

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN THESIS
AN ANALYSIS OF THE AMERICAN SLANG USED IN
"THE FAST AND FURIOUS X" MOVIE

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

Sapir (1921: 3) defines language as an instinctive method that humans have to communicate ideas, emotions, and desires, using various symbols made for specific purposes. Every people have different characteristic from their culture which determined the variety of language that they use. It means that the language has many variations in society. Linguistic variations among speakers include idiolect, dialect, chronolect, and sociolect. This sociolect includes acrolect, basilect, vulgar, slang, colloquial, jargon, dialect, and ken (Mujianto, 2008:3).

One type of sociolect is slang. Slang is widely used in informal contexts and by groups with shared experiences or passions. Slang refers to "secret" words or phrases commonly used in song lyrics, literature, periodicals, television, movies, and informal conversation. Only native speakers use slang; they have developed these terms as a communication tool and are also aware of their significance for speaking with one another. According to Partridge, E. (2004:204), slang categories include public house slang, society slang, tradespeople slang, workers' slang, slang in art, slang in public schools and universities, slang in publicity, slang in commerce, and slang in medicine and theatre. However, the writer's research concentrates solely on society lingo and public house slang.

There is a difference between the term "slang" in general and "American slang". Slang is informal or unofficial language used in everyday communication, often among certain groups or in certain situations. Slang can vary by place, culture, or even subculture. Whereas "American Slang" refers to the slang language

used in the United States. It includes terms, phrases, or speaking styles that are unique to American culture and may differ from slang used in other countries or even in other regions of the United States itself. So, while "slang" is a more general term for informal language used in everyday communication, "American slang" more specifically refers to slang used in the United States.

A movie is an audiovisual tool created by people to provide information or entertainment to others. Many people enjoy viewing movies because they provide entertainment, so films can easily influence others. People may readily emulate the culture or language of a film they admire, such as an American film. People can learn about American culture and language by watching American films about the mafia, teenagers, or gangsters, which often feature slang.

Fast and Furious X (often known as Furious X) is an American action film set to be released on May 19, 2023. The tenth movie in the Fast and Furious series is this one. Louis Leterrier is the director of this movie. Zach Dean, Justin Lin, and Dan Mazeau wrote the script. Starring in the movie are Helen Mirren, Alan Ritchson, Brie Larson, Rita Moreno, Jason Momoa, Jason Statham, Charlize Theron, Michelle Rodriguez, Tyrese Gibson, Chris "Ludacris" Bridges, John Cena, Nathalie Emmanuel, Jordana Brewster, Scott Eastwood, Daniela Melchior and Sung Kang.

The writer chose Fast and Furious X for research because this movie it can help understand the American cultural context presented in the movie, as well as provide insight into how slang is used in the communication of the car racing community as the theme in the movie.

The writer created preliminary data for the first problem formulation. Where the writer watches the movie first and then classifies a few slang parts

from the movie. The movie "The Fast and Furious X" contains four of slang words: (1) Society slang is frequently used in everyday discussions and interactions with others. This film contains slang phrases such as Awesome and Shit. (2) Public house slang is often based on a word used in the neighbourhood and is not cynical. This film contains public house slang terms such as My Darling. (3) Slang in commerce or business refers to terms or phrases that are often used among businesspeople or in the context of commercial activities. This film contains slang incommerce terms such as chip. (4) Slang in medicine refers to terms or phrases that are frequently used among medical professionals or in the context of healthcare practice.

Then, writer created preliminary data for the second problem formulation. Where can the writer obtain an analysis of the American slang employed in the film "The Fast and Furious X"?

Awesome

The word "awesome" in Indonesia translation "*mengagumkan*" or "*luar biasa*". According to the writer, it can be assumed that the society slang, because this common word that come from society of the they used in daily conversation based on the theory of slang by Partridge.

Shit

The word "shit" in Indonesia translation "*omong kosong*". According to the writer, it can be assumed that the society slang, because this common word that come from society of the they used in daily conversation based on the theory of slang by Partridge.

My Darling

The word "my darling" in Indonesia translation "*sayangku*". According to the writer, it can be assumed that the public house slang, because the

word is friendly, cheerful, not rude or offensive to others. The meaning appropriate with the situation in the movie.

A many of slang can be found in this movie so thats why the writer is interest to take the research as entitle "An Analysis Of The American Slang Used In 'The Fast and Furious X' Movie".

1.2 The Problems of Study

Based on the background mentioned above, the research problems can be phrasedas follows :

1. What kinds of slangs are used in “The Fast and Furious X” Movie?
2. What kinds of slang are dominantly used in “The Fast and Furious X” Movie?
3. What are the interpretations of the slang used in “The Fast and Furious X” Movie?

1.3 The Objectives of Study

After establishing the problems, the study objectives are described as follows:

1. To find out the kinds of slang are used in “The Fast and Furious X” Movie
2. To find out the kinds of slang are dominantly used in “The Fast and Furious X” Movie
3. To find out the interpretations of the slang used in “The Fast and Furious X” Movie

1.4 The Scope of Study

The writer focuses uses to theory Partridge (2004:204) to determine slang categories in An Analysis of the American Slang Used in "The Fast and Furious X" Film. Slang words as very informal words is words that used by particular social

group for informal communication to interact each other and slang words as expressions are created in the same way as standard speech. There are four kinds namely society slang, public house slang, slang in commerce and slang in medicine. The scope of the study is focuses on the kinds of slang word and interpretations of the slang used in The Fast and Furious X movie.

1.5 The Significances of Study

There are two sorts of relevance in scientific research: theoretical and practical.

This study's findings are predicted to be relevant for:

1. Theoretically

- (1) The writer contributes to the sociolinguistics discipline by improving the research of slang terminology.
- (2) Readers interested in English, particularly slang, as well as anyone looking to supplement their knowledge, would benefit from this research.

2. Practically

(1) To Student

In this study, they were able to grasp and employ slang terms correctly in ordinary interactions and informal settings. Furthermore, mastering slang expressions might assist non-native English speakers avoid misconceptions when interacting with native English speakers.

(2) To Teacher

The writer expects that studying slang terms can enhance language acquisition, particularly for those majoring in English Education who plan to become teachers.

(3) Other Writer

The writer expects that this study will motivate other researchers to undertake

additional research on the use of slang expressions or other themes linked to slang expressions in order to boost the presence of learning.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Theories used in research must explain certain notions. The explanation is deemed significant. To have a consistent viewpoint on how to apply the principles in practice, they must be made clear. The following criteria are used to determine the feasibility of the investigation.

2.2 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a fairly large field that encompasses a wide range of approaches to language study. In journal by Fenty Debora Napitupulu and Latri Wahyuni Manurung (2023:78) Investigates the use of differentiation parlance among cohorts in the social environment. How to understand language's social objectives and how it expresses societal ideas, as well as why people speak differently in social situations. This means that because language is used by humans to communicate in every discussion, sociolinguistics is the science that examines language in society and the interaction between language and humans. for everyone to be able to understand the social circumstances inside a social community or to do so in their language.

Drawing from the aforementioned explanation, the researcher can deduce that sociolinguistics is defined as an explanation of the interaction between language and society and how it affects every facet of society, such as cultural norms, expectations, and language context.

2.2.1 Language Variation

Sociolinguistics is the study of linguistic aspects that are relevant to

participants in those speech communities on a social level. The study of the interaction between language and society is referred to as "sociolinguistic" research; given that numerous languages are spoken worldwide, this field of study also looks into language variety.

"Language variation is a set of linguistic terms with a similar social distribution," claims Yule (1985:254). Vocabulary, grammar, and phonological patterns are among the language elements that make up a dialect and sociolect. Sociolect is a term for a range of languages spoken by groups and is classified based on several social parameters, including age, class, education, and occupation.

2.3 Slang

Slang is an unofficial or informal type of language that is often used by certain groups within a society. It includes words, phrases or terms that may not be found in official dictionaries but have become popular in everyday conversation. Slang often reflects a particular culture, trend or group identity, and can vary greatly from one region or community to another. Partridge (2004:204) defines public house slang, society slang, workers' slang, tradespeople's slang, slang in art, slang in public schools and universities, slang in publicity, slang in commerce, slang in theatre, slang in medicine, and slang in church.

As per Munro, as mentioned in Fasola (2012:4), slang is a nonstandard language comprising words and expressions appropriate for casual conversation or writing but unsuitable for serious speeches or essays. There are thirteen reasons why people use slang: it's a fun exercise in wit or humour; it's different; it's novel; it's picturesque; it's startling; it helps people break free from clichés and long-winded sentences; it enriches language; it gives solidity and concern to the abstract and romantic; it's close to a far-off scene or object; it lessens solemnity; it paints

tragedy; it brings people together; it encourages friendliness or intimacy; and finally, it's hidden and not understood by those around you.

Following the expert's statement above, the writer concludes that slang is a collection of modern informal terminology that people consider modern and is commonly used to develop or build social ties. For the example:

Man : You look so gorgeous tonight.

Woman : Thank you so much

From the example above, the gorgeous word is slang and has meaning. The meaning of what speaker one says to speaker two is beautiful because the meaning of gorgeous is used when we express something good. Gorgeous is a slang word well-known worldwide and commonly used in everyday conversation.

This implies that slang, like fashion or culture, is cyclical and changes swiftly with the decade. Slang was extensively used, which is understandable considering that most people respect their originality. It is reasonable that slang has been around for as long as language has.

The author concludes that informal, nonstandard language is referred to as slang based on the facts provided above. Because slang can exist in every language, it knows no bounds regarding culture or society. Slang phrases are formed in the same way as everyday speech. Slang categories include public house slang, society slang, workmen's slang, tradesmen's slang, slang in art, slang in public schools and universities, slang in publicity, slang in commerce, slang in theatre, slang in medicine, and slang in church.

2.3.1 Characteristics of Slang Word

Some common characteristics of slang include:

a. Unofficial

Slang does not fall under the official or formal use of language, and is often considered a more casual or unlearned style of language.

b. Innovative

Slang often creates new words or phrases that are not found in official or formal language. This can be a hallmark of creativity within a particular group or community.

c. Context Use

Slang is often used in certain contexts or among certain groups, and may not be understood by people outside those groups.

d. Expression of Identity

The use of slang is often a way for individuals or groups to express their identity, be it generational identity, cultural identity, or social group identity.

e. Trends and Changes

Slang often changes over time, linked to trends or changes in society. Words or phrases that are popular today may fall out of use in a few years' time.

f. Rejection of Linguistic Norms

Slang often rejects linguistic norms that apply in official or formal language, such as grammar rules or generally accepted vocabulary.

g. Specific Use

Slang is often used for specific purposes, such as humor, expression of emotion, or to distinguish oneself from other groups.

2.3.2 Kinds of Slang Word

According to Partridge (2004: 204-240), some of slang types are society slang, public house slang, workmen's slang, tradesmen slang, slang in art, slang in

public school and university, slang in commerce, slang in publicity, slang in theatre, slang in church and slang in medicine.

A. Society Slang

Slang has social implications and is often employed in conversation. There is slang in every social circle, and via association, certain words and phrases become exclusive to that group. Slang has evolved into a highly distinctive characteristic of many communities in the modern world. In society's colloquial speech, there are a lot of slang expressions that soon become outdated, but a sizable portion of them find a legitimate position in everyday discourse.

Every social group has some sort of slang, and through usage, such vocabulary, and grammatical constructions come to define the community as a whole. Slang has permeated so many groups in the modern world that its influence on Western culture cannot be ignored. Regrettably, a significant portion of the effect highlights socioeconomic and class differences. Slang is a part of the language and is used in a variety of contexts when individuals are unaware of it, although it typically carries negative connotations and is rarely employed by the upper classes or those with high social status. They are unaware that the manner in which they talk differs from that of their forefathers.

The writer believes that community slang is frequently used in regular interactions and connections with society, based on the evidence supplied above. A phrase that generally describes the world and living is called "community slang."

It was light and full of delight. Here are examples of society slang:

- 1) Fuck
- 2) Shit
- 3) Damn It

B. Public House Slang

Public house slang has a warm, upbeat, materialistic tone that is neither impolite nor cynical. Because they are congruent with the definition and characteristics of public house slang. These slang phrases are often employed to convey geniality and brightness, and they are also enjoyable to hear.

Public house slang refers to terms or phrases that are often used in pubs or similar public places. It can include specialized terms, abbreviations, or slang that is commonly known in the pub environment.

For example:

1. Buddy
2. Guy
3. Daddy

C. Workmen's slang

Workmen's slang refers to terms or phrases that are frequently used among workers or in certain occupations. It includes specialized terms, abbreviations, or slang that are commonly understood by workers in a particular industry.

For examples:

- 1) Nine-to-Five means A standard office job with regular working hours from morning to evening.
- 2) Overtime means Extra hours worked beyond normal hours for extra pay.
- 3) Blue-collar worker means A worker engaged in manual or industrial work, often related to construction or manufacturing.
- 4) Coffee break means Short time for a break and coffee during working hours.
- 5) Toolbox talk means Short discussions among workers to discuss work place safety.

- 6) Union means A union that protects workers' rights and negotiates with employers.
- 7) Back to the grindstone means Back to work with focus after a break or vacation.

This kind of slang creates informal communication among workers and reflects the unique culture within a particular industry or profession.

D. Tradesmen Slang

Tradesman slang are terms or phrases often used by skilled workers or tradesmen, who are generally involved in various construction or craft jobs. It includes specialized words, abbreviations, or slang that are familiar among such workers.

For Examples:

- 1) Sparky means A term for an electrician or electrician.
- 2) Chippy means Wood worker or carpenter.
- 3) Plumber's crack means When the back of a plumber or pipe fitter is visible when he bends over to work.
- 4) Brickie means A construction worker who specifically works with brick or bricks.
- 5) Sparks flying means Refers to a situation where there is conflict or tension between workers.
- 6) Rough-in means The initial stage of installing a system, such as electrical or plumbing, before it is finished with further details.
- 7) On the tools means When a worker is actually working with his tools and equipment.

This kind of slang helps strengthen identity and unity among skilled workers,

creating a language that is understood among fellow tradesmen.

E. Slang in Art

Slang in the arts refers to terms or phrases that are often used by communities of artists or people involved in the arts. It can include specialized terms, abbreviations, or informal language that is commonly understood by those in the arts. For examples:

- 1) Mixed Media means Combining several types of media or art techniques in one work.
- 2) Crit stands for critique, referring to a session where artists get feedback on their work.
- 3) Easel means A standing device to support a canvas or paper when painting or drawing.
- 4) Palette knife means A palette knife, used to apply paint or create texture in a painting.
- 5) Found objects means Objects that are found and integrated into the artwork, often in contemporary art.
- 6) Brushstroke means Brush stroke, the way in which an artist applies paint to a surface.
- 7) Avant-garde means An art style or movement that is considered experimental, innovative, and often ahead of its time.

Slang in art creates a unique language and sometimes illustrates a deep understanding of art techniques, processes, and concepts among the artist community.

F. Slang in Public School and University

In these type students become the main source, because they are fresh, full

of spirit to move forward for their future. In public school as in board schools and private, it happened about more than two centuries, there are two kinds of slang; a slang proper and gibberish. The other kind of slang is almost impossible to generalize, for every school has its special words known to another school.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher conclude that students in public school also use slang words but it differences with the students in university.

Here are some examples of public school slang:

1) Cut class it means “Don’t go to school”

For example “I’m gonna cut english class so that I can finish this projectfor Fisika.”

2) Drop a class it means “Stop taking the class”

For example “I’m really stressed out this semester. I’m thinking ofdropping a class.”

3) Hit the books it means “To study”

For example “I gotta go hit the books. I have a final exam tomorrow.”

Slang terminology at universities differs from that used in public schools. They often abandon their old school language in favor of academic vernacular. They grow into grownups who can't resist the need to experiment with new ideas orways of thinking, as well as make their own laws.

The writer comes to the conclusion that slang is prevalent in the institution because of its younger culture based on the previously mentioned causes. Slang terms or expressions that are common at universities include:

1. Leccer, a lecture
2. Damn, damage
3. Wine, a wine party

G. Slang in Commerce

Slang in commerce or business refers to terms or phrases that are often used among business people or in the context of commercial activities. It can include specialized terms, abbreviations, or informal language that is commonly understood by those involved in the business world.

For Examples:

- 1) ROI (Return on Investment) is the ratio of an investment's profit to its cost.
- 2) B2B (Business-to-Business) means A business transaction or relationship between two companies or institutions.
- 3) Cash flow means Cash flow, refers to the inflow and outflow of money in a business.
- 4) Blue-chip stock means Shares of established companies that are considered safe and reliable.
- 5) Market share means The share or percentage of the market owned by a company in a particular industry.
- 6) Unicorn means A startup company that has a valuation of more than one billion dollars.
- 7) M&A (Mergers and Acquisitions) means Mergers and acquisitions, referring to the purchase or merger of companies.

Slang in business helps business people communicate quickly and efficiently, often summarizing complex concepts in abbreviations or phrases that are easily understood by those in the business world.

H. Slang in Publicity

Slang in the world of publicity refers to terms or phrases that are often used in the PR or promotion industry to describe certain concepts or situations. It

includes specialized terms, abbreviations, or informal language that is commonly understood by professionals in the publicity field.

For Examples:

- 1) Buzzworthy implies that an item or event has the potential to create a lot of attention or talk.
- 2) Hit the wires means to spread news or information through news channels or mass media.
- 3) Presser means A press conference, event or conference where an official statement or information is presented to the media.
- 4) Spin doctor means A person who is an expert in interpreting or directing public opinion towards an event or issue.
- 5) Influencer marketing means Doubling the popularity of a product or brand by utilizing the presence and influence of social media users.
- 6) Red carpet treatment means Giving special treatment or appreciation to someone to improve public image.
- 7) Viral content means Content that quickly spreads widely through various media platforms.

Slang in publicity helps professionals in the industry communicate effectively and concisely, often summarizing complex ideas or situations in words that are easily understood by those involved in promotion.

I. Slang in Theatre

Slang in the theater world refers to terms or phrases that are often used among stage performers or those involved in theater productions. These terms include special words, abbreviations, or informal language commonly understood by theater practitioners.

For example:

- 1) Break a leg means A phrase to say "good luck" or "hope the show goes well".
- 2) Curtain call means When actors return to the stage after a performance to receive applause from the audience.
- 3) Upstage/Downstage means Direction to move to the back (upstage) or to the front (downstage) of the stage.
- 4) Tech rehearsal means Rehearsal that focuses on the technical aspects of the performance, such as lighting and sound.
- 5) Green room means A space behind the stage where actors can relax before or after performing.
- 6) Blocking means The arrangement of the actors' movements and positions on stage during the performance.
- 7) Fourth wall means The illusion created on stage that the audience does not exist, so that actors seem to be talking or interacting directly with other characters.

Theater slang creates a distinctive language among the community of stage artists and enriches their working experience in theater productions.

J. Slang in Medicine

Medical slang refers to terms or phrases that are frequently used among medical professionals or in the context of healthcare practice. These terms may include specialized words, abbreviations, or informal language that is commonly understood by medical professionals.

For examples:

- 1) Code Blue means a code used to identify emergency situations in hospitals, especially for cardiac resuscitation.
- 2) BID (twice a day) means an abbreviation used in prescriptions to indicate that a medication should be taken twice a day.

- 3) The rounds means Routine visits by doctors and medical staff to patients in inpatient wards.
- 4) Stat means Immediately or as soon as possible, usually used to respond to emergency situations.
- 5) Zebra means Patients with rare or uncommon diagnoses; the term is used to teach doctors to think of unusual possibilities.
- 6) White coat syndrome means An increase in blood pressure that occurs when a person is in front of a doctor or medical staff.
- 7) Medical jargon means Technical terms used by medical professionals in communicating with each other.

Slang in medicine helps create an efficient language among medical personnel, allowing them to communicate quickly and precisely, especially in situations that require a quick and accurate response.

2.4 Slang Expressions

In sociolinguistics, the term "slang" is now often employed. It explains the process of interpreting a word, phrase, or sentence differently to show how creatively the speaker uses language. Language speakers are encouraged and challenged to express themselves through fresh experiences to express their social identity and solidarity as the language evolves and changes over time.

According to Yule (2010:5) Slang is informal language that includes new and occasionally impolite words and meanings, is frequently used among particular groups of people, and is typically not used in serious writing and speech.

There are four definitional components taken into consideration here. First,

slang is informal language expressing concepts based on rules rather than grammar descriptions. The second is that slang is specific to a group of individuals, meaning that new slang expressions will be created by a specific group of people with unique qualities in terms of race, occupation, ideology, and other social aspects. The third is that slang invents new, rude terms and meanings; this implies that even though more words are in use today, their meanings are still seen as impolite. The fourth is that slang is not employed in writing or speech intended to be taken seriously, implying that phrases are not the primary priority.

Slang expressions are a language user's choice. Language users and speakers can access a wide range of linguistic elements daily communication because it is thought that language can change and evolve, people can use slang terms based on their social class (rich, poor, famous), mental condition (educated and uneducated), and physical traits (young and old). Slang terms convey a particular language style.

2.4.1 Movie

In the course of multiple missions and despite incredible odds, Dom Toretto and his family are shown in the movie outwitting and overcoming every enemy in their path. The most formidable foe they have yet encountered is a lethal threat that emerges from the past, driven by a malevolent retaliation and destined to permanently destroy Dom's loved ones, everything, and his family. In the 2011 movie Fast Five, Dom and his group defeat the evil Brazilian drug lord Hernan Reyes and cut off his empire on a Rio de Janeiro bridge. They fail to see that Dante, Reyes' son, has been watching everything and has been preparing a strategy to make Dom pay the ultimate price over the previous twelve years. Dom's family will be scattered by Dante's plan from Antarctica to the catacombs of Rome, Brazil,

London, and Portugal. Old enemies will reappear and new alliances will be created. But when Dom finds out that Dante's revenge is mostly aimed at his 8-year-old son, everything changes. The writer got this information from Sihite,F (2023:1-3).

2.4.2 American Slang

The term "American slang" describes the informal, frequently colloquial language and idioms that Americans frequently employ in casual speech. One facet of language that is constantly evolving and that captures the social and cultural dynamics of a certain group is slang. Regional, age-group, and subcultural variations abound in American slang, which frequently incorporate components from a wide range of cultural influences, including music, movies, and technology. American slang is more often spelled the same way it is pronounced and American English omits unnecessary letters like Spanish.

Here are some examples of American slang, but it's important to note that slang can change quickly, and new terms may emerge over time:

a. Lit: Used to characterize anything unique, fascinating, or cool.

For example, "The party was great!"

b. Chillin': Chilling out or relaxing.

For example, "I'm just relaxing at home tonight."

c. Dude: A term used to refer to someone, often a friend. "Hey, bro, what'sup?"

d. Bae: Short for "before anyone else", used to refer to an important person or someone special.

e. FOMO (Fear of Missing Out): Anxiety or worry that an interesting or interesting event is happening somewhere else, and you missed out.

f. Hangry: A combination of "hungry" and "angry", describing the irritable feeling a person feels when hungry.

g. Pain: Used to describe something impressive or cool.

For example: "Those skateboard tricks are so sick!"

h. YOLO (You Only Live Once) : Encourages people to take risks or do something adventurous because life is short.

i. Flex : To show off or boast about something, often relating to one's accomplishments or possessions.

j. Gig: A job or task, often used in the context of part-time or temporary work.

k. Swipe right/left: Refers to the act of accepting or rejecting someone on dating apps like Tinder.

l. Mood: Expressing approval or understanding of someone's statement.

For example: "Pizza is the best, mood!"

m. Savage : Used to describe someone bold, fearless, or cruel in their actions or comments.

n. Squad: A group of friends or close associates.

Certain expressions may have varied meanings or connotations depending on the context, thus it's critical to use slang correctly and pay attention to it. Slang is an expressive and dynamic feature of language that captures the fluidity of communication and culture.

2.4.3 British Slang

The term "British slang" describes the informal, everyday language and idioms that British people often use in casual conversation. One aspect of language that is

constantly evolving and reflects the social and cultural dynamics of a particular

group is slang. Regional, age group, and subcultural variations abound in British slang, which often incorporates components from various cultural influences, including music, movies, and technology. British slang still retains spellings derived more from Latin, French and Persian.

Here are some examples of British slang, but it's important to note that slang can change quickly, and new terms may appear over time:

- a. Bloke : For a man
- b. Cheers : As a casual way to say thank you or goodbye
- c. Mate : For friend
- d. Gobsmacked : To express extreme surprise

British slang adds color and character to everyday language, reflecting the diverse cultural influences within the UK.

2.5 The Interpretations

Interpretation is the process of interpreting or understanding the meaning of something, such as text, data, or a situation, based on context, knowledge, and individual experience. It involves deciphering information to reach a deeper understanding or to make an informed decision.

For example, in the context of literary texts, interpretation involves analyzing the themes, characters, and messages that are implied or expressed. In the field of social sciences, interpretation of statistical data can help identify relevant trends or patterns. In everyday life, one can interpret someone's facial expression or demeanor to understand their feelings or intentions.

The following are the interpretation's goals:

- a. Enhancing Knowledge

Improving understanding is the primary goal of interpretation. Interpretation can

be understood as the process of providing clarification on an object that is yet unclear. The definition itself makes the goal of interpretation quite evident. A person can reduce differences in the meaning of some items, like historical interpretation, by engaging in interpretive activities.

b. Utilization of Data

The purpose of interpretation is to promote data utilization. Analysis is done to offer an explanation when interpreting. Only when the data can be located and used appropriately can analysis be performed. Because of the database, interpretation can support a logical explanation.

c. Minimizing the likelihood of misunderstandings

Interpretation serves the dual purposes of reducing the likelihood of an object being misinterpreted as well as providing an explanation for it. This objective is consistent with the definition of interpretation, which is the art of describing, elucidating, and elucidating.

2.6 Relevant Study

In this research, some researchers were found about the slang language kinds. Firstly, a student from Makassar Public University named Juvrianto in a journal entitled "Analysis of American Slang in The Movie of „The Blind Side". This study examined the use of American slang in the film "The Blind Side." This study's goal is to categorize slang terms from the film The Blind Side according to Andersson and Trudgill's characteristics. He describes each word or phrase of slang from the film one by one using the descriptive qualitative method of this study. Based on the analysis, the research has identified several categories of slang, including neutral syntactical levels, typical casual situations, spoken language, and inventive ways to express ideas.

The researcher makes use of a few hypotheses about slang terminology and usage. The difference between Juvrianto's research and this research is that the writer examined a different movie. The movie this research entitle "The Fast and The Furious X". Then, the next difference is that in the study he focused on the types of slang neutral syntactical level, a typical informal situation, a typical of spoken language, and a creative way in saying something. The writer just focuses on the following types of society slang, public house slang, slang in commerce and slang in medicine.

Secondly, a student of Indraprastha University named Tiarma Ika Yuliana by journal entitled "Analysis of American Slang in Movie „Laugh Of Loud“ ". This research discussed American slang words in The Laugh Of Loud based on the characteristics of Andersson and Trudgill's theory. This research uses the descriptive qualitative method, where she describes one by one word or phrase of slang language from the movie. Based on the analysis, the research chooses slang terms that are neutral at the syntactical level, typical of spoken language, typical informal setting, and inventive ways to express ideas.

The researcher makes use of a few hypotheses about slang terminology and usage. It can be inferred from the film "Laugh Of Loud" that slang terms and expressions can be discovered there. For example, the first syntactic level has eight data points: Slo-mo, Brazilian, What up, Phone, Swetie, Heel, Shut Up, and Oh My Gosh. Ten pieces of information make up the second scenario, which is characteristic of an informal setting: wanna, dude, cool, booked up, suck, gotta, asshole, gonna, deal, dark. The third is typical of spoken language, there are 2 data: cop and chicken. The fourth is creative, there are 15 data: brutal, hooked up, nuts, A ton, bimbo, skank-ass hole, honey, huh, hot, pal, own up, emo, slut, yummy, and

Starsky.

The difference between Tiarma Ika Yuliana's research and this research is that the writer examined a different movie. The movie this research entitle "The Fast and The Furious X". Then, the next difference is that in the study he focused on the types of slang neutral syntactical level, a typical informal situation, a typical of spoken language, and a creative way in saying something. The writer just focuses on the following types of society slang, public house slang, slang in commerce and slang in medicine.

Thirdly, a student of State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah named Ratna Perwira Sari by thesis entitled „An Analysis of Slang Language Types in Rush Hour 2 movie“. This study examined the movie Rush Hour 2's slang language. Finding the origins and variants of the slang phrases used by the actors and actresses in the movie is the aim of this study. Using a descriptive qualitative methodology, she defines all of the movie's slang terms and expressions in her study. The slang analysis is separated into three categories by the author: societal, workplace, and public slang. A few theories on definitions and slang language are put out by the author.

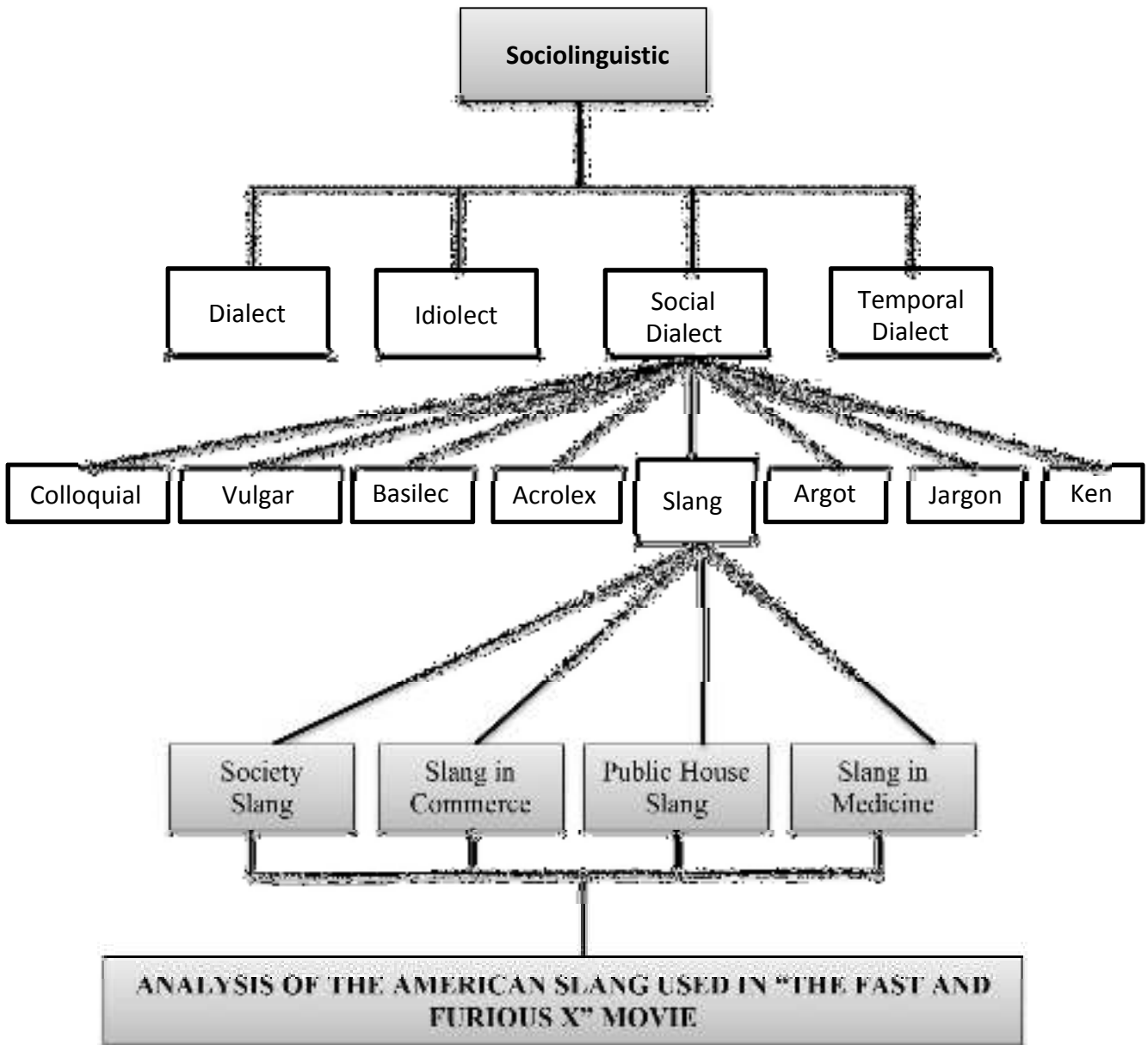
It may be inferred from the Rush Hour 2 film that slang terms and expressions such as "hook," "you up," "grabs," "shit," "bitch slap," "bastard," "damn," "bullshit," "you ass off," "hell," "midget," "chips," "grand," "guys," "friend," and "kids" are present. The writer of this research looked at a different movie, which is how it differs from this research. The movie this research entitle "The Fast and The Furious X". The study's focus on various slang terms with neutral syntactic levels, typical casual settings, spoken language, and inventive ways to express ideas are where the study differs next. The writer just focuses on

the following types of society slang, public house slang, slang in commerce and slang in medicine.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

Slang is a language that has little to do with the main aim of language, the connection of sounds with ideas in order to communicate ideas-rather, it is an attitude, a feeling and a verbal action, according to the Kipfer and Chapman(2007:9). Sociolinguistic variations among speakers includes dialect, idiolect, social dialect, and temporal dialect. This sociolect includes colloquial, vulgar,basilect, acrolex, slang, argot, jargon and ken. And slang includes society slang, public house slang, slang in commerce and slang in medicine.

**Figure 2.7 Conceptual Framework of Analysis Of The American Slang Used
In “The Fast And Furious X” Movie**



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The writer used of qualitative descriptive research. The descriptive qualitative method is a research technique that is used to characterize, arrange, and summarize significant general characteristics of a set of data, according to Moleong(1993:2). Descriptive qualitative research, according to Arikunto (2010:20), develops concepts based on what is already known and employs adaptable, situation-appropriate research methods. Data collection and interpretation were done using descriptive qualitative methods.

3.2 The Subject and Object

The subject of this research is all the movie “The Fast and Furious”. Meanwhile, the object of this research is one movie. The title movie is “The Fast and Furious X”.

3.3 Instrument of Collecting Data

The Instruments of collecting data used observation and documentation. Which was obtained from youtube videos. Creswell (2010:84) states that in qualitative research, the data contained in the instrument is used to achieve the study's goals. The tool used is internal documentation in the form of the film "The Fast and the Furious". In addition, the film aids research by providing a visual representation of actual events.

3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

The writer had some steps in collecting the data, to make this research more specific.

The writer carried out a few steps in the data collection process for this study. The techniques were used to get information for research problem are :

1. Downloading the movie "The Fast and the Furious X" from Youtube or other online sources.
2. The kinds of data are transcript movie.
3. The writer intends to view "The Fast and the Furious X" multiple times, highlighting the moments that are relevant to the study topics.
4. Reading the script and marking the sentence. After reading the script, the writer made highlight slang words.

3.5 Technique of Analyzing Data

To accomplish the intended aims, the writer evaluated the data once it was been collected. The following procedures made be used by the author to analyze study data. The following are the most common techniques of data analysis for each form of text manuscript:

1. Classifying slang into three categories: society slang, public house slang, slang in commerce and slang in medicine.
2. Finding the kinds of slang are dominantly used in the movie "The Fast and Furious X"
3. Finding the interpretations of slang in the movie "The Fast and Furious X"
4. Making conclusions. After all the data has been describe and analyze the data, writer made draw conclusions about his research.

And then to answer the secondly research problem, the writer used the following technique :

Calculating the kinds of slang based on Eric Partridge theory. The formula and the sample of analysis in form of the table are follows based on Hancock, et al (2009 : 24)

$$= \frac{f_0}{n} \times 100\%$$

More details :

N = percentage of types

f(x) = total types frequency of the sub category

n = total kinds of all categories

Example of Analysis

The kinds of slang in movie “The Fast and Furious X”

Sample of Analysis

The kinds of slang used in “The Fast and Furious X” movie

Table 3.1 The Percentage Kinds of Slang

No.	Kinds of Slang	Number	Percentage
1.	Society Slang	...	...
2.	Public House Slang	...	...
3.	Slang in Commerce	...	...
4.	Slang in Medicine	...	...
Total		...	...

