A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS USED IN "STEP UP: ALL IN" MOVIE

L. N. Sudiyanti[1], I. W. Suarnajaya[2], I. W. Swandana[3]

English Language Education
Ganesha University of Education
Singaraja, Indonesia

e-mail: {ln.sudiyanti@gmail.com, w_suarna@yahoo.com, wayan_swandana@yahoo.com}

Abstrak

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif yang berusaha menemukan jenis-jenis *slang* dan mengamati fungsi-fungsi *slang* yang digunakan dalam film "*Step Up: All In*". Teori dari Allan dan Burridge (2006) tentang jeni-jenis *slang* dan teori dari Hymes tentang etnografi berbicara digunakan sebagai pedoman. Sehubungan dengan tujuan pertama, ada empat jenis-jenis *slang* yang ditemukan dalam film ini, yaitu *fresh and creative*, *flippant*, *imitative*, dan *clipping*. Penggunaan *imitative* mendominasi jenis slang yang digunakan pada film ini, dikarenakan pembicara tidak memerlukan pengetahuan tertentu dan dapat membuat *slang* jenis ini dengan mudah dengan meniru kata-kata yang sudah ada dan menyederhanakannya. Merujuk pada tujuan kedua, ada enam fungsi-fungsi *slang* yang ditemukan dalam film ini, yaitu *to address*, *to form intimate atmosphere*, *to initiate relax conversation*, *to show impression*, *to show intimacy*, dan *to humiliate*. Adapun, fungsi yang memiliki frekuensi paling tinggi adalah *to address* dan *to initiate relax conversation*. Dalam situasi informal, orang cederung menggunakan kata-kata *slang* untuk menciptakan suasana yang lebih santai dimana percakapan mereka dapat berjalan dengan lancar. Tujuan dari menggunakan kedua fungsi ini adalah untuk menjaga hubungan dekat mereka. Sebagai hasil, kedua fungsi ini dominan digunakan oleh karakter dalam film ini.

Kata-kata kunci : deskriptif analisis, kata-kata slang, film.

Abstract

This research is a descriptive qualitative research which attempts to find out slang types and observe slang functions used in "*Step Up: All In*" movie. The theory from Allan and Burridge (2006) about slang types and the theory from Hymes (1989) about ethnography of speaking were used as guidelines. Regarding to the first objective, there are four types of slang found in this movie, such as *fresh and creative*, *flippant*, *imitative*, and *clipping*. The occurrence of *imitative* dominates the slang type used in this movie, since the speakers do not require certain knowledge and can make this slang type easily by imitating the existing words and simplifying them. Referring to the second objective, there are six functions of slang discovered in this movie, such as *to address*, *to form intimate*

atmosphere, *to initiate relax conversation*, *to show impression*, *to show intimacy*, and *to humiliate*. Therefore, the functions which have high frequency are *to address* and *to initiate relax conversation*. In informal situation, people tend to use certain kinds of addresses in addressing their close friends and use slang words since they want to create relax condition in which their conversation can run smoothly. The purpose of using these two functions is to maintain their close relationship. As a result these two functions are dominantly used by the characters in this movie.

Keywords: descriptive analysis, slang words, movie.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a device used by people to communicate with others. From time to time language always develops because of the social conditions and people's needs. According to Chaika (1994), language cannot be fixed at any point. Language develops based on the needs and want of the humans who use the language itself. Every person has abilities to create new words, combine two different words to form the new one, and use old words in a new way. This cases may occur when someone deals with the language choice and she or he needs extra effort to figure out the meaning.

Language variation can be classified into standard and non-standard varieties. According to Holmes (2001), the standard variety is a prestigious, codified variety that has the highest social status and is used in formal occasions. Meanwhile, the non-standard variety is any variety of language which is not standardized and lacks prestige. One example of language variations that exists in American English is slang.

Holmes (2001) states that slang belongs to vocabulary area and reflects person age. Slang also becomes the privilege of the youth and is considered uncommon by an older person in general. In addition, slang indicates the identity of a particular group.

Another definition comes from Allan and Burridge (2006), in which they give definition of slang as the marker of some group of people. The examples are communities sharing experiences (such as groups of children at certain school) and particular social groups (such as hookers, junkies, jazz musicians, or professional criminals).

From the definition above, it can be concluded that slang is a non-formal or casual spoken language that is created and used by people in a particular group. Slang reflects the social background of people who use it. The words of slang always change. Slang is temporal and is generally used by teenager (Chaer and Agustina, 1995).

The use of slang can be found in American culture product, for example in American movie. In making films, social condition of the society is usually included by film makers in their films. The example is a film about American dancer. The story cannot be separated from their social background in their society. Generally people think that slang is uncommonly used by older people. Nevertheless, there is phenomenon that slang is used dominantly by adults. This phenomenon is based on the movie that was analyzed. "*Step Up: All In*" movie is used as source of data in conducting this research.

"*Step Up: All In*" movie is about an ordinary American dancers, in which they use slang dominantly. Conducting slang research on this movie is essential to be done, since the movie portrays American people. Nowadays many slangs are used in daily life of American. Therefore, knowing slang could help us avoid misunderstanding when we interact with American people.

Having an interest in sociolinguistics study, the researcher conducted slang

research in order to present some knowledge of slang based on the slang types and slang functions. For that reason, the researcher had an intention to conduct "*A Descriptive Analysis of Slang Words Used in "Step Up: All In" Movie (Sociolinguistics Approach)*".

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. This research was conducted by collecting the data, arranging or classifying the data, and analyzing the data of the research. The objectives of this research are classifying the slang types and determining the slang function in the data analysis. The object of this research are slang words used by the characters in "*Step Up: All In*" movie. In conducting this research the researcher employed the dialogue script of the movie as primary data source.

In collect the data, the researcher prepared some means called instruments. The instruments included VLC Media Player, Mozilla Firefox, Notepad, Microsoft Word and "*Step Up: All In*" movie file. In conducting this research, total sampling techniques was employed to collect the data since the researcher took the entired dialogues contained slang words. The data collected by total sampling technique which were analyzed included the entired dialogues contained American slang words employed by the characters in "*Step Up: All In*" movie.

The steps of collecting the data of this research were as follows. First, downloading English subtitle of "*Step Up: All In*" movie. Second, opening the subtitle in notepad. Third, copying and pasting the dialogues in notepad into Microsoft Word and printing out all of the dialogues. Next, making check mark on the words in dialogues that suspected as slang. Then, checking those words by using different slang dictionaries. Last, classifying those slang words by giving codes based on the datum number, dialogue number, slang types, and slang functions.

To classify the types of slang word, the theory from Allan and Burridge (2006) about slang types was used as guideline. There are five different types of slang such as *fresh and creative* type, *flippant* type, *imitative* type, *acronym* type, and *clipping* type. Meanwhile, to determine the functions of slang word, the theory from Hymes (1989) about Ethnography of Speaking was used as guideline. There are seven different functions of slang such as *to address*, *to form intimate atmosphere*, *to initiate relax conversation*, *to show impression*, *to show intimacy*, *to reveal anger*, and *to humiliate*.

The data analysis was done in order to get the result of the research. The way of analyzing the data were done by doing the following steps. First, making category of the data by differentiating slang type based on, in which dialogue the slang occurs. Second, analyzing the data by describing the setting, participants, topic, and social distance of the characters, taking into account, in which conversations certain slangs are applied. This step uses "*Step Up: All In*" movie as the reference.

Third, determining the slang functions based on the context, in which conversations certain slangs are applied. Fourth, comparing the slang variants with some standard variants if possible. The purpose of comparing slang variants with some standard variants is to prove that slang is influenced not only by social conditions but also the topic, the aims of the speaker, and the setting of the conversation. Next, describing the most dominant type and the most dominant function in discussions. Last, making conclusion from the analysis.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In relation to the first problem of this study, the objective of this study is to find out the types of slang used in "*Step Up: All In*" movie. There are 4 types of slang which are found in this movie. Those are *fresh and creative* type, *flippant* type, *imitative* type, and *clipping* type. The complete result are presented in the following section.

The first slang type is *fresh and creative*. There are 54 data found in the movie which are categorized as *fresh and creative* type of slang. Those data include slang words such as *dawg, boo, dude, baba, buddy*, etc. The second slang type is *flippant*. There are 2 data found in the movie which are categorized as *flippant* type of slang. The datum is the slang word *fancy pants* which appears two times.

The next slang type is *imitative*. There are 141 data found in *"Step Up: All In"* movie which are categorized as *imitative* type of slang. The data include the slang words such as *gonna, gotta, wanna*, etc. The last slang type is *clipping*. There are 62 data found in the movie which are categorized as *clipping* type of slang. The data include the slang words such as *bro, feelin', comin', 'cause, grandma*, etc. Based on the data, the frequency and percentage of each slang type found in the movie are provided in the following table.

Slang Types	Total Number	Percentage (%)
Fresh and Creative	54	20.85
Flippant	2	0.77
Imitative	141	54.44
Clipping	62	23.94
Total	259	100

Table 4.5 Frequency and Percentage of each Slang Type

Table above provides the frequency of each slang type found in *"Step Up: All In"* movie. The first is *fresh and creative* slang type with the total use about 54 times. The second is *flippant* slang type with the total use about 2 times. The next is *imitative* slang type with the total use about 141 times. And the last is *clipping* slang type with the total use about 62 times.

Referring to table 4.5 about frequency and percentage of each slang type, it can be said that *imitative* type of slang dominates the use of slang types by the characters in *"Step Up: All In"* movie with the total use about 141 times or about 54.44 %. In the second position, *imitative* type of slang is followed by *clipping* type of slang with the total use about 62 times or about 23.94 %. Then *fresh and creative* type of slang takes the third position with the total use about 54 times or about 20.85 %. Meanwhile, *flippant* type of slang is the slang type which has the lowest percentage on its use in *"Step Up: All In"* movie with the total use about 2 times or about 0.77 %.

The second objective of this study is to determine the functions of slang used in *"Step Up: All In"* movie. Referring to this objective, there are 6 functions of slang which are used in *"Step Up: All In"* movie. Those are *to address, to form intimate atmosphere, to initiate relax conversation, to show impression, to show intimacy,* and *to humiliate*. The complete result are provided in the following section.

The first function of using slang words found in *"Step Up: All In"* movie is *to address*. The data which have function *to address* are slang words such as *bro, guys, grandma, baby, honey*, etc. The second function of using slang words found in *"Step Up: All In"* movie is *to form intimate atmosphere*. The data which have function *to form intimate atmosphere* are the slang words such as *what's up* and *sayin'*.

The third function of using slang words found in *"Step Up: All In"* movie is *to initiate relax conversation*. The data which have function *to initiate relax conversation* are slang words such as *gonna, gotta, wanna,* etc. The fourth function of using slang words found in *"Step Up: All In"* movie is *to show impression*. The data which have function *to show impression* are the slang words such as *wow, cool,* and *sick*.

The next function of using slang words is *to show intimacy*. The data which have function *to show intimacy* are slang words such as *what's up, feelin', nope, 'cause,* etc. The last function of using slang words is *to humiliate*. The data which have function *to humiliate* are slang words such as *gross, douche, idiot*, etc.

Based on the data, the frequency and percentage of each slang function used in *"Step Up: All In"* movie are presented in the following table.

Slang Functions	Total Number	Percentage (%)
to address	83	32.05
to form intimate atmosphere	4	1.54
to initiate relax conversation	81	31.27
to show impression	6	2.32
to show intimacy	70	27.03
to humiliate	15	5.79
Total	**259**	**100**

Table 4.12 Frequency and Percentage of each Slang Function

The table above presents the frequency and percentage of each slang function in *"Step Up: All In"* movie. The first is *to address* function with the total use about 83 times. The second is *to form intimate atmosphere* function with the total use about 4 times. The third is *to initiate relax conversation* function with the total use about 81 times. The fourth is *to show impression* function with the total use about 6 times. The next is *to show intimacy* function with the total use about 70 times. And the last is *to humiliate* function with the total use about 15 times.

Referring to table 4.12 about frequency of each slang function, it can be said that the slang functions, *to address* and *to initiate relax conversation* dominate the use of slang functions in *"Step Up: All In"* movie with the total use about 83 and 81 times with only 2 times difference. The second position is taken by the slang function, *to show intimacy* with the total use about 70 times or about 27.03 %.

Then, slang function *to humiliate* takes the third position with the total use about 15 times or about 5.79 %. Next, in the fourth position, slang function *to show*

impression follows the other functions with the total use about 6 times or 2.32 %. Meanwhile, *to form intimate atmosphere* function is the slang function which has the lowest percentage on its use in *"Step Up: All In"* movie with the total use about 4 times or about 1.54 %.

As what has been mentioned previously, there are some theoretical and empirical reviews used in this study. This part is related to the concept or theories used in this study as well as the previous studies in terms of the types and functions of slang used in *"Step Up: All In"* movie.

There are 5 different types of slang based on the theory proposed by Allan and Burridge (2006), namely *fresh and creative*, *flippant, imitative, acronym,* and *clipping* types. From 5 different types of slang stated by Allan and Burridge (2006), only 4 types are found in *"Step Up: All In"* movie. Those are *fresh and creative, flippant, imitative*, and *clipping* types.

Differing from this study, the studies conducted by Hanggoro (2011) and Dewi (2014) used different theories to classify the types of slang. Hanggoro and Dewi classified the data into 2 types. In Hanggoro (2011), he classified the data into *society* and *soldier* slang types. Meanwhile, in Dewi (2014), she classified the data into *primary* and *secondary* slang types. In line with this study, Saputra (2016) used the same theory to classify the slang types. But his study showed different findings with this study. In his study, Saputra found that all 5 types of slang proposed by Allan and Burridge (2006) are used in *"Bad Boys"* movie. Those types are *fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym*, and *clipping* types.

Therefore, based on the findings, the detailed explanation of each type of slang found in *"Step Up: All In"* movie is discussed in each part that is presented as follows.

First, as what had been presented previously in the findings, there are 54 data found in *"Step Up: All In"* movie which are categorized as *fresh and creative* type of slang. According to Allan and Burridge

(2006), *fresh and creative* means that the slang has totally new vocabulary, informal variety, cleverness, imagination, and it also can be an up to date word. All slang words which are categorized as *fresh and creative type* of slang are not made by imitating, clipping, or else. Thus, all these slang words are categorized as *fresh and creative* type. One example of the *fresh and creative* slang type is the slang word *buddy*. The word *buddy* first appeared in the middle 19th century. The word *buddy* was originally found in African-American dialectical English at that time, but quickly spread into general colloquial use and eventually became a form of address used to mean a close friend, a pal, or a person whom you know well.

Second, there are 2 data found in the movie which are categorized as *flippant* type of slang. Allan and Burridge (2006) state that *flippant* is the slang that is made by two words or more in which the words composed are not correlate with the denotative meaning. The datum which is categorized as *flippant* type is the slang word *fancy pants* which appears two times. The meaning of the slang word *fancy pants* has no relation to the denotative meaning of words from which this slang word is made..

The term *fancy pants* was first used in 1843 on an advertisement. In that usage, the term *fancy pants* clearly referred to pants that were fancy. Then, by 1930, the term *fancy pants* was first used with its connotative meaning. Based on the analysis, in *"Step Up: All In"* movie, the term *fancy pants* is not used with its denotative meaning but with its connotative meaning. It is used to address people who are *swanky* or *cocky*.

Third, there are 141 data found in *"Step Up: All In"* movie which are categorized as *imitative* type of slang. Based on Allan and Burridge (2006), *imitative* means that slang imitates or derives from Standard English (SE) word, uses Standard English (SE) words in different meanings, or combines two different words. Several data which are categorized as *imitative* type are the slang words such as *honey, sick, nuts,* and *gotta*.

All slang words which are categorized as *imitative* type imitate Standard English (SE) words to formulate new meaning in slang or combine two different words. The datum taken as the example is the word *honey*. In Standard English, the word *honey* means a sweet substance made by bees. But as a slang word, the word *honey* is used to address a person that you like or love and you think that person is very kind. In short, the word *honey* is used to address a beloved person.

Next, there are 62 data found in *"Step Up: All In"* movie which are categorized as *clipping* type of slang. *Clipping* is one of slang types which is formed by deleting some parts of longer word to become a shorter form but it has the same meaning (Allan and Burridge, 2006). Several data which are categorized as *clipping* type are the slang words such as *bro, feelin'*, and *'cause*.

Those slang words which are categorized as *clipping* type are the shorter forms of the longer words, but have the same meaning. The example is the slang word *bro* which is the short form of the word *brother*. This slang word is formed by deleting some letters in the word *brother* to become a shorter form but still has the same meaning. Another example is the slang word *feelin'*. This slang word is the short form of the word *feeling*. And the last example is the slang word *'cause* which is the short form of the word *because*.

As what has been stated previously, it can be seen that the type of slang which is dominantly used in *"Step Up: All In"* movie is *imitative* type of slang with the total use about 141 times or about 54.44 %. Contrasting with this finding, the study conducted by Saputra (2016), found that the type of slang which is dominantly used in his study is the *flippant* type of slang.

Meanwhile, the result found by the researcher is supported by Allan and Burridge (2006), who state that *imitative* type of slang can be used by speakers easily. In using *imitative* type of slang, the speakers do not require certain knowledge of slang, since they can make this type of

slang words by imitating the existing words and simplifying them. That is why this type of slang is dominantly used by the speakers. In *"Step Up: All In"* movie the researcher found that the slang words such as *gonna, gotta,* and *wanna* are dominantly used in the *imitative* type of slang.

Based on Hymes (1989), there are 7 different functions, such as *to address, to form intimate atmosphere, to initiate relax conversation, to show impression, to show intimacy, to reveal anger*, and *to humiliate* functions. From 7 different functions of slang stated by Hymes (1989), only 6 functions are found in *"Step Up: All In"* movie. Those are *to address, to form intimate atmosphere, to initiate relax conversation, to show impression, to show intimacy,* and *to humiliate* functions which are successfully exemplified as follows: *bro, nothin', gonna, sick, nope,* and *goofy*.

From the 4 previous studies that have been reviewed, only the study conducted by Saputra (2016) analyzed about slang functions. Thus, researcher compared this study with Saputra (2016) in terms of slang functions. In line with this study, Saputra (2016) also used the theory from Hymes (1989) to classify the slang functions. In his study, Saputra (2016) found that there were 6 functions of slang proposed by Hymes (1989) used in the movie that have been analyzed. Those functions are *to address, to form intimate atmosphere, to initiate relax conversation, to show impression, to reveal anger,* and *to humiliate*. In terms of the total number, it is the same with this study which is also found 6 functions of slang in *"Step Up:All In"* movie. But the slang function, *to reveal anger* does not occur in *"Step Up:All In"* movie.

The different results might be caused by different data sources of the study. *"Step Up:All In"* movie which was used as the data source in this study mainly concerned with the life of dancer with his crew. The social background of this movie is an ordinary American dancer with good behavior (even there are several characters who have bad behaviors). Meanwhile, Saputra (2016) used *"Bad Boys"* movie as the data source of his study in which, this movie is about drug dealers, criminal, and drug users in Miami. Therefore, different data sources caused the existence of the difference in terms of slang functions found as the result of each study.

Based on the findings, the detailed explanation of each function of slang is discussed as follows. The first function of using slang words is *to address*. Speakers use the slang word to address another speaker in order to maintain their close relationship. Someone who has close relationship usually tends to use informal kind of address because using formal address indicates that the speaker has distant relationship with other speakers.

From 83 slang words which have function *to address*, the datum which is taken to be analyzed is the slang word *boo* with the code (6, D4, I, 1). This code means that the slang *boo* is the datum number 6, is used in dialogue 4, is categorized as *fresh and creative* slang type, and has a function *to address*.

Based on *"Step Up: All In"* movie, the slang word *boo* with the code (6, D4, I, 1) is used in dialogue 4. This dialogue is about Sean and his crew 'The MOB' who are disappointed after failing in the dance audition. The setting of the dialogue above is in the audition place. The participants in this conversation are Sean and his crew 'The MOB'. They express their disappointment about their failure after all efforts have been done. Their nonverbal language such as how they see each other and their manner indicates that the relationship of participants is close.

There is slang word *boo* which is used by Celestina and it is determined as *fresh and creative* slang type and has function *to address*. The slang word *boo* is used by Celestina to address her friends. This slang word is not made by imitating, clipping, or else, thus this slang is categorized as *fresh and creative* type. The function of this slang word is *to address* Celestina's friends.

The second function of using slang words is *to form intimate atmosphere*. Slang can be an alternative way to alleviate the

relationship distance between strangers. The conversation between strangers will flow smoothly so that they can reduce social distance and be more comfortable. From 4 slang words which have function *to form intimate atmosphere*, the data with the codes (92, D14, I, 2), (93, D14, I, 2), and (94, D14, V, 2) are analyzed to represent the other data. The complete explanation is given below:

The data which are taken to be analyzed are the slang word *what's up* with the codes (92, D14, I, 2) and (93, D14, I, 2), and also the slang word *sayin'* with the code (94, D14, V, 2).

The slang words *what's up* and *sayin* are used in dialogue 14. Based on *"Step Up: All In"* movie, this dialogue is the conversation between Chad (dance teacher), Sean and his new crew 'LMNTRIX'. The setting of the dialogue above is in the dance studio owned by Mr. Boris and Mrs. Ana (Moose's grandparents). In this conversation, Chad greets the others using slang even that it is the first time they meet each other. Chad uses slang word *what's up* to greet the others.

In this case, the slang word *what's up* is categorized as *fresh and creative* slang type since this slang word is not made by imitating, clipping, or else. The slang word *what's up* with the codes (92, D14, I, 2) and (93, D14, I, 2) in this conversation is the informal greeting which means "hi" or "hello".

Beside that in this conversation, Violet also uses slang word. The slang word is *sayin'* which is the short form of the word *saying*. Even it is their first meeting, violet prefers to use slang word rather than standard variant of word with the function *to form intimate atmosphere* or in another word she uses slang word in order to get closer to others.

The third function of using slang words is *to initiate relax conversation*. Speakers prefer to use slang word rather than standard variant of vocabulary to create relax conversation. They have

tendency to use slang word to initiate relax conversation for the purpose of having smooth conversation in informal situation.

From 81 slang words found in the movie which have function *to initiate relax conversation*, the datum which is taken to be analyzed is the slang word *shoulda* with the code (58, D8, III, 3). This code means that this slang is the datum number 58, is used in dialogue 8, is categorized as *imitative* slang type, and has a function *to initiate relax conversation*.

Based on *"Step Up: All In"* movie, the slang word *shoulda* with the code (58, D8, III, 3) is used in dialogue 8. This dialogue is the conversation between Sean and Moose. The setting of the dialogue above is in front of the dance studio owned by Mr. Boris and Mrs. Ana (Moose's grandparents). In this conversation, they talk about Moose's dancing ability.

Here, Moose uses slang word *shoulda* which is the informal short for *should have*. Their nonverbal language such as their face expression and manner when they speak indicates the relationship of participants are close. Meanwhile, the topic of the conversation above is not serious topic. That is why this slang word has function *to initiate relax conversation*. Actually the slang words such as *shoulda, gonna, wanna, gotta, kinda* are often came up in the whole story of "*Step Up: All In*" movie.

The fourth function of using slang words is *to show impression*. When speakers feel that they are impressed about someone they meet or something they see, they often use slang words to show or express their impressions in informal situation.

From 6 slang words found which have function *to show impression*, the datum which is taken to be analyzed is the slang word *wow* with the code (77, D11, I, 4). This code means that this slang is the datum number 77, is used in dialogue 11, is categorized as *fresh and creative* slang type, and has a function *to show impression*.

Based on "*Step Up: All In*" movie, the slang word *wow* with the code (77, D11, I, 4) is used in dialogue 11. This dialogue is the conversation between Moose and Mr. McGowan. The setting of the dialogue above is in the place where Moose works. The topic is about the grandmothers of Moose and Mr. McGowan. Moose did not know that Mr. McGowan's grandmother was a prison warden. So that when Mr. McGowan tells that to Moose, he is impressed about it.

In this conversation, Moose expressed his impression about Mr. McGowan's grandmother by using the slang word *wow*. This slang word is not made by imitating, clipping, or else, thus this slang is categorized as *fresh and creative* type. The function of this slang word is to show that Moose is impressed about Mr. McGowan's grandmother who was a prison warden.

The next function of using slang words is *to show intimacy*. Speakers prefer to use slang variant rather than standard variant of vocabulary. They have tendency to use slang word for the purpose of showing intimacy since slang can be an effective way of showing intimacy among participants in conversation.

From 70 slang words which have function *to show intimacy*, the datum which is taken to be analyzed is the slang word *nope* with the code (121, D14, I, 5). This code means that this slang is the datum number 121, is used in dialogue 14, is categorized as *fresh and creative* slang type, and has a function *to show intimacy*.

Based on "*Step Up: All In*" movie, the slang word *nope* with the code (121, D14, I, 5) is used in dialogue 14. This dialogue is the conversation between Chad (dance teacher), Sean and his crew 'The MOB' while they practice dancing. The setting of the dialogue above is in the dance studio owned by Mr. Boris and Mrs. Ana (Moose's grandparents). In this conversation, Chad expressed his desire to join as Sean's new crew. But some of them seem not to believe that Chad is capable of joining as their crew. Then Chad offers to show his dancing ability.

In responding to Chad's offering, Violet uses slang word *nope*. The slang word *nope* here means no. This slang word is not made by imitating, clipping, or else, thus this slang is categorized as *fresh and creative* type. Moreover, they prefer to use slang words rather than standard variant of words for the purpose of showing intimacy.

The last function of using slang words is *to humiliate*. In this case, the speaker has tendency to express unpleasant feeling or dislike of the speaker towards someone or something by mocking.

From 15 slang words which have function *to humiliate*, the datum which is taken to be analyzed is the slang word *douche* with the code (34, D5, III, 7). This code means that the slang word *douche* is the datum number 34, is used in dialogue 5, is categorized as *imitative* slang type, and has a function *to humiliate*.

Based on "*Step Up: All In*" movie, the slang word *douche* with the code (34, D5, III, 7) is used in dialogue 5. This dialogue is the conversation between Sean, Jasper, Eddy and Jason. The setting of the dialogue above is on a club in LA. In this conversation, the slang word *douche* is used by Eddy to address Jasper. The slang word *douche* means *a mean* or *rude person*. Here Eddy uses this slang word to express his dislike towards Jasper.

The slang word *douche* is not made by imitating, clipping, or else, that is why this slang is categorized as *fresh and creative* type. The function of this slang word is *to humiliate* or to express dislike toward someone or something.

As what has been stated in findings, the result of the data analysis in this study shows that the functions of slang which are dominantly used in "*Step Up: All In*" movie are the slang functions, *to address* and *to initiate relax conversation* with the total use about 83 and 81 times with only 2 times difference. As we know, in informal situation, people tend to use certain kinds of addresses in addressing their friends, especially their close friends. They also tend to use slang words since they want to

create relax condition in which their conversation can run smoothly. The purpose of using these two slang functions is to maintain their close relationship. As a result these two functions are dominantly used by the speakers in this movie.

On the other hand, the slang function that is not used by the character in *"Step Up: All In"* movie is *to reveal anger*. Correlating with the story, this movie mainly concerned with the life of dancer with his crew. The social background of this movie is an ordinary American dancer with good behavior (even there are several characters who have bad behaviors). Therefore, it will be impossible if the story is dominated with the slang which is used *to reveal anger* toward the characters since the major reasons of why the characters use slang words are *to address* and *to initiate relax conversation* in order to maintain their relationship.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Regarding to the first problem statement about types of slang used in "*Step Up: All In*" movie, there are only four types of slang found in this movie. Those are *fresh and creative, flippant, imitative,* and *clipping.*

From 259 slang words found in this movie, there are 54 (20.85 %) slang words which are categorized as *fresh and creative* slang type, 2 (0.77 %) slang words which are categorized as *flippant*, 141 (54.44 %) slang words which are categorized as *imitative*, and 62 (23.94 %) slang words which are categorized as *clipping*.

The occurrence of *imitative* dominates the slang type used in the "*Step Up: All In*" movie. In using *imitative* slang type, the speakers do not require certain knowledge of slang vocabularies since they can make this type of slang words easily by imitating the existing words and simplifying them.

Referring to the second problem statement about the functions of slang used in "*Step Up: All In*" movie, from seven functions, only six of them are discovered in this movie. Those functions are *to address,*

to form intimate atmosphere, to initiate relax conversation, to show impression, to show intimacy, and *to humiliate.*

From 259 data, there are 83 (32.05 %) slang words which have function *to address*, 4 (1.54 %) slang words which have function *to form intimate atmosphere*, 81 (31.27 %) slang words which have function *to initiate relax conversation*, 6 (2.32 %) slang words which have function *to show impression*, 70 (27.03 %) slang words which have function *to show intimacy*, and 15 (5.79 %) slang words which have function *to humiliate*.

Therefore, the functions which have high frequency are *to address* and *to initiate relax conversation*. As we know, in informal situation, people tend to use certain kind of addresses in addressing their friends especially their close friends. They also tend to use slang words since they want to create relax condition in which their conversation can run smoothly. Thus, these two functions are used for the purpose of maintaining their close relationship.

Based on the conclusion above, the researcher proposes the suggestions as follows. First, for the readers, the researcher hopes that the readers would get and gain the knowledge about slang and could increase their new vocabulary about slang through this research paper. The researcher also hopes that they could understand sociolinguistics, especially slang that may appear in their environment or in their everyday life. Second, for the other researchers, this research could be one of the references in studying about slang words. There are many aspects about slang words that can be analyzed by other researchers. It is suggested that the other researchers who are interested in similar researches to discuss about slang words more deeply. It is also suggested that other researchers would do a study on the analysis of slangs which are used not only in movies, but also in poems, lyrics, and other works.

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