

SLANG AND SOCIAL FACTORS IN THE FILM *CAMP X-RAY*

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment For the Requirements For

Bachelor Degree in English Literature



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FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this research is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of the research. Other writer's opinions or findings included in this research are quoted or cited accordance with ethical standards.

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Atas perhatiannya, saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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SLANGS AND SOCIAL FACTORS IN THE FILM, *CAMP X-RAY*

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ABSTRACT

This graduating paper is entitled, "Slang and Social Factors in the Film *Camp X-ray*". It examines the use of slang in the dialogue of several characters in the film and the social factors that are influenced by the use of slang. This paper is based on qualitative research using the documentation method for data collection and the identity method for the analysis. The research used the American film *Camp X-ray* as the main data source and the script as the supporting source. This paper uses the theory of "slang linguistic properties", by Elisa Matiello at the morphological level and semantic level which explains how slang is used. It also uses the theory of "social factors" by Janet Holmes which explains the social background of the use of slang. The researcher found 54 instances in the film's dialogue that contain slang. Twenty of those examples of slang are formed by compounding, conversion, suffixation, extension, partial disorganization, and total disorganization. Examples of the social factors include slang that is used to express hostility, contempt, calmness and peace, patience, and to express admiration, to insult someone, to emphasize statements, and to clarify something.

Keywords: slang, film, social factor, linguistic property

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SLANG DAN FAKTOR SOSIAL DALAM FILM *CAMP X-RAY*

Oleh: Muhamad Faisal Alim

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini berjudul “Slangs and Social Factors in the film *Camp X-ray*”. Skripsi ini mencoba untuk meneliti penggunaan bahasa gaul dalam ujaran beberapa karakter pada film dan faktor sosial yang mempengaruhi slang dapat diucapkan. Skripsi ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif yang menggunakan metode Simak untuk teknik pengumpulan data dan metode Padan untuk teknik analisis. Peneliti menggunakan film *Camp X-ray* sebagai sumber data utama dengan dibantu script sebagai sumber pendukung. Skripsi ini menggunakan teori properti linguistik slang pada level morfologi dan level semantik oleh Elisa Matiello yang menjelaskan bagaimana slang dibentuk dan Faktor Sosial oleh Janet Holmes yang menjelaskan latar belakang sosial penggunaan slan. Peneliti menemukan 54 ungkapan yang mengandung slang. Ada dua puluh slang berbeda dari film di mana slang dibentuk oleh penggabungan, konversi, sufiksasi, ekstensi, disorganisasi parsial, dan disorganisasi total. Kemudian untuk faktor sosial, slang sering diucapkan untuk menunjukkan ungkapan permusuhan, ungkapan meremehkan, untuk menenangkan dan berdamai, ungkapan kagum, ungkapan menghina seseorang, sabar, penekanan pernyataan, menjelaskan sesuatu dan lain-lain.

Kata kunci: *slang, film, faktor sosial, properti linguistik*

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MOTTO

“No one in the world is eternal. then, carve a beautiful story as a memory. because the world is a story”

&

“We should immediately use our youth and age to gain knowledge, without being deluded by the seduction of "procrastinating" and "long fantasies," because every second that is missed from an age will not be replaced”

(KH. Hasyim Asy'ari)



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DEDICATION

The researcher dedicates this graduating paper to:

My parents, Masrur, Nur Kholidah, and Daniel Edward Gundnlach

My brother, Muhammad Aulia Urrofiqi

My best friends, Hasna, Ari, Irsal, Hadid, Bangkit, Arta, Dwi Najah, Eko, Nisa,
lisa, Ridwan, and Lifah.

and to

All of my friends in English Department 2016



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

First of all, I would like to give thanks to Allah SWT who has been giving me His mercy and blessings so I can finish this graduating paper entitled “Slang And Social Factors In the Film, *Camp X-Ray*”.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation and gratitude to all the people who have supported me in writing this paper:

1. My beloved parents Masrur, Nur Kholidah and Mister Daniel Edward Gundalach, who have always given both financial and moral support and prayers for my success.
2. Dr. Ubaidillah, S.S., M.Hum as the Head of English Departement.
3. Dr. Ening Herniti, M.Hum, graduating advisor who has given me the guidance, advice, and criticism enabling me to finish this graduating paper.
4. Aninda Aji Siwi, S.Pd., M.Pd, my academic advisor who has given me useful advice and motivation during my study in English Departement.
5. All of the lecturers in English Departement who have shared their knowledge to the researcher: Dr. Witriani, S.S., M.Hum., Danial Hidayatullah S.S., M.Hum., Fuad Arif Fudiyartanto, S.Pd., M.Hum, M.Ed., Dwi Margo Yuwono, S.Pd., M.Hum., Arif Budiman, S.S., M.A., Bambang Hariyanto, S.S., M.A., Nisa Syuhda, Harsiwi Fajar Sari, S.S., M.A., Ulyati Retno Sari, S.S., M.Hum., and many others I have not mentioned.

6. All the reviewers who have helped me with corrections and as well advice in writing this graduating paper.
7. Hasna Aulia Sholihah, my beloved friend and her family who have always given me support and motivation while I worked on this paper.
8. All the students of the English Department 2016, for their friendship and support.

Finally, I want to acknowledge that no one is perfect in this world, because perfection only belongs to Allah SWT. Undoubtedly there are many shortcomings and mistakes in this graduating paper. Therefore, I am grateful to all the readers who are willing to give me their criticism and suggestions for improving it.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Yogyakarta, August 26th 2020

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TABLE OF CONTENT

TITLE	i
FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT	ii
NOTA DINAS.....	iii
APPROVAL	iv
ABSTRACT	v
ABSTRAK	vi
MOTTO	vii
DEDICATION.....	viii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	ix
TABLE OF CONTENT.....	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xiv
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of Study.....	1
1.2 Research Questions	6
1.3 Objectives Study	6
1.4 Significance of the Study	7
1.5 Literature Review	7
1.6 Theoretical Approach.....	10
1.7 Methods of Research.....	11
1.7.1 Type of Research.....	11
1.7.2 Data Resources	11
1.7.3 Data Collection Technique	12
1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique.....	12
1.8 Paper Organization.....	12
CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	14
2.1 Sociolinguistics	14
2.2 Language Variation.....	15

2.2.1 Regional Variation.....	16
2.2.2 Social Variation	17
2.3 Slang.....	18
2.3.1 The Definition of Slang	18
2.3.2 Morphological level: Slang Word-Formations.....	18
2.3.2.1 Compounding	19
2.3.2.2 Prefixation	21
2.3.2.3 Suffixation	21
2.3.2.4 Final Combination Form	21
2.3.2.5 Infixation	21
2.3.2.6 Conversion.....	22
2.3.2.7 Back Formation	23
2.3.2.8 Reduplicatives	25
2.3.2.9 Acronyms and Initialisms	25
2.3.2.10 Blending.....	26
2.3.2.11 Clipping	27
2.3.2.12 Elliptic Rhyming Slang	27
2.3.2.13 Reserved Forms	27
2.3.2.14 Variations.....	28
2.3.2.15 Word Manufacture and Fanciful Formations	29
2.3.3 Semantic level: Lexical Organization and Disorganization	30
2.4 Social Factors.....	35
CHAPTER III RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS.....	36
3.1 Research Findings.....	36
3.2 Discussions.....	37
3.2.1 Morphological Level: Slang Word-Formations.....	37
3.2.2 Semantic Level	56
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.....	64
4.1 Conclusions	64
4.2 Suggestions.....	65
REFERENCES.....	66

APPENDIXES 69
CURRICULUM VITAE 91



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LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Table of the data.....	36
Table 3.2 The elements of social factor in slang <i>piece of shit</i>	38
Table 3.3 The elements of social factor in slang <i>ticket punched</i>	40
Table 3.4 The elements of social factor in slang <i>chill out</i>	41
Table 3.5 The elements of social factor in slang <i>a whole bunch</i>	42
Table 3.6 The elements of social factor in slang <i>dickhead</i>	43
Table 3.7 The elements of social factor in slang <i>clock's ticking</i>	45
Table 3.8 The elements of social factor in slang <i>shithole</i>	46
Table 3.9 The elements of social factor in slang <i>hold on your horses</i>	47
Table 3.10 The elements of social factor in slang <i>damn</i>	48
Table 3.11 The elements of social factor in slang <i>ass</i>	50
Table 3.12 The elements of social factor in slang <i>bitches</i>	51
Table 3.13 The elements of social factor in slang <i>takers</i>	52
Table 3.14 The elements of social factor in slang <i>shitty</i>	53
Table 3.15 The elements of social factor in slang <i>snitched</i>	54
Table 3.16 The elements of social factor in slang <i>nope</i>	55
Table 3.17 The elements of social factor in slang <i>shit</i>	57
Table 3.18 The elements of social factor in slang <i>stash</i>	58
Table 3.19 The elements of social factor in slang <i>bitch</i>	60
Table 3.20 The elements of social factor in slang <i>dummy</i>	61
Table 3.21 The elements of social factor in slang <i>shrink</i>	62

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

In this millennial era, there are many types of western films known throughout the world targeted to many age groups. Films are a way for the world to know about other people and cultures and they give insight into everyday lives and language. The language used in children's films is different from that used in films for teens or films for adults. The most noticeable language differences in western films can be seen in those made for teens. Usually teen films use language that is not appropriate for children and not meaningful to adults, and this is especially noticeable in the use of slang. Slang is especially prevalent in Hollywood films about teens targeted to a teenage audience.

According to the Probert Encyclopedia of Slang (2004: 972), the definition of slang varies from source to source. However, the generally accepted definition is, "language which is very informal (that is more so than colloquial language which is simply informal) or much below the standard level of education. Hence the dividing line between slang and colloquialisms is very fine, and moving. Many terms start as slang, and become adopted as standard language. Similarly, the precise meanings of slang terms vary through the ages. Because the term slang also encompasses vocabulary not in general use, many dialectal words may also be considered slang."

Slang is used by certain sub-classes and adolescents as a form of identity in communication. According to Elisa Mattiello (2008: 32), “Slang is viewed as an in-group vocabulary that certain subclasses in society (e.g. criminals or drug addicts) cultivate to keep the content of their conversations private, or which such specific subgroups as adolescents or college students adopt to keep the older generation at a distance.” However in the current language development, slang is not just used by teenagers or certain subclasses anymore, but also it has spread widely and is used by many people in all levels of society.

According to Chaer and Agustina (2010: 67), Slang is a social variation that is special and confidential. This variation is used by certain circles that are very limited, and must not be known by those outside the group, such as people whose members are connected to them, age (teenagers), age (subculture), subculture (students), and their forms. The vocabulary used in this type of slang is always changing. The researcher found many examples of slang in the film, *Camp X-ray*. The researcher found slang originally just used by prisoners convicted of crimes to communicate among themselves in the prison system, that gradually expanded to be used commonly in the outside world. The researcher also found slang developed in prisons that is not intended for adolescents, can has been adopted by adolescents outside of the prison population even though it is from the prison sociolect. This is an example of how the use and meaning of slang can shift in between groups and spread to other groups.

In this case, the researcher will examine slang in the dialogue of an American film titled *Camp X-ray* released in 2014. The researcher chose this film

because it contains many slang words used by both the Muslims depicted as criminals and the soldier guards who are portrayed as the good people. It tells the story of a very alienated prisoner, Ali. The prison contains suspected Islamic terrorists and criminals who are predominantly Muslim. Ali is one of the devout Muslim detainees, arrested as a fugitive terrorist by the American army.

The character Amy Cole, portrayed by Kristen Stewart, is the main character, a prison guard. She joined the military with the intention of getting away from her small home town but she ended up being sent further than she could have imagined, to Guantanamo Bay Detention Camp, Cuba to be stationed as a guard. There she is suddenly immersed in a situation where she is surrounded by suspected terrorist prisoners from the Middle East who adhere to Islam, some of whom are brutal criminals. In the course of her work she unintentionally develops a relationship with one of the Muslim prisoners who had been detained for almost 8 years. It was strictly forbidden for her to relate in a personal way with a prisoner, but even though they came from opposite ends of the social spectrum, they shared a common human bond in facing human difficulties. During her time as an officer in the prison she was the object of a series of violent acts and harassment, just as some of the prisoners were. Many of the prisoners and guards use harsh prison language, so there are many slang words in the conversations in the film's dialogue. Below is an analysis of one example of slang found in the film:

Amy Cole: *Hey, stop!* (she could not withstand the coercion of the Chief Warden)

00:42:06,690 --> 00:42:08,640

Chief Warden :*Fuck!* (after being pushed by Amy Cole)

00:42:12,560 --> 00:42:14,850

Amy Cole: *I'm sorry.*

00:42:18,490 --> 00:42:20,830

Chief Warden :*Fuck you, bitch!* (when Amy Cole ran away from the room)

00:42:20,830 --> 00:42:23,090

Amy's friend: *Hey, where have you been? You all right?* (called a friend Amy cole)

The formation of the slang term *bitch* can be suffixed into "*bitch+es*". It has a lexical meaning "female dog", with the connotation "prostitute".

This is an analysis of the social factor: On the night when the wardens were having a party, Amy Cole went to the toilet to wash her face. There she found a pornographic magazine left by a male warden soldier and she opened it. Just then the chief warden entered, saw that she was looking at the magazine and suggested forcefully that they have sex. This was a very difficult situation for her because he was her superior. She tried to dodge the situation, refused the chief warden's invitation and hurried out of the restroom. Before she escaped the chief warden called her a "*bitch*".

This is just one example of slang that is frequently used in American films. Slang is an important feature throughout American culture. It can be more effective than standard or conventional English for describing certain aspects of life. Subjects such as sports, sex, and intoxication are more easily dealt with in

daily conversation using slang. However, the fundamental reason for using slang is to establish a sense of commonality among its speakers. Slang is differentiated from other forms of speech because of the function and benefits it serves. It can fulfill a desire to be different, for example. It can enrich the language, or create a mood of playfulness. Slang can help someone identify with a certain school, trade or social class without others outside the group knowing. In other words, Slang is always used self-consciously, with the desire to create a particular identity (Andersson and Trudgill, 1990:87).

Slang is also characterized by its ability to transform ordinary words commonly used within a rapidly changing vocabulary. Language used among adults is especially prone to be used in this way and is easily formulated into slang. In contemporary society, many adults use slang in everyday conversation. Given the growing flow of communication, slang has been embraced in many situations. It's common in everyday conversation in many different social settings. It is used to express feelings like being upset, angry, sad, or happy. It can also be used to express love or sexual desire.

According to Burdová (2009: 8), Slang is considered an independent non-literary language formation and is closely connected with its terminology. The etymological origin of the word, as well as its precise definition, seems to be ambiguous. The word slang is supposed to be derived from the word "language in England" (18th Century) and was used to describe the vulgar language spoken by certain subcultures, e.g. soldiers or musicians. Moreover, slang words and

expressions are characterized by a high degree of informality, familiarity, and vocabulary richness.

In the film, *Camp X-ray*, the researcher intends to study the slang words used by the characters to determine how the social factors influence them to use those words and how the particular atmosphere of the film is created by their use. The use of slang by prisoners and guards is very interesting to be examined in depth because it can reveal the way that slang can shift the meaning of normal language. To analyze this further, the researcher uses the theory of *words formation* by Mettielo because it describes the word according to the morphology and the root word in detail. Meanwhile, in analyzing *social factors*, the researcher uses another theory by Holmes because it explains in detail that slang is related to social conditions. The purpose of this study is to find out the shape of the slang words, the meaning contained in the slang words, and the social factors underlying the process of the occurrence of the slang words.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background above, the researcher has developed the following questions:

1. What are the formations of slang in the dialogue of the film, *Camp X-ray*?
2. How do the social factors of sociolinguistics influence the use of slang words in the film, *Camp X-ray*?

1.3 Objectives Study

Based on the research question above, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To classify the formation of slang words in the dialogue of *Camp X-ray*.
2. To explain the influence of the social factors of sociolinguistics in the film, *Camp X-ray*.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research can help the reader, especially the millennial, to understand the practical use of slang words. This paper also intends to add to the knowledge of how slang is influenced by social factors based on theories by Ellisa Mattiello and Janet Holmes. It is also intended to be a useful resource in understanding the context of language behind the spoken slang word. This research can also broaden the scope of knowledge within the field of linguistics.

1.5 Literature Review

The researcher found prior research that is similar with this research, especially in the theoretical approach. These are five examples the researcher found for the literature review.

The first is a study by Jean-Paul Kouega published in the Cambridge Journal in 2003, entitled “Camfranglais: A novel slang in Cameroon schools”. In this study the researcher tried to define the term Camfranglais and to examine the situations and events that produced this “student” slanguage. The most important contexts of this slang include food and drink, money, sex, a reference to kin and other people, physical looks, and people's states of mind. While this slang functions the same as other slang in the world, it is unique in that it juggles

elements from French, English, Pidgin and local languages in a way that is somewhat uncommon.

The second literature review is a journal by K. Manuel, Kishore Varma Indukuri, and P. Radha Krishna who participated in The Second Vaagdevi International Conference on Information Technology for Real World Problems in 2010. The title is “Analyzing Internet Slang for Sentiment Mining”. In this research, the authors present an approach for measuring what they term, the sentiment score of newly found slang words used in sentimental contexts within blogs, reviews, and forum texts over the World Wide Web. It presents a simple mechanism for calculating sentiment score of texts containing slang words by using the Delta Term Frequency and the Weighted Inverse Document Frequency technique.

The third literature review is a journal by Tiarna Ika Yuliana in 2015, entitled “Analysis of American Slang in Movie: Laughing of Loud”. In this study, the researcher classifies slang words in the film Laugh of Loud (LOL) based on the characteristics described in the theory of Andersson and Trudgill. This research uses the descriptive qualitative method. The data source is taken from the movie script of Laugh of Loud (LOL) directed by Lisa Azuelos, Karim Ainouz, and Nans Delgado with the main data being American slang. Based on the research results, 35 slang words or phrases were found in the film, and the slang was divided into four categories: (1) 8 slang words or phrases are at the neutral syntactic level, (2) 10 slang words or phrases are examples of typical informal situations, (3) 2 slang words or phrases are examples of typical spoken

language, and (4) 15 slang words or phrases are considered creative. The meaning of slang words or phrases from the informal situation category can be found in dictionaries.

The fourth literature review is from a journal by Nasrum and Putri Oktavia Sari, students from Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar in 2016. It is titled, "Indonesian and English Equivalence of Slang Language in "22 Jump Street" Movie". This research examines the translation from one language to another, and compares the meaning of the translation to the original slang from the dialogue of the film. Their research uses the descriptive qualitative method and also uses three theories, Newmark's theory, Partidge's theory, and Palmer's theory. The source of the data in this research was taken from dialogue in the film. The authors found two kinds of translations, semantic translation and communicative translation. They found three types of slang; jargon, argot, and colloquial. Therefore, they concluded that in the film, 22 Jump Street, the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) are not equivalent.

The last literature review is a journal by Sovia Rahmaniah, a student of the State Islamic University of Antasari Banjarmasin in 2018, entitled, "Teaching Politeness of Using Slang in Speaking Analysis of Conversations in the film, Tuesdays with Morrie". In this study, the researcher analyzes some of the conversations in the film that are considered to be representations of social language for Americans. The focus of the analysis is the use of slang in polite conversations. The analysis is based on the identification of a communicative event along with three dimensions called field, tenor, and mode. The significance

of the study is to clarify teachers' understanding of slang language that can be assumed as polite, so the teachers can decide the appropriateness of teaching slang language to their students in conversation class. Furthermore, through this analysis, the students can know why, when, where, and how to use slang politely in their daily life conversation.

The researcher found similarities and differences in the research. Similarities were found in the formation of slang words, as well as in the sociolinguistic aspects of the language. However, several differences were also found in their research such as differences in issues, differences in objects and differences in the film. There is also some research that takes the data from the settings in real life. Based on examination of the research described above, it could be useful for the author to extend the research into real life settings.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

The theories that will be used in this research are word formations by Elisa Mattiolo and social factors by Janet Holmes. The slang word-formation is divided into 15 parts. Those parts are, compounding, prefixation, suffixation, final combining form, infixation, conversion, back-formation, reduplicative, acronyms and initialisms, blending, clipping, elliptic rhyming slang, reserved forms, variation and word manufacture, and fanciful formations. The components comprising social factors are participants (speaker and listener), setting, topic, and function. This theory was chosen to analyze the word formation in the slang and also to analyze the social factors underlying the formation of slang in the film, *Camp X-ray*.

1.7 Methods of Research

1.7.1 Type of Research

The type of research in this study uses the descriptive qualitative method. The researcher uses qualitative research because the data used is from dialogue in the film. According to Cresswell (2013: 78) qualitative research is a tool that can help find out and understand an individual or group's meaning, but it also relates to social and human problems. This researcher also included the descriptive qualitative method as an addition because it analyzes social phenomenon about slang word formation and social factors in the film *Camp X-ray*. Descriptive qualitative research is carried out by taking steps to collect data, classify data, analyze data, and make conclusions.

1.7.2 Data Resources

The data source of this research is taken from an American film that is produced by IFC Film (United State), in Los Angeles, California, USA. The researcher took this film from the website <https://filmapik.club/camp-x-ray>, the title *Camp X-ray* in 2014 directed by Peter Sattler. The researcher will focus on American slang for the data. The data sources used in this study are primary and secondary data sources. Primary data sources, namely, data in the form of direct slang speech is obtained from dialogue in the film *Camp X-ray*. The secondary data are taken from a script based on subtitles in the film that is taken from this site, <https://subscene.com/subtitles/camp-x-ray/english/1098894>.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

The data collection technique used for this research is documentation because the data are collected from a written source. According to Zaim (2014: 95), Documentation is applied if the research applies the written texts as data resources. The written texts may be from magazines, literary works, or newspapers. This researcher uses the following steps in data collection: first, the observation method, in which the researcher watched the film *Camp X-ray* comprehensively and repetitively; second, by reading the film script while watching the film to understand and describe the context verbally; and finally the third step was to find slang used in the film and classify the data in WPS Word and merge that data into one table.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

In this study, the researcher used the identity method as data analysis, because this method provides instruments other than language as the identity of certain linguistic units (Sudaryanto, 1993: 15). Based on the instruments used in this study, the researcher chooses the sociolinguistics approach, because the data obtained from the object of this film were utterances or dialogues originating from the characters.

1.8 Paper Organization

This paper consists of four chapters. The first chapter is the introduction. It explains everything that is needed in the research. The introduction consists of the background of the study, the research questions, the objective of study, the significance of study, the literature review, the theoretical framework, the method

of research, and the paper organization. The second chapter is a theoretical approach that contains theories from several experts to support problem solving. The third chapter contains data on research findings containing research results and their explanations. The fourth chapter are the conclusions and suggestions. The contents of the conclusions are summaries from the first chapter to the third chapter.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusions

After analyzing the slang from the dialogue in the film *Camp X-ray*, using word formation theory by Mattiello and social factors of sociolinguistics theory by Holmes, the researcher found 54 uses of slang, characterized by several categories of word formation. The researcher selected 20 samples from this total to study in depth. First, there are eight slang words formed by compounding: *piece of shit*, *ticket punched*, *chill out*, *a whole bunch*, *dickhead*, *clock's ticking*, *shithole*, and *hold on your horses*. Second, there are two slang words formed by conversion, *damn* and *ass*. Third, there are four slang words formed by suffixation: *bitches*, *takers*, *shitty*, and *snitched*. Fourth, there is one slang word formed by extension, *nope*. Fifth, there are two slang words formed by partial disorganization: *shit* and *stash*. Sixth, there are three slang words formed by total disorganization: *bitch*, *dummy*, and *shrink*.

There are several social factors of sociolinguistics that encourage the use of slang. In this film, there are several characters who frequently use slang, Amy Cole, a guard in the prison, Ali, a Muslim detainee, Corporal Ransdell, a superior officer, Bergen, a fellow guard, and other guards, detainees, and soldiers. There are several settings related to social factors in the slang. The places where it occurs are, the detention room, the prison, the outdoor jail, the bus, and the toilet.

There are various topics of conversation when the slang is uttered, such as, *gets rough treatment, the book, data for detainee, take a shower, Guantanamo prison, and move in*. There are also several functions that the slang serves, such as *expressing hostility or underestimation, projecting a calm and peaceful effect, expressing amazement, expressing dislike, projecting patience, emphasizing a statement, and explaining something*.

4.2 Suggestions

The researcher realizes that there are undoubtedly mistakes in this paper. The researcher also acknowledges that in this limited study, the research could have been more complete by citing more references. Therefore, the researcher suggests to the reader of this graduating paper that Slang and Social Factors in the film *Camp X-Ray* would lend itself to further research using other theoretical approaches. There have been only a few produced using this film as the material object. The researcher also suggests to those interested in further research about slang, that there are many other interesting theories that can be used for analysis by several other scholars who study it. And lastly, the researcher recommends the enormous body of American films as a rich source for object material in the study of slang.

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APPENDIXES

No	Time	Utterances	Linguistic Property	Social Factor Elements
1	00:04:09 -00:04:12	-You <u>bitches</u> ! -You bad man !	Suffixation	Speaker: Detainee
				Listener: All guider
				Setting: Prison lobby
				Topic: Malicious people
2	00:05:01 - 00:05:05	They will test you, and they will <u>best</u> you.	Total Disorganization	Speaker: Corporal Ransdell
				Listener: Privates
				Setting: In the office

				Topic: Detainee
				Function: To frightening
3	00:06:58 - 00:07:00	-Hard to <u>fuck</u> those up.	Total Disorganization	Speaker : Corporal Ransdell
				Listener: Privat
				Setting: Office
				Topic: Food (chicken finger)
				Function: Expressing something difficult
4	00:07:59 - 00:08:04	-You just keep your eye on his right hand, and you gain control of it... got it? - <u>Roger</u>	Partial Disorganization	Speaker: Amy Cole
				Listener: Corporal Ransdell
				Setting: In the office
				Topic: Obey to Corporal Ransdell
				Function: <i>Affirmation.</i> Understanding something

5	00:08:05 - 00:08:11	-Let us get the rest of him under control. -Hold up. <u>Hold up</u> .	Compounding	Speaker: Corporal Ransdell
				Listener: Amy Cole
				Setting : In the office
				Topic: Amy Cole was in a hurry
				Function: To delay
6	00:09:22 - 00:09:31	-Come on. Private, give me those cuffs! - <u>Shit</u>	Partial Disorganization	Speaker: Inmate
				Listener: Private
				Setting: Detention Room
				Topic: Detainee rebelled
				Function: Expression of hostility
7	00:09:46 - 00:09:48	-You <u>piece of shit!</u>	Compounding	Speaker: Privat
				Listener: Detainee
				Setting: Detention Room

				Topic: Amy gets a kick
				Function: To express something like junk or disgusting
8	00:11:37 - 00:11:39	-Copy that <u>shit</u> for me.	Partial Disorganization	Speaker: Caucasian private
				Listener: Nigger private
				Setting: On the buss
				Topic: Something disgusting (porn DVD)
				Function: For emphasis and euphony
9	00:11:41 - 00:11:43	- Yeah. - You <u>ass</u> .	Total Disorganization	Speaker: Caucasian private
				Listener: Nigger private
				Setting: On the buss
				Topic: Something disgusting (porn DVD)
				Function: Emphasis for saying

				“fool”
10	00:12:23 - 00:12:27	-I never had someone <u>get their ticket punched</u> on the first day.	Compounding	Speaker: Corporal Ransdell
				Listener: Amy Cole
				Setting: In the bus
				Topic: Gets rough treatment
				Function: Expression of underestimate
11	00:13:32 - 00:13:36	-Oh, <u>damn</u> . Whoo!	Total Disorganization	Speaker: Amy's Friend
				Listener: All private
				Setting: On the buss
				Topic: Laughing to Amy
				Function: Expression of happiness
12	00:18:17 - 00:18:19	- <u>Chill the fuck out</u> .	Compounding	Speaker: Corporal Ransdell
				Listener: Detainee

				Setting: Between the prison door Topic: To calm down Function: Calm and make a peace
13	00:18:19 - 00:18:23	- I'll take that book, but you give it to me. - All right, all right. <u>Chill out</u>	Compounding	Speaker: Corporal Ransdell Listener: Detainee Setting: Between the prison door Topic: To calm down Function: Calm and make a peace
14	00:21:50 - 00:21:52	- <u>Hold on your horses</u> , huh?	Compounding	Speaker: Ali Listener: Amy Cole Setting: Detention room Topic: Choosing the book Function: Calm and make a peace

15	00:23:07 - 00:23:11	-And you come here always trying to be a big <u>fucking asshole</u> .	Compounding	Speaker: Ali
				Listener: Corporal Ransdell
				Setting: Detention room
				Topic: Interrupt the conversation between Ali and Amy
				Function: Expression of hostility
16	00:30:12 - 00:30:16	-You are always trying to be all of you <u>assholes</u> .	Compounding	Speaker: Ali
				Listener: Amy Cole
				Setting: Detention room
				Topic: Ali's talk is not considered by Amy
				Function: Expression of hostility
17	00:31:18 - 00:31:22	-You wouldn't need this if you didn't talk so <u>damn</u> much.	Conversion	Speaker: Amy Cole
				Listener: Ali

				Setting: Detention room Topic: Need water bottle Function: Emphasis of statement ‘talk so much’
18	00:31:46 - 00:31:48	- Oh, man, let me help you. - <u>Motherfucker.</u>	Compounding	Speaker: Amy’s friend Listener: Detainees Setting: In the prison Topic: Get rough treatment Function: Expression of hostility
19	00:33:05 - 00:33:07	- Yeah, <u>bitch.</u>	Total Disorganization	Speaker: Nigger private Listener: Detainees Setting: In the prison Topic: Get rough treatment Function: Expression of hostility

20	00:36:01 - 00:36:04	-He doesn't, <u>dummy</u> ... that's the point.	Total Disorganization	Speaker: Corporal Ransdell Listener: Amy's friend Setting: In the office Topic: A stupid person Function: Expression of underestimate
21	00:36:21 - 00:36:23	-And just so we're clear, I'm <u>down with it</u> .	Total Disorganization	Speaker: Amy's Friend Listener: Amy and Ransdell Setting: In the office Topic: Finish with anything Function: Activities that has been carried
22	00:36:23 - 00:36:26	-I just think, you know, it's kind of <u>hard-core</u> , right?	Compounding	Speaker: Amy's Friend Listener: Amy and Ransdell

				Setting: In the office
				Topic: Difficult circumstance
				Function: Exaggerating something
23	00:37:10 - 00:37:11	-Well, I'll be <u>damned</u> ...	Suffixation	Speaker: Corporal Ransdell
				Listener: Amy Cole
				Setting: On the ship
				Topic: Fishing
				Function: Expression of happiness
24	00:37:34 - 00:37:36	-Hey, give me this <u>shit</u> .	Partial Disorganization	Speaker: Amy's Friend
				Listener: Bergen
				Setting: On the ship
				Topic: Fishing
				Function: To ask something

25	00:38:30 - 00:38:34	-All right, listen up, you <u>fucking faggots!</u>	Compounding	Speaker: Corporal Ransdell
				Listener: Private
				Setting: The yard
				Topic: Make announcement to privates
				Function: Expression of underestimate
26	00:38:47 - 00:38:50	-Here. Here, precious <u>motherfucker</u>	Compounding	Speaker: Corporal Ransdell
				Listener: Amy Cole
				Setting: The yard
				Topic: Offering drink
				Function: Expression of praising
27	00:40:46 - 00:40:48	- <u>Shit</u> . That's... sorry.	Partial Disorganization	Speaker: Corporal Ransdell
				Listener: Amy Cole

				Setting: In the toilet Topic: Shocked, Amy hold a porn mags Function: Expression of shocked
28	00:40:55 - 00:40:58	- That's the communal <u>stash</u> . - Mm-hmm.	Partial Disorganization	Speaker: Corporal Ransdell Listener: Amy Cole Setting: In the toilet Topic: Something hidden (porn mags) Function: To hide something
29	00:42:18 - 00:42:20	-Fuck you, <u>bitch</u> !	Total Disorganization	Speaker: Corporal Ransdell Listener: Amy Cole Setting: In the toilet Topic: Want to kiss with Amy Cole

				Function: Exclamation
30	00:43:35 - 00:43:38	-Sleep <u>tight</u> .	Compounding	Speaker: Guider
				Listener: Ali
				Setting: In the prison
				Topic: Sleep
				Function: Sympathetic, ask to sleep
31	00:44:15 - 00:44:19	-Well, it <u>damn</u> sure ain't pointing to Disneyland.	Conversion	Speaker: Nigger private
				Listener: Amy Cole
				Setting: Detention room
				Topic: Qibla direction
				Function: Joking with friend
32	00:48:26 - 00:48:29	-That is a <u>shrink</u> visited the detainee.	Total Disorganization	Speaker: Bergen
				Listener: Amy Cole

				Setting: In the office Topic: Someone strange in the prison (Psychoanalyst) Function: To explaining something
33	00:48:33 - 00:48:36	-There's a <u>whole bunch</u> of 'em in here.	Compounding	Speaker: Amy Cole Listener: Another private (Bergen) Setting: Office Room Topic: A whole lot, very much Function: Expression of amazed
34	00:49:46 - 00:49:49	- <u>Nope</u> . We're not supposed to touch it if there's any left over, either.	Extension	Speaker: Amy Cole Listener: Amy's friend Setting: Mess hall Topic: Detainee food Function: Used to give negative

				answers
35	00:54:20 - 00:54:23	-I-I-I wasn't being <u>asshole</u> to you	Compounding	Speaker: Ali
				Listener: Amy Cole
				Setting: Detention room
				Topic: Ali never to ridicule Amy's feeling
				Function: To convince someone
36	00:56:19 - 00:56:23	-He's probably <u>fucking</u> with you. It's not there.	Suffixation	Speaker: Amy Cole
				Listener: Ali
				Setting: Detention room
				Topic: The book
				Function: To reveal lies
37	01:00:17 - 01:00:22	-Come on. No <u>takers</u> ?	Suffixation	Speaker: Amy Cole
				Listener: All detainee

				Setting: Prison lobby
				Topic: Challenge, food
				Function: Offering something
38	01:03:28 - 01:03:31	-Maybe because he's an <u>asshole</u> ?	Compounding	Speaker: Ali
				Listener: Amy Cole
				Setting: Outdoor Jail
				Topic: Mahmood
				Function: Expression of despising someone
39	01:07:56 - 01:08:00	-with some <u>dickhead</u> in delta pod that decided to cover his entire cell in poop.	Compounding	Speaker: Corporal Ransdell
				Listener: Amy Cole
				Setting: Outdoor jail
				Topic: An inept, unlikeable person
				Function: Expression of despising

				someone
40	01:08:21 - 01:08:25	-pull him away from doing <u>whatever</u> the <u>hell</u> he's doing, so he can do it for you?	Compounding	Speaker: Corporal Ransdell
				Listener: Amy Cole
				Setting: The yard
				Topic: Private duty
				Function: For emphasis and euphony
41	01:08:42 - 01:08:45	-Forget her. -Get your <u>ass</u> in there.	Conversion	Speaker: Corporal Ransdell
				Listener: Ali
				Setting: Outdoor jail
				Topic: Move in to the jail
				Function: For emphasis and euphony
42	01:08:50 - 01:08:53	-Get undressed. <u>Clock's ticking.</u>	Compounding	Speaker: Corporal Ransdell
				Listener: Ali

				Setting: Outdoor jail
				Topic: Take a shower
				Function: To be hurry
43	01:09:20 - 01:09:21	-Get your <u>fucking</u> shorts off,	Suffixation	Speaker: Corporal Ransdell
				Listener: Ali
				Setting: Outdoor jail
				Topic: Take a shower
				Function: To be hurry
44	01:10:48 - 01:10:51	- Drinking. - <u>No shit.</u>	Compounding	Speaker: Amy's Friend
				Listener: Amy Cole
				Setting: At the bar
				Topic: Drunk
				Function: To refute the opinions

45	01:17:45 - 01:17:47	-Hard to <u>mess</u> those up, right?	Compounding	Speaker: Amy's Friend
				Listener: Amy Cole
				Setting: Mess hall
				Topic: Amy's condition
				Function: Sympathetic expression
46	01:18:23 - 01:18:25	-the <u>piece of shit</u> pulled out of the wall.	Compounding	Speaker: Amy's Friend
				Listener: Amy Cole
				Setting: Mess hall
				Topic: Someone who want to suicide
				Function: Expression Of Hostility
47	01:18:27 - 01:18:31	-The dude's life got saved by <u>shitty</u> army contractors.	Suffixation	Speaker: Amy's friend
				Listener: Amy Cole
				Setting: Mess hall

				Topic: Nasty (drunker)
				Function: Expression of hostility
48	01:18:42 - 01:18:44	-But <u>what the fuck</u> , man?	Compounding	Speaker: Amy's friend
				Listener: Amy Cole
				Setting: Mess hall
				Topic: Mission or job to be a soldier
				Function: To express of frustration
49	01:18:44 - 01:18:47	-It's our <u>fuckin</u> g job. -You got to get over it, you know?	Suffixation	Speaker: Amy's friend
				Listener: Amy Cole
				Setting: Mess hall
				Topic: Mission or job to be a soldier
				Function: Emphasis for saying "job"
50	01:19:20 - 01:19:22	-No, man.	Total Disorganization	Speaker: Amy's friend

		- <u>Hell</u> , you shouldn't feel guilty about shit.		Listener: Amy Cole
				Setting: Mess hall
				Topic: Private job
				Function: Expression of regret
51	01:19:27 - 01:19:31	-The <u>motherfuckers</u> that did 9/11 died there.	Compounding	Speaker: Amy's friend
				Listener: Amy Cole
				Setting: Mess hall
				Topic: Problem from someone die in a prison
				Function: Expression of hostility
52	01:26:26 - 01:26:28	-...I <u>snitched</u> on someone.	Suffixation	Speaker: Amy Cole
				Listener: Ali
				Setting: Between the prison door
				Topic: Snitch Corporel Ransdell

				Function: To secretly tell someone in authority that someone else has done something bad
53	01:37:54 - 01:37:58	-I don't like to die in this <u>shithole!</u>	Compounding	Speaker: Ali
				Listener: Amy Cole
				Setting: Prison
				Topic: A bad place
				Function: Expression of disgusted
54	01:48:08 - 01:48:11	- <u>Hold on your horses,</u> big ear.	Compounding	Speaker: Ali
				Listener: New private
				Setting: Detention room
				Topic: To relax and slow down
				Function: To be patient

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