is impossible to stop at just one word and one meaning.<sup>3</sup>

English is becoming the standard language of many countries. It has been divided into two parts, Standard English and Non-Standard English. Standard English, for example, Standard English is spoken with a variety of accents and often has clear regional and social implications. There are accents related to North America, Singapore, India, New York, and so on. However, many people living in these places speak standard English, so they show remarkable uniformity to one another in their grammar, vocabulary and the differences are only in the accent and the pronunciation of what they say.<sup>4</sup> In communication, most people use slang or shortened language in a everyday conversation. People also often use slang on their social media. Slang is widely used by people.<sup>5</sup>

Slang is one of the language types in sociolinguistics. It means this language is used by society to interact each other. Slang is popular in our daily lives. Some people are very active in forming and spreading slang, it is seen when they try to create unconventional words or phrases that express either something new or something old in a new way and use it in daily life conversation such as in direct conversation, chatting, or in social network media. We find this kind of non-standard words everywhere, they are popular not only in daily casual conversations but also in magazines, radios, songs, and movies.<sup>6</sup>

Colloquial language is refers to the informal use of language consisting of words, phrases and aphorisms used by common people. See it as a form of everyday use of

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<sup>3</sup> Victoria Fromkin & Robert Rodman, *An Introduction to Language*, (New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston Inc, 1974), p.26

<sup>4</sup> Ronald Wardhaugh and Janet M. Fuller, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Seventh Edition*, (WILEY Blackwell, 2015) p. 40

<sup>5</sup> Rosmania Rima. et al, "*A Descriptive Analysis of Slang in Scarface Movie*", *Jurnal Makna*, Vol. 5 No. 2, 2019, p.17

<sup>6</sup> Soraya N.L, "*An Analysis of Slang Words in "Deadpool" Movie*", *A Journal University of Mataram*, 2017.

language, common place parlance in other words, which is more appropriate in the conversational form or the speech form. It's important to keep in mind that colloquial language is more formal than slang as it does not come across as offensive as the latter.

Slang is more casual than colloquialisms and since it consists of very informal words, if it is used on people who do not use that type of language, it can be construed as offensive. Note that slang evolves quickly as words are created by users; some words and expressions can disappear from the language as fast as new ones appear making it hard to keep up.<sup>7</sup>

Slang is nonstandard use of word in a language of a part social group. Slang terms are often particular to a certain subculture, such as: musicians, skate boarders and drugs users. Another theory of slang by Menchen in Mahnunik, slang is expressions that do not belong to Standard English. For example: "what's up?" is an example of term for asking about people or greeting a person.<sup>8</sup>

In this modern era. The use of slang can be found on social media, magazine, songs and especially in movies, for example, in American movie. Movie is a popular source of entertainment for young adults or teens. It helps spreading of slang worldwide. Students can learn many slang words by watching movie, as student tend to imitate their favorite actor or actress in the movie.

Slang is commonly used as a means of communication between a group of teenagers over a period of time. This is because teenagers have their own language to express themselves. Many movie lovers from various ages do not understand the slang language used in a movie, it makes the real meaning of the movie does not reach the

<sup>7</sup> <https://1to1progress.com/blog/2020/07/01/difference-between-colloquialism-and-slang/#:~:text=So%20in%20a%20nutshell%2C%20both.day%20speech%20by%20ordinary%20people>. Accessed on November 24, 2021

<sup>8</sup> Siti Nia M, "An Analysis of Slang Language in Song Lyrics used by Justin Bieber", thesis of English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities State Islamic Univesity of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2015.

audience. Not all the listeners or readers understand the true meaning of slang. Therefore, to avoid misunderstandings, the researcher in this study want to analyze the slang language or slang words that are used in the movie.<sup>9</sup>

Movie is audio-visual tool created by people whose purpose is to give information or entertainment people. Many people like to watch movies because they can entertain them, so movie can easily influence people. It is easier for people to copy the culture or language of the movie that they like for an American movie. By watching an American movie, people can learn the culture and slang that is used by American people, because this movie provides slang.<sup>10</sup> The phenomenon of this research is based on the movie that will be analyzed. The Social Network movie will be used to conduct the research.

The researcher chooses this movie for some reasons: First, this movie is an America biographical drama film, it tells the story of the founder of the largest social media website, Facebook, Mark Zuckerberg. It portrays the founding of social networking website Facebook and the resulting lawsuits. Slang words commonly found in social media such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and etc. so, the researcher interests to analyze this movie because, this movie tells how facebook was created.

Second, this movie receives 122 awards out of 203 nominations in 2012. Such as: Winner Academy Award, USA best writing adapted screenplay, Winner Best Achievement in Film editing, Winner AFI Award Movie of the Year 2011, Winner AAFCA Best Picture, Nomine Awards of the Japanese Academy Best Foreign Language Film 2012, Etc.<sup>11</sup>

Based on the background and the problem or issue the researcher explains above. The researcher attracted to analyze slang words in the movie. After all, it is one of the

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<sup>9</sup> Renita K.S & Herman, “An Analysis of Slang Language Styles Used in Charlie’s Angels movie”. Journal of English Educational Study (JEES). Vol. 4 No. 1, May 2021, p. 22-23.

<sup>10</sup> Susanti, *An Analysis of Slang term Used in Fast and Farious 7 Movie*. IAIN Palangkaraya. 2015.

<sup>11</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_accolades\\_received\\_by\\_The\\_Social\\_Network](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_accolades_received_by_The_Social_Network), Accessed on August, 8<sup>th</sup> 2021 at 08:30 PM.

language phenomena to be analyzed because it is usually used by teenagers or particular groups in daily life. Thus, the researcher encouraged to analyze the phenomena in the final project entitled **AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS USED IN *THE SOCIAL NETWORK* MOVIE (A Story about the Founders of Facebook, Marks Zuckerberg)**. This study focuses on the types of word formation process of slang words and the functions of slang words that used by the characters in *The Social Network* movie.

## **B. Scope and Limitation of the Study**

This research is conducted in the field of sociolinguistics based on analysis of slang types of slang used in the “*The Social Network*” movie and the meanings of slang used in the “*The Social Network*” movie. To support this theory, the researcher used Yule’s theory to classify and analyze word formation. Also, it is supported by Allan and Buridge theory in the function of slang language.

This research focuses to analyze the word formation and functions of slang words from the movie transcript. By limiting the problem, this research can be done in detail but the researcher has only limited time to finish this research. Therefore, the researcher cannot get the detail data about what is being observed in this research. Furthermore, this research focuses on slang used in all character especially in “*The Network Movie*”.

## **C. Statement of the Problems**

1. What are the types of word formation process of slang words that are used in *The Social Network* movie?
2. What are the functions of slang words that are used in *The Social Network* movie?

## **D. Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the research are as follow:

1. To classify the types of word formation process of slang words that are used in *The Social Network* movie
2. To classify the functions of slang words that are used in *The Social Network* movie

### **E. Significances of the Study**

The significance of the study is divided into:

#### **1. Theoretically**

This research is to enrich the reader knowledge about slang language, especially the reader can understand the meaning of slang because it can improve the new vocabulary, and to help the next researcher who analyze about slang.

#### **2. Practically**

##### **a. For researcher**

Hopefully, the researcher will know whether it is included into slang or not. Also, the researcher can deepen the theory and can related to the theory based on linguistics phenomena as stated above.

##### **b. For reader**

The researcher hopes that this research would be useful for the readers to give them new knowledge about slang word and it can be used as additional knowledge in sociolinguistics.

##### **c. For the other researcher**

This research hopefully can be used by the next researchers as reference materials who are interested in analyzing slang language.

### **F. Organization of the Research**

To make a good thesis, the writer organizes the process of this research report systematically. The organization of the thesis covers the following chapter. They are:

Chapter I : Introduction. It consists of Background of the study, scope and limitation of the study, statements of research problems, objectives of the research, significances of the research and organization of the research.

Chapter II : Previous Related Study And Literature Review. It consists of review of the previous study, review some theories related to the research.

Chapter III : Research Methodology. It consists of research design, research object, data and source of data, technique of data collection, trustworthiness of the data and technique of analyzing the data.

Chapter IV : Research Findings. It consists of data description and classification of the data.

Chapter V : Discussion. In this chapter the researcher focuses to discuss the result of analysis which were related to the statement of research problem.

Chapter VI : Conclusions And Suggestions. It consists of conclusions and suggestions.



## CHAPTER II

### PREVIOUS RELATED STUDY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents some theory of related literature and previous study related to this research. The literature review consists of sociolinguistics, definition of slang, history of slang, word formation process, definition of movie, synopsis of The Social Network movie.

#### A. Previous Research Findings

Actually, slang analysis is not the first one. But it is not mean that this study rewrite all of the previous study. To prove the originality of the study the researcher shows the related studies. There are three previous research findings related to this research on slang words.

The first previous research finding is the thesis of Anita Kajalaki, a student of University of Muhammadiyah Malang entitled “AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS IN ‘FRIENDS SEASON 2’ MOVIE DIRECTED BY DAVID CRANE AND MARTA KAUFFMAN”. This research focused on slang words in ‘Friends Season 2’ movie with two purposes: (1) to describe the meanings of slang words used by three the main characters of ‘Friends Season 2’ movie (2) to identify types of slang words used by three the main characters of ‘Friends Season 2’ movie. This research uses descriptive qualitative method, this research uses Partridge’s theory to identify the types of slang used in ‘Friends Season 2’ movie. The result of this research, she found two categories of slang used by three the main characters. The categories of slang were as follows: (1) slang in the form of words and (2) slang in the form of phrases. The slang in the form of words are 22 words and the slang in the forms of phrases are 19.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Anita Kajalaki, “*An Analysis of Slang Words in ‘Friends Season 2’ movie Directed by David Crane and Marta Kauffman*”, thesis of English Language Education Department, Faculty of teaching Training and Education Univeraity of Muhammadiyah Malang, 2020.

There are some differences between the research with Anita Kajalaki. She conducts about the script of *Friends Season 2* movie meanwhile in this study has conducted movie entitled *The Social Network* movie. The previous research and this research are similar in using descriptive qualitative method and analyze slang words in the movie. But, different in theory used and problem formulation.

The second research was conducted by Siti Nia Mahnunik, a student of State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, entitled “AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG LANGUAGE IN SONG LYRICS USED BY JUSTIN BIEBER”. This study discusses about an analysis of slang in *Fast and Furious 7* movie with three purposes: (1) to find out slang words used by Justin Bieber’s lyrics (2) to find out the characteristic of slang used in Justin Bieber’s Lyrics. The research design used in this study is descriptive qualitative research because this study describes the characteristics of Justin Bieber song’s lyrics. The researcher used document to analyze the data. This research used the theory of slang words by George Yule (2006) and Menchen (1936). The result of this research, the researcher found four types of word formation process in Justin Bieber Song’s lyrics there are *blending, clipping, conaige and acronym*.<sup>13</sup>

There are some differences and similar between the previous and the present study. The previous research and this research are similar in using descriptive qualitative method and theory of Yule to analyze the word formation process. But she conducts about the lyrics of Justin Bieber’s Song meanwhile in this study has conducted a movie entitled “*The Social Network*”.

The third was conducted by Siti Zakiyatu Musofa, a student of English Department of Faculty of Language and Arts of Semarang State University, entitled “AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG TERMS IN JUMANJI: WELCOME TO THE JUNGLE MOVIE”. This study discusses about an analysis of slang terms in *Jumanji: Welcome to*

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<sup>13</sup> Siti Nia M, “*An Analysis of Slang Language in Song Lyrics used by Justin Bieber*”, thesis of English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2015.

*The Jungle* movie with three purposes: (1) to clarify the meaning of slang expression in the *Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle* movie (2) to find out the types of slang expression in the *Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle* movie (3) to investigate the reasons for using slang expressions in the *Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle* movie. This study used the theory from Allan and Burridge about slang types and the theory from Hymes about ethnography of speaking was used as guideline to investigate the slang reasons. The method that the researcher used was text analysis research. The researcher collects the data of slang terms by noting. The result of this research, the researcher finds there are 5 types of slang. The types of slang are fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronyms, and clipping. The percentages of each type, it can be said that fresh and creative type is dominated by the use of slang types by the characters in the movie the total 54 words or about 72.00 %. In the second position, imitative type with a total of 7 words or about 9.33 %. Then, the flippant type takes the third position with a total of 5 words or about 6.67 %. After that, the clipping type takes the fourth position with a total of 6 words or about 8.00 %. Meanwhile, acronym type is the slang type which has the lowest percentage on its use in the movie with a total of 3 words or about 4.00 %. Meanwhile, the next finding is the reasons for using slang. There are 7 different reasons for using slang found in the movie. They are to address, to form an intimate atmosphere, to initiate relax conversation, to show impression, to show intimacy, to reveal anger, and to humiliate.<sup>14</sup>

There are some differences between the present research with the previous research from Siti Zakiyatu Mustafa. She conducts about the script of *Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle* movie meanwhile in this study has conducted movie entitled *The Social Network* movie. The previous research and the present research also different in theory and problem formulation.

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<sup>14</sup> Siti Zakiyatu Musofa, "An Analysis of Slang Terms in *Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle Movie*", thesis of English Department of Faculty of Language and Arts of Semarang State University, 2020.

## B. Review Related Literature

### 1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language use and social structure. It takes into account such factors as the social backgrounds of both the speaker and the addressee.<sup>15</sup> Holmes said that sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics which studies the relationship between language and society and also the study of the way people use language in social interactions. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in a different social context and they are interested in identifying the social functions of language and how used to convey social meaning.<sup>16</sup>

According to Wardhaugh Sociolinguistics is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and society with the aim of better understanding of the structure of language and the functioning of languages in communication: the equivalent aim in the sociology of language is to try find out how social structure is better understood through the study of language.<sup>17</sup>

### 2. Slang Words

Slang is a word or phrase that is often used in an informal or casual spoken language created and used by people in a particular community. Yule defines slang, or “colloquial speech”, as words or phrases that are used instead of more everyday terms among younger speakers and other groups with special interest.<sup>18</sup> Slang is not suitable for formal conversation.

In general, slang is the non-standard language used in the everyday life. Slang can be used in conversations and even in

<sup>15</sup> Andrew Radford et al, *Linguistics An Introduction*, (UK: Cambridge University Press, 2009) p.14.

<sup>16</sup> Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Fourth Edition*, (London: Longman, 2013), p.1.

<sup>17</sup> Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, (UK: Fifth Edition, Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2006), p.3.

<sup>18</sup> George Yule, *The Study of Language*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006), p. 211.

literature like movies, advertisements, songs, etc. Eble emphasizes the social aspect: Slang is an ever-changing set of colloquial words and phrases that speakers use to establish or strengthen social identity or cohesion within a group, or with a trend or fashion in society at large.<sup>19</sup>

According to Akmajian et al, Slang is something that everyone can recognize, but no one can define. Speakers show tremendous creativity in their use of slang (actually, it is one of the most creative areas of language use) and it is often the source of a good deal of humor.<sup>20</sup> Yanchou Zhou also added that slang has some salient features, first slang is a part of casual informal styles of language use, second slang is like fashion in clothing and popular music, it changes quite quickly, thirdly, 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.<sup>21</sup>

Slang is more suitable to be used in informal situations with friends. Hornby in Rosmania states that slangs are very informal words and expressions that are most commonly used in spoken language, especially used by a specific group of people, for example: children, criminals, soldiers, etc.<sup>22</sup> in society there are consist of several groups, which means that each group has a different language style to communicate within the group.

Based on the argument of some experts above, the researcher stated that slang is an informal language used by a certain group of people so that others cannot understand what the conversation about. The meaning of slang just can

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<sup>19</sup> Eble, *Slang and Sociability: In-group Language among College Students*, (Chapel Hill and London: The University of North Carolina Press, 1996), p. 11.

<sup>20</sup> Akmajian, et al, *Linguistics an Introduction to Language and Communication*, (New Delhi: Rajkamal Electric Press, 2001), p. 303

<sup>21</sup> Yanchou Zhou, "A Sociolinguistic Study of American Slang" *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, Vol. 3, No. 12, 2013, p. 2210

<sup>22</sup> Rosmania Rima, et al, "A Descriptive Analysis of Slang in Scarface Movie", *Jurnal Makna*, Vol. 5 No. 2, 2019, p.20.

only be understood by the group and the other group may be difficult to know the meaning of it. It also has a different meaning than the original word and it is sometimes combined from old words became the new words that ignore the linguistics standards in general formation. Other than that, slang easier help people to convey their information to others, and people use slang conform the situation around them.

### 3. History of Slang

Slang has been use for a long time ago. Slang appears for the first time in sixteenth century in Britain and at that time seem impossible that slang did not extend as widely through society then as it does today, but those early slang collections, more glorraries that dictionaries, concentrate purely on the villain's vocabulary. Lighter stated that there was five decades history slang were seen in the following eras:<sup>23</sup>

#### 1) Sixteenth Century

Slang first appeared in the society and became the foreign language, even only specific group using it. For example: thieves, beggars, and criminals.

#### 2) Seventeenth Century

In this century, slang rich of metaphors or figurative language and related to immoral action. Additionally, slang began to present in popular plays event and put the slang language on the stage for the first time, such as: in Richard Brome's comedy *A fovial crew* and in one of William Shakespeare's poems in the world hick.

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<sup>23</sup> Eble, *Slang and Sociability: In-Group Language Among College Students*, (Chapel and London: The University of North Carolina Press, 1996), p. 17

### 3) Eighteenth Century

The rhetoricians had established for the first time, among the pupils and schoolmasters alike, a key element in social conceptualization of slang.

Furthermore, slang recognized as part of English vocabulary.

### 4) Nineteenth Century

Slang was growing, it could be seen that the intellectual produced the first slang dictionary. The World War I and II also influenced in slang language, such as G.I, pissed off, brass.

### 5) Twentieth Century

Slang became a part of spoken language and not only used by thieves or criminals but also used by ordinary people, and slang was used in daily conversation because simpler and easier to speak it.

## 4. Word Formation Process

Slang has the process of forming a word. Word formation is the process of creating a new word. The process might be forming the old words to the new uses without changing the meaning, or it may create completely new words.

As the statement from Yule, there are some ways of creating new words, there are Conaige, Borrowing, Compounding, Blending, Clipping, Back Formation, Acronyms, Conversion, Derivation (affixes, prefixes, suffixes and infixes), and Multiple processes).<sup>24</sup>

### a. Conaige

Conaige is the one of the least common English word formation process. The most typical sources are invented trade names for commercial products, which are converted into general terms (usually without capital letters) for any

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<sup>24</sup> George Yule, *The Study of Language Fourth Edition*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p. 52-29.

version of that product. For examples are *granola*, *teflon*, *vaseline*, *nylon*, *aspirin* and *zipper*.

#### **b. Borrowing**

One of the most common sources of new words in English is the process known simply as borrowing. Borrowing process is the way to produce new words by adopting words from other languages and using them continuously in society. following some examples of borrowings from foreign languages are: *machine*, *technique* (French), *dope* (Dutch), *lilac*, *tulip* (Persian), *pizza*, *spaghetti* (Italian), *pretzel* (German), *sofa*, *alcohol* (Arabic), *tattoo* (Tahitian), *yogurt* (Turkish) and *zebra* (Bantu).

#### **c. Compounding**

Compounding is the process of combining two or more words together to form a new complex word. Common English compounds are *bookcase*, *fingerprint*, *wallpaper*, *textbook*, *sunburn* and *etc.* All of these examples are nouns, but we can also create compound adjectives (*good-looking*, *low-paid*) and compounds of adjective (*fast*) plus noun (*food*) as in *fast-food restaurant* or *a full-time job*.

#### **d. Blending**

Blending is another way of combining two words in order to create a new one. It typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of the word and joining it to the end of the word. There are some examples of blending such as *Infotainment* (Information + entertainment), *Smog* (Smoke + fog), and *Brunch* (Breakfast + lunch).

#### **e. Clipping**

Clipping refers to the shortening of the polysyllabic word into a shorter from which usually consists of one syllable only. It is usually beginning in



casual speech. For example: ad (advertisement), bra (brassiere), fan (fanatic), flu (influenza) and pub (public house).

**f. Back formation**

Back formation is the process of forming words 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 an already existing word. A good example of back formation is the process of noun television become televise as a verb. Other examples of words created by this process are: *babysit* (from ‘*babysitter*’), *donate* (from ‘*donation*’), *enthuse* (from ‘*enthusiasm*’), *edit* (from ‘*editor*’), and *emote* (from ‘*emotion*’).

**g. Conversion**

Conversion is a change in the function of a word, as for example, when a noun to be used as a verb (without any reduction). Some form of nouns such as butter, chair, bottle and vacation have become verbs: We bottled the home-brew last night, have you buttered the toast?, they’re vacationing in Florida, Someone has to chair the meeting.

This conversion process can involve verbs and verbs with phrases that become nouns, with *guess* become *a guess*, *must* become *a must*, and *a printout* become *print out*. Besides, adjectives such as *dirty*, *empty* and *crazy* can become the verbs *to dirty*, *to empty*, or the noun *to crazy*.

**h. Acronyms**

Acronyms are formed by taking the initial sounds (or letters) of the word phrase and combining them into a combination. These new words can remain in alphabetical order, such as VCR (*video cassette recorder*) or CD (*compact*

*disk*). More typically, acronyms are usually pronounced as new single words such as NASA, NATO, or UNESCO. Those examples used capital letters, but sometimes acronyms lose their capitals to become everyday terms using such as radar (*radio detecting and ranging*), laser (*light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation*).

#### i. Derivation

Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small “bits” of the English language which are not normally listed separately in dictionaries. These small “bits” are generally described as **affixes**. Affixes is the process of combining morphemes or free roots through affixes to create new words. Some familiar examples are the elements *un-* (*unhappy*), *mis-* (*misrepresent*), *-ful* (*joyful*), *-ism* (*terrorism*) and *-ness* (*sadness*). There are three kinds of affixes which can be attached to the word:

- Prefixes: is kind of affixes which are put in front of word. For example: *mis-* and *un-*, which come up in the words like *misrepresent* and *unhappy*.
- Suffixes: is kind of affixes which are put in the end of the word. For example: *-ism*, *-ful*, *-ness*, *-less*, which can be found in the words like *terrorism*, *joyful*, *sadness*, *careless*.
- Infixes: is kind of affixes which are put inside the word. For example: *absogoddamlutely!*, *hallelblooduluhah!*, *unfuckinbelievable!*.

#### j. Multiple Processes

Multiple processes occur when some new words are formed by more than one word-forming 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 use of “have” (present perfect tense) can identify it.

## 5. Function of Slang

According to Allan and Burridge, there are seven functions of slang terms as follows:

### 1) To Address

The first function of the use of slang words is to address. The word to address one more speaker to keep up with their close relationship. Someone who has a close relationship usually tends to use an informal way of addressing them, as the use of a formal greeting suggests that the speakers is distant or has an explicit reason with other speakers. Example in the conversation:

Cameron : Ty, the lawyer’s on the phone with Dad. (into phone) I’m Here with my brother, Tyler, and our business partner, Divya

In the conversation, the slang Dad is used to address Cameron’s Father.

### 2) To Humiliate

The speaker has a tendency to express unpleasant or uncomfortable feelings towards someone or something by mocking them. Example in the conversation:

Tyler : You ever been inside the Porcellian?

Mark : No.

Tyler : You understand we can’t take you past the bike room ‘*cause* you’re not a member.

In the conversation, Tyler used slang ‘cause in this context to mock Mark because he is not a member of Porcellian, so he can’t past the bike room.

### 3) To Initiate Relax Conversation

Another function is to initiate relax conversation. Sometimes the speakers prefer to use slang words rather than a standard variant of vocabulary to create a relaxed conversation. They have a tendency to use slang words to initiate relax conversation for purpose of having a smooth conversation in a formal situation. Someone who has a close relationship with others tends to use certain vocabulary in order to make the conversation run more relaxed and comfortable. Example in the conversation:

Mark : Gimmie the mailing list.

Eduardo : [Jabberwock12.listserv@Harvard E-D-U](mailto:Jabberwock12.listserv@Harvard E-D-U)

In the conversation, Mark has close relationship with his friend, Eduardo and he prefer to use slang words Gimmie to create relax conversation.

### 4) To Form Intimate Atmosphere

The speakers use slang in reduce social distance and make it more pleasant to have a conversation with a stranger. Slang can be an alternative way to facilitate relationships between strangers so that they can reduce social distance and feel more comfortable. Example in the conversation:

Sean : French! Your major is French.

Amy : *Oui* and yours?

In this conversation, slang *Oui* is used in order to make the atmosphere of the conversation more intimate and reduce social distance because they have just met each other.

#### 5) To Express Impression

The speakers often use slang to reflect their impression, whether it is a good or a bad impression of something, to give a clear image of the particular feeling they are trying to express.

#### 6) To Reveal Anger

People use slang to show unpleasant or uncomfortable feelings towards something or someone by cursing them. Example in the conversation:

Eduardo : Unless it's a coincidence I think this is us.

Mark : It's not coincidence.

Eduardo : *Holy shit!*

in this conversation, slang *holy shit* is used in order to show Eduardo's anger because he know that the internet network had been shut down.

#### 7) To Show Intimacy

People choose to use non-standard vocabulary instead of standard vocabulary. They use slang to show intimacy, as it can be an effective way to show intimacy between speakers in conversations. It is usually used for people who have a close relationship with other people compared to people who have a distant relationship.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>25</sup> Allan, K., Burrige, K., *Forbidden Words: Taboo and the Censoring of Language*, (Cambridge: CUP, 2006), p. 10

## 6. Movie

### 1) The definition of movie

A movie is a popular entertainment, a product produced and marketed by a large commercial studio. Regardless of the subject, this movie is pretty to look at- every image is well polished by an army of skilled artists and technicians. The finished product, which is about two hours long, screens initially in movie theaters, is eventually released to DVD, and eventually ending up on television.<sup>26</sup>

Movie is the most popular entertainment media around the world. Movie has many interesting sides that we can see. Get started with action, audio, visual, location, situation, technology, and much more. Motion picture is a combination of movement, words, music and colors.<sup>27</sup>

Educational psychology researchers argue that films provide a quick and direct teaching scenario in which certain scenes with pre-structured dramatization reveal important social values. Learners' emotions and behavioral adjustment strategy are influenced by movie, as emotions are presented in an accessible way where they are easy to identify. Students are able to understand and recognize them immediately and have the opportunity to "translate" film life histories into their own lives.<sup>28</sup>

### 2) Type of Movie Genre

Taking the word at its definition, genre is a term that refers to a specific form or style of film. Films may be fictional (made up), documentary (showing 'real life,' or a combination of both. Despite the fact that hundreds of

<sup>26</sup>Richard Barsam, *Looking at Movies an Introduction to Film Third Edition* (New York: London, W.W Norton and Company 2010), p 3.

<sup>27</sup>Hamid Aoudah, *A Study of Social Values in the Legend of Korra*, 2016, p. 4.

<sup>28</sup> Muhammad Yousuf Sharjeel, "Use of Films for Teaching Social Values in English Classes at Elementary Level" (Journal of Elementary Education, 2013), p 1.

films are produced each year, only a small percentage of them do not follow a series of plots or stories. Some films combine two or more genres.

The basic genres were well defined and included some of following:

a) Action

Action movie have a lot of thrilling effects, such as car chases and gunfights with stuntmen Battle and crime are popular topics since they normally include 'goodies' and 'baddies.' Since the plots are typically easy, action movies require little effort to watch. These films include Kung Fu Movies, Spy Movies and Disaster Movies.

b) Adventure

Adventure movies usually involve a hero who sets out on a quest to save the world or loved ones. Because it is a very open genre, it can contain many other genre elements. In addition, adventure stories frequently include unknown settings and characters with valuable properties or characteristics.

c) Animated

Movies use artificial images like talking cartoons to tell a story. Previously, these movies were created by hand, one frame at a time, but now they are created on computers. They can be animated in two dimensions or three dimensions.

d) Comedies

Comedies are funny movies about people being silly or doing unusual things or being in silly or unusual situations that make the audience laugh. In modern times, comedy is entertainment with

generally funny content. It is able to make people laugh. Anything with slapstick moments, witty dialogues and satirical elements are included in this genre. Parodies and spoof are the most obvious types of comedy movies while some involve a mix of action, adventure and romance.

e) Documentaries

Documentaries movie are movies that are (or claim to be) about real people and real events. They are almost always extreme and can deal with highly emotional topics, such as cruelty.

f) Dramas

Dramas movies are serious, often about people falling in love or having to make a life-changing decision. They tell stories about interpersonal relationships. They usually follow a basic plot in which one or two main characters (each actor plays a character) must 'overcome' (get past) an obstacle (the thing that is impeding them) in order to get what they want.

g) Family movies

Family movies are made to be good for the entire family. They are mainly made for children but often entertaining for adults as well. Disney is famous for their family movies.

h) Horror movies

Horror movie use fear to excite the audience. Music, lighting and sets (man-made places in studios where the movie is made) are all designed to add to the feeling.

i) Romantic comedies



Romantic comedies (Rom-Coms) are usually love stories about 2 people from different worlds, who must overcome obstacles to be together. Rom-Coms are usually light-hearted, but may include some emotion.

j) Science fiction

Science fiction (often shortened to sci-fi or SF) is a kind of writing. Science fiction stories can be novels, movies, tv show, video games, books and other literature. Sci-fi is often about the future. It can be about imaginary new science and inventions such as spaceships, time machines, and robots. Science fiction stories are often in a world that is very different from the real world. They can have science and tools that do not exist in reality. Science fiction stories often take place in other worlds. There are often alien creatures

k) Thrillers

Thriller movie are usually about a mystery, strange event, or crime that needs to be solved. The audience is kept guessing until the final minutes, when there are usually 'twists' in the plot (surprises)

l) Fantasy

Fantasy is a genre of fiction (make belief) that shows some form of magic, or supernatural force.

Arthur and the Questing Beast. Often fantasy also means that the story happens in a fictional place, a world different from our own (e.g. Middle-earth or Narnia). Although the word fantasy is most often applied to low-tech worlds, it also can depict high tech worlds, overlapping with science fiction (e.g. Star Wars). Or it is used for historical fiction if it is magical in some way.

### m) Musical

Musicals are often lighthearted stories with comedy and drama going hand in hand. These movies involve a lot of singing and dancing to complement the storytelling.<sup>29</sup>

### 3) The Social Network Movie

The Social Network is a 2010 American biographical drama film directed by David Fincher and written by Aaron Sorkin. Adapted from Ben Mezrich's 2009 book *The Accidental Billionaires*, it portrays the founding of social networking website Facebook and the resulting lawsuits. It stars Jesse Eisenberg as founder Mark Zuckerberg, along with Andrew Garfield as Eduardo Saverin, Justin Timberlake as Sean Parker, Armie Hammer as Cameron and Tyler Winklevoss, and Max Minghella as Divya Narendra. Neither Zuckerberg nor any other Facebook staff were involved with the project, although Saverin was a consultant for Mezrich's book.

Production of the film began in 2009, when Eisenberg, Timberlake, and Garfield were all announced to star. Principal photography began that same year in October in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and lasted until November. Additional scenes were shot in California, in the cities of Los Angeles and Pasadena, as a portion of the film was set in Silicon Valley. In 2010, it was announced that Trent Reznor and Atticus Ross would create the film's score, which was released on September 28, 2010.

The film was released in the United States by Columbia Pictures on October 1, 2010. A major critical and commercial success, the film grossed \$224 million on a \$40 million budget and was widely acclaimed by critics, who praised Fincher's direction, the performances (particularly those of

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<sup>29</sup><https://simple.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/movie>. Accessed on April 4<sup>th</sup> 2021 at 05:11 PM

Eisenberg and Garfield), Sorkin's screenplay (which was particularly singled out for acclaim), editing and score. It was named one of the best films of the year by 78 critics, and named the best by 22 critics, the most of any film that year. It was also chosen by the National Board of Review as the best film of 2010. At the 83rd Academy Awards, it received eight nominations, including for Best Picture, Best Director, and Best Actor for Eisenberg, and won three: Best Adapted Screenplay, Best Original Score, and Best Film Editing. It also received awards for Best Motion Picture – Drama, Best Director, Best Screenplay, and Best Original Score at the 68th Golden Globe Awards.

*The Social Network* has maintained a strong reputation since its initial release, and is commonly cited by critics as one of the best films of its respective decade and century.<sup>30</sup>

#### 4) Synopsis of The Social Network Movie

In October 2003, 19-year-old Harvard University sophomore Mark Zuckerberg is dumped by his girlfriend Erica Albright. Returning to his dorm, Zuckerberg writes an insulting post about Albright on his LiveJournal blog. He creates a campus website called Facemash by hacking into college databases to steal photos of female students, then allowing site visitors to rate their attractiveness. After traffic to the site crashes parts of Harvard's computer network, Zuckerberg is given six months of academic probation. However, Facemash's popularity attracts the attention of twins Cameron and Tyler Winklevoss and their business partner Divya Narendra. The trio invites Zuckerberg to work on Harvard Connection, a social network exclusive to Harvard students and aimed at dating.

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<sup>30</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Social\\_Network](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Social_Network). Accessed on October 3, 2021 at 01.09 PM.

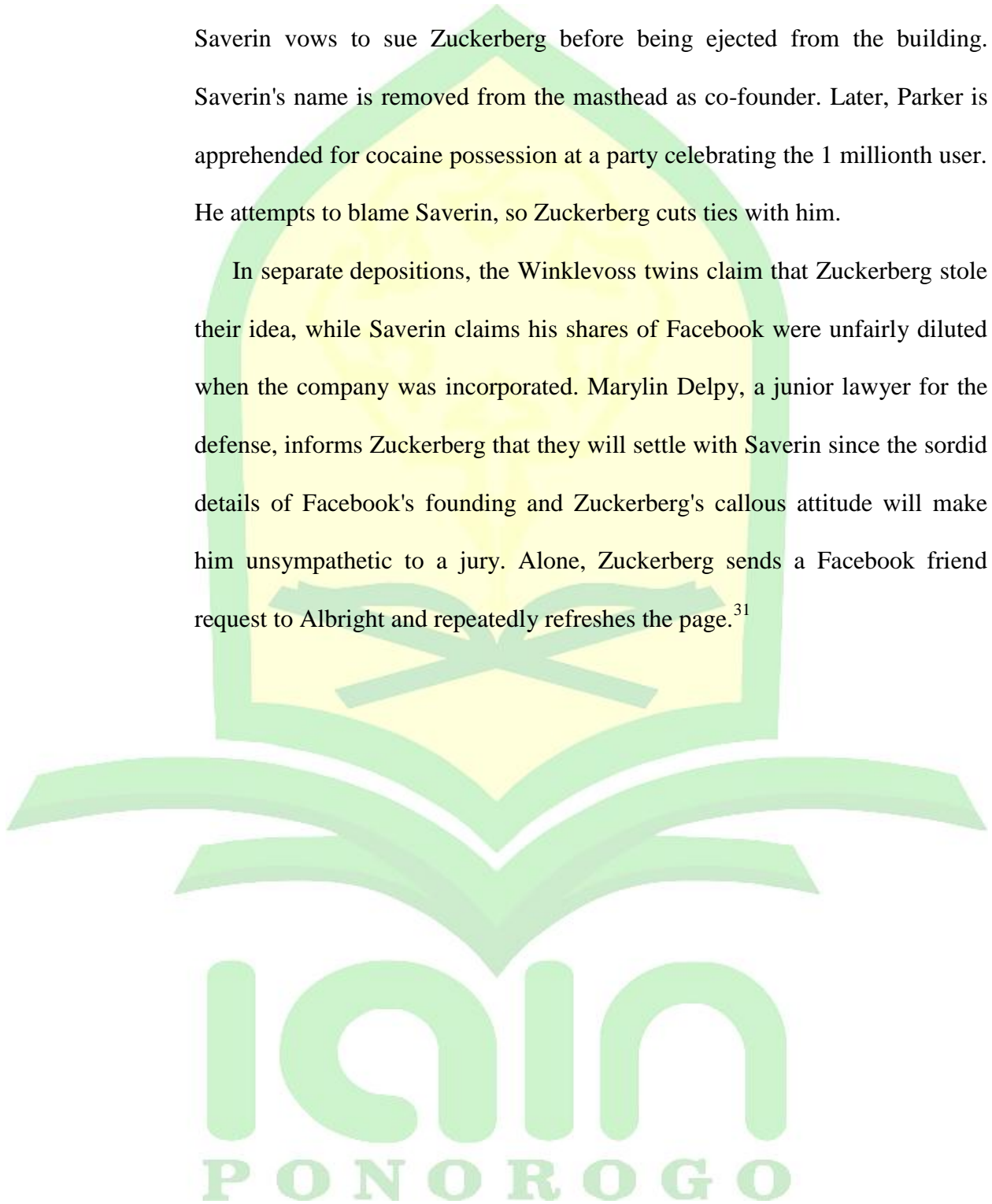
Zuckerberg approaches his friend Eduardo Saverin with an idea for Thefacebook, a social networking website that would be exclusive to Ivy League students. Saverin provides \$1,000 in seed funding, allowing Zuckerberg to build the website, which quickly becomes popular. When they learn of Thefacebook, the Winklevoss twins and Narendra are incensed, believing that Zuckerberg stole their idea while keeping them in the dark by stalling on developing the Harvard Connection website. They raise their complaint with Harvard President Larry Summers, who is dismissive and sees no value in either disciplinary action or Thefacebook.

Saverin and Zuckerberg meet fellow student Christy Lee, who asks them to "Facebook me", a phrase that impresses them. As Thefacebook grows in popularity, Zuckerberg extends the network to Yale University, Columbia University, and Stanford University. Lee arranges for Saverin and Zuckerberg to meet Napster co-founder Sean Parker, who presents a "billion-dollar" vision for the company that impresses Zuckerberg. He also suggests renaming the site Facebook. At Parker's suggestion, the company moves to Palo Alto, with Saverin remaining in New York to work on business development. After Parker promises to expand Facebook to two continents, Zuckerberg invites him to live at the house he is using as company headquarters.

While competing in the Henley Royal Regatta for Harvard against the Hollandia Roeiclub, the Winklevoss twins discover that Facebook has expanded to Europe with Oxford, Cambridge and LSE, and decide to sue the company for theft of intellectual property. Meanwhile, Saverin objects to Parker making business decisions for Facebook and freezes the company's bank account in the resulting dispute. He relents when Zuckerberg reveals that they have secured \$500,000 from angel investor Peter Thiel. Saverin becomes

enraged when he discovers that the new investment deal allows his share of Facebook to be diluted from 34% to 0.3% while maintaining the ownership percentage of all other parties. He confronts Zuckerberg and Parker, and Saverin vows to sue Zuckerberg before being ejected from the building. Saverin's name is removed from the masthead as co-founder. Later, Parker is apprehended for cocaine possession at a party celebrating the 1 millionth user. He attempts to blame Saverin, so Zuckerberg cuts ties with him.

In separate depositions, the Winklevoss twins claim that Zuckerberg stole their idea, while Saverin claims his shares of Facebook were unfairly diluted when the company was incorporated. Marilyn Delpy, a junior lawyer for the defense, informs Zuckerberg that they will settle with Saverin since the sordid details of Facebook's founding and Zuckerberg's callous attitude will make him unsympathetic to a jury. Alone, Zuckerberg sends a Facebook friend request to Albright and repeatedly refreshes the page.<sup>31</sup>



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<sup>31</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Social\\_Network#Plot](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Social_Network#Plot). Accessed on October 3, 2021 at 01:15 PM.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher present some points related to this research. They are research design, research object, data and data source, technique of data collection, Trustworthiness of the study, and technique of data analysis.

#### A. Research Design

Research design is a strategy or plan for analyzing research problems. Research design can be defined as all of the researcher's plan and strategy to answer research problems of study. Ary et al stated that research design is the researcher's plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some groups or some phenomenon's in its natural setting.<sup>32</sup> Research design used in this study was library research or contents analysis. According to Ary et al, content analysis belongs to qualitative approach is one in which the inquirer often makes knowledge claims based primarily on constructivist perspective.<sup>33</sup> This study belonged to descriptive with qualitative approach. Descriptive research is also called as non-experiment research, because in this research the researcher does not need to give control and manipulate the research variable. Design research is very important for a study because it contains strategies, method or steps to be taken by a research in conducting research.

This study also belonged to library research. Library research is a collection of sources of information and similar resources, made accessible to a defined community for reference or borrowing. Library research refers to the technique collecting data with studying deeply in the literature, books, reports and notes that solve the problem.

This research uses library research because the researcher is studying the script for the movie "The Social Network" and it is not to observe the laboratory or the

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<sup>32</sup> Donald Ary, et, al. *Introduction to Research in Education Eight Edition*, (United States of Amerika: Wadsworth, 2010), p 426.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid, p. 452.

participants in the field. The researcher uses some books and sources as the references to support the data. There were required methods needed in research when a researcher used a qualitative approach.

Qualitative descriptive approach is used to display the data result. It is to comprehend something specifically, not always analyze the cause and effect of something and also to deepen comprehension about something that studied. The researcher is not able to find the variable, but just focuses to the depth understanding and describing the phenomena which is in the form of word. The method that is implemented on this research was document analysis. This research was focused on analyzing a document. The purpose of this research will be focused on the analysis of types of word formation process and the function of slang used in “The Social Network Movie”.

## **B. Research Object**

The research object of this study was a movie, especially in the dialogues of “The Social Network” Movie. The data were the slang words and phrases used by the actors. The research analyzed the slang used by the slang words used by the actors in “The Social Network” movie.

## **C. Data and Source of Data**

In qualitative research, source of data is assumed to be homogeneous, having to variation. Therefore, the trustworthy source of data does not come from representation of different groups of the source, but selected based on criteria to find the most authoritative one.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> Moh. Adnan Latief, *Research methods on Language Learning: An Interaction 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition*, (Malang: UM Press, 2014), p 81.

## 1. Primary data source

The primary data source of this study was taken from the movie script of “The Social Network” Directed by David Fincher and written by Aaron Sorkin. The movie was released in United States by Columbia Pictures on October 1, 2010.

## 2. Secondary data source

The secondary data sources of this research related to the movie are books, dictionaries, essays, journals, and source from internet related to the research about the word formation processes and functions of slang in “The Social Network” movie.

### D. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection technique refers to the technique of collecting data in the research. This research used documentation technique to collect the data. Donald Ary said that qualitative research may also use written document to understand of the phenomenon under the study.<sup>35</sup> In conducting this research, the writer will use documentary technique to collect the data by getting the data from reading the movie script and watching the movie. Creswell states that the idea of library research is to purposefully select informants for documents or visual material that will best answer the research question.<sup>36</sup> Furthermore, Creswell explains that “Data collection is a series of interrelated activities aimed at gathering good information to answer emerging research questions” and in order to gather data in this research the writer performs activities that will be explained in this chapter.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>35</sup> Donald Ary, et. al. *Introduction to Research in Education Eight Edition*, (United States of Amerika: Wadsworth, 2010), p 435.

<sup>36</sup> John W, Creswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches Third Edition*, (SAGE Publications, 1994), p. 148

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid*, p. 110



In this research, documentation technique as the technique of data collecting is used.<sup>38</sup> Documentation technique is a technique that use written source to get the data. Meleong states there are three methods of collecting the data. They are observation, interview, and documentation method. Observation method is that collecting the data which focus on observation an object with all human sense. Interview method is the method is the method which focuses on collecting the data from respondents who are interviewed. While documentation method means that the collected data are from internet, video, transcription and some books of copy. So, for doing this research, the writer chooses to use the documentation method in collecting the data, because the writer uses the script of the movie as the object of collecting or getting the data.<sup>39</sup>

Actually, documentary technique is the technique to collect data and the data usually from transcript, books, newspaper, magazine, script, etc. This technique was used because the object of the data research is the movie script of “The Social Network” movie.

The techniques of data collection are through several steps as follow:

1. Watching *The Social Network* movie several times to know all of the stories of *The Social Network* movie.
2. Downloading English subtitle of “The Social Network” movie from [https://thescriptlab.com/thesocialnetwork\\_screenplay.pdf](https://thescriptlab.com/thesocialnetwork_screenplay.pdf).
3. Opening the subtitle in notepad
4. Copying and pasting the dialogues in notepad into Microsoft Word and printing out all of the dialogues.
5. Re-watching the movie and checking the accuracy of the script.
6. Making check mark on the words in dialogues that suspected as slang.

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<sup>38</sup> Hadari H. Nawawi dan H.M. Martini, *Instrumen Penelitian Bidang Sosial*, (Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 1995), p.69.

<sup>39</sup> Moloeng, L. *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*, (Bandung: remaja Rosdakarya, 1994), p.112.

7. Classifying and analyzing them into word formation and the function of slang words.

#### **E. Trustworthiness of the study**

The data of every study must be valid to check the validity of the data, of the present study was do not by using credibility. According to Ary, et al, credibility is qualitative research concerns the truthfulness of the inquiry's findings. Credibility or truth value involves how well the researcher has established confidence in the findings. Credibility value involves how well the writer has established confidence in the findings based on the research design, participants, and context. In this study the credibility of the data was achieved by doing two important things, they were seeing movie and reading the scripts. The researcher saw the movie more than twice to analyze and make the data valid. The researcher also read the script frequently to get valid data.<sup>40</sup>

#### **F. Data Analysis**

Data analysis is a process whereby researchers systemically search and arrange their data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others.

Since the researchers uses content analysis, then the data will be analyzed by using Miles and Huberman (1994) theory as cited Sugiyono (2014), they are;

- 1) The first step in analyzing qualitative data involves **data reduction**.

Reduction is intended as a step or process to reduce or discarding unnecessary data, simplifying, selecting to sharpen the data obtained. Data reduction means summarizing, choose the basic things, focusing on important things, look for themes and patterns (Sugiyono, 2014:247). In this step, the

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<sup>40</sup> Donald Ary, et, al. *Introduction to Research in Education Eight Edition*, (United States of Amerika: Wadsworth, 2010), P. 498

researcher collected the slang utterance as the data through documentation, then picked and focused on the data by referring the research problem. After the data has been collected, it will be reduced to regulate the relevant data. In this process, the researcher only findings of slang utterances that related to the research problem are taken. The research uses the dictionary and the theory of Yule (2010) and Allan and Burrige (2006). After collecting and reducing the data, the researcher displayed all data in the form of descriptive.

2) The second step is **data display**.

A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and the action (Miles and Huberman, 1994). In the process of the reducing and displaying the data, it was based on the formulation of the research problem. The formulation of the research problems are: what are the types slang word formations process that used in The Social Network movie and what are the functions of slang words used in The Social Network. This step is done by describing the slang words that is used in The Social Network movie and then, identifying the function of those slang words used in The Social Network movie.

3) The third step of qualitative data analysis is **conclusion drawing and verification**.

From the start of data collection, the qualitative analysis is beginning to decide what things mean is noting regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, causal flows, and propositions (Miles & Huberman, 1994). This stage is the process of drawing conclusions from various data, which has been reduced and presented to reach the final conclusions that are able to answer the research problem. Conclusions also verified as the analyst

proceeds. The conclusion drawing is started after the data were collected by making temporary conclusion.<sup>41</sup>



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<sup>41</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta, 2014), p. 247-252

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDINGS

In this chapter, the researcher presents the result of the findings and the analysis of the obtained data. All the obtained data will be present in this chapter.

#### A. Word Formation Process of Slang word

In this part, the researcher discusses the data findings of word formation process of slang words based on Yule's theory that used in The Social Network movie.

##### 1. Blending

Blending is another way of combining two words in order to generate a new word. It typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of the word and joining it to the end of the word.<sup>42</sup> The researcher found some blending word process below:

**Table 1.1**  
**Blending**

No.	Slang words
1.	Gonna
2.	Gotta
3.	Wanna
4.	Kinda
5.	Gimmie
6.	Outta

##### a. Gonna

The slang *gonna* found in minute 00:13:26. The quoted conversation below:

Eduardo : What are you *gonna* send it to?

Mark : Just a couple of people. The question

<sup>42</sup> George Yule, *The Study of Language Fourth Edition*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p. 55

is, who are they gonna send it to?

The dialogue took place in Mark's dorm room. This dialogue happened when Mark and his friends had finished creating a site for the rank of chess players.

The slang word "**gonna**" consist of two separate forms to produce a single new term. They are *going* and *to*. To combine it into a new word, they change the last part of the word *going* into *go* and change into *gon*, then word *to* change into *na*. So, the word *gon* and *na* are combined to produce a single new term "**gonna**". In this context, "**gonna**" means *going to do something*.

#### b. Gotta

The slang *gotta* found in minute 00:25:27. The quoted conversation below:

Mark : I think I've come up with something.

Eduardo : Hang on, I've **gotta** tell you something  
you're not going to believe.

Mark : What?

Eduardo : I got punched by the Phoenix.

Eduardo : I got punched by the Phoenix.

The dialogue took place in Large Multiple Purpose room at night. The hall has been converted into "Alpha Epsilon Pi Caribbean Night, 2003". This dialogue happened when Mark approached Eduardo at the party to convey some information.

The slang word "**gotta**" called blending because it is the combination of two words, there are word *got* + *to* and it generate into a new word. To combine it into a new word, they change the last part of the word *to* into *ta*. So, the beginning

of the word *got* and then added it with word *ta*, and it became “*gotta*”. The word is listed in Urban Dictionary that has meaning *have to*.

### c. Wanna

The slang wanna found in minute 00:23:32. The quoted conversation below:

Cameron : Harvard.edu. the most prestigious email address in the country.

Tyler : and the whole site’s kinda based on the idea that girls—well...

Cameron : Not to put anything indelicately.

Divya : Girls *wanna* get with the guys who go to Harvard.

The dialogue took place in Porcellian Club Room, Cameron, Tyler and Divya were talking to Mark about their something had been working, it is called HarvardConnection where is we can create own page, Interest, bio, friends and pics. They want Mark to work with them to build the site and write the code.

The slang word “*wanna*” called blending because it is the combination of two words, there are word *want* + *to* and it generate into a new word. To combine it into a new word, they delete the last syllable of the word *want* into *wan*, and change the word *to* into *na*. So the beginning of the word *wan* and then added it with the word *na*, and it became “*wanna*”. In this context, “*wanna*” means *want to do something*.

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#### d. Kinda

The slang word *kinda* found in minute 01:45:42. The quoted conversation below:

Sean : You alright?

Mark : Yeah. You were *kinda* rough on him.

Sean : That's life in the NFL.

The dialogue took place in New Facebook Office. After Eduardo left the office, he felt Sean kinda rough on Eduardo.

The slang word "*kinda*" called blending because it is the combination of two words, there are word *kind* + *of* and it generate into a new word. It created by changing the second word *of* into *a*. So the beginning of the word *kind* and then added it with *a* and it became "*kinda*". In this context *kinda* means *rather*.

#### e. Gimmie

The slang *gimmie* found in minute 00:37:31. The quoted conversation below:

Mark : *Gimmie* the mailing list.

Eduardo : "[Jabberwock12.listserve@HarvardEDU](mailto:Jabberwock12.listserve@HarvardEDU)"

The dialogue took place in Mark's Dorm room. This dialogue happened when marks has been completed his site and intend to send it through an email to everyone at the Phoenix Club. Mark asked for the phoenix's club email address to Eduardo as a member of phoenix club.

The slang word "*Gimmie*" called blending because it is consist of two separate forms to produce a single new word. They are *give* and *me*. To combine it into a new word, they delete the last syllable of word *give* into *gim*, and change



the word *me* to *mie*. So the beginning of the word *gim* and then added it with the word *mie*, and it became “*gimmie*”. In this context, *gimmie* means *ask something*.

#### f. **Outta**

The slang *outta* found in minute 00:32:13. The quoted conversation below:

Mark : Good job. You should be proud of that right there, don't worry if you don't make it any further.

Eduardo : I'll get *outta* here.

The dialogue took place in Mark's room, Eduardo went to Mark's room to tell him that he brought an invitation from Phoenix Club second level selection. Mark congratulated him and asks to not worry if he did not lose the next round.

The slang word “*outta*” called blending because it is consisted of two separate forms to produce a single new word. They are *out* and *to*. To combine it into a new word, the word *to* change into *ta*. So, the beginning of the word *out* and then added it with *ta* and it became “*outta*”. In this context, *outta* means *want to out from a place*.

## 2. **Compounding**

Compounding is the process of combining two or more words together to form a new complex word.<sup>43</sup> The researcher found some compounding words process below:

**Table 1.2**  
**Compounding**

No.	Slang words
1.	What's up
2.	Holy shit

<sup>43</sup> George Yule, *The Study of Language Fourth Edition*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p. 55

3.	Goddamn
4.	Bullshit
5.	Asshole
6.	Fuck you
7.	Hang on
8.	Bong hit

**a. What's up**

The slang *what's up* found in minute 00:18:04. The quoted conversation below:

Cameron : **What's up?**

Divya : You guys hear about this?

Cameron : What?

Divya : Two nights ago, a sophomore choked  
the network from a laptop at Kirkland

The dialogue took place in Pforzheimer Dining Hall. This conversation happened at breakfast, Divya approached his friends, Cameron and Tyler. Cameron says what's up to start their conversation.

The slang word "**what's up**" (interjection) is the join of two words from *what* (pronoun), *is* (to be) and *up* (adverb) deleting one letter but not changing any letters from the base word. In this context, slang word "*whats' up*" means *to ask what happening*.

**b. Holy Shit**

The slang *holy shit* found in minute 00:16:12. The quoted conversation below:

Eduardo : Unless it's a coincidence I think this is  
us.

Mark : It's not coincidence.

Eduardo : *Holy shit!*

The dialogue took place in Mark's dorm room. This dialogue happened when they know that Mark's computer suddenly freeze. They realized that the network had been shut down because the site created by Ahmad was crowded in the early hours of the morning.

The slang word "*holy shit*" (interjection) is the join of two words from *holy* (adjective) and *shit* (noun) without changing or deleting any letters from the base word. The slang word *holy shit* in this context means *shocked in anger*.

### c. **Goddamn**

The slang *goddamn* found in minute 00:34:28. The quoted conversation below:

Gage : You'd sent 36 e-mails to Mr. Zuckerberg and received 16 return e-mails and this was the first time he indicated he was not happy?

Divya : That's correct. He had 42 days to study our system and get out ahead on---

Mark : Do you see any of your code on facebook?

Did I use any of your code?

Divya : You stole our whole *goddamn* idea.

The slang word "*goddamn*" (adjective) is the join of two words *God* (noun) and *damn* (adjective) without changing or deleting any letters from the

base word. The word *Goddamn* means *to emphasize or express annoyance with someone or something*.

#### d. Bullshit

The quoted conversation below:

Gage : This was the first time you raised any  
of those concerns, right?

Mark : I'd raised concerns before

Divya/Tyler : **Bullshit**/Not to us

The dialogue took place in Second Deposition room. Mark was accused of stealing their idea. Mark denies their allegations, he did not feel stole their idea or used their code.

The slang word "**Bullshit**" (noun) is the join of two words *bull* (noun) + *shit* (noun) without changing or deleting any letters from the base word. The slang word *Bullshit* in this context means *stupid or untrue talk or writing*.

#### e. Asshole

The slang *Asshole* found in minute 00:05:13. The quoted conversation below:

Mark : I'm under some pressure fight now  
with my OS class and if we could just  
order food. I think we should---

Erica : You are probably going to be a very  
successful computer person. But you're  
going to go through life thinking that  
girls don't like because you're a nerd.

And I want you to know, from the

bottom of my heart, that won't be true.

It'll because you're an *asshole*.

This dialogue took place in Campus Bar. Erica and Mark involved a serious conversation where Erica mocked him that no girls likes him not because he is a nerd, but because he is an asshole.

The slang word "*Asshole*" (noun) is the join of two words *ass* (noun) and *hole* (noun) without changing or deleting any letters from the base word. The slang word *asshole* means a very stupid person, an idiot, someone who is pathetically or offensively foolish. *Asshole* in this context means a jerk.

**f. Fuck you**

The slang *fuck you* found in minute 01:44:02. The quoted conversation below:

Eduardo : This is because I froze the account?

Sean : You think we were gonna let you parade around in your ridiculous suits pretending you were running this company?

Eduardo : Sorry, my Prada's at the cleaners along with my hoodie and my *fuck-you* flip flops you pretentious douchebag.

This dialogue took place in New Facebook Office. Eduardo in anger because his ownership share diluted down to point zero three percent.

The slang word "*Fuck you*" (noun) is the join of two word *fuck* (noun) and *you* (pronoun) without changing or deleting any letters from

the base word. The slang word *Fuck you* means *an offensive way of saying that you do not like, respect, or care about someone or something*.

**g. Hang on**

The quoted conversation below:

Mark : --as someone who's just really embarrassed the company in a bad way I wouldn't --

Eduardo : It was the Winklevosses, Mark!

Mark : **Hang on.** (to Dustin) Hit refresh.

The dialogue took place in Mark Dorm room. In the conversation above, Dustin said that Now, their member on Facebook was Nine ninety three, they are so close. Mark has a plan to rent a house on a street two blocks from the Stanford campus because he think California is the right place they have going to.

The word "**Hang on**" (phrasal verb) is the join of two-word *Hang* (verb) and *on* (adverb) without changing or deleting any letters from the base word.

**Hang on** in this context means *wait for a short time*.

**h. Bong hit!**

The slang *Bong hit* found in minute 01:29:26. The quoted conversation below:

Girl #1 : Hey!

Girl #2 : **Bong hit!**

The dialogue took place in Palo Alto house, Sean leans over one of the girls. Girl #2 scream *Bong hit!* to her friends between her.

The word "**Bong hit**" (noun) is the join of two word *Bong* (noun) and *hit* (noun) without changing or deleting any letters from the base word. *Bong* means a

water pipe used for smoking marijuana or other drugs. Meanwhile, *hit* means a dose of a psychoactive drug. **Bong hit** in this context means *of inhaling cannabis smoke from a bong*.

### 3. Borrowing

Borrowing is one of the word formations processes to create new words by taking from other language. English has adopted a huge number of loan words from other languages.<sup>44</sup> The researcher found borrowing process below:

**Table 1.3**  
**Borrowing**

No.	Slang word
1.	Oui

#### a. Oui

The slang *Oui* found in minute 00:57:37. The quoted conversation below:

Sean : French! Your major is French.

Amy : *Oui* and yours?

The dialogue took place in A Girl's College Apartment (Palo Alto) at morning, Sean awoke from his sleep and asked to girl who had just accompanied him, her name is Amy. Amy answering Sean's question use French language that it is means yes in English.

The slang word "**Oui**" is defined as borrowing because it is taken from French language. In this context, the slang *Oui* means *yes, to express agreement or consent*.

<sup>44</sup> George Yule, *The Study of Language Fourth Edition*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p. 54

#### 4. Clipping

Clipping is word formation that removing the front or the end of a word. It's also usually called by shortening. This happens when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter one.<sup>45</sup> It is usually beginning in casual speech. The researcher found some clipping word process in the movie below:

**Table 1. 4**  
**Clipping**

No	Slang words
1.	'cause
2.	Freakin'
3.	Doin'
4.	Goin'
5.	Talkin'
6.	Comin'
7.	Dorm
8.	Dad
9.	Mom
10.	'bout

##### a. 'Cause

The slang 'cause found in minute 00:22:17. The quoted conversation below:

Tyler : You ever been inside the Porcellian?

Mark : No.

Tyler : You understand we can't take you past the bike room 'cause you're not a member.

<sup>45</sup> George Yule, *The Study of Language Fourth Edition*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p. 56



The dialogue took place outside Porcellian club. Mark escorted by Cameron and Tyler toward the club. Cameron and Tyler as the member of Porcellian club had an access in the club. They invited Mark to discuss about their cooperation. They need Mark to build the site and write the code. Cameron tells that they cannot take Mark past the bike room because mark is not a member of Porcellian club.

The slang word '**cause**' comes from the word *because* that is shortened by cutting spelling *be* and changed with '(*apostrophe*)' to become '**cause**'. In this context, the slang '**cause**' means *for the reason that* or *due to the fact that*.

#### b. Freakin'

The quoted conversation below:

Divya : Come on

Cameron : I need a real drink

Screw it. Let's gut the **freakin'** nerd.

Tyler : That's what I'm talking about.

The slang word **freakin'** comes from the word *freaking* that is shortened by cutting spelling *g* and change with '(*apostrophe*)' to become **freakin'**. In this context, **freakin'** means to replace the word *fucking/damned*. Emphasize what is being said.

#### c. Doin'

The slang *doin'* found in minute 00:46:06. The quoted conversation below:

Bob : I'm Bob

Mark : How you *doin'*?

The dialogue took place outside the Auditorium, A group of guys hustle up to Mark and Eduardo. They said that they are admire TheFacebook that Mark and Eduardo have created. They said TheFacebook is awesome job, they are also introduce theirselves to Mark and Eduardo

The slang word *doin'* comes from the word doing that is shortened by cutting spelling g and change with '(apostrophe) to become *doin'*. In this context, *doin'* means

**d. Goin'**

The slang *goin'* found in minute 01:16:42. The quoted conversation below:

Eduardo : What's *goin'* on?

Mark : they have 10 minutes to get root access to a python webserver, expose its SSL encryption and then intercept all traffic over its secure port.

Eduardo : They're a hacking.

The dialogue took place in the Classroom. This conversation happened when Eduardo entered the classroom, he slowly makes his way through the crowd to Mark and asked what's *goin'* on.

The slang word *goin'* comes from the word *going* that is shortened by cutting spelling g and change with '(apostrophe) to become *goin'*. It refers the progress of *something happen*.

**e. Talkin'**

The slang *talkin'* found in minute 01:20:12. The quoted conversation below:

Mark : He's wired in.

Sean : That's what I **talkin'** about. Where's Eduardo?

Mark : He's got an internship in New York.

Sean : Eduardo didn't come out?

The dialogue took place in Palo Alto house, Sean's looking around the place and looking for Mark. Mark was in the kitchen with a bottle of beer. Sean introduce himself to Andrew, Intern, who was wired in.

The slang word **talkin'** comes from the word  *talking*  that is shortened by cutting spelling  *g*  and change with '(apostrophe) to become **talkin'**. In this context, the word *talkin'* means *engaging in speech or discussion*.

#### f. Comin'

The slang *comin'* found in minute 01:44:32. The quoted conversation below:

Eduardo : You did it, I always knew you did it.  
You planted the story about the chicken.

Sean : What is he talking about?

Eduardo : You had me accused—and I'll bet what you hated the most is that they identified me as co-founder of Facebook—which I am! You better lawyer-up, asshole, 'cause I'm not

*comin'* back for my 30 percent, I'm  
*comin'* back for everything.

The dialogue took place in New Facebook Office, after they had a serious conversation, Eduardo left the room. He was in anger because his ownership share diluted down to point zero three percent. He feels like he is not a part of Facebook which is actually he was identified as a co-founder of Facebook.

The slang word *comin'* comes from the word coming that is shortened by cutting spelling *g* and change with '(apostrophe) to become *comin'*. In this context, *comin'* means *do to happen or just beginning*.

**g. Dorm**

The slang *Dorm* found in minute 00:04:11. The quoted conversation below:

Mark : Erica, the reason where able to sit here and  
 drink right now is cause you used to sleep with  
 the door guy.

Erica : The door guy, his name is Booby. I did not  
 sleep with the door guy, the door guy is a  
 friend of mine. He's a perfectly good class of  
 people and what part of Long Island are you  
 from---Wimbledon?

Mark : wait ----

Erica : I'm going to back to my *dorm*.

The dialogue took place in Campus bar, Erica and Mark in a serious conversation. Mark said that the reason they are able because Erica was sleep with the door guy. Erica denied what Mark say and want to back to her dormitory.

The word “**dorm**” comes from the word dormitory that is shortened by removing the end of a word to become “**dorm**”. The slang word *dorm* means *a place where college or university students live*.

#### **h. Dad**

The slang *dad* found in minute 00:41:01. The quoted conversation below:

Cameron : (covering the phone) Ty, the lawyers on the  
phone with **dad**.  
(Into phone)  
I’m here with my brother, Tyler, and our business  
partner, Divya.

The dialogue took place in Cameron and Tyler’s dorm room at night. This dialogue happened while Cameron was on the phone with his father. He says that he love his Dad too.

The slang word “**dad**” comes from the word daddy that is shortened by cutting spelling *dy* to become “**dad**”. In this context, *dad means to address Cameron and Tyler’s father*.

#### **i. Mom**

The slang *Mom* found in minute 01:27:09. The quoted conversation below:

Cameron : I’m sorry, that you and **mom** flew all  
the--

Mr. Winkleloves : No, don't you ever apologize to me for losing a race like that. Don't ever apologize to anyone for losing race like that.

The dialogue took place in Reception room during the Award ceremony. This dialogue happened while Cameron and Tyler was talking with her dad and they apologize to their father and mother because they losing a race.

The word "**mom**" comes from the word mommy that is shortened by cutting spelling *my*, to become "**mom**". It means *mother*.

**j. 'bout**

The slang '*bout* found in minute 01:42:55. The quoted conversation below:

Eduardo : Mark? Mark.

Sean : He's wired in.

Eduardo : I'm so sorry?

Sean : He's wired in.

Eduardo : Is he?

Sean : Yes

Eduardo : How '**bout** now, are you still wired in?

Sean : (to the girl at the desk he's leaning against) call security.

This dialogue took place in New Facebook Office with Mark does not look up from his computer. Eduardo looking for mark with anger, But he still

does not look up. Eduardo approached him that was wired in and picks up mark's laptop over his head and smashes it down on the desk, breaking it into pieces.

The slang word '**bout**' comes from the word *about*. The word '**bout**' comes from the word *about* that is shortened by cutting spelling *a* and changed with '(apostrophe) to become '**bout**'.

## B. Function of Slang

In this part, the researcher discuss the data findings of the function of slang words that used in The Social Network movie. The researcher found five functions of slang words produced by character in the movie such as: to address, to initiate relax conversation, to humiliate, to intimate atmosphere, to show intimacy, and to reveal anger.

### 1. To address

The word to address one more speaker to keep up with their close relationship. Someone who has a close relationship usually tends to use an informal kind of address because using formal address indicates to the speaker has a distance relationship or has explicit reason with other speakers. There are two slang words found in the movie that belong to address functions below:

**Table 2.1**

#### To Address

No.	Slang words
1.	Dad
2.	Mom

#### a. Dad

The slang *dad* found in minute 00:41:01. These are the conversation:

Cameron : (*into phone*) -- and he's very bright and I'm sure

he didn't mean to ... do what he did.

Thank you very much, and *Dad* -- alright love you too

Divya : This is a good guy?

Cameron : We don't know that he's not a good guy.

The dialogue took place in Cameron and Tyler's dorm room at night. This dialogue happened while Cameron was on the phone with his father. He says that he love his Dad too. The slang word *dad* is used to address father of Cameron.

#### b. Mom

The slang *Mom* found in minute 01:27:09. These are the conversation:

Cameron : I'm sorry, that you and *mom* flew all the--

Mr. Winkleloves : No, don't you ever apologize to me for losing a race like that. Don't ever apologize to anyone for losing race like that.

The dialogue took place in Reception room during the Award ceremony. This dialogue happened while Cameron and Tyler was talking with her dad and they apologize to their father and mother because they losing a race. The slang word *mom* is used to address Cameron and Tyler's Mother.

From the slang words above, it is related with the theory Allan and Burridge which explain that the speaker use slang to address another speaker or someone in order to maintain their close relationship.

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## 2. To initiate Relax Conversation

Sometimes, the speaker use slang words to create a relaxed conversation with others. Someone who has a close relationship with others tends to use certain vocabulary in order to make the conversation run more relaxed and comfortable.

There are ten slang words that found in the movie belong to initiate relax conversation functions:

**Table 2.2**  
**To Initiate Relax Conversation**

No.	Slang words
1.	Gotta
2.	Gonna
3.	Gimmie
4.	What's up
5.	Goin'
6.	Outta
7.	Hang on
8.	Bong hit
9.	Talkin'
10.	Dorm

### a. Gotta

The slang *gotta* found in minute 00:25:27.

Mark : I think I've come up with something.

Eduardo : Hang on, I've *gotta* tell you something you're not going to believe.

Mark : What?

Eduardo : I got punched by the Phoenix.

The dialogue took place in Large Multiple Purpose room at night. The hall has been converted into “Alpha Epsilon Pi Caribbean Night, 2003”. This dialogue happened when Mark approached Eduardo at the party to convey some information. When Mark begin a conversation, Eduardo interrupted by using slang to create a relax conversation with Mark. The slang word *gonna* is used to create relax and comfortable conversation with Mark as his best friend.

**b. Gonna**

The slang *gonna* found in minute 00:13:26.

Eduardo : What are you *gonna* send it to?

Mark : Just a couple of people. The question is, who are they gonna send it to?

The dialogue took place in Mark’s dorm room. This dialogue happened when Mark and his friends had finished creating a site for the rank of chess players. Eduardo asked to Mark using slang word *gonna* to create a relax conversation. The slang word *gonna* is used to create relax conversation between Eduardo and his friends as a daily conversation.

**c. Gimmie**

The slang *gimmie* found in minute 00:37:31.

Mark : *Gimmie* the mailing list.

Eduardo : “Jabberwock12.listserve@HarvardEDU”

The dialogue took place in Mark’s Dorm room. This dialogue happened when marks has been completed his site and intend to send it through an email to everyone at the Phoenix Club. Mark asked for the phoenix’s club email address to

Eduardo as a member of phoenix club. He used slang word *gimmie* to show a relax conversation between them.

**d. What's up**

The slang *what's up* found in minute 00:18:04.

Cameron : *What's up?*

Divya : You guys hear about this?

Cameron : What?

Divya : Two nights ago a sophomore choked the network from a laptop at Kirkland.

The dialogue took place in Pforzheimer Dining Hall. This conversation happened at breakfast, Divya approached his friends, Cameron and Tyler. Cameron says what's up to start their conversation. The slang word what's up used to show their close relationship.

**e. Goin'**

The slang *goin'* found in minute 01:16:42.

Eduardo : What's *goin'* on?

Mark : they have 10 minutes to get root access to a python webserver, expose its SSL encryption and then intercept all traffic over its secure port.

Eduardo : They're a hacking.

The dialogue took place in the Classroom. This conversation happened when Eduardo entered the classroom, he slowly makes his way through the crowd to Mark and asked what's goin' on. The slang word *goin'* used to show their close relationship and to create relax conversation between them.

### f. **Outta**

The slang *outta* found in minute 00:32:13.

Mark : Good job. You should be proud of that right there, don't worry if you don't make it any further.

Eduardo : I'll get *outta* here.

The dialogue took place in Mark's room, Eduardo went to Mark's room to tell him that he brought an invitation from Phoenix Club second level selection. Mark congratulated him and asks to not worry if he did not lose the next round. The slang *outta* used to create relax conversation when Eduardo want to go out from Mark's room.

### g. **Hang on**

The slang *hang on* found in minute

Mark : --as someone who's just really embarrassed the company in a bad way I wouldn't --

Eduardo : It was the Winklevosses, Mark!

Mark : *Hang on.* (to Dustin) Hit refresh.

The dialogue took place in Mark Dorm room. In the conversation above, Dustin said that Now, their member on Facebook was Nine ninety three, they are so close. Mark has a plan to rent a house on a street two blocks from the Stanford campus because he think California is the right place they have going to. Mark and Eduardo in the serious conversation. Mark used slang *Hang on* to stop what Eduardo said it means that to wait in a short time. The slang *Hang on* used to show5 their relax conversation in a close relationship.

### h. Bong hit

The slang *Bong hit* found in minute 01:29:26.

Girl #1 : Hey!

Girl #2 : ***Bong hit!***

The dialogue took place in Palo Alto house, Sean leans over one of the girls. Girl #2 scream *Bong hit!* To her friends between her. It means she want to inhaling Marijuana through a bong. The slang word Bong hit used to show relax conversation with her close friends.

### i. Talkin'

The slang *talkin'* found in minute 01:20:12.

Mark : He's wired in.

Sean : That's what I **talkin'** about. Where's Eduardo?

Mark : He's got an internship in New York.

Sean : Eduardo didn't come out?

The dialogue took place in Palo Alto house, Sean's looking around the place and looking for Mark. Mark was in the kitchen with a bottle of beer. Sean introduces himself to Andrew, Intern, who was wired in. The slang *talkin'* used to show relax conversation with Mark as his friend, and feel that this situation is what Sean want.

### j. Dorm

The slang *Dorm* found in minute 00:04:11.

Mark : Erica, the reason where able to sit here and drink right now is cause you used to sleep with

the door guy.

Erica : The door guy, his name is Booby. I did not sleep with the door guy, the door guy is a friend of mine. He's a perfectly good class of people and what part of Long Island are you from---Wimbledon?

Mark : wait -----

Erica : I'm going to back to my *dorm*.

The dialogue took place in Campus bar, Erica and Mark in a serious conversation. Mark said that the reason they are able because Erica was sleep with the door guy. Erica denied what Mark say and want to back to her dormitory. The slang *dorm* is means dormitory where it is used to show they are in a close relationship.

From the slang words above, it is related with the theory of Allan and Burridge which explain that the speaker use slang word than standard vocabulary to make relax conversation in informal situation to another speaker or someone in order to maintain their close relationship.

### 3. To Humiliate

The speaker tends to express unpleasant or dislike the feeling of the speakers towards someone or something by mocking them. There are two slang words that found in the movie belong to humiliate functions:

**Table 2.3**  
**To Humiliate**

No.	Slang Words
1.	Asshole
2.	'cause

**a. Asshole**

The slang *Asshole* found in minute 00:05:13.

Mark : I'm under some pressure fight now with my OS class and if we could just order food. I think we should---

Erica : You are probably going to be a very successful computer person. But, you're going to go through life thinking that girls don't like because you're a nerd. And I want you to know, from the bottom of my heart, that won't be true. It'll because you're an *asshole*.

This dialogue took place in Campus Bar. Erica and Mark involved a serious conversation where Erica mocked him that no girls likes him not because he is a nerd, but because he is an asshole. The slang word *asshole* used to mocking him that he is a jerk.

**b. 'cause**

The slang *'cause* found in minute 00:22:17.

Tyler : You ever been inside the Porcellian?

Mark : No.

Tyler : You understand we can't take you past the bike room *'cause* you're not a member.

The dialogue took place outside Porcellian club. Mark escorted by Cameron and Tyler toward the club. Cameron and Tyler as the member of Porcellian club had an access in the club. They invited Mark to discuss about their

cooperation. They need Mark to build the site and write the code. Cameron tells that they cannot take Mark past the bike room because mark is not a member of Porcellian club. The slang word '*cause* used to mock Mark that he cannot past the bike room because he is not a member.

#### 4. To Form Intimate Atmosphere

The speakers use slang in purpose reducing social distant and more comfortable when having s conversation with a stranger. Means slang can be alternative way to ease the relationship among the strangers so that they can decrease social distance and more comfortable. There are three slang words that belong to form intimate atmosphere functions:

**Table 2.4**  
**To Form Intimate Atmosphere**

No.	Slang Words
1.	Oui
2.	Wanna
3.	Doin'

##### a. *Oui*

The slang *Oui* found in minute 00:57:37.

Sean : French! Your major is French.

Amy : *Oui* and yours?

The dialogue took place in A Girl's College Apartment (Palo Alto) at morning, Sean awoke from his sleep and asked to girl who had just accompanied him, her name is Amy. Amy answering Sean's question use French language that it is means yes in English. Amy use slang *oui* as her language to make the conversation more intimate because they had just met each other.



### b. Wanna

The slang *wanna* found in minute 00:23:32.

Cameron : Harvard.edu--- The most prestigious email address in the country.

Tyler : And the whole site's kinda based on the idea that girls—well...

Cameron : Not to put anything indelicately.

Divya : Girls *wanna* get with the guys who go to Harvard.

The dialogue took place in Porcellian Club Room, Cameron, Tyler and Divya were talking to Mark about their something had been working, it is called HarvardConnection where is we can create own page, Interest, bio, friends and pics. They want Mark to work with them to build the site and write the code. The slang word *wanna* used to make intimate conversation because they had just met each other.

### c. Doin'

The slang *doin'* found in minute 00:46:06.

Bob : I'm Bob

Mark : How you *doin'*?

The dialogue took place outside the Auditorium, A group of guys hustle up to Mark and Eduardo. They said that they are admire TheFacebook that Mark and Eduardo have created. They said TheFacebook is awesome job, they are also introducing theirselves to Mark and Eduardo. The use slang *doin'* to show their intimate conversation as a stranger.

## 5. To reveal anger

People use slang to show unpleasant or dislike feeling towards something or someone by cursing them. There are four slang words that found in the movie belong to reveal anger functions:

**Table 2. 5**  
**To Reveal Anger**

No.	Slang Words
1.	Goddamn
2.	Comin'
3.	Holy shit
4.	Fuck you
5.	Kinda
6.	Bullshit
7.	Freakin'
8.	'bout

### a. Goddamn

The slang *goddamn* found in minute 00:34:28.

Gage : You'd sent 36 e-mails to Mr. Zuckerberg and received 16 return e-mails and this was the first time he indicated he was not happy?

Divya : That's correct. He had 42 days to study our system and get out ahead on---

Mark : Do you see any of your code on facebook?

Did I use any of your code?

Divya : You stole our whole *goddamn* idea.

The dialogue took place in Second Deposition room. Mark was accused of stealing their idea. Mark denies their allegations, he did not feel stole their idea or used their code. The slang word *goddamn* used to show that he was anger to Mark.

**b. Comin'**

The slang *comin'* found in minute 01:44:32.

Eduardo : You did it, I always knew you did it. You planted the story about the chicken.

Sean : What is he talking about?

Eduardo : You had me accused—and I'll bet what you hated the most is that they identified me as co-founder of Facebook—which I am! You better lawyer-up, asshole, 'cause I'm not *comin'* back for my 30 percent, I'm *comin'* back for everything.

The dialogue took place in New Facebook Office, after they had a serious conversation, Eduardo left the room. He was in anger because his ownership share diluted down to point zero three percent. He feels like he is not a part of Facebook which is actually he was identified as a co-founder of Facebook. Eduardo said that he will *comin'* back not only for his 30 percent but he was *comin'* back for everything. He used slang word *comin'* to show that he was in anger because of the betrayal of his best friend, Mark.

**c. Holy shit**

The slang *holy shit* found in minute 00:16:12.

Eduardo : Unless it's a coincidence I think this is us.

Mark : It's not coincidence.

Eduardo : ***Holy shit!***

The dialogue took place in Mark's dorm room. This dialogue happened when they know that Mark's computer suddenly freezes. They realized that the network had been shut down because the site created by Ahmad was crowded in the early hours of the morning. Eduardo used slang *holy shit* to show he was in anger.

**d. Fuck you**

The slang *fuck you* found in minute 01:44:02.

Eduardo : This is because I froze the account?

Sean : You think we were gonna let you parade around in your ridiculous suits pretending you were running this company?

Eduardo : Sorry, my Prada's at the cleaners along with my hoodie and my ***fuck-you*** flip flops you pretentious douchebag.

This dialogue took place in New Facebook Office. Eduardo in anger because his ownership share diluted down to point zero three percent. He used slang *fuck you* to show his anger to Mark because he was disappointed to his decision.

**e. Kinda**

The slang word kinda found in minute 01:45:42.

Sean : You alright?

Mark : Yeah. You were *kinda* rough on him.

Sean : That's life in the NFL.

The dialogue took place in New Facebook Office. After Eduardo left the office, he felt Sean kinda rough on Eduardo. Mark used slang *kinda* to show that he was upset because Sean was too hard on his friend, Eduardo.

#### f. Bullshit

The slang bullshit found in minute 00:49:13.

Gage : This was the first time you raised any of those concerns, right?

Mark : I'd raised concerns before

Divya/Tyler : ***Bullshit***/Not to us

The dialogue took place in Second deposition room. This conversation happened while Divya and Tyler did not agree with Mark's answer. The slang Bullshit used to show that they were in anger.

#### g. Freakin'

The slang *freakin'* found in minute 01:28:54.

Divya : Come on

Cameron : I need a real drink

Screw it. Let's gut the ***freakin'*** nerd.

Tyler : That's what I'm talking about.

The dialogue took place in Cameron and Tyler's Room when Tyler, his brother, says that they will take the considerable resource at their disposal and sue

Mark in federal court. Cameron used *freakin'* to show he was in anger because of Mark.

**h. 'bout**

The slang '*bout* found in minute 01:42:55.

Eduardo : Mark? Mark.

Sean : He's wired in.

Eduardo : I'm so sorry?

Sean : He's wired in.

Eduardo : Is he?

Sean : Yes

Eduardo : How '*bout* now, are you still wired in?

Sean : (to the girl at the desk he's leaning against) call security.

This dialogue took place in New Facebook Office with Mark does not look up from his computer. Eduardo looking for mark with anger, But he still does not look up. Eduardo approached him that was wired in and picks up mark's laptop over his head and smashes it down on the desk, breaking it into pieces. Eduardo use slang '*bout* in order to show his anger because Mark ignore him.

**iaia**  
**PONOROGO**

## CHAPTER V

### DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis of the data in chapter four. In the statement of problems, there are two problems that have to be answered in this research. The first is about word formation processes of slang. The second is about the function of slang words used by the character in *The Social Network* movie.

#### 1. Word Formation Processes of Slang Words

The researcher conducts this study using theory of Yule (2010) to analyze the word formation processes. The researcher have discovered four types of word formation processes that used in this movie such as blending, compounding, clipping and borrowing.

##### a. Blending

In this research, the researcher found six slang words such as *gonna* (going + to), *gotta* (got + to), *wanna* (want + to), *kinda* (kind + of), *gimmie* (give + me), and *outta* (out + of). These words contain of two words which change the beginning or last part of the word or removing some part and then combining them to create a new word with a new meaning. It is related to Yule's theory which explains that blending refers to a combination of two words, usually the beginning of a word and the end of another word becoming a new word.

##### b. Compounding

In this research, the researcher found eight slang words such as *what's up*, *holy shit*, *goddamn*, *bullshit*, *asshole*, *fuck you*, *hang on*, and *bong hit*. All of these slang words are a combination of two different types of dictionaries that have been merged into one new word with a new meaning without changing or deleting a word. It is related to Yule's theory which is explain that compounding is a process of combining two different words into one form. A common English compound word is

combination of several part-speech categories such as adjective, noun, verb, and preposition.

### c. Borrowing

In this research, researcher found one slang word such such as *Oui* (French language). It is related to Yule's theory which is explain that borrowing is new word by taking from other language.

### d. Clipping

In this research, researcher found ten slang words such as *'cause* (because), *freakin'* (freaking), *doin'* (doing), *goin'* (going), *talkin'* (talking), *comin'* (coming), *dorm* (dormitory), *dad* (daddy), *mom* (mommy) and *'bout* (about) It is related to Yule's theory, which is explain that clipping refers to reduced shortened word without changing the meaning of it. It happens when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form.

## 2. Function of Slang

The researcher use theory of Allan and Buridge (2006) to analyze the fucntions of slang words that use in the movie. In this researcher , the researcher found there were five function of slang words produced by the characters as a communication strategy in conversation such as: to address, to initiate relax conversation, to humiliate, to intimate atmosphere and to reveal anger.

### a. To address

In this research, the researcher found two slang words which is to address such as dad and mom. In the context of the movie, all of these slang words are used by the characters to address someone. This is related to Allan and Burridge's theory, which states that a speaker uses slang to address another speaker or someone.



**b. To Initiate Relax Conversation**

In this research, the researcher found ten slang words which is to initiate relax conversation such as *gotta, gonna, gimmie, what's up, goin', outta, hang on, bong hit, talkin', and dorm*. In the context of the movie, all these slang words use to create relax conversation each other who has close relationship. All of these slang are related to Allan and Burrige's theory, which explain that the speakers choose to use slang than standard vocabulary to make relax and enjoyable conversation in informal situations.

**c. To Humiliate**

In this research, the researcher found two slang words which is used to show humiliate such as *asshole* and *'cause*. In the context of the movie, all of these slang words used to mocking someone. This is related to Allan and Burrige's theory, which explains that the speaker who have to convey unpleasant or dislike feeling to someone by mocking them.

**d. To Intimate Atmosphere**

In this research, the researcher found three slang words which is to form intimate atmosphere such as *oui, doin', and wanna*. In the context of the movie, all of these slang words are used to create comfortable conversation between stranger. This is related to Allan and Burrige's theory, which explains that the speakers use slang words to reduce social distance and feel more comfortable when having a conversation with a stranger.

**e. To Reveal Anger**

In this research, the researcher found eight slang words which is to reveal anger such as *goddamn, comin', holy shit, fuck you, kinda, bullshit, freakin', and 'bout*. All those slang words related to Allan and Burrige's theory which explain that the

speakers use slangs to show unpleasant or dislike feeling of the speaker to someone or something by curse them.



## CHAPTER VI

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion as the result of the analysis to answer all of research question presented in the first chapter. Besides, this research also contains suggestion as the advice for the next researcher.

#### A. Conclusion

In this chapter, researcher proposes to complete the results of the data analysis. According to the research problems of this study, there are two points to conclude, they are: (1) what are the type of word formation process of slang words that used in “The Social Network” movie? And (2) What are the functions of slang words that used in “The Social Network” movie?.

After analyzing the data, the researchers found some conclusions to answer the research questions. In this study, researchers explain the slang words used in The Social Network Movie, primarily based on the theory of Yule and Allan and Burridge. Based on the previous chapter, the researcher observed twenty five slang words collected based on slang theory. Regarding the kinds of word formation process found in The Social Network movie. Among those four word formation process, clipping was the most common word formation process.

This study also identifies the function of slang words used by the character in The Social Network movie based on Allan and Burridge’s theory, it can be conclude that there are five types functions of slang found in The Social Network movie. In this movie, initiate relax conversation of slang user was the most frequent function of slang used by the character. By knowing the function of slang, the researcher draw a conclusion that create relax conversation with someone who have close relationship is the biggest factor why the speaker use slang in their conversation. And also from those data, the researcher

has searched the meaning of each slang based on the understood the content of the dialogue and several dictionaries.

## **B. Suggestion**

After completing this study, the researcher mentions the suggestion to the next researcher. Including theory, the researcher uses the word formation process by Yule and function of slang by Allan and Burridge. The researcher found twenty-five slang words which identified into four word formation process and five functions of slang words. However, the researcher cannot find the data from 10 types of word formation process by Yule.

Mistakes and weakness still happened in many aspects such as method, analyses, and discussion. Positive suggestion and criticism still researcher needed to make the next study better. Based on this research, researcher has the recommendation as follows:

1. For Reader

The researcher wants to aware the reader to be careful using slang language in conversation so that it did not offend others.

2. For Lecturer

The lecturer can give a lot of information about what the slang words and where it can be used.

3. For Next Researcher

The researcher suggests and hopes for the next researchers will continue the research to find the data based on all the ten types of word formation process. Getting to know the slang better helps avoid misunderstandings when interacting with native English speakers. The researcher wants to aware the reader to be careful using slang language in conversation so that it did not offend others.

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