SLANG LANGUAGE ANALYSIS ON "HARRY POTTER AND PHILOSOPHER'S STONE" (2001) MOVIE SCRIPT

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Abstract

Slang language is an informal language that tends to be discovered and used by Americans movies. However in fact, it is not just the Americans people use the slang language but also the British. They use slang in movies. Thus, the aim of this thesis is to describe the formation of slang language found in British movie that is *Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone* written by J.K. Rowling. To answer the question the writers use George Yule theory about slang word formation. This research uses descriptive qualitative as the research method. The research finds that there are 141 slang word formation in

the script; 71 words for blending, 38 words for derivation, 10 words for clipping, 8 words for borrowing, 6 words for compounding, 3 words for coinage, 2 words for conversion, 2 words for multiple processes and the last 1 word for acronym. The result shows that blending is the most dominant word formation of slang language in *Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone*. It is a combination of two words or more into one word.

Keywords: slang language analysis, slang word formation, British movie, Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone

A. Introduction

Language is the most important aspect in the life all of beings. As people in this world we need language for improving the language of our life. One of the languages is English. In this era, English is a global language that must be mastered by everyone, because from mastering English we will get more information about the world or even if we want to study abroad. Language is not only learned in general, but also many languages are discussed in Linguistics.

As we have seen that Linguistics has various branches of discussion, ranging from Phonetics as the smallest branch to discourse analysis as the largest linguistic unit and various linguistic applications in other fields. One of them is Sociolinguistics. The language used in the community and its complexity is the subject of Sociolinguistic studies.

Based on Holmes (2000: 1), "Sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used." It means that

Sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social context, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. People who are belonging to the same social group-of the same trade, profession, hobby, age, or social position-tend to behave in the same way. This behavior influences not only the clothes they wear, but also the language they use. The language of a social group is one of the several forms of behavior that keeps the ground distinct from other group.

Related to the use of language in the community, this will lead to a variety of languages. Variations in the language can be caused due to the type of activities carried out, media delivery, or conversation situations. There are many variations of language that develop in society, in which variation can be based on user variance and variations in usage. There are also variations in language based on geography, gender, type of work, and so on. One of the variations of language that appears in society is the variation of slang language.

Slang is more typically used among those who are outside established higher-status groups. Slang or Colloquial Speech describes words or phrases that are used instead of more everyday terms among younger speakers and other groups with special interests (Yule, 2006: 211).

According to Keraf (1980: 108), slang words are informal non-standard words, arranged in a typical, powerful and humorous or ordinary words that are changed arbitrarily which are used in a conversation. Sometimes, slang words are

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generated from unintentional pronunciation or changes in ordinary words to produce a new meaning. Furthermore, he says that slang language is not an official language or it is informal language, although it is widely used for oral communication in many purposes, as many words quickly become outdated and absolute because of trends. There is no formal classification in slang language, except that it is a subclass of the language. Here the writers are interested in analyzing the slang language in British movie because it has special case that usually slang language is always used by American people. The writers use Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone movie script as the data.

Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone film is adapted from J. K Rowling's first novel. On June 30, 1997, the series has big popularity, critical praise and success worldwide. This movie tells the story of the adventures of a teenage wizard named Harry Potter and his best friends, Ronald Bilius Weasley and Hermione Jane Granger, who are students at the Hogwarts School of Magic. The core story in these movie centers on Harry's attempt to defeat the evil black wizard Lord Voldemort, who has the ambition to become an immortal being, conquer the world of magic, control non-magicians, and destroy anyone who blocks his path, especially Harry Potter.

To know how many formation of slang language in movie script is very important. By reading and identifying the script we will know how many types of slang language in the script. Finding out the slang language, we will know more that not only American people in which have slang language, but British people do too.

From the explanation above, the purpose of this research is to find out the formation of the slang language as found in movie script *"Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone"* (2001) by using George Yule theory.

B. Literature Review

Slang language is one of the various languages that grow in society. Slang language is usually only used by certain groups themselves and has its own meaning.

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According to Yule (2010: 259), "Slang is more typically used among those who are outside established higher-status groups". Moreover, she adds that slang or *colloquial speech*, describes words or phrases that are used instead of more everyday terms among younger speakers and other groups with special interests.

Based on Yule (2010: 52), etymology from word formation is "the study of original forms". There are some ways of creating new words, which are Acronym, Backformation, Blending, Borrowing, Clipping, Coinage, Compounding, Conversion, Derivation, and Multiple Processes.

1. Acronym

According to Yule (2015: 85-86), acronym are formed by taking the initial sounds (or letters) of the words of phrase and uniting

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them into a combination. An example of taking the initial sounds is: PIN (Personal Identification Number). Meanwhile, an example of taking initial letters is: CD (Compact Disc). Some words are also pronounced as new word such as: LASER (Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation).

2. Backformation

Yule (2015: 82) states that the process of forming backformation is usually, one word from a class of words (usually nouns) is reduced to form words from another class of words (usually verbs), for example:

Nouns		Verbs
Television	→	Televise

3. Blending

According to Yule (2015: 80-81), blending is a combination of two different forms to produce a single new term. In the blending process, we usually only take the beginning of a word and combine it with the end of another word, for example: *Smog* (Smoke + Fog).

4. Borrowing

Yule (2015: 78-79) states that borrowing is taking languages from other languages. So far, English has been like adopting words from other languages, for example: *Jewel* (France).

5. Clipping

According to Yule (2015: 81-82), clipping occurs when a word that has more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form, for example: Facsimile → *Fax.*

6. Coinage

Yule (2015: 84-85) states that coinage is the invention of totally new words, which are usually, invented in the names of company's

product and usually have a different meaning. In this case, the typical process of coinage usually adopts the brand names as common words, for example: Aspirin (a headache medicine).

7. Compounding

According to Yule (2015: 79-80), compounding is merging two separate words to produce a single form. Compounding is very commonly used in languages such as German and English, but is rarely found in French and Spanish. Common English compound words are *bookcase*, *doorknob*, *fingerprint*, *wallpaper*, etc. All the examples above are nouns, but we can also make multiple adjectives such as (*good-looking*, *low-paid*), even compound adjectives can be combined with nouns such as *fast* with *food* being *fast-food* and others.

8. Conversion

Yule (2015: 83-84) states that a change in the function of a word, for example, when a noun comes to be used as verb (without any reduction), is generally known as conversion. This process can also be called as "category change" and "functional change", for example: Butter (n) → Buttered (v) in Have you *buttered* the toast? Conversion can involve verbs becoming nouns: Guess (v) → A guess (n).

9. Derivation

According to Yule (2015: 86-87), it is accomplished by means of a large number of small bits of English. These small bits are called "affixes" and this process called derivation, for example: *Un*happy. Some affixes have to be added to the beginning of a word. These are called Prefixes. Some affixes have to be added

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to the end of the word. They are called Suffixes. Fool<u>ish</u>*ness* ("ish" is suffixes, "ness" is suffixes). Infix is an affix which is incorporated inside another word. They are not normally to be found in English. Infix can also be called an insertion word. This insertion forms a special variety of infix in English, for example: Hallelujah → Halle*bloody*lujah.

10. Multiple Processes

Yule (2015: 87-88) states that multiple process happens when some new words made through more than one word formation process. For example, it can be seen in the word *snowball* in the sentence "problem with the project have *snowballed*". The word *snowballed* can be noted as compounding whereby "snow" (N) and "ball" (N) have been combined to form *snowballed*.

C. Method of Investigation

The writers use descriptive qualitative method. The source of data in this research is taken from website: *http://warnerbros.wikia.com/wiki/Harry_Potter_and_the_Philosopher%27s_Stone/Transcript* accessed on December 27, 2018 at 10.30). In collecting the data, the writers apply documentation method called *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* technique.

To analyze the data, the writers implement steps of analyzing the data based on Sarwono (2006: 199-200). The steps taken in analyzing the data are: downloading the movie script of Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone, reading and marking words containing slang language, analyzing the parts of words into word formation from George Yule theory, describing the analysis of word formation in

script, and the last step is drawing conclusion form the analysis as interpretation of the findings.

D. Findings and Discussion

There are 141 slang languages which are contained in Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone movie script. Below is the table of slang language based on the types:

No	Type of Slang Language	Total Words
1	Acronym	1
2	Backformation	0
3	Blending	71
4	Borrowing	8
5	Clipping	10
6	Coinage	3
7	Compounding	6
8	Conversion	2
9	Derivation	38
10	Multiple Processes	2

Based on the table above, it can be interpreted that the most type of word formation found in *Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone* script is blending. Based on the data analysis in findings, there are five kinds of combination. First, blending found in the script are mostly a combination of personal pronoun such as *I*, *you*, *we*, *they*, *he*, *she*, *it* with present to be such as *am*, *is*, *are*. The second combination is modals auxiliary verb such as *will*, *would*, *can*, *could*, *should*, *have*, *has*, *had* with negation *not*. The third combination is auxiliary verb to do such as *do*, *did*, *does* and past to be such as *was* with negation *not*. Fourth is personal pronoun such as *I*, *you*, *we*, *they*, *he*, *she*, *it* with auxiliary verb such as *have*, *has*, *had*. The fifth

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combination is WH question and Noun with present to be, modals, and verb to do. Blending use is a common thing in spoken English to make the words become effective and understandable. Thus, the speakers in *Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone's* script use blending the most.

Furthermore, derivation found in the script covers 38 words. Derivation is a large number of small "bits" of the English language written completely in dictionaries. These small "bits" are generally described as affixes. Usually derivation is adding a root with affixes such as prefixes, infix and suffixes. It can be concluded that the most frequent derivation usage in *Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone* is using suffixes *ly*.

The next is clipping, which occurs when a word that has more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form. Based on the table it can be seen that clipping covers 10 words. It can be summarized that the words in *Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone* is usually alley one or more letters in the initial or back position and substituted by apostrophe (').

Moreover, borrowing is taking one languages from the other language. Based on the table above, there are only 8 words. The phrases found in *Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone* are not from English language but it is originally from Latin language. The use of Latin language is indeed to refer to the intended meaning in English language.

Compounding is margin two separate words into a single form. Based on the table it can be seen that the compounding covers 6 words. It can be summarized that compounding words in *Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone* are formed by two

words into one and usually they still have interconnected meanings.

Furthermore, coinage found in the *Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone* script covers 3 words. Coinage is the invention of totally new words, which are usually, invented in the names of company's product and usually have a different meaning. It can be concluded that some words can be used to refer to something.

The next is conversion, which is a change in the function of word. Based on the table above it can be seen that the conversion covers 2 words in the *Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone* script.

Besides, multiple processes happened when some new words are made by more than one word formation process. Based on the diagram above, it can be seen that the multiple processes covers 2 words. It can be happened if there are usages of clipping and blending in particular word.

Moreover, acronym is formed by taking the initial sounds (or letters) of the words of phrase and uniting them into a combination. Based on the diagram above, there is in the *Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone* script only 1 word.

The last is backformation, which happens when the process of one word from a class of words (usually nouns) is reduced to form words from another class of words (usually verbs). According to the table above, there is no backformation type in the *Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone* script.

E. Conclusion

After the data analysis is done, the next step is giving conclusion. According to the findings of analysis in the previous chapter, it can be

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concluded that there are 141 words which is analyzed in *Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone* movie script as slang language. Based on its word formation type the words are divided into 1 acronym (1%), 71 blending (50%), 8 borrowing (6%), 10 clipping (7%), 3 coinage (2%), 6 compounding (4%), 2 conversion (2%), 38 derivation (27%), 2 multiple processes (1%) and backformation (0%). Therefore, the most dominant way of word formation in slang language found in *Potter and Philosopher's Stone* movie script is blending, in which it is dominated by a combination between personal pronoun and auxiliary to be.

Acknowledgement

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