

**TYPES AND MEANING OF ENGLISH SLANG IN
NANNY MCPHEE MOVIE**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of English Education**

By :

LAILI MIFTA ROSYIDA

A320160008

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA**

2020

APPROVAL

**TYPES AND MEANING OF ENGLISH SLANG
IN *NANNY MCPHEE* MOVIE**

PUBLICATION ARTICLE

By:

LAILI MIFTA ROSYIDA

A320160008

Approved to be Examined by the Consultant:

The Consultant



Dr. Maryadi, M.A.

NIP.1958 03 04 1986 03 1001

ACCEPTANCE

TYPES AND MEANING OF ENGLISH SLANG IN *NANNY MCPHEE* MOVIE

PUBLICATION ARTICLE

By:

LAILI MIFTA ROSYIDA

A320160008

Accepted by the Board Examiners

Department of English Education

School of Teaching Training and Education

Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

July 2020

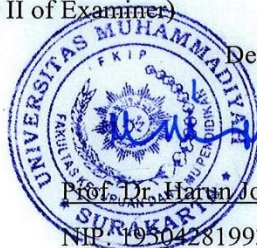
Team Examiners:

1. Dr. Maryadi, M.A
(Head of Examiner)
2. Dr. Malikatul Laila, M.Hum
(Member I of Examiner)
3. Prof. Dr.Endang Fauziati, M.Hum
(Member II of Examiner)

(Maryadi)

(Laila)

(Endang)



Dean

Prof. Dr. Harun Joko Prayito, M.Hum

NIP. 1250428199303 1 001

PRONOUNCEMENT

Herewith, I pronounce this publication article, there is no plagiarism of the previous study, which has been raised to obtain bachelor degree of university, or there are opinion or masterpiece, which have been written or published by others, expect those in which the writing are reffered in manuscript and mentioned in the bibliograpy.

Later, if it is proven any some untrue statements in this testimony.

I will fully responsibility

Surakarta, July 28th 2020

The Researcher



LAILI MIFTA ROSYIDA

A320160008

TIPE DAN MAKNA BAHASA INGGRIS POPULER DI FILM NANNY MCPHEE

Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang jenis slang dan jenis makna Bahasa Inggris Slang dalam Film Nanny McPhee. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: (1) Untuk menguji apa jenis Bahasa Inggris slang dalam "Nanny McPhee Movie", (2) Untuk menggambarkan apa jenisnya of Meaning English slangs dalam "Nanny McPhee Movie". Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Objek penelitian ini jenis Slang dan Makna slang dalam Nanny Mc Phee Movie. Data dari penelitian ini diambil dari beberapa jenis slang dan makna slang. Data penelitian ini adalah unit linguistik seperti frase, kata, klausa, atau kalimat yang ditemukan dalam transkrip film. Teknik pengumpulan data yang peneliti gunakan adalah menonton film, mengumpulkan dan mentranskrip data, mengklasifikasikan dan kemudian menganalisis data. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori Slang berdasarkan Alland dan Burridge (2006) dan untuk menggambarkan jenis Makna, peneliti menggunakan teori dari Geoffrey Leech (1974). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa: (1) dari lima jenis bahasa gaul atau *slang* seperti yang dikemukakan oleh Allan dan Burridge (2006), hanya ditemukan empat jenis, yaitu *Fresh and Creative*, *Flippant*, *Imitative* dan *Clipping*. Kesimpulan dari Jenis slang yang dominan adalah jenis-jenis slang *Fresh* dan *Creative* (2) Bahwa dari tujuh jenis makna oleh Geoffrey Leech (1974) konsistensi dalam jenis makna konseptual dan makna tematik. Yang dominan adalah jenis makna gaya dan dominan dua dan tiga makna konotative dan makna kolokatif.

Kunci: Bahasa Inggris Populer.

Abstract

This research study deals with the types of Slang and the type of meaning of English Slang in Nanny McPhee Movie. The objectives of this study are: (1) To examine what the Types English slang in "Nanny McPhee Movie," (2) To describe what the Types of Meaning English slangs in "Nanny McPhee Movie." The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The object of this research types of Slang and Meaning of Slang in Nanny Mc Phee Movie. The data of this research paper is taken from some types of Slang and the meaning of Slang. The data of this study is the linguistic units such as a phrase, words, clauses, or sentences which are found in the transcript of the movie. The techniques of collecting data that the researcher use was watching the movie, collecting and transcribing the data, classifying, and then analyzing the data. The data are analyzed by using the theory of Slang based on Alland and Burridge's (2006) and to describe the type of Meaning the researcher use the theory from Geoffrey Leech (1974). The results of this study indicate that: (1) from the five types of Slang as proposed by Allan and Burridge (2006), It was only found four of them, they were *Fresh and Creative*, *Flippant*, *Imitative* and *Clipping*. The conclusion of the Types of Slang the dominant one is the types of Slang *fresh* and *creative* (2) That from seven types of meaning by Geoffrey Leech (1974) in the types of meaning thematic meaning and conceptual meaning. The dominant one is the types of meaning stylistic. And the dominant two and three collocative meaning and thematic connotative meaning.

Keywords: English Slang.

1. INTRODUCTION

Slang is confidential, and informal English is spoken, which created and used by a particular community. Yule described Slang or "colloquial speech" are words or phrases that are used instead of more everyday terms among younger speakers and other groups with special interests. Slang mostly used by younger speakers, although there are older speakers used it for their communication. Younger speakers give effect toward the forming of Slang. (Yule, George, 2006) They create a new word in their communication, so only can be understood by their community, so many younger is interested in using Slang as their conversation.

Slang is an informal and temporary linguistic form. We all use our language in different ways, depending on the circumstances. Most obviously, we speak differently in format contexts. Especially when speaking informally, we often take pleasure in resorting to slang: informal but colourful words and expressions (Trask, 1999). Roberts in (Fromkin, 2003) says: "slang was one of those things that everybody can recognize, and nobody can define." This is a realistic characterization, but there are also several more colourful ones. One marks of an informal style are the frequent occurrence of Slang. Almost everyone uses Slang on some occasions, but it is not easy to define the word. Slang also introduces entirely new concepts such as flub 3 (fail) and pooped (tired). Finally, Slang often consists of ascribing entirely new meanings to old words (Fromkin, 2003: 473). Slang includes the variation of language that has some special treatment. It is unique; the form of Slang can be the word that is different from the ordinary word. It can be humorous, the user of Slang can make speech more casual and playful, and it may not always be suitable for polite company. And it can be interesting. It makes the user of Slang do not feel bored using slang language for daily life because it is fun and can be the characteristic of a particular group or community

Slang is (Slang, 2006) informal English spoken that is used in the informal Situation and place. It can be in the store, mall, café, school, home, and so on. It is bore when speech to other by common language or formal language whereas

Speak to friend or family, so slang language is one of the way for communication. It can make the Situation comfortable and friendlier with each other. Slang is important for communication in daily life. Nowadays, Slang cannot be separated from language because it is part of people communication. Most of the people use it for talking to other people. Although formal language also used by them, they are more regular used Slang in daily life

Based on the statement above, the research is finding Slang in the movie. This study analyzes movie entitle Nanny McPhee Movie based on the reasons for the kinds of slang term used in the movie and the meaning of slang term used in the movie. In conducting this research, the author chose to analyze the types and meaning of Slang in nanny mcphee movie. The author decides to choose to analyze the types and meaning of Slang. The author of this study wanted to show the sociolinguistics lecturer about the types and meaning of Slang in nanny mcphee movie. So, that in the future there are researcher who are able to make this research with different data. The following are the example of the data that the writer found in the type slang when talk to the children. The first utterance is produced by mother: for example the data

*Cedric : "This is Nanny Whetstone, the nanny I had hired to **look after** my children."*

Nanny Whetstone : Aaaaagh...!

This prolog took place at the beginning of the movie. This was uttered by the introducer of the movie. This was aimed to introduce watchers about the condition of Cedric's family who had seven children that never wanted to be nurtured by any nannies. So, The phrase **look after** was verbal phrase that was categorized into **fresh and creative**. It was because it was another way to say 'search'. This Slang was in that type since it was used to rephrase the word which had been commonly used. Related to the one who said it, it was also seen as an adult that actually had already had enough vocabulary about Slang. And the setting can be informal at home.

This utterance is produced by mother Isabel. She asks her children to get off from the couch. The children even denied their mother by shouting at her. Then she asks her children to stop shouting to her. So this sentence is closely included as an imperative sentence because it expresses a command and has function as regulatory function because it controls children 's behavior. The writer gives the title of this research: Types and Meaning of English Slang in Nanny McPhee Movie.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The object of this research types of Slang and Meaning of Slang in Nanny Mc Phee Movie in analysis is the transcript of movie in english subtitle that is related to slang analysis. The data of this research paper is taken from some types of Slang and meaning of Slang. The data of this study is the linguistic units such as as phrase, words, clauses, or sentences which are found in the transcript of the movie. The source of data of this research is the movie: Nanny Mcphee, The researchers not only taken from movie but novels or drama from the data Nanny Mcphee Movie. This movie is downloaded from <https://dramaserial.club/nanny-mcphee-2005-jf/>(Anderson, 2014). The data analysis was applied by using the several for analyzing the data such as Identifying the data to the types of Slang based on Alland and Burrige's in (Clark & Yallop, 2006) based on Slang theory And then Classifying the type of Slang found and type of meaning.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

3.1 Type of Slang

Table 1

Type of Slang

No	Types of Slang	Data	Total	Percentage
1.	fresh and creative	Mrs. Walterbhalck : I won't have them dirty blighters in my kitchen, and that is that! Cendric : Good grief, no! No.No.No Head of Nanny Agency : Nanny Mcphee is not on our book. Evangeline : Stop Fighting ! Cendric : You plump away, Evangeline Thank you. Aunt Adelaide : Your Children are out of control, cemdric. Sebastian : Blimey. Simon : May I just remind you of something ? we got rid of the last nannies. Mrs. Selma : Oh, dear me, one does work up such a thirst in this heat.	14	46.6%

		Simon : We think it bight be the beasles Sebastian : Getting ready for bed. What she told us to do. Simon : May I just remind you of something? We got rid of the last nannies. Mrs. Selma: Cendric, let me not beat about the bush Evangeline : Its a pity stories arent about real people This one seems a farm girl but I II bet a pound to penny.he finds out she s really an educated lady.		
2.	Flippant	Aunt Adelaide : ‘‘You're looking very peely-wally.’’ Where's my tea? I must have tea. Mrs. Blatherwick : ‘‘Where are you? You mewling half- bakes!(continuing speaking) Cendric : I need her to start right away. Im late for a vital tea dance.	6	20%

		Evangeline : Shall I plump the cushion on Mrs Browns chair. Mrs. Selma : Cendric, let me not beat about the bush. Evangeline : Its a pity stories arent about real people. This one seems a farm girl, but I II bet a pound to a penny. He finds out she s really an educated lady. Aunt Adelaide : Hush Now! Im used to taking responsibility for other peoples mistakes. Now, where is the bulk of your offspring? Ah Here we are. Nanny Mcphee : A bit big for this nightie, arent you sweetheart ? Well have a new one made.		
3.	Clipping	Cedric : If I'd discussed it with you before, we wouldn't be in this mess. Tora : Well, one of 'em's gone. Mrs WalterBhalck : ‘That always got em groaning but kept 'em strong	4	13.3%

		Aunt Adelaide : Hush Now! I'm used to taking responsibility for 'other peoples mistakes. Now, where is the bulk of your offspring? Ah Here we are''		
4.	Immitative	Cedric : "This is Nanny Whetstone, the nanny I had hired to look after my children Cendric : welcome back Evangeline. You look well. Are you well ? sebastian : Hypnosis, eh ? Bang goes that theory. Nanny Mcphee: A bit big for this nightie arent you sweetheart ? well have a new one made. Chrissie : And Aggys gonna go in the stockpot! Tora : well, one of em s gone	6	20%
			30	100%

3.2 Types of Meaning

Table 2
Type of Meaning

No	Data	Meaning	Type of Meaning	Total	Percentage
1.	Mrs. Walterbhalck : I won't have them dirty blighters in my kitchen, and that is that. Mrs. Walterbhalck : Thats always got em groaning but kept em strong. Tora : well, one of em s gone. Cendric : if i d discussed it with you before, we wouldnt be in this mess. Lily: you cant be Poop and Bum.	A place which is dirty or scattered places Short for “them” Short for “themselves” I had A bum FULLL of poop	Thematic meaning	5	16,6%
2.	Cedric : "This is Nanny Whetstone, the nanny I had hired to look after my children.	Whatever has been done must remain goog	Collocative meaning	8	26.6%

	Cedric : 'Good grief, no! No, no. No. No.' Cendric : you plump away, Evangeline .Thank you Cedric : "This is Nanny Whetstone, the nanny I had hired to look after my children Simon : May I just remind you of something ? we got rid of the last nanies Cendric : welcome back Evangeline. You look well are you well ? Mrs. Selma : Oh,dear me, one does work up such a thirst in this heat. Sebastian : Getting ready for bed. What she told us to do.	a kind of feeling frustrated, shocked, or offended but verbally spoken leaving or quit whatever has happened does not need to be recalled Ignore or move on Anything goes back More of the extreme work in extreme situations until the last drop of blood The place that always makes it comfortable and quit			
--	---	---	--	--	--

3.	Evangeline : Oi , you lot! Aunt Adelaide: Your Children are out of control, cendric Mrs. Walterbhalck : Now, you listen here you pustular tykes. (continued murmuring by her own self) you aint allowed in this kitchen, not now bot ever. I have it in writing.	Uncontrollable, naughty, undisciplined, bad behavior runny nose, midget, prettier	Conceptual meaning	2	6.6%
4.	Cedric : I need her to start right away. I'm late for a vital tea dance. Evangeline ; Shall I plump the cushion on Mrs Browns chair. Head of Nanny Agency : Nanny Mcphee is not on our book. Nanny Mcphee : A bit big for this nightie, arent you sweetheart ? well have a new one made.	All night dance with sex A form of respect by patting a chair Registration certificate or one of the workers from the company Nightie dresses for women that are too big	Connotative meaning	4	13,3%
5.	Mrs.Selma:Cedric,let me	To delay or avoid talking	Stylistic	10	33.3%

	not beat about the bush. Chrissie : Since we nearly got Cook blown up Aunt Adelaide : You're looking very peely - wally. Where's my tea ? must have tea. Sebastian : Blimey Simon : We think it might be the beasles Sebastian : Hypnosis, eh ? Bang goes that theory Evangeline : It's a pity stories aren't about real people. This one seems a farm girl, but I'll bet a pound to a penny. He finds out she's really an educated.	about something difficult or unpleasant the main thing you are thinking about and it was a <i>good idea</i> To affect with intense emotion, such as amazement, excitement, or shock. For the people that are <u>aggy</u>, they are <u>mad</u> <u>annoying</u> and rude, u just wanna tell them to stfu no cap sis. They be dating all of your friends and don't give a f about what u think <u>bout it</u> an expression used when <u>you</u> <u>are flabbergasted</u> at <u>some one's</u> actions. <i><u>The universe started with a Big Bang, that's the Big Bang theory</u></i> Penny and Pound is a <u>band</u> with a pair of musical Prodigies <u>training</u> in the art of <u>folk</u>	meaning		
--	---	--	---------	--	--

	Aunt Adelaide : Hush now ! Im used to taking responsibility for other peoples mistakes.Now, where is the bulk of your offspring ? Ah Here we are. Chrissie : And Aggy's gonna go in the stockpot! Simon : Why don't we play here in the kitchen all night long?	what you have done during your life in this world Before doing anything we must know positive and negative effect Dont repeat the error twice			
6.	Mrs. Blatherwick : Where are you? You mewling half bakes	Whining Cunt	Affective Meaning	1	3.3 %
				30	100%

3.2 Discussion of the Findings

a. Types of Slang

The finding of the types of Slang had showed in the table types of Slang and type of meaning. In line by the theory of Allan & Burridgeh (2006 : 69) who stated that five are type of Slang namely fresh &creative, flippant, Clipping, Acronym, Immitative.

The finding is also in line with the finding conducted by Allan & Burridge (2006;69) who argument this research they were types of Slang that were used by characteristics in movie. In fresh and creative, it was seen that the characters commonly used verb phrase that was categorized as this type. This

was dominantly used because there were many commands uttered along with the movie. This type was not only used by the adults but also by the children. As the most dominant one, this was applied because language is developing. In Flippant type, the Slang was commonly uttered by the adults in the movie. It was related to the fact that they had such enough vocabulary that could be formed into the new ones. Kinds of the flippant type that they applied in their utterance was dominantly idioms and proverbs. The last Slang, clipping was the most infrequent type which were used by the characters in the movie. The clipped words which became the Slang as the result of this research were placed in auxiliary verb. This was purposed to make the conversation brief but the message was delivered well in a short time. In contrast with the previous types, this Slang was balance to be uttered by both adults and children in the movie.

b. Types of Meaning

The findings the types of meaning in line by the theory Geoffrey Leech (1974) who stated that seven are types of meaning namely conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, reflective meaning, stylistic meaning, collocative meaning. The finding is also in line with the research conducted by Geoffrey Leech (1974) who argument this research they were types of meaning that were used by characteristics in movie. These meanings were actually adjusted to the context and condition by which the Slang was used by the characteristics in the movie. In conceptual meaning, it was seen that this meaning was implied when the character was going to explain something that commonly the interlocutors were children. It was caused by the reality that children needed to be noticed more. They still needed the role of adult to imitate kinds of language that they would use in their daily activity. Therefore, they needed to know the conceptual meaning of certain word. For connotative meaning, usually it was seen in flippant Slang. This was because commonly idioms and proverbs were realized in figurative language that was poured into the non- real meaning of the words. While for stylistic, this meaning was dominantly implied in the Slang which were used by the

characters. It was because this meaning was influenced by the social context of the speaker. In reflective meaning, it was seen that the characters in the movie had constructed the complex conceptual meaning aiming to give more explanation to their interlocutors. In the form of collocative meaning, it was commonly found in the implication of fresh and creative Slang. It was because in that type, there were some data which was created by verbal phrase that consisted of verb and preposition to construct new meaning. thematic meaning was one that existed because the Slang was having good organization of certain context.

4. Conclusion

Based on the finding above, the researcher can draw the following conclusion; this research. Types of Slang The researcher found four types of Slang; namely, It was only found four of them; they were Fresh and Creative, Flippant, and Immitative the conclusion of the Types slang of fresh & creative Slang 46.6%. Flippant slang 20 %, Immitative slang 20% , and clipping slang 13.3 %. From the discussion the most frequently fresh & creative Slang and the most rarely clipping Slang and not found types of slang acronyms Slang.

Type of Meaning The conclusion in this research, it is concluded That from seven types of meaning by Geoffrey Leech (1974) in the types of stylistic of meaning 33.3%, collocative meaning 26.6%, thematic meaning 16.6 %, connotative meaning 13.3%, conceptual meaning 6.6% and affective meaning 33% from the discussion the most frequently stylistic meaning and the most rarely affective meaning and not found types of meaning reflective meaning.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anderson, Z. (2014). Nanny McPhee. *Dancing Times*, 104(1244), 84–85.
- Clark, J., & Yallop, C. (2006). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* Blackwell
- Textbooks in Linguistics. In *Religion*.

<https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2003.0268>

Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. (2003). *An Introduction to Language seventh edition* (p. 634). p. 634.

<https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119990413.ch1>

Jeffery, C. (1974). Register-analysis as a means for eliciting the meaning of literary texts. *Literator*, 23(2), 87–104.

<https://doi.org/10.4102/lit.v23i2.332>

Slang, J. B. (2006). *types of slang sociolinguistics*. 3202.

Rahmayani, D. P., & Fitrawati. (2014). Analysis types and functions of taboo words in “THE WOLF OF WALL STREET” movie. *E-Journal of English Language and Literature Volume*, 7(3). Retrieved from <http://ejournal.unp.ac.id/index.php/jell%0AAANALYSIS>

Spolsky, B., & Trudgill, P. (1974). Applied Sociolinguistics. In *Language* (Vol.62).

<https://doi.org/10.2307/414687>