AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG LANGUAGE TYPES IN
“RUSH HOUR 2 MOVIE”

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Strata 1 Degree (S1)

By
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“SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH”
JAKARTA
2010
APPROVAL SHEET OF THE ADVISOR

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The thesis has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on Tuesday, November 2nd, 2010. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Strata 1.

Jakarta, November 2nd, 2010

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, November 2010

Ratna Perwita Sari
ABSTRACT


Language has an important function in society’s life. There is non standard language which has been known as Slang language. Slang language has very informal expression which is more common in spoken language. In this paper, the writer discusses about analysis of slang language in the Rush Hour 2 movie. The purpose of this study is to find out the types and the reason of slang language that is used by the actor or actress in the movie. The writer focuses the study on the Rush Hour 2 movie, produced by Roger Birnbaum Company, 2001.

The writer uses descriptive qualitative method, where she describes one by one word or phrase of slang language from the movie. From the analysis, the writer selects three types of slang, they are: society slang, workmen’s slang and public house slang. To support the analysis, the writer uses some dictionaries of slang language and other related references.

The writer also uses some theories that related to slang language and the definition of slang. To find the words or phrases of slang, the writer has already selected fifteen of slang words and phrases from the movie and analyzes them one by one.

After the writer explains the theoretical framework, she tabulated data of slang words or phrases. Then, she analyses the data through the perspective of slang types and the interpretation into Standard English.

It can be concluded that from the Rush Hour 2 movie, there can be found the words or phrases of slang such as: *hook you up, grabs, shit, bitch slap, bastard, damn, bullshit, your ass off, hell, midget, chips, grand, guys, buddy and kids.*
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May Allah SWT, the Almighty and the Merciful bless them all, Amien. The writer realizes that this paper is not fully perfect. Therefore, the writer would like to accept any constructive suggestions to make this paper better.

Jakarta, 1 September 2010

Ratna Perwita Sari
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

In life, human being needs a medium to interact with other people. That necessary tool that we need is called language. Language has an important function to all societies who used it, because language is a way to interact one to another person especially in a communication so that they can understand each other. Through language, the speakers can identify themselves as well as they view their language as a symbol of their identity.

“Language itself is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol used by a social group for cooperation, communication and identification”, as said by Djoko Kentjono. Therefore, language has an important role for human life. With communication language people can make a relationship with other people and it is important to maintain that relation. “Language is not

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simply a means of communicating information but also very important means establishing and maintaining relationship with other people."²

Language has a characteristic flexible and dynamic which will create new possibility in communication, so it is impossible that language just can stop in one word and one meaning because language can change as fast as the grown of human life itself.³

There are many kinds of languages in the world. But, as we know that English represents the first International language that used when people want to go abroad. English also becomes language of standardization for many countries to become their national language. It has been divided into two parts, Standard English and Non-Standard English. Standard English is variety of English that is usually used in printing and speaking which is normally taught in school or in deliberate manner also spoken by educated people. Standard English has colloquial as well as formal variants. On the other hand, non-Standard English is properly using in particular situation and cannot be used in formal

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situation and usually spoken by uneducated people. There are many kinds of non-standard languages, one mark of non-Standard English that is used on informal style is slang.  

Slang is a secret language held by some community groups that are not owned by other groups. According to Chaer “slang adalah variasi social yang bersifat khusus dan rahasia.” or it can be said “Slang is a social variation that is privileged and confidential.” That is, this variation is used by certain circles which are very limited, and may not be known by the outside group.

In application, current slang can be found in the conversations of the teenagers and young children. Young people are the most creative and most easily saturated with the establishment. It also affects the use of everyday language. They always want a refresher language and most want an intimate and friendly atmosphere in talking with each other. They consider that language as a vehicle for discussion and at the same strengthens relationships is the most effective communication tool for those who also are characteristic for the group. They create their own language structure that is different from the existing structure of language.

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With such a variety of language is more fluent conversation, more intimate and is in accordance with an informal situation. Slang is expressed spontaneously and is not bound by a lot of grammatical norms. Variety of such language is not so systematic, interspersed with many regional languages and local dialects.

The use of slang can also be found in lyrics of songs and movies. Especially, movie and song that bring out the social and cultural side of someone's identity. To analyze the slang, the writer chose the film "Rush Hour 2" as a source of research material. The movie "Rush Hour 2" alone tells the story of a Hong Kong police detective, that Detective Inspector Lee (Jackie Chan) and Carter (Chris Tucker). They were assigned to investigate a series of bombings in Hong Kong conducted by the gang led by China's Ricky Tan (John Lone) and assassin Zhang Ziyi, a beautiful martial arts expert. Tucker was acting too much in Hong Kong, which then causes problems solved by the ability to fight Chan. Though the two detectives are removed from the bombing case, unpaid debts between Chan and the criminals are bringing them back to America, to the middle of an international fraud syndicate that they have said.7

In the movie conversation, Detective Inspector Lee (Jackie Chan) and Carter (Tucker Chris) often use slang words or phrases. Therefore, the

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writer is eager to analyze this film because it has an interesting storyline. There is also several slang expression in a conversation that is used by the characters in the movie Rush Hour 2 which can be analyzed, for example:

CARTER: Let me give you kids some tips. The key to Kung Fu is the follow-through. Why do not you stand up? The kids don’t move, no reaction? Carter continues to throw punches. Kids in the text come from the word child means a young man (young children) In this case; Carter may speak with his subordinator. Then another example, CARTER: Shang-shui-guo cao guo-Jiu, pao gai tao zi.. MAN: You wish to spank my sister with a ping pong paddle? Spank said in the text is a term which literally means "to smack one's butt" or "hitting / Spank," but usually there is a sexual intentions implied.8

From the examples above, we can conclude that some of the slang words can be understood directly, and some are not, then we can find the meaning of those words in a dictionary or other references that support to know the meaning or sense of these tubes. In the slang dictionaries are included on the newest slang words that have been studied by linguists and then analyzed in detail to ensure the meaning, the spelling and grammar. Slang dictionary contains terminology, definitions, pronunciation, usage in sentences, as well as the origin of the word. So that researchers can easily

search and analyze the words in the movie “Rush Hour 2” as a source of research.

B. The Focus of Study

In this research the writer has to limit discussion by focusing only the types of slang language that are utilized in Rush Hour 2 movies and the reasons of why slang words been using.

C. Research Questions

Based on the background of the research, the writer tries to get the answer of the following questions:

1. What types of slang language are used in Rush Hour 2 movie?
2. What are the meaning of those slang language used in the movie?

D. Significance of the Study

Basically, the significance of this research is to increase the study about linguistic especially about slang which is included into non standard language. Also to understand types of slang language that used in Rush Hour 2 movies. By knowing the theory and the meaning of the slang,
it will help the readers to increase knowledge particularly in understanding slang language.

This study hopefully has some benefits for the writer and all the students, especially at UIN English Letter Department student. Moreover, in this study the student can apply their knowledge and comprehension in the appropriate daily conversation, especially in informal occasion.

E. Research Methodology

1. Objective of the Research

The purposes of the research are to find out the meaning of slang and type of slang language used in Rush Hour 2 movie by Breet Ratner. The other purpose is to explain about the reason why slang language used in the movie.

2. Method of the Research

The writer used qualitative as a method of the research. The data that related to this research are collected from the script of Rush Hour 2 movie and others supported sources. From those references, then the writer collected the slang words and phrases by underlining the important data
which found awkward and difficult to be understood. All the data will be described and tabulated on the data description of this research paper.

3. Method of Data Collection

The writer has to find out some evidences related to slang language in Rush Hour 2 movie. The first step, the writer watches the movie and reads the script. She classifies the words in the script by encoding or noting those words which are included into slang language. From the compiled data, then the writer will write their analysis.

4. Data Analysis Technique

The collected data will be analyzed through descriptive analysis technique. The descriptive analysis technique is one of the techniques in researching human attitudes, objects, setting of condition, thinking system or something that happened in a certain situation. By using this method the writer tries to explain about slang language used in Rush Hour 2 movie.

5. Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis in this research is the script of Rush Hour 2 movie in 2001 by Breet Ratner.

6. Instrument of the Research
The instrument of the research is the writer herself as the subject of the study by reading and understanding the references which support this study.

7. Time and Place

The research has been started from March 2010 at Department of English Letter, Adab and Humanities Faculty, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta and in the library that supported the theory needed by the writer.
CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. The Slang Language

Dialect slang or slang language comes from Norway, “Slengeord”, which means the language of insult or as unofficial language varieties, and not raw seasonal nature. Used by a particular social group for internal communication, which is intended to non-members do not understand. The meaning of slang itself is the use of informal words and expressions that are not considered standard in the speaker's dialect or language.

After reading some materials and references, the writer knows that there are some theories of slang that were proposed by some linguists. Here, some definitions of slang that are quoted by Chaedar Alwasilah (1985) and Jonathan Green (2000):

1. According to Hartman and Stork.

“A variety of speech characterized by newly coined and rapidly changed vocabulary, used by the young or by social and professional groups for ‘in group’ communication and thus tending to prevent understanding by the rest of the speech community”.

Slang is an informal language used by young people or in a particular social group for internal communication so the other groups will not understand. They can create a new vocabulary and renewed the words.

2. According to Willis

“For the most part, slang is the result of linguistic inventiveness, especially of young and lively persons who want fresh, original pungent, or racy terms with which they can rename ideas, actions, and objects that they feel strongly about. In effect slang is the result of a combination of linguistic irreverence and a reaction against staid, stuffy, pompous, pretentious, or colorless diction.”  

Conversational slang used by teenager and young children, because they are cheerful, creative and full of new ideas. So that the combination creates new words from the stiff and unattractive become fresh and easy to understand.

3. According to John Camden Hotten

“Slang represents that evanescent, vulgar language, ever changing with fashion and taste, spoken by persons in every grade of life, doesn’t matter rich or poor, honest and dishonest. He also said that slang in indulged in form a desire to appear familiar with life, gaiety, town-humour and with transient nick names and street jokes of the day. Slang is the language of street humor, of fast, high and low life,

10Ibid. ,p. 57
and it is become as old as speech and the congregating together of people in cities”.  

Slang is like a fashion or lifestyle, used by various societies rich or poor, honest or dishonest. Some people may say that slang is the vulgar language, but the fact is most society still using slang language in their life activities. They still used them because they do not want considered not fashionable.

Based on those definitions above the writer concludes that slang can be described as informal, nonstandard words or phrases which tend to originate in subcultures within a society. Slang often suggests that the person utilizing the words or phrases is familiar with the hearer's group or subgroup--it can be considered a distinguishing factor of in-group identity. Slang expressions often embody attitudes and values of group members. In order for an expression to become slang, it must be widely accepted and adopted by members of the subculture or group. Slang has no societal boundaries or limitations as it can exist in all cultures and classes of society as well as in all languages. Slang expressions are created in basically the same way as standard speech. In addition, it is noted that the words used as slang may be new coinages, existing words may acquire new meanings, narrow meanings of words may become generalized, words may be abbreviated, etc. However, in order for the expression to survive, it must be

widely adopted by the group who uses it. Slang is a way in which languages change and are renewed.\textsuperscript{12}

\textbf{B. History of Slang Language}

After the writer searches some materials or references from the books, and browsing internets that relate to slang language, the writer has assumption that slang appears for the first time in Sixteenth century in Britain and at that time seem impossible that slang did not extend as widely through society then as it does today, but those early slang collections, more glossaries than dictionaries, concentrate purely on the villain’s vocabulary.

The English of Criminal was developed in the 16th century. Therefore it was created a new kind of speech used by criminals and cheats, meaning it developed mostly in saloons and gambling houses. The English of Criminal was at first believed to be foreign, meaning scholars thought that it had either originated in Romania or had a relationship to French. The English of Criminal was slow developing. In fact, out of the four million people who spoke English, only about ten thousand spoke the English of Criminal. By the end of the 16th century this new style of speaking was considered to be a language “without reason or order”.

\textsuperscript{12} Winona Bullard Casie Howel Students, University of North Carolina at pembroke, \textit{Slang}.  
The writer also finds that the history of slang is divided into five decades, which can be seen in those following era:

- **Sixteenth Century**

  Slang for the first time appeared in the society and became the strange language, also only particular group using it. For example, thieves, beggar, criminals, etc.

- **Seventeenth Century**

  In this century, slang rich of metaphors or figurative language and related to immoral action. Moreover, slang began to present in popular plays event and put the slang language on the stage for the first time, such as; in Richard Brome’s comedy *A Fovial Crew* and in one of William Shakespeare’s poem in the word *hick*.

- **Eighteenth Century**

  The rhetoricians had established for the first time, among the pupils and schoolmasters alike, a key element in social conceptualization of slang. Furthermore, slang recognized as part of English vocabulary.

- **Nineteenth Century**
Slang was growing, it could be seen that the intellectual produced the first slang dictionary (1899). The World War I and II also influenced in slang language, such as G.I, Pissed off, brass, etc.

- **Twentieth Century**

Slang became a part of spoken language and not only used by thieves or criminals but also used by ordinary people, and slang was used in daily conversation because simpler and easier to speak it.\(^{13}\)

### C. Types of Slang Language

According to Eric Partridge in his books *Slang, “Today and Yesterday”*, he states that “The different kinds of slang are numerous, and I propose to treat of only the twenty four most important: after all, there are limits.”\(^{14}\)

In this part, the writer only will explain some types of slang language. Some of slang types are:

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1. Cockney Slang

Cockney slang is a form of English slang which originated in the East End of London, and has been popularized by film, music, and literature. Anthony Burgess used rhyming slang as a part of the fictitious dialect in his classic book A Clockwork Orange.15

The slang of the former, except for a difference in accent, is exactly that of the speakers of Standard English, they employ one of the specific slangs such as the commercial or the military. But the slang of the latter is what is usually, and what will be called cockney slang.16

There are two kinds of Cockney slang. First, used by educated middle class people and they are who came from origin regional. The second, used by the semi literate and quite illiterate people, recognized as Cockney London of Street, also English spoken by London people.

Below are just a few of the most common examples of Cockney slang:

a. Eye in a Sling, means crushed or defeated.

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16 Eric Partridge (1954) op. cit. P.149.
b. See the breeze and Taste the sun (with which compare feel the shrimps) or as an expression of summer enjoyment at escaping from London to an open common.

c. Old gay, general term of affection describing a wife.\textsuperscript{17}

2. Public House Slang

As the part of types of slang, public house group words and phrases make up for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by nature the subject. The definition of public house slang is considered as public house group words and phrases make up for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by nature the subject. It is the main, genial, cheery, materialistic, but not gross nor cynical.\textsuperscript{18}

Then from Willis said about slang “For the most part, slang is the result of linguistic inventiveness, especially of young and lively persons who want fresh, original pungent, or racy terms with which they can rename ideas, actions, and objects that they feel strongly about. In effect

\textsuperscript{17}\textit{Eric Partridge (1954)} \textit{op. cit.} P.151.

\textsuperscript{18}\textit{Eric Partridge (1954), op.cit. p. 159.}
slang is the result of a combination of linguistic irreverence and a reaction against staid, stuffy, pompous, pretentious, or colorless diction”. The writer makes conclusion that slang is the result of linguistic inventiveness, especially used by the young people, and lively persons who want refresh.

The examples of public house slang are:

a. Favorite Vice, means strong drink taken habitually.

b. Liquor, A publican’s euphemism for the water they use in adulterating beer. In liquor, means drunk.

c. Straight drinking, means drinking while standing in the bar.

3. Workmen’s Slang

Linking up with the public house is workmen’s slang. This type also very closed to tradesman slang, yet all in all, it is better to consider them apart. The characteristic of the users of workmen’s slang don’t mention the real something but they call it with another name that already use and understood among them. Not only the workmen’s but also the laborers using slang. In fact the town laborers and town operative are

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19Chaedar Alwasilah (1986). p. 57
much fluent with their slang than the farmer laborers. 20 Usually this slang used by people’s activity in their working and also related with money.

Here are some examples of workmen’s slang:

a. Brass, means money. This is very general term seems to have originated in the cooper and ironworks.

b. Hummered, means married.

c. Want an apron, means to be out of work.

d. Bucks means money, for example: “A hundred bucks to me…” the word bucks in this sentence means money.

4. Tradesmen’s Slang

In tradesman’s slang as in workmen’s slang, some words those are now related from their origin slang and using by the workmen’s too. Of the slang term employed by the various trades, some are the common property all or nearly all. But, in tradesman’s slang consider four as typical: tailors, butchers, chemists, and builders.

Here are some examples of tradesmen’s slang:

a. House of Parliament means a meeting of tailor’s assistants and apprentices in the shop.

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b. Kick (intransitively) for work

c. Syrup means money.

d. Cod, means a drunkard.

5. The Slang of Commerce

The slang of commerce refers to slang used in trade. This slang usually used when a member of committee has to make an agreement or engagement with their client in trade.

Commerce here also can be interpreted as business transaction. They are usually doing business in the stock exchange in the money market.

Below are the examples of slang in commerce:

a. Contract. Short for contract note, “the note which the stock broker sends to his client setting forth the business done for him”.

b. Take the rate means to borrow the stock; likewise give the rate is to lend stock.

6. Slang in Public School and University
In these type students becomes 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 no other school.

Here are some examples of public school slang:

a. Bonse means head, for example “Look out, or I’ll fetch you a whack across the bonse”

b. Bung means a lie, example; “everything he said is a bung”.

c. What’s the mat? Means, what is the matter?

Slang language in the university different from the slang used in public schools. They tend to leave and replace their old school slang and change it with the slang in the university. They grow into adults and cannot hold back and choose to do new things or ways of thinking in and created their own rules of almamater. Now they are accustomed to speak bluntly in their conversation with friends in university.

The examples of slang words or phrases that are used in university:

a. Damn, means damage.

b. Leccer means a lecture.
c. Screwed up means to be vanquished.

7. Society Slang

Every social group uses some type of slang, and by association, those words and grammar become property of that group, something that defines them in a certain way. In the modern world, slang has become so much a defining trait of so many groups that it is impossible to ignore the impact it has had on western society. Unfortunately, much of the impact it has had is by underscoring social and class separations. Slang is part of communication in one form or the other. Even though slang usually has a negative assumption and isn’t widely used by the upper class or high social status its part of language and its used in all types of situation of when people are not aware of it. They do not realize that the way they speak differs from the way that their predecessors spoke.

According to Partridge about society slang, he said: “In society and in all close corporations, groups, and sections of society, jargon tends to develop in proportion to the degree of its own exclusiveness. Society slang is concerned the spirit of universe, the world life, it also hovers, joyously or jauntily over objects and the practices of the slangster’s own calling,

with the difference jargon treats that solemnity and respect the avocation it serves, but slang seldom retains respect toward it, treats that avocation with the detached amusement that, viewed from a far, every human activity seems to invite.”

Based on the statement above, the writer thinks that Society slang which is commonly used in daily speaking and connected to the society. Society slang is a term that the vocabularies generally show the world, and life. It hovers and joyously. In Society slang is also much jargon, the different between jargon and slang in Society slang are jargon treat with solemnity and respect the avocation it serves, but slang, even where as seldom it retains respect toward it, treat that avocation with the detached amusement that, viewed from afar, every human activity seems to invite. With special vocabulary that easily change with the changing fashion.

Here are the examples of the society slang:

a. Showy means over-dressed.

b. Vogue means fashion or mode.

c. Thou mean a thousand pounds sterling.

8. Slang in Art

Slang in art has always along with the society. The words and phrases of art are quickly adopted by the society, which however knows only a few words of artistic slang. The society likes it because it was a fun thing for them. However, actually slang in art is more difficult to guess in present day.

Below are the examples of slang in art:

a. Frame means picture.

b. Sculpt means to work in sculpture.

c. Put the value on means to sign a picture.

9. Slang in Theatre

Slang in theatre is related with slang in art because theatre is one art term. The exact origin of slang is not known, although given the nature of language as a living, changing entity, it is probably as old as language itself. Theatre slang itself begins to develop in nineteenth centuries and expand its influence on ordinary and informal spoken English. Appears the new artists who use slang in his piece later and the story their made become the performance in a theatre; such as Andersson and Trudgill identify Aristophanes, the fourth-century-B.C. Greek playwright, as the first writer to use slang. The Roman writers Plautus, Horace, Juvenal, and Petronius also employed slang for stylistic purposes. Shakespeare also used slang in his plays.
In theatre slang there are some familiar terms, such as actor by professional is called *pro*. The man who is occasionally hired at trifling remuneration to come upon the stage as one of a *crowd*, or when a number of actors are wanted to give effect is name a *supe*. The band or orchestra is generally spoken of as the menagerie. A *ben* is a benefit and *sal* is for salary.

There are others example of slang in art, here are the following:

a. Acting lady means an incapable actress. From the poor acting of the great majority of society women and girls that go on stage.

b. Paper house means theatre that at a given performance has an audience consisting mainly of those who have come with “paper” complimentary ticket.

10. Slang in Church

Slang not only appears from people in the street or in their daily conversation, but also can be found from a holy place such as, church. It come up that slang has long since penetrated in the forum, and now we can meet it in the senate, even the pulpit itself is no longer free from instruction. On the contrary, and in justice to the clergy, it must be said that the principal disseminators of pure English throughout the country are the minister of our established Church.
Here are the examples of slang in church:

a. Holly Joe means shallow, circular crowned that worn by clergymen, and the clergymen who use the word.

b. Candle shop means A Broad Church term for either a Roman Catholic chapel.

D. Characteristics and the Meaning of Slang Language Types

People used slang language because they are individuals who desire uniqueness, it stands to reason that slang has been in existence for as long as language has been in existence. Judi Sanders and Pamela Munro, who are linguistics professors at California Polytechnic University, believe that people use slang as a form of unity amongst a group of people and not creating barriers among groups. They have done several years of studies and research on why their student’s use slang. They agreed that slang was very useful language because it reflects people’s values and how they feel. Even so, the question of why slang develops within a language has been hotly debated. Most agree that the question is still unanswered, or perhaps it has many answers.\(^{23}\)

There is not just one’s slang, but very many varieties or dialects of it. Different social groups in different times have developed their own slang. The importance of encryption and identity, of having a secret code or language, varies between these instances. For slang to maintain its power as a means of encryption, it must constantly be renewed. Many slang words are replaced, as speakers get bored of them or they are co-opted by those outside the group. For this reason, the existence of slang dictionaries reduces the perceived usefulness of certain slang words to those who use them.

Whatever the reasons, slang is here to stay, and its longevity demands attention and explication. Below is an excerpt from David Crystal's book. Crystal cites examples from Eric Partridge's Slang, Today and Yesterday to illustrate the many uses of slang. Of Partridge's "fifteen important impulses behind the use of slang," Crystal notes that he considers numbers 13 and 14 to be the most significant:

"According to the British lexicographer, Eric Partridge (1894-1979), people use slang for any of at least 15 reasons:

1. In sheer high spirits, by the young in heart as well as by the young in years; 'just for the fun of the thing'; in playfulness or waggishness.
2. As an exercise either in wit and ingenuity or in humour. (The motive behind this is usually self-display or snobbishness, emulation or responsiveness, delight in virtuosity).
3. To be 'different', to be novel.
4. To be picturesque (either positively or - as in the wish to avoid insipidity - negatively).
5. To be unmistakably arresting, even startling.

6. To escape from clichés, or to be brief and concise. (Actuated by impatience with existing terms.)

7. To enrich the language. (This deliberateness is rare save among the well-educated, Cockney's forming the most notable exception; it is literary rather than spontaneous.)

8. To lend an air of solidity, concreteness, to the abstract; of earthiness to the idealistic; of immediacy and appositeness to the remote. (In the cultured the effort is usually premeditated, while in the uncultured it is almost always unconscious when it is not rather subconscious.)

9a. To lesson the sting of, or on the other hand to give additional point to, a refusal, a rejection, a recantation;

9b. To reduce, perhaps also to disperse, the solemnity, the pomposity, the excessive seriousness of a conversation (or of a piece of writing);

9c. To soften the tragedy, to lighten or to 'prettify' the inevitability of death or madness, or to mask the ugliness or the pity of profound turpitude (e.g. treachery, ingratitude); and/or thus to enable the speaker or his auditor or both to endure, to 'carry on'.

10. To speak or write down to an inferior, or to amuse a superior public; or merely to be on a colloquial level with either one's audience or one's subject matter.

11. For ease of social intercourse. (Not to be confused or merged with the preceding.)

12. To induce either friendliness or intimacy of a deep or a durable kind. (Same remark.)

13. To show that one belongs to a certain school, trade, or profession, artistic or intellectual set, or social class; in brief, to be 'in the swim' or to establish contact.

14. Hence, to show or prove that someone is not 'in the swim'.

15. To be secret - not understood by those around one. (Children, students, lovers, members of political secret societies, and criminals in or out of prison, innocent persons in prison, are the chief exponents.)

E. Standard English

According to Steward, standardization is the codification and acceptance, within the community of the users, of a formal set of norms defining “correct usage”. And \textit{Standard English} is the variety of English that is held by many to be 'correct' in the sense that it shows none of the regional or other variations that are considered by some to be ungrammatical, or non-standard English. According to Loreto Todd and Ian Hancock, Standard English is the term given to the spectrum of English’s taught in school, described in grammars and dictionaries, used by the media and written with relatively little variation throughout the English speaking world. Standard English is not absolutely clear-cut and discrete.

Although Standard English is generally the most formal version of the language, there exists a range of registers within Standard English, as is often seen when comparing a newspaper article with an academic paper, for example. A distinction also should be drawn between spoken and written standards. Spoken standards are traditionally looser than their

\footnotesize
\begin{itemize}
\item[25] Alwasilah Chaedar(1985) \textit{op. cit.} P.76.
\end{itemize}
written counterparts, and quicker to accept new grammatical forms and vocabulary. The various geographical varieties of S.E. more or less adhere in their written form to a generally-accepted set of rules, often those established by grammarians of the eighteenth century.  

Received Pronunciation, often called RP is English spoken without a regional accent. is the way Standard English is spoken without regional variations. Standard English and RP are widely used in the media and by public figures, so it has prestige status and is regarded by many as the most desirable form of the language. It is often associated with the RP accent and in the United States with the General American accent but in fact can be spoken with any pronunciation.  

The contrast with the situation today is not as great as it may seem if we think of Standard English today as one dialect among many. The English language, then and now, from a linguistic point of few consists of the sum of all its dialects, which today include Standard English.  

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

In this chapter, the writer will describe two main discussions, they are data description and data analysis.

A. Data Description

In the data description, the writer tabulates the selected data which are taken from the scripts of Rush Hour 2 as described below:

The Tabulated Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>The Utilized of words or phrases</th>
<th>Corpses</th>
<th>The meaning in the movie</th>
<th>The types of slang</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Hook you up</td>
<td>“I’ll hook you up”</td>
<td>‘Approach with an offer of sexual favors’</td>
<td>Society Slang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(page. 4)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Grabs</td>
<td>“Lee grabs one of the men’s towels and pulls it off”</td>
<td>‘Took roughly’</td>
<td>Society Slang</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(page. 13)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bitch slap</td>
<td>“I’ll bitch slap you into Bangkok”</td>
<td>‘Slap someone full across the face’</td>
<td>Society Slang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(page. 26)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bastard</td>
<td>“Cheap bastard…”</td>
<td>‘A despised or disrespected person’</td>
<td>Society Slang</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(page. 10)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Damn</td>
<td>“I need my damn passport back”</td>
<td>‘Something of little or no worth’</td>
<td>Society Slang</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Bullshit</td>
<td>“Stop! I’m sick of your bullshit!” (page. 15)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘Nonsense or rubbish’</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Society Slang</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Your ass off</td>
<td>“Go ahead. Sing your ass off” (page. 43)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘Greatly intensifies the effort made in doing something’</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Society Slang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Hell</td>
<td>“Why the hell should you believe him?” (page. 23)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘Expression of impatience and irritation’</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Society Slang</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Midget</td>
<td>“I’m a dangerous man. You’re not gonna ruin my massage because of some midget in a house coat” (page. 12)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘A very young member of a youth gang’</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Society Slang</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Chips</td>
<td>“Everyone else at the table has thousand dollar chips,” (page. 50)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘Money’</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Workmen’s Slang</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Grand</td>
<td>“About fifty grand. I won it at the tables” (page. 63)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘1000 Dollar ($1000)’</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Workmen’s Slang</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Guys</td>
<td>“Hi, How’s it going? You guys have change for a twenty” (page. 85)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘An informal term for a youth’</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Public house Slang</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Buddy</td>
<td>“Hey, buddy, watch yourself” (page. 52)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘Fellow’</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Public house Slang</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Kids</td>
<td>“Let me give you kids some tips” (page. 9)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘A child’</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Public house Slang</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**B. Data Analysis**
From the tabulated data above, then the writer tries to analyze and classify the selected slang words or phrases by categorizing them into the types of slang language, and then the writer tries to explain about the reasons of using slang languages. The writer was searching the whole of selected slang words or phrases in the movie through reading the slang dictionaries, The New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English, A New Dictionary of American Slang, book reference, watching Rush Hour 2 movie and analyzing each word by understanding Rush Hour 2 script. And then, the writer interpret one by one the words of slang language in Rush Hour 2 movie, it is rather difficult to interpret without understanding the words of slang language in this movie.

In this analysis the writer limits the analyze only fifteen slang words or phrases because these slang are often utilized by the movie-stars of Rush Hour 2 movie, and also to make the discussion more in focus.

Based on the writer’s classification the slang words, she found three types of slang language that are used in Rush Hour 2 movie. They are society slang, workmen’s slang, and public house slang. In addition, the three types of those slangs are often utilized in the movie. To go further description, the writer tries to illustrate and analyze the three types.

I. Types of Slang Language

1. Society Slang

Based on the explanation from the Theoretical Framework and after the writer searching the data from slang dictionaries and from the internet, the writer
compared the slang term in the script then the writer find that the words *hook you up* means *approach with an offer of sexual favors*, *Grabs* means *took roughly*, *Shit* means *registering annoyance, frustration, despair*, *Bitch slap* means *slap someone full across the face*, *Bastard* means *a despised or disrespect person*, *Damn* means *something of little or no worth*, *Bullshit* means *nonsense or rubbish*, *Your ass off* means *greatly intensifies the effort made in doing something*, *Hell* means *expression of impatience and irritation* and *midget* means *a very young member of a youth gang*. The meaning of those words is also utilized by The New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English, A New Dictionary of American Slang and Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary.

Then the writer categorizes the words *hook you up, grabs, shit, bitch slap, bastard, damn, bullshit, your ass off, hell, and midget* the society slang and their utilized word are closely related with the society, it tells about the life of society. The kinds of life such as Carter in the Night club, describes that he is doing a conversation and an activity with others in the club society.

Below are the further explanation and the quoted conversation used in the society slang words, and the reason of using the slang of the selected word:

**1.1. Society Slang**

The setting at the Raven Club in Hong Kong China, this word said by Carter (it happened when he is getting himself ready for a night on the town, stopping when he spots two hot women walking into the club). Below are the quoted conversations:
CARTER: That's what I'm talking about. A real Hong Kong night club. You want an Altoid?

LEE: No.

CARTER: You better take one. Your breath has been a little funky all day. Let me look at you.

Carter looks at Lee. Fixes his collar.

CARTER (CONT'D): Just relax and don't worry about a thing. I'll hook you up in there. You got condoms?

LEE: No.

CARTER: Take this. It's a Magnum. You can fold it in half.

Carter dances through the door, Lee follows.

Society slang is commonly used in daily speaking and connected with the society. This slang is a term that the vocabularies generally show the world, and life. It hovers and joyously. The writer compares the common term and the slang term for the word Hook you up that the writer has seen from the dictionaries. In slang term from the quoted conversation above, the word Hook you up means “approach with an offer of sexual favors”. Then the writer categorizes this word as society slang because this word shows the world, and life characteristics that belong to the characteristic of society slang. The world in the script shows the place, from the script take a place in Raven Club in Hong Kong China. Raven Club in Hong Kong China was a place for people to hanging around with other people who have a common interest to be able to associate despite having no ties of kinship, in this part the speaker Carter wants to have fun then he go to this place. The writer classifies that the word Hook you up as the society slang based on

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on the characteristics of the word connected to theories and the sentence of the script.

1.2. Society Slang

The setting was in a quiet room massage parlor, this word used by Hong Kong Police Force Chief Inspector Lee. He used this word when he had a fight with Ricky Tan men’s.

Below are the quoted conversations:

CARTER: That's Chief Inspector, he got promoted. Tan bows to Lee and Carter.
RICKY TAN: Congratulations. And good day.
As Tan starts to exit, Lee and Carter move to intercept him. But they are blocked by TAN'S MEN.
Lee: grabs\(^1\) one of the men's towels and pulls it off. The man covers his naked body. Lee is grabbed by one of the other henchmen, but he escapes and begins kicking ass, using the towel and his own robe to block and wrap another man's arms -- blocking, kicking, and punching everything in sight -- all the while managing to keep his privates covered with a towel, his robe, or some other found object. Carter, meanwhile, uses his quick hands to send several men flying back -- grabbing a towel of one of them.

In this part of the script above, told that Lee was talking to Carter when they are in the middle of a fight with Ricky Tan men, then Lee said Grabs. The writer compares the common term and the slang term for the word Grabs that the writer has seen from the dictionaries. In common term the word Grabs means “to take or hold with your hand suddenly” and in slang term from the quoted conversation above, the word Grabs means “took roughly” Then the writer

\(^{1}\)Ibid. p. 183.
categorizes this word as society slang because this word shows the world, and life characteristics that belong to the characteristic of society slang. The world in the script shows the place, from the script take a place in massage parlor. The speaker Carter talking with Lee when they are in the middle of a fight with Ricky Tan men’s. The writer classifies that the word *Grabs* as the society slang based on the characteristics of the word connected to theories and the sentence of the script.

### 1.3. Society Slang

The setting was in Captain Diel’s office the LAPD Headquarters. This word said by Carter and used when he had a conversation with Captain Diel about his case.

Below are the quoted conversations:

**CAPTAIN DIEL:** No, Carter. The reason I'm screwed is because the entire department is about to find out the stolen credit cards we impounded were used to buy two first class upgrades to Hong Kong. And what the hell is Heaven on Earth?

**CARTER:** Sir, I'm working on a big case over here-- and by the time I get back they're gonna make you Governor. Captain, you there? Hello? **Shit!**

As Carter walks out the DOOR, he brushes past HU LI, who is standing in the hallway disguised as a FED EX DELIVERY.

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PERSON. Carter checks her out as he exits.

From the script above, seen that Carter angry to the Captain then he said *Shit*. The writer compares the common term and the slang term for the word *Shit* that the writer has seen from the dictionaries. In common term the word *Shit* means “*a swear word that many people find offensive*” and in slang term from the quoted conversation above, the word *Shit* means “*registering annoyance, frustration, despair.*” Then the writer categorizes this word as society slang because this word shows the world, and life characteristics that belong to the characteristic of society slang. The world in the script shows the place, from the script take a place in office the LAPD Headquarters, the speaker Carter angry with his captain hen he said the word *shit*. The writer classifies that the word *Shit* as the society slang based on the characteristics of the word connected to theories and the sentence of the script.

### 1.4. Society Slang

The setting was in a Ricky Tan Yacht, when Lee offering himself to escort Detective Carter to the Airport. They are argued because Carter interfering with Lee matters about his father murderer. Below are the quoted conversations:

LEE: Don't push me, Carter. I'm in no mood for your bullshit.
Carter gets in Lee's face. The two men look like they're about to come to blows.
CARTER: What are you gonna do about it, grasshopper?
LEE: I'll bitch slap you into Bangkok.
CARTER: Give me your best shot, you flat assed mama's boy.
LEE: Don't be talking about my mama. Or my ass!

From the script above, told that Carter and Lee are argued because Carter interfering with Lee matters about his father murderer. The writer compares the common term and the slang term for the word Bitch slap that the writer has seen from the dictionaries. In common term the word Bitch slap means “an offensive way of referring to a woman, especially an unpleasant one” and in slang term from the quoted conversation above, the word bitch slap means “slap someone full across the face”. Then the writer categorizes this word as society slang because this word shows the world, and life characteristics that belong to the characteristic of society slang. The world in the script shows the place, from the script takes a place in a Ricky Tan Yacht, and is a recreational boat usually used by rich people for the pleasure, and based on the script there is a big party held in the Yacht the speaker Carter and Lee was attending the party. The writer classifies that the word Bitch slap as the society slang based on the characteristics of the word connected to theories and the sentence of the script.

1.5. Society Slang

33Ibid. p. 166.
The setting was in Monastery School in Hong Kong, when Lee visiting the school with Carter.

Below are the quoted conversations:

LEE: Heaven on Earth? Master, I don't understand. (working it)
A temple, where Heaven is on Earth? A mountain, where Earth reaches for the --
MASTER FU: It's a massage parlor downtown. "Heaven on Earth." You will find your answers there.
Lee bows to Master Fu, slowly turns to walk back down the pathway.
MASTER FU (CONT'D): Wait! Put a c-note in the jar.
Lee puts a few bills in the jar, heads down a pathway.
Master Fu walks over and takes the cash.
MASTER FU (CONT'D): Cheap bastard...³⁴

This word used by Lee when they are having a conversation with Mister Fu to ask him about a man who used to train with Mister Fu in the school named Ricky Tan, and then he said Bastard. The writer compares the common term and the slang term for the word Bastard that the writer has seen from the dictionaries. In common term the word Bastard means “an insult, especially for a man” and in slang term from the quoted conversation above, the word Bastard means a “despised or disrespect person”. Then the writer categorizes this word as society slang because this word shows the world, and life characteristics that belong to the characteristic of society slang. The world in the script shows the place, from the script takes a place in Monastery School in Hong Kong, the speaker Master fu said the word Bastard when Lee visiting the school with Carter. The writer

³⁴Ibid. p. 102.
classifies that the word *Bastard* as the society slang based on the characteristics of the word connected to theories and the sentence of the script.

1.6. Society Slang

The setting was in Lee’s office. This word used by Carter when he and Lee had a fight, Carter needs his passport to go back to America. Below are the quoted conversations:

LEE: Where are you going?
CARTER: Back to Heaven on Earth. I need my *damn* passport back. I'm going home.
CARTER: Why you mad at me? You needed back-up, so I backed you up. I was about to take out Ricky Tan and those bodyguards.
LEE: Stop! I'm sick of your bullshit!
CARTER: My bullshit? I'm not the one who goes to a karaoke bar filled with gangsters!
I'm not the one who goes to massage parlors to bust crime lords!
LEE: It's my job!
CARTER: You're pathetic, man. When's the last time you had some fun? When's the last time you took a night off, had a date?

The writer compares the common term and the slang term for the word *Damn* that the writer has seen from the dictionaries. In common term the word *Damn* means “a swear word that people use to show that they are disappointed with” and in slang term from the quoted conversation above, the word *Damn* means “something of little or no worth.” Then the writer categorizes this word as society slang because this word shows the world, and life characteristics that

belong to the characteristic of society slang. The world in the script shows the place, from the script takes a place in Lee’s office, the speaker Carter when he and Lee had a fight, he needs his passport to go back to America The writer classifies that the word \textit{Damn} as the society slang based on the characteristics of the word connected to theories and the sentence of the script.

1.7. Society Slang

The setting was in Lee’s office. This word used by Lee when he was angry with Carter and having a debate in Lee’s office. Below are the quoted conversations:

LEE: Where are you going?
CARTER: Back to Heaven on Earth. I need my damn passport back. I'm going home.
CARTER: Why you mad at me? You needed back-up, so I backed you up. I was about to take out Ricky Tan and those bodyguards.
LEE: Stop! I'm sick of your \textit{bullshit}!
CARTER: My bullshit? I'm not the one who goes to a karaoke bar filled with gangsters!
I'm not the one who goes to massage parlors to bust crime lords!
LEE: It's my job!
CARTER: You're pathetic, man. When's the last time you had some fun? When's the last time you took a night off, had a date?

The writer compares the common term and the slang term for the word \textit{Bullshit} that the writer has seen from the dictionaries. In common term the word \textit{Bullshit} means “to say things that are not true especially in order to deceive” and in slang term from the quoted conversation above, the word \textit{Bullshit} means
“nonsense or rubbish”. Then the writer categorizes this word as society slang because this word shows the world, and life characteristics that belong to the characteristic of society slang. The world in the script shows the place, from the script takes a place in Lee’s office, the speaker Lee and he was angry with Carter and having a debate in the office. The writer classifies that the word *Bullshit* as the society slang based on the characteristics of the word connected to theories and the sentence of the script.

### 1.8. Society Slang

The setting was in a Truck bed. This word using by Carter, when they are inside the truck, then Carter start talking about Lee relationship with Isabella until the truck arrived to the destined place.

Below are the quoted conversations:

LEE: I knew it. What does she know. You want me to sing something?  
CARTER: That depends. How do the Fu-Cang-Long usually kill their victims?  
LEE: They'll probably torture us first, shock our privates, then put two bullets in our eyes and one in the back of the head.  
CARTER: Go ahead. Sing your ass off.36  
Lee clears his voice.  
LEE: Did you happen to see the most beautiful girl in the world...and if you did, was she crying, crying...hey!

The writer compares the common term and the slang term for the word *Your ass off* that the writer has seen from the dictionaries. In common term the

36Ibid. p. 49.
word *Your ass off* means “laughing until one's falls off” and in slang term from the quoted conversation above, the word “*your ass off* means greatly intensifies the effort made in doing something.” Then the writer categorizes this word as society slang because this word shows the world, and life characteristics that belong to the characteristic of society slang. The world in the script shows the place, from the script takes a place in a Truck bed, the speaker Carter, they are inside the truck then Carter start talking about Lee relationship with Isabella until the truck arrived to the destined place. The writer classifies that the word *Your ass off* as the society slang based on the characteristics of the word connected to theories and the sentence of the script.

1.9. Society Slang

The setting was Ricky Tan's Yacht in the main cabin. The word used by Carter when they are looking for Rickty Tan and Hu li in his Yacht. Below are the quoted conversations:

LEE (to Carter): I'll meet you on the main deck in ten minutes.
Carter pulls Lee aside.
CARTER: What, leave you alone so he can cap you?
LEE: I'm okay, you go.
CARTER: Why the hell should you believe him? He had us beat up. Naked. That's nasty shit.
LEE: Remember I told you my father was a policeman?
(beat)
Ricky Tan was his partner for ten years.
CARTER (pause): What the hell is going on here?
No answer. Carter holds Lee's glance for a beat, then turns

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37Ibid. p. 987.
and walks the other way.

The writer compares the common term and the slang term for the word *Hell* that the writer has seen from the dictionaries. In common term the word *Hell* means “*a very unpleasant experience or situation in which people suffer very much*” and in slang term from the quoted conversation above, the word *Hell* means “*expression of impatience and irritation.*” Then the writer categorizes this word as society slang because this word shows the world, and life characteristics that belong to the characteristic of society slang. The world in the script shows the place, from the script takes a place in Ricky Tan’s Yacht in the main cabin, the speaker Carter, when he is looking for Rickty Tan and Hu li in his Yacht. The writer classifies that the word *Hell* as the society slang based on the characteristics of the word connected to theories and the sentence of the script.

1.10. Society Slang

The setting was in a Massage Parlor. This word used by Carter, when he replies Lee and ask him to not ruin his massage due to Ricky Tan present. Below are the quoted conversations:

CARTER (CONT'D): What's wrong?
LEE: Over there -- that's Ricky Tan.
CARTER: That's Ricky Tan? He's four feet tall. I'll go over with you right now, shake him down.
LEE: his is a very dangerous man.
CARTER: I'm a dangerous man. You're not gonna ruin my massage because of some *midget*38 in a house coat.

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38Ibid. p. 1292.
LEE: I'm calling for back up! Lee gets up from a chair, hurriedly exits. Carter looks at RICKY TAN -- sitting quietly in his chair with his LAPTOP COMPUTER on his knees. Carter makes a decision, gets up and walks towards him.

CARTER: Ricky Tan, I've been looking all over for you. Get up.

The writer compares the common term and the slang term for the word *Midget* that the writer has seen from the dictionaries. In common term the word *Midget* means “an extremely small person or very small” and in slang term from the quoted conversation above, the word *Midget* means “a very young member of a youth gang.” Then the writer categorizes this word as society slang because this word shows the world, and life characteristics that belong to the characteristic of society slang. The world in the script shows the place, from the script takes a place in a Massage Parlor, the speaker Carter replies Lee and asks him to not ruin his massage due to Ricky Tan present. The writer classifies that the word *Midget* as the society slang based on the characteristics of the word connected to theories and the sentence of the script.

In addition, the using of words or phrases in the society slang can be meant as for ease of social interaction or to induce either friendliness or intimacy among the users. And last but not least those words or phrases can enrich the language development.

2. **Workmen’s Slang**
As the writer had explained about the definition of Workmen’s Slang in the second chapter, then the writer categorized that the words *chips* means *money*, and *grand* means *a unit of 1000 Dollar ($1000)* as Workmen’s slang because it is seen from the meanings of that words and suitability between the characteristic of the Workmen’s slang.

The next discussion is about the explanation of those selected words from the quoted conversation in Rush Hour 2 movie and the interpretation of the selected words such as *chips* and *grand*.

### 2.1. Workmen’s Slang

The setting was in A Casino in Macao. This word often used by Carter when he played a Craps table in the Casino to track the security guard so they won’t come to disturbed Lee to looking for Ricky Tan. Below are the quoted conversations:

CRAPS DEALER: No, I just assumed...
CARTER: You assumed a brother coming in here can only afford five-hundred dollars a roll, is that right? Are you a racist?
CRAPS DEALER: No, sir.
CARTER(starting to scream): Everyone else at the table has thousand dollar *chips*, but the black man gets the nickel, is that it? Did my people survive two-hundred years of slavery so you could send us back to the cotton fields with five-hundred dollar chips? Do I look like Chicken George to you?

The PIT BOSS gets on his walkie-talkie.
PIT BOSS: Floor security, we have a problem at table nine.

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39Dalzell, Torn, and Terry Victor, (2006), op.cit p. 398
The writer compares the common term and the slang term for the word *Chips* that the writer has seen from the dictionaries. In common term the word *Chips* means “*French fries.*” and in slang term from the quoted conversation above the writer assumes that the word *chips* often used by Carter in the movie and this word are familiar by the speaker in this movie. This word *chips* means “*money.*” Then the writer categorizes this word as workmen’s slang because this word used by people’s activity in a Casino, where Carter was in the middle of a gamble and talked to the Cram dealer and also related with money that belong to the characteristic of workmen’s slang. The writer classifies that the word *Chips* as the workmen’s slang based on the characteristics of the word connected to theories and the sentence of the script.

2.2. Workmen’s Slang

The setting was in Las Vegas airport. This word used by Carter, when he thanks Lee for his work on the case. Then carter gave Lee a gift about fifty grand.

Below are the quoted conversations:

CARTER: Your father's badge? No way, man. I can't take this.
LEE: It's okay. I can finally let it go.
Carter takes the badge. Smiles.
CARTER: In that case, I got something for you.
I picked it up at the hotel.
Carter pulls out a WAD OF CASH.
LEE: What is this?
CARTER: About fifty grand.40 I won it at the tables.
LEE: No, Carter. I can't take this.
CARTER: It's okay, I got lots more.

40Ibid. p. 908
The writer compares the common term and the slang term for the word Grand that the writer has seen from the dictionaries. In common term the word Grand means “impressive and large or important” and in slang term From the quoted conversation above, the writer knows that the word Grand means “a unit of 1000 Dollar ($ 1000)”. Then the writer categorizes this word as workmen’s slang because this word used by people’s activity in Las Vegas Airport before Carter go back to America, he gives Lee fifty grand and also related with money that belong to the characteristic of workmen’s slang. The writer classifies that the word Grand as the workmen’s slang based on the characteristics of the word connected to theories and the sentence of the script.

According to the writer’s analysis that refers to fifteen reasons written by Eric Partridge, the reasons of using workmen’s slang in words chips and grand in Rush Hour 2 movie are:

- For ease of social intercourse. This reason is for the using of slang term chips and grand in the script. The speaker of this slang term was Carter, as the script takes a place in a casino an in an airport and he wants to tell about his money so Carter using the word Chips to ease his social intercourse he used the slang term Chips that means money, and grand that means a unit of 1000 Dollar ($1000).

- To show that one belongs to a certain trade or profession. This reason is for the using of slang term chips and grand in the script.
The speaker of this slang term *chips* was Carter. Chips that are Carter holding was a small disk or counter used in poker and other games to represent money. *Chips* is the Workmen’s slang term, and the Workmen’s slang commonly used by tradesmen, and also by the speaker that using a Chips to a dealers in tradesmen community, even they are not traders and the word said was Workmen’s slang term.

- To be a secret. This reason is for the using of slang term *chips* and *grand* in the script classifies as A Workmen’s slang because they are not the mention the real name of something but they call it with another name so the terms are only understood by their own groups.

3. Public House Slang

As the writer description from chapter two, The writer categorizes the words *guys* means *man*, *buddy* means *fellow* and *kids* means *a child*, as the public house slang. As the writer has proposed above the characteristics of public house slang such as genial, cheery, materialistic but nor gross nor cynical.

In addition, the writer gives the illustration of the words slang in Rush Hour 2 movie and the interpretation of the selected words such as *guys*, *buddy*, and *kids* as below:

3.1. Public House Slang
The setting of this word was in A Casino in Macao, when Lee was chasing by the security guard inside the casino because he had into the room that should not enter.

Below are the quoted conversations:

He turns and smiles at the confused SECURITY GUARDS. LEE: Hi. How's it going? You guys have change for a twenty?
The GUARDS make their move. And Lee starts to fight them down the hall, using the cart as a shield as he RAMS into TWO MORE GUARDS, fights them off as he turns the corner toward the casino door -- but he gets slammed to the ground by a right cross. Hu Li threw the punch, a roll of quarters in her hand as she stands over him with FIVE TRIAD SOLDIERS. She holds a knife to Lee's throat.

The writer compares the common term and the slang term for the word Guys that the writer has seen from the dictionaries. In common term the word Guys means “an informal term for a youth” and in slang term from the quoted conversation above, the word guys means “man.” As the writer described in chapter two, the reasons of using slang words, to ease social contact between Lee and the Guard so they can talk freely. The writer classifies that the word Guys as the public house slang based on the characteristics of the word connected to theories and the sentence of the script.

3.2. Public House Slang

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41Torn, Dalzell, and Terry Victor, (2006), op.cit
The setting was a Casino in Macao. This word used by Carter, when Carter played in the craps table and it is his turn to throws the dice.

Below are the quoted conversations:

CARTER: Can I come over for Thanksgiving? Come on, baby, give me some luck.
The GIRL blows on the dice, and Carter stares down at her.
CARTER (CONT’D): Nice blowing. When's your next birthday, I'll be the cake.
TEXAN(CARTER): Hey, buddy, watch yourself.

Don't threaten me. I got friends in this town that will bite off your ears.
Just sit tight, because I've got the dice and I am on fire!

Carter throws the dice.

The writer compares the common term and the slang term for the word Buddy that the writer has seen from the dictionaries. In common term the word Buddy means “friends” and in slang term from the quoted conversation above, the writer knows that the word buddy means “fellow”, and it can be categorized as public house slang because the suitability with characteristic and the meaning of Public House slang. According to the writer’s opinion this word is used in daily conversation to reduce the seriousness in conversation, in this part between Carter and the Dealer. The writer classifies that the word Buddy as the public house slang based on the characteristics of the word connected to theories and the sentence of the script.

3.3. Public House Slang

42Ibid.
The setting at the Monastery School in Hong Kong, this word said by Carter when he and Lee visiting the school tried to get information about Ricky Tan from Master Fu. Then he wants to shows up in front of the kids in the school about kung fu.

Below are the quoted conversations:

CARTER: I was watching you kids. My name is Carter, LAPD, and I'm a third degree black belt. At least that's what I tell the girls at the Holiday Health Spa where I work out.

Carter throws a series of QUICK PUNCHES, but the kids have no reaction.

CARTER (CONT'D): Let me give you kids some tips. The key to Kung Fu is the follow through. Why don't you stand up. THE KIDS DON'T MOVE, no reaction. Carter continues to throw punches.

CARTER (CONT'D): Go ahead, kick me, hit me. I'll show you how to block.

Come on, stand up, give me your best shot - - try to kick right to my head.

The kids still don't move. Carter, working up a sweat from shadow fighting, takes off his JACKET, DRAPING IT over the HOLY BUDDHA behind him -- a mistake. He swings back around to face the kids and NEVER SEES THE KICK that sends him flying back onto the mat. He looks around and sees ALL of the kids STANDING, in FIGHTING POSITION

The writer compares the common term and the slang term for the word Kids that the writer has seen from the dictionaries. In common term the word Kids means “a young man or person” and in slang term from the quoted conversation above, the word Kids means “a child” and it can be categorized as public house slang because the suitability with characteristic and the meaning of Public House

Ibid.
slang. According to the writer’s opinion this word is used in daily conversation to reduce the seriousness in conversation, in this part Carter was talking with the kids from the school. The writer classifies that the word *Kids* as the public house slang based on the characteristics of the word connected to theories and the sentence of the script.

The reasons of using public house slang in words or phrases in *Rush Hour 3* movie are:

- To show high spirit of young people. This reason is for the using of slang term *guys, buddy and child* in the script. The speaker’s of the slang term in this script was using by a youthful person. As the writer explain about public house slang characteristics that slang created as a result of young and lively person who want fresh and original idea to show their high spirit so the writer classifies the words *guys, buddy and kids* as Public house Slang.

- To reduce seriousness in conversation. This reason is for the using of slang term *guys, buddy and child* in the script. When the speaker Carter talking to the dealer in the casino and when Carter talking with the kids from the school. Because these words was using in appropriate daily conversation, especially in informal occasion to reduce the stiffness when we are in a conversation with other person so the words *guys, buddy and kids* classifies as Public House Slang.
• To show that one belongs to a social class. This reason is for the using of slang term *guys, buddy and child* in the script. When the Speaker Carter talking to the guard and the dealer in the casino and when Carter talking with the kids from the school, he is using the words because they came from the same social class. These words used not for all the social class, and in this part the words guys, buddy and kids only using by a young and lively person.

• To differentiate with others. This reason is for the using of slang term *guys, buddy and child* in the script. Because the speakers was using by only use for male groups so in this part, these words used based on the gender differences so they can differentiate their identity with others for a different gender or the other social class.
A. Conclusions

After analyzing research findings, then the writer wants to describe some conclusions about slang language used in Rush Hour 2 movie that was produced by Roger Birnbaum, company and directed by Brett Ratner.

As the writer proposed in the theoretical framework and research findings, the writer concludes that slang are used in the movie above, can be classified into society slang, workmen’s slang, and public house slang. These three types of slang can be found in the movie scripts of Rush Hour 2 movie. Slang words or phrases have been written in the text such as hook you up, grabs, shit, bitch slap, bastard, chips, grand, buddy, guys and so on.

From the slang types that the writer mentioned above, Society Slang was the slang languages that most often used in the movie. Because this movie takes a lot of background places closely connected with society. They make their relationship with the people around them closer. Then they spontaneously create new words that they can use to approach their relationship. They use informal words or phrases which tend to originate in subcultures within a society. People in society considered slang language as a new fashion or trend. They are created
their own words and phrases only can be understood by their own groups to enrich the language in the society.

B. Suggestions

Through this paper, the writer suggests for those who are interested in analyzing or in comprehending the slang language, should join the group of society who utilized the slang language for improving their knowledge of language study and about understanding standard and non-standard languages which appear in society.

Especially for the students of English Letter Department from Adab and Humanities Faculty of the State Islamic University, Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. The writer suggests that studying about slang language is very interesting, so they must master the topics they want to discuss, and they should enjoy in the search for materials they need to analyze slang. They also find slang language through watching foreign movies, internet or slang dictionaries that supported the slang data.

Finally, the writer hopes that this study will be useful for the future improvement of studying literature, especially about slang language, and as a reference for the students of English Letters Department of Islamic State University, Syarif Hidayatullah, who want to do the similar research.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


