CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about the introduction of the research. It consists of background of the research, setting of the research, limitation of the research, and formulation of the research. This chapter also discusses about purpose of the research, significant of the research, and definition of the key terms.

A.   Background of the Research

Essentially People are known as communal, People cannot live alone, need others. Naturally people socialize with others to build the own a social environment. People interact with others to fulfill their needs and develop their culture. To keep in touch with others, people need to build a means to communicate so finally people need to develop a language to communicate with others.

Language is very important in human's life. It is a means of communication between people around the world. People use it to deliver what they have in mind and People tell agree or disagree about everything by using it. It is also used to express emotion and feeling, expressing their sadness, anger, happiness, hating and loving about everything. It can make people stick together and it also can make them to be an enemy so it cannot be separated from human's life, it is essential for human's life.

The English is a language which is used for communicating between people around the world so it must has many advantages. It can be used to share some information about everything such as situation of economy, politics and government so it can invites a foreign capital owner to invest in one country. It can also share about education system and a school fee so that students who live in overseas are interested to study in one country. Moreover it can be also used to promote a tourism object and some varieties culture so that it can increases a foreign exchange for one country. The English is important because it can be used as a media to develop one country.

English has four skills which must be mastered. They are divided into two, receptive skills and productive skills. Receptive skills are skills which increase and develop the people's knowledge. They are *listening* and *reading*. Productive skills are skills which produce something. What we have gotten by listening and reading, we try to deliver it. They are *speaking and writing*.

English is divided into two Standard English and Colloquial. Coleman (2012:13) said that Standard English is the variety we learn to write in school. He said also most people speak carefully when they are in formal situation, but in many informal situations a more relaxed style of speech makes a better impression. Normal speech is colloquial.

It means that when people speak with others with concerning about a grammar, a suitable word and used informal situation such as school, campus, speech, government, discussion etc. it is called as Standard English but colloquial

is daily communication. It is a communication in social environment. It is a communication between friends or family. *The English Slangs* is closed to the colloquial because both of them used as informal communication and in informal situation.

  The English Slangs is a kind of language varieties in society. According to Coleman (2012:3) People use *The English Slangs* first, to impress one another or any girl who might happen to be passing them. Second, to exclude passers-by from their conversation, including the policeman and eavesdropping journalist.

   It can be concluded that people use *The English Slangs* with two reasons. The first, *The English Slangs* is as pride for them. The second, people do not want others know what they are talking about. *The English Slangs* can be derived from a Standard English but it has a different meaning. It will make people who do not have any idea about *The English Slangs* will be confused such as example *sport* for *man* and *skirt* for woman.

  There is something which must be done to identify *The English Slangs* and need to be done for comprehending a sentence well. First, it cannot *just* be translated directly by looking at dictionary. It need special dictionary which just talk about *The English Slangs* and need several references to know the meaning of *The English Slangs*. Second, according to Coleman (2012:23) to work out these examples slang or not, it is needed to know who is speaking, who they were speaking to, where they were, what they were doing, when they were speaking, and what they mean.

The English Slangs can be found in many literary. It can be found in movie especially movie which is produced in the united state (US). It can be found in a reality show, a television program which tells about people's life. It invites an artist, an actor and people which can give inspiration to others. And it can be found in a novel, a romantic novel, a religious novel and a friction action novel.

In movies, there are a few elements of movies such as character, plot, setting, points of view, and dialog. The dialog consists of a formal and *an informal language*. The informal language can be Colloquial and it can be *The English Slangs*. It makes the movie more acceptable to people/audience because it is something around them. To get more comprehending about the dialog in a movie the researcher need to know about *The English Slangs* because it creates a new word/coinage with borrowing from others language, changes a spelling and pronunciation of word. That is why the researcher is interested to analyze *The English Slangs*.

In this research, the researcher tried to analyze *The English Slangs* found in *The Ant Man Movie*. The researcher conducts research in *The Ant Man Movie* because after doing skimming, the researcher found that it has a lot of *The English Slangs* so it was possible for researcher to figure out types of *The English Slangs* and it was just released so the research could be avoided from plagiarism from other research. The researcher hoped this research could give meaningful information of *The English Slangs* by using some resources to support his explanation for reader of this research

B.   Limitation of the Research

In this research, the researcher focuses on *The English Slangs* to be analyzed, especially in *The Ant Man Movie*. The researcher would describe about the definition of *The English Slangs*, *The English Slang* user, the meaning of *The English Slangs*, *reasons of using it*. And the research classified *The English Slangs* depending on types of *The English slangs*

C.   The Formulation of the Research

In this research, the formulation of the research as in the following questions:

1.   What are the meaning of *The English Slangs* found in *The Ant Man Movie?*

2.   What are types of *The English Slangs* found in *The Ant Man Movie?*

D.   The Purpose of the Research

The specific purposes of the research are;

1.   to find out the meaning of *English Slangs* which is found in *The Ant Man Movie*

2.   To classify *The English Slangs* into types of the English slangs.

E.   The Significance of the Research

There are some significances of the research. *The first*, it informs to the reader/students about *The English Slangs* especially in *The Ant Man Movie*. *The second*, hopefully, it gives meaningful information about the *English Slangs* for studying literature to readers/students who have same interest to analyzing *The*

English Slangs and third, it enlarges the Reader's Knowledge about *The English Slangs* in *The Ant Man Movie*. And the last, it enriches language itself.

F.   The Definition of Key Term

1.   The Definition of *The English Slangs*

According to Oxford English dictionary (OED) slang is language of a highly colloquial type, considered as below level of standard educated speech, and consisting either of new words or current words employed in some special sense, moreover according to Coleman (2012:13) we can understand slang to be "highly colloquial" in the sense that is "far away" from standard than colloquial. It is acceptable in fewer places and used by fewer people.

It can be concluded that *The English Slangs* is highly colloquial type. It means that *The English Slangs* is a daily communication around the people but it is different with colloquial because some of *The English Slangs* uses a word with different meaning so people need to pay attention the context of conversation.

2.   The Ant Man Movie

Based on Wikipedia, Ant-Man is a 2015 American Superhero Movie based on the Marvel Comics characters of the same name: Scott Lang and Hank Pym. Produced by Marvel Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures, it is the twelfth film of the Marvel Cinematic Universe (MCU). The film was directed by Peyton Reed, with a screenplay by Edgar Wright & Joe Cornish.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter describes reviews of related theories, review of related findings and conceptual framework. In the theoretical reviews, it explains about *The English slang* which is found in *The Ant Man Movie*, the definition of *The English slang*, the English *Slang* users, the types of *The English slang*, the reasons of using *The English slang* and synopsis of *the Ant Man Movie*. The conceptual framework of the research is provided at the end of this chapter.

A. Review and Related Theories

a. The Definition of English Slang

Coleman (2012:13) said that *Slang* is not register: *Slang* is a label for individual uses of individual terms which are inserted into appropriate slots in Standard or Colloquial English sentence. This means that it is often possible to guess at the meaning of unfamiliar *slang word* from its context. Green (2015:14) also said that a *Slang* word as an alternative to a more formal word, typically used by subset of the speech population and a colloquial term as an informal term used widely in the speech community.

According to *analysis of American Slang in the movie "laugh of loud"* (2015. Vol. 7 no. 1) *Slang* is a language which very familiar is style, and usually restricted to the members of particular social group, for example *teenage slang* and *army slang*. *Slang* is not usually understood by people outside a particular social group and so has value in showing the intimacy of its members.

It means that *The English Slang* is an informal speech. It is an individual term which is used as an *alternative* to communicate in subset of speech population such as *Military Slang*; webfoot (infantryman), gravel-crusher or cruncher (an infantryman), leatherneck (a soldier or a marine), flyboy (an airman), brown job (an army), coffee cooler (a shirker: a soldier with an easy or safe assignment), dog-robber (an officer's orderly) and boy scout (an inexperienced soldier), *Prisoner Slang*; jacket (a reputation for treacherous behavior), nonce (sex offender: a pedophile), muppet (a prisoner easily victimized by other inmate) and *American college Slang*; flunk out (to fail an examination; to be dismissed from college for failing examination), bone up (to study diligently), rushee (a candidate for membership if fraternity or sorority), mouse (to neck or to pet) pizza face (person with facial acne) and brewski (a beer) (Coleman 2012, 50-61)

Coleman (2012:13) also said that *Slang* to be "highly colloquial" in the sense that it's *further away* from Standard English than Colloquial language. It is acceptable in fewer places and used by fewer people.

Green (2015:11) said that *Colloquial* being defined as 'Belonging to common speech; characteristic of or proper to ordinary conversation, as distinguished from formal or elevated speech'.

It means that it emphasizes that *The English Slang* is not a standard or a formal speech. It is closed to common speech in daily life or colloquial. It is considered by rebelling against the standard speech. Coleman said that *Slang* is to be highly (2012:13) because it is "more far away" from formal than colloquial. In *The English Slang,* there is changing in meaning but it does not happen in colloquial such as *peanut* (a call for a loved people), *buddy* (a friend) and sweet-hearth (a called for a loved people).

Eble (1996: 11) said that *Slang* is *an ever changing* set of colloquial word or phrases that speaker uses to establish or reinforce social identity or cohesiveness within a group or with a trend or fashion in society at large. Green (2015:11) said also *Slang* is a poor man poetry…like the poor, to whom must be attributed credit for the coinage, or at least the popularization of a major portion of its vocabulary, *slang* is always with us. Whether, as one observer suggests, it is working man of language, doing the lexicon "dirty work".

b. *The English Slang* **Users**

The young people are the main creators and users of *The English Slang*. Green (2015:6) said that *Slang* is vibrant, creative, witty, and open to seemingly infinite re-

invention. It makes sense that young people are the main creators and users of *The English Slang* because the young people are creative and inventive so it is possible for them to create a new *English slang term*. One thing must be considered is existence of *English Slang vocabulary* is short. Coleman (2012:14) said that it is true that some *Slang* enjoy *only brief period of use* before it entirely obsolete. So it means that a word which is *The English slang* yesterday, today it is not longer used as *The English Slang* anymore in other hand some of *The English Slang* vocabulary just used as *The English Slang* ephemerally so *The users of The English Slang* need to be creative and inventive people to develop it. According to journal entitled *what up? Slang and swearing among School Children* (2007, vol. 19, no, 2); William said that Slang is often *simply new*.

According to Coleman (2012:18) it is only relatively recently, after War World II, that young people have been considered *the main users creators of Slang*. He said also the infantry were depicted as fluent slang users during World War II (at the bottom); with RAF officer apparently using the most during world war II (back up to top again). These were all young men, but they were not considered representative of young people or young men as a whole.

Green (2015:343) said that the young – or certainly working-class young – undoubtedly used *Slang* in the nineteenth century and earlier…one area belied this norm: that of university and college. These institutions had their internal vocabularies,

which acted as do all such jargons, to reinforce the group and wall it of outsiders. Some was naturally limited to local references, but some was not, and the cross-fertilization of the campus and the "real world" which is now accepted, was already developing. It was such as language that provided the first list of language that provided the first lists of what can be called "*youth slang*"

It can be concluded that the young people is main user and creator of *The English Slang*. University student was developing the language that use it for them self. The language makes them belongs into one group. That is a function of *The English Slang* and *university student* are young people. That cannot be undoubted because Coleman (2012:19) said that because the teenagers will always seek to distinguish themselves not only from their parents, but also from their older (and younger) sibling and cousins. The researcher does believe that *teenagers* or *children* are young people. Things make young people like to use *The English Slang* because it is simple and new.

c.   The types of *The English Slang*

The English Slangs are created by Standard English. According to Coleman (2012:29) a great many *slangs* words are derived from Standard English and it is often possible to trace their development through closely related sense.

It can be conclude that *The English Slangs* was created from Standard English. It could be changed from Standard English by changing part of speech such as *grown-up* "grown-up must be independent". Here is some types English Slang;

1. *The English Slang* Created by Changes in Meaning

The English Slang can be created by deriving from a Standard English with a different meaning such as *cool* for *an awesome thing*, *sick* for *very* and *buddy* for figurative, extended or narrowed of Standard English term. Coleman (2012:31) said that The difference between *slang* and standard senses will be fairly small. For example, bowsprit "nose" make perfect sense if you know that a ship's bowsprit is the bit that sticks out in front.

Eble (1996: 53) said that Because of *Slang* are identical in form to word and expression in general vocabulary, the meaning of a *Slang term* can be described as series of increasing divergences from general usage.

Eble (1996:56) also said that connotation, important to the meaning of the lexical item, also figures into alignment between form and meaning. Sometimes the associated with a term becomes more favorable or less favorable, opposing process called amelioration and pejoration. Moreover, amelioration is widespread in slang, perhaps because the generally negative tone of a large portion of the slang vocabulary offers many opportunities for word to acquire more positive or elevated association. Moreover, Eble (1996:59) said that the opposite of amelioration is pejoration, in which the connotations evoked by form become favorable. In the *Slang* portion of the lexicon, pejoration is less evident than amelioration. Because of generally tone of *Slang*, words

likely to undergo pejoration- have a little reason to be adopted in *Slang* in the first place.

Eble (1998:55) said that *Slang* item also show generalization. *Homeboy* and its derivative now refer to "a friend or someone who appears friendly", not just to "someone from same hometown or high school."

Eble (1996: 53) said that …as when *ken*, the well-groomed and clothed male doll companion to *Barbie,* becomes the *noun* for a painstakingly fashionably dressed and groomed male. Moreover, Eble (1996:54) said that the last apparent change it occurs when a lexical item used more frequently in slangs than general usage. The form and denotation of the word in an increasing number of contexts carries meaning its self.

It can be concluded that there are at least tree characteristics of *The English Slang* could be created by changes in meaning;

1. It is *connotation*.

   a. *Amelioration*, changing from negative to positive and

   b. *Pejoration*, it is opposite of amelioration.

2. *Generalization*, it makes the meaning of word to be used generally.

3. The last, it is *denotation*, increasing number of contexts carries meaning itself.

   2. ***The English Slang* Created by Changes in Function**

The English Slang also can be created by deriving from a Standard language by changing in function, with distinguished or shifted a part of speech according to Coleman (2012:33) *Slang* words sometimes arise from Standard English words used not in a new sense, but with different grammatical function. For example, although the verb *ask* is Standard English sense (to make a request) *ask* is also used as a noun meaning "a request".

Eble (1996: 33) said that the sources vocabularies of the English language are made more flexible by the ability of English words to shift in grammatical function without undergoing an alteration in form.

Eble (1996:34) said that yet sometimes a shifted form does catch on, in *Slang* just as in the language in general. Noun shift to verbs in; *Flag "*make the grade f" (I am afraid I *flagged* the test); scope "look for members of the opposite sex" ("make spent the afternoon sitting on the jock wall scooping); *potato* ("lie around doing nothing") and x stop or eliminate (I just want to *potato* all weekend). In my bust "my fault"; raise "parent"; and skips "tennis shoes" verb have shifted to noun. An adjective shift to a noun "my fault" and to a verb in harsh "criticize, belittle" (I cannot stand the way that James harshing on Carol. A more complicated shift results in the adjective/adverb later becoming a verb meaning "put an end to a relationship, as in "Jennifer's boyfriend latered her the week before the pledge formal."

It can be concluded that there are at least three characteristics of *The English Slangs* could be created from Standard English with shifted part of speech;

1. It could be noun shifted to verb.

2. It could be a verb shift to a noun.

3. It is an adjective/adverb to a noun and verb.

3.   *The English Slang* **Created by Changes in Form**

The Common way to create *The English Slang* is compounding words. It is a process to create *The English slang* with pushing two words become *a unity* according to Coleman (2012:35) Standard English words can also combined in irreverent and humorous ways to create *Slang* synonyms. For example, the head has been describe as *the knowledge box* (1785 –), the mouth as *the cake hole* (1943 –) and a moustache as *a soup strainer* (1867 –). Moreover Coleman said that occasionally, combining forms will take on a special meaning in Slang words. For example, *-head* is used to create compounds meaning "an individual who over-indulge in (a substance)"

Eble (1996:26) said that compounds are words consisting of parts that are themselves words, for example, *overdose, piggy bank*, and *night-blooming*. Speaker generally signal that the two separate words are to be in *interpreted as a unit* by characteristic pattern of stress in which the first element is uttered with greater intensity and with no pause or change in pitch before the second element.

Eble said (1996:31) said that as in general vocabulary of English, slang permits the compounding of words of various grammatical classes, with the exact relationship between the parts unspecified. redneck 'stereotypical rural' and big time "to a superlative degree" show the ADJECTIVE+NOUN. Jambox and boogiebox, both meaning "portable stereo tape deck", combine VERB + NOUN.

It means that *The English Slang* word can be derived from the available Standard English word and it is created by putting aside with other word as unity. There are some characteristics of compounding;

1. It is *word + Word.* Eble (1996:29) said that the ordinary, everyday processes of compounding – with all attendant complexities – are *a major source* of new words in college *Slang*. For many *Slang items*, the word + word structure is obvious, and in context the meaning can be fairly easily derived from the parts. 2.

2. Eble (1996:30) said that a large number of English Slangs are formed by additional of a short, in variant word like (out) *or* (of) to any part of speech. Although English dozens of particles available for world building, almost of the example of in college slang use "*out, on, off* and *up*" such as *blow of* "missing class, ignore responsibility" and mommy up "love, hug, comfort"

3. It combines ADJECTIVE+NOUN,

4. It combines VERB + NOUN.

4. *The English Slang* Created by Abbreviation

Abbreviation is could be one of ways created *The English Slang*. It is created by omitting a part of word. It can be at beginning or at the end of the word according to Coleman (2012:37) *Slang* term cab also arise from type of abbreviation of Standard English term. He said also the beginning of the word can be omitted, as in *za* for pizza (1980) or *sup* for what's up? (1981) or the end of the word can be omitted.

Eble (1996:36) said that all types of shortening is evident in *college slang*. The most frequent pattern of clipping is the loss of sound from the ends of word: bod, from body. He said also Slang words formed by clipping sounds from beginning of the word are *brary*, from library.

Coleman (2012:38) said that sometimes pairs of words are abbreviated and combined in blends, such as gaydar "the ability to recognize a (fellow) homosexual" (1982 –), fugly "fucking ugly" (1984)

According to Eble (1996:35) two kinds of shortening reduce a word to a letter. The dominant type in college slang is initialism, which names the individual letter: BFE (bum fucking Egypt) "in the middle of nowhere, far away", KO (kick of)…NDB (no big deal) NC (no class) NCAA (no class at all) … acronym in which the letter are pronounce as a word:… nail (nice ass in Levi's)…tan (tough as nails) the ugly (the under graduate library) moreover Coleman (2012:38) some examples include Naffi (1972 –) Navy, (Army and air force institute), JAP (1996) (Jewish-American princes)

… it provides *The English Slang* example of a word that can be either an initialism and acronym.

It can be concluded that there are some characteristics of *The English Slangs* could be created by abbreviation;

1. *The First*, slang omitted at beginning of the word such as *rents* for parents, *file* from profile (show off, dress up) and *welk* from welcome.

2. *The Second*, it can be omitted at the end of the word such as bro and *broth* from brother, cash from casual and coke from cocaine.

3. *The Third*, it is abbreviation and combining word such as *blog* for *web blog*.

4. And the last, they are an *initialism* and an *acronym*. They stand for words but both them are different. Inialislism is pronounced letter by letter such as PMS, (premenstrual syndrome or putting up with men's shit), GWS (get well soon) and OTL (out to lunch*)* and acronym is pronounced as word such as ILU(I love you*),* and IMU (I miss you*)*

5. ***The English Slang* Created by Changes in Spelling**

The English Slang could be derived from a wide range of Standard English by manipulating sound in other hand by respelling a word. Coleman (2012:39) said that a relatively recent source of slang is typography variation: the respelling of words to indicate that they are being used in a specific sense…in its simple form this typographical variation involves the insertion of symbol represent of sound example

m8 for "*mate"* and *CU* for *"see you"*…Rap artists often use respelling such as – *"a"* *for "–er"* example *nigga, gansta* and "*–z"* for "*s"* example *boyz, guyz* to express their rejection of conventional value.

Eble (1996:39) said that the rules of phonology as a productive impetus in slang should not be underestimated. Manipulating sound for fun is consistent with flippant, venturesome spirit of much slang. Hence this polite apology *excuse me* is playfully pronounced *screws me, squeeze me or exsqueeze me.*

It could be concluded that there are some characteristics of *The New English Slangs* could be created by changing the spell. There are three forms;

1. *The first*, it is typography variation, a symbol which represents a sound such as wait "*4"* me!

2. *The second*, it is respelling the word such as wanna (I wanna know about the tip!) in *the Ant Man Movie*.

3. The last, it is manipulating the sound for fun with flippant.

6.   *The English Slang* Loans

Some Standard English words are derived from other language. It is also the way to create *The English slang* according to Coleman (2012:44) of course, *Slang words* aren't always generated from existing English words. Some are borrowed from others language, including "medico doctor; a medical student" from Italian or Spanish. Soldiers have more opportunities to travel than many other people. Some of the slang

words picked up by British soldier through the years include *wallah "*man*",* from a Hindi suffix meaning "pertaining or connecting with" but used in English compound as if it were a noun meaning "man" (1785 –)

Eble (1996:74) said that borrowing from foreign languages has been a negligible source of *Slang*. A sampling of 10 percent of the entries in Chapman's New Dictionary of American Slang (1986) turns up fewer than twenty-five instances of ordinary cultural borrowing. Among them are *bum* "someone who does not work" from German; *fu* "marijuana" from Portuguese*, greefa* "marijuana" from Mexican Spanish; *old siwash "*archetypical small college", from Chinook jargon; *snoose* "snuff", from Swedish and *toney "stylish, elegant"* from French.

7. *The English Slang* **from Sound**

In this case, *The English Slang* could be created by imitating a sound according to Coleman (2012:45) most *Slangs* come from adapting the use or from of existing words, but *Slangs* also creates entirely new words. Imitative (also called echoic and onomatopoeic) words often informal and sometimes humorous even they are widely used as direct representations of sounds like *clink* (c. 1386 –), *boom* (c.1440 –), and *quack* (c.1577 –).

Eble (1996:40) said that Onomatopoeia, or echoism, or imitation of sound, account for many *slang term*, including these for "vomit" – barf, buick, earl, ralph, and yuke. Other echo forms from college Slang are *jing* "money" (from jingle) and ssss - ,

a hissing sound indicate that an airhead "someone who lacks common sense" is emitting the content of his or her brain, air.

It can be concluded that onomatopoeia, imitation of sound could be created *The English Slangs*.

d.   Reasons of Using *The English Slangs*

People use *the English Slang* with several reasons. Coleman (2012:3) said that they use *Slang* first, to impress one another or any girl who might happen to be passing them. Second, to exclude passers-by from their conversation, including the policeman and eavesdropping journalist. Another reason why they use it is to express their sense of belonging to a particular group, moreover according to *a study of the Slang used in football factory and little Britain* (2007:14); Eble (In Moore 1996:61) said that one of the most typical functions of Slang to identify group members which apparently can be done fowl name-calling.

Green (2015:16) said that the function of *Slang* is: a social instrument of words and expressions employed in speech and informal settings in other to create a group with people you identify with and to rebel against standard language, and to signal the speaker's attitude and the speaker's belief in the listener's ability to relate to and understand what is being said. Eble (1996:11) also said that *Slang* is an ever changing set of colloquial word or phrases that speaker uses to establish or reinforce social identity or cohesiveness within a group or with a trend or fashion in society at large.

According to *a study of micro strategies in subtitling with view to researching the transfer of the use of Slang from source text to target text with I love you, man as empirical example, including a study of the function of slang* (2010:14) Lighter and Dumas said that *Slang* is synonym to a conventional word in Standard language used to avoid having to protect the users of the word from discomfort from having to elaborate on the word or to use the real word.

It means that people uses *The English Slang* with a few reasons. *First*, it creates a group with people you identify with in other hand they would like to be part of one group. *Second*, they would like to be different with others, *the third*, they do not want to disturb with others. And *the last*, it is to rebel against Standard English.

e.   **Identifying *The English Slang***

According to journal entitled *three approaches of word sentences meaning in translation of English Slang word into Indonesian in the novel "the adventure of Oliver Twist"* (2015, vol. 1, no. 1); the *slang* expression means coming to democratic atmosphere in language since the meaning embodied is not absolute. It depends upon who uses it, in which group the users belong to, and in what situation *English slang* occur. The question emerged is how the user of *slang* employ *slang* in their daily communication. Their choice of certain *slang* replacing the standard may have a certain purposes (Jones, 2009)

It can be concluded that to identify *The English Slang* we have to know the context. Contexts are who speaks, where they speak, what they do, when they were speaking and what they mean. All the above element must be considered before decide which one *The English Slang* and which one is not *The English Slang*.

There is another way to identify *The English Slang*. It is conducted with criteria which belong to *The English Slang* according to Eble (1996:11) Dumas and lighter (1978, 14 – 16) reject the classical formula for definition and instead propose four identifying criteria for slang. First, its presence will markedly lower, at least for the moment, the dignity of formal or serious speech or writing Second, its user's special familiarity either with the referent or with that less status or less responsible class of people who have such special familiarity and the use the term Third, it is taboo term in ordinary discourse with person of high social status or greater responsibility The Last, it is used in place of the well-known conventional synonym, especially in order (a) to protect the users from the discomfort caused by the conventional item or (b) to protect the users from the discomfort or annoyance of further elaboration. They conclude that "when something fits at least two of the criteria, a linguistically sensitive audience will react to it a certain way. This reaction, which can be measured, is the ultimate identifying of characteristics of true *Slang*

f.   Synopsis of *Ant Man Movie*

Ant-Man is a 2015 American Superhero Movie based on the Marvel Comics characters of the same name: Scott Lang and Hank Pym. Produced by Marvel Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures, it is the twelfth film of the Marvel Cinematic Universe (MCU). The film was directed by Peyton Reed.

In 1989, scientist Hank Pym resigns from S.H.I.E.L.D. after discovering their attempt to replicate his Ant-Man shrinking technology. Believing the technology is danger, Pym swears to keep it as long as he lives.

In the present day, Darren Cross insist on Hang out of his own company, Pym Tech. Cross is close to perfecting a shrinking suit of his own the Yellow - jacket which horrifies Hang.

Upon his release from prison, Scott Lang stays with his old cellmate, Luis. Scoff come to his daughter birthday party without an invitation. He is chased by his former wife, Maggie and her police-detective fiancé, Paxton because not providing child support. It is hard to get a job because of holding criminal record so that Scoff agrees to join Luis' crew and commit a burglary. Lang breaks into an old man house, Hang and do its safe, but only finds a suit. He takes home. After trying the suit on, Lang shrinks himself to the size of an insect accidentally. He get scared and deciding to

returns the suit to the house, but is arrested on the way out. Pym, the homeowner, visits Lang in jail and smuggles the suit into his cell to help him break out.

Hang, who manipulated Scoff to steal the suit as a test. He would like Scoff to be a new Ant-Man to steal the Yellow - jacket from Cross. After knowing Cross' intention, Hope meets her father to ask for a help to ruin the Yellow – Jacket. Hope helps Hang to train Scoff to fight and to control ants. After the training is success, they send him to steal a device from the facility of the Avenger.

Cross is success to make the Yellow - jacket and hold an unveiling ceremony at Pym Technologies. Scoff, his crew and the ants infiltrates the building during the event, sabotages the company's servers and plants explosives. When he tries to steal the Yellow-jacket, but he get trapped because Scoff knows it, He intends to sell both the Yellow-jacket and Ant-Man suits to Hydra. Scoff breaks a place of Yellow and he and Hope defeats the Hydra agents and Hang get shot. Cross flee with The Yellow Jacket. Lang pursues Cross, while the explosives detonating. It implodes the building.

Cross wears the Yellow-jacket and attacks Lang before Lang is arrested by Paxton. Cross takes Cassie hostage to refight with Hang. Scoff push the regulator and shrinks to subatomic to ruin Cross' suit and sabotage it to shrink uncontrollably. Scoff disappears into the quantum realm but returns to the macroscopic world by putting a blue disc, enlarging a thing. As gratitude for Lang's heroism, Paxton covers for Lang

to keep him out of prison. Thinking that Scoff survived and returned from the quantum realm, Hang wonders if his wife is alive as well. Later, Lang meets up with Luis, who tells him that Wilson is looking for him.

Characters of *Ant Man Movie;*

1. Paul Rudd as Scott Lang / Ant-Man:

2. Evangeline Lilly as Hope van Dyne:

3. Corey Stoll as Darren Cross / Yellowjacket:

4. Bobby Cannavale as Paxton:

5. Michael Peña as Luis:

6. Tip "T.I." Harris as Dave:

7. Anthony Mackie as Sam Wilson / Falcon:

8. Wood Harris as Gale: A police officer and Paxton's partner.

9. Judy Greer as Maggie: Lang's estranged former wife.

10. David Dastmalchian as Kurt

11. Michael Douglas as Hank Pym:

B.   Review and Related Finding

There are many researches conducted before which analyze *The English Slang*. Here the following previous researches;

Hanna Novariga (2013) The purpose of research is to know *the English Slang* which is used by all members in discussing forum at English zone community in Islamic Riau University and the researcher would like to find the reason of using *the English Slang*. The method of this research used a qualitative research and observation as *her method of analysis data*. the researcher begin with definition of *The English Slang*, then researcher try to tell about the history about *The English Slang* and explain *Slang* as a language variety, *Slang* as is not register according to use and *Slang* and the social aspects of language variation. She also explained about kind of *English slangs* and *English Slangs* types.

Tiarma Ika Yuliana (2015) in her research *analysis of American Slang in movie "laugh of loud"* the research talks about definition of *the English Slang* and characteristics of *English Slang; The English slang* is language use below the natural syntactic level, *Slang* is typically of informal situation, *Slang* is typically of spoken language and *English Slang* is creative.

Ni Putu Wintia Sunny (2015) in her search "*three approaches of word sentences meaning in translation of English Slang word into Indonesian in the novel the adventure of Oliver twist*" the research explains with definition. Then, the researcher explained about characteristic of *English Slang*; Slangs is taboo, vulgar, derogatory, nor offensive in meaning, The reasons of using *The English Slang,* three
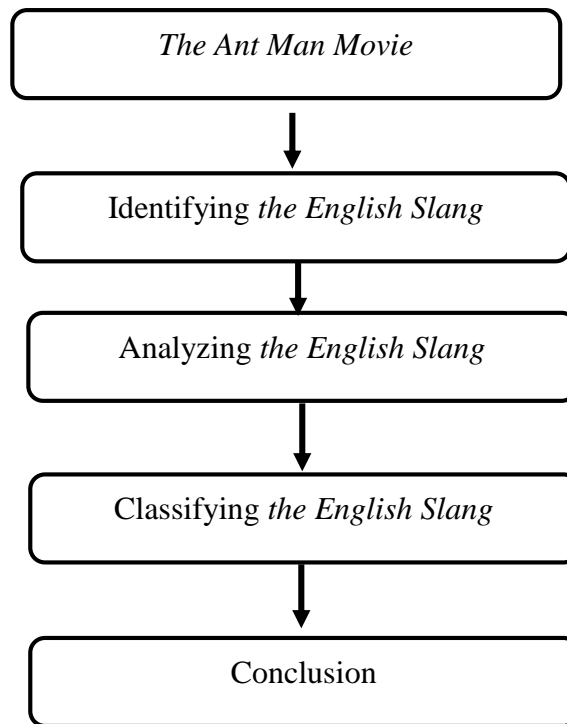
approaches of word meaning; *reference theory, componential analysis and meaning postulate*.

Tim Pedersen (2007) in her research "*the use of slang in British English – a study of the Slang used in football factory and little Britain*" the researcher tell about the creation of *The English slang*, function of *The English Slang* and the researcher explained *The English slangs* which is used in football. It talks about many things such talking about *someone, sex, other taboos drugs and alcohol, violence, mood, ethnicity*. The researcher also explained about *The English Slang* which is used in little Britain. It talks about *someone, sex, other taboo, and mood*

Karen Korning Zethsen (2010) in his research "*A study of micro strategies in subtitling with a view researching the transfer of the use of slang from source text to target text with I love you, man as empirical example, including a study of function of Slang*" the researcher conducted the research by explaining about definition of *English Slang*; definition of *Slang* in *dictionary and non-dictionary definition of The English Slang*. The researcher also explains about types of *The English Slang* and *The English Slang* Users. Then the researcher explains about macro strategy; *Skopos theory and micro strategy; Henrik Gottlieb's typology of subtitling strategies*.

C.   Conceptual Framework

In conducting the research, the researcher follows four steps. The steps help the research to conducts the research. Here are the following steps:

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┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│       The Ant Man Movie         │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
                 │
                 ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│   Identifying the English Slang │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
                 │
                 ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│   Analyzing the English Slang   │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
                 │
                 ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│  Classifying the English Slang  │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
                 │
                 ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│           Conclusion            │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
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In this research, the researcher analyzed *The English Slang* in *The Ant Man Movie*. Then the researcher observed the *Ant Man Movie* to identify *The English Slang* depending on criteria and its context and then the researcher described *the English Slang* and classified the *English Slang*. And finally the researcher concluded the use of *The English slangs* found in *The Ant Man Movie*.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher explains about the design of the research, setting of the research, instrument of the research, technique of collecting data and technique of analyzing the data. The experts' statements for some theories are also written by the researcher to strengthen the contents of this research.

A.   The Research Design

The research design is method applied by the researcher to conduct the research according to Sugiyono (2010:15) qualitative method is the research method based on postpositive philosophy, used to conduct the research in natural object, in addition Postpositive philosophy is usually known as interpretive and constructive paradigm which thinks social phenomenon as complete, complex, dynamical, meaningful thing and reciprocal, interactive phenomenon. Moreover, Arifin (2011:140) said that a qualitative research is a research which is conducted proportionally and naturally based on a real situation of object at field without manipulating the data. The researcher observes the people's daily life, interacts with them, and gets understanding how people think about their social environment.

Sugiyono (2007:62) said that a qualitative research is aimed to understand phenomenon about what is in the subject of research naturally, such as motivation,

perception, behavior and so on moreover Bagon and Taylor (2000) said that Qualitative method is a research procedure that bears descriptive data even written and oral expressions of people or their behavior. Therefore the data collected are in words, sentences or picture at all

It can be concluded that qualitative research is a research which analyzes a social phenomenon, interpreter and build it by describing the social phenomenon. In this research, the researcher tried to identify *The English Slangs* in *The Ant Man Movie*. This research described about *The English Slangs*; a definition of user of *The English Slangs*, types of *The English Slangs* and Reason of using *The English Slangs*

B.   The Object of The Research

Ant-Man is a 2015 American Superhero Movie based on the Marvel Comics characters of the same name: Scott Lang and Hank Pym. Produced by Marvel Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures, it is the twelfth film of the Marvel Cinematic Universe (MCU). The film was directed by Peyton Reed, with a screenplay by Edgar Wright & Joe Cornish, Adam McKay & Paul Rudd, Stars Rudd, Evangeline Lilly, Corey Stoll, Bobby Cannavale, Michael Peña, Tip "T.I." Harris, Anthony Mackie, Wood Harris, Judy Greer, David Dastmalchian, and Michael Douglas. (Wikipedia)

C.   The Instrument of The Research

The instrument of the research is a tool used to analysis the social phenomenon. According to Sugiyono (2010:305) in the qualitative research, the instrument of the research is the researcher himself moreover Lincoln and Guba (1986) said that "the instrument of choice in naturalistic inquiry is the human. We shall see that others forms instrumentation may be used in later phases of the inquiry, but the human are the initial and continuing mainstay. But if the human instrument has been used extensively in earlier stages of inquiry, so that an instrument can be constructed that is grounded in the data that the human instrument has product."

D.   The Technique of Collecting Data

Technique of collecting data is method to collecting the data. In the *an analysis of Slang words in Discussing forum at English Zone Community*, Novariga (2013:51) said that according to Sudaryanto (1993) there are two kinds of methods in collecting data.

1. Observation

2. Interview

According Sugiyono (2010 : 309) Gretchen B. Rossman said that the fundamental methods relied on by qualitative researchers for gathering information are, participating in the setting, direct observation, in-depth interviewing, document review.

Moreover, according to Sugiyono (2010:312) passive participation means the research is present at the scene of action but does not interact or participate

Sugiyono (2010:308) said that source of the data is divided into two: primer resource and secondary resource. Primers resources are the data give information directly to the researcher, and secondary resources are the data given through someone else or documentation.

The researcher conducted Participant Observation method: Passive Participation, the researcher uses passive participation observation as method of this research. It is a method of collecting data by observing the data without taking part in the movie directly and *The Ant Man Movie* it is secondary data. The researcher observed *the Ant Man movie* to find and described about *The English Slangs.* Here are the following steps to collect the data

1. Watching *the Ant Man movie*
2. Transcribing *the Ant Man movie*
3. Consulting with the Oxford Slang Dictionary
4. Coding *The English Slangs* on the transcription of *The Ant Man movie* to

E.   The Technique of Analyzing Data

Technique of analyzing data is used to answer a formulation of the research, according to Sugiyono (2010:333) Technique of data analysis is a process to analyze and arrange the data systematically gained from an interview, field, and documentation. To arrange the data into category, to elaborate the data to units, giving synthesis, to arrange into pattern, to decide which one to analyzed and which one to be ignored, and make a conclusion so that can be comprehended by the researcher and someone else.

They are some steps which applied by the researcher in collecting and analyzing data, they are:

1. Finding out the meaning of *The English Slangs* based on its context

2. Trying to identify *The English Slangs* depend on its context and criteria of the English Slangs

3. Classifying *The English Slangs* based on etymologies of *The English Slangs*