

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains about previous study, language variety, slang, history of slang, kind of slang, the characteristic of slang, sociolinguistic, movie, and *Fast and Furious 7* movie.

A. Previous Studies

Actually slang analysis is not the first one. But it is not mean that this study rewrite all of the previous study. To prove the originality of the study the researcher shows the related studies.

The research of slang in English had been conducted Sri Wahyuni.¹ In her research she was found there are number of type slang language used in the *Ocean's Eleven* movie. In this research, the researcher has been finding slang language in this movie. She concluded that slang language in the movie can be classified into the society slang, workmen's slang, and public house slang.

There are many differences between the present study with Sri Wahyuni. she conducts about the script of *Ocean's Eleven* movie meanwhile in this study has conducted a movie entitled "*Fast and furious 7*" movie. The research problem are type of slang language are utilized in the *Ocean's Eleven* movie and interpret the slang language into the Standard English whereas in this study tries to determine the kinds of slang found in the movie and the meanings of slang used in "*Fast and Furious 7*" movie.

¹Wahyuni, Sri, 2008," An Interpretation of slang language in ocean's eleven movie", thesis, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta.

Siti Asiyah² has also conducted about slang. He researches slang word in Transgender Community in Salatiga. In this study, the researcher find slang data was found in the forms of words and idiom. The writer found 22 nouns, 27 verbs, 23 adjectives, 7 adverbs, 3 question words, and one idiom. The researcher also mention the reason why they use slang word based on Hymes' Theory. The reasons are to express their feeling by language, solidarity marker and to make a comfort conversation in their community, and to hide their conversation content.

There are many differences between the present study with Siti Asiyah's study, she conducts about Transgender Community in Salatiga meanwhile in this study has conducted a movie entitled "*Fast and furious 7*" movie. The research problem are the slang words used in transgender community in Salatiga, the meaning of slang words used in transgender community in Salatiga, and the reason they use slang words in their community, whereas in this study tries to determine the kinds of slang found in the movie and the meanings of slang used in "*Fast and furious 7*" movie.

Slang has also conducted by Suwarsih.³ She has conducted slang word in *Brooklyn's Finest* movie. She found slang word by using word formation. They are 6 slang word formed by affixation process, 2 slang word by compounding process, 31 slang word by abbreviation process, 3 slang word by reduplication process, 42 slang

²Asiyah siti, 2012, "The Use Of Slang Words In Transgender Community In Salatiga", Thesis, English department of education faculty State islamic studies institute (stain) Salatiga.

³Suwarsih, 2012, "Slang word used in "brooklyn's finest" Movie by Antoine Fuqua (Sociolistics Analysis," thesis, the State Islamec Collage of Palangka Raya.

word by existing word, 8 slang word by borrowing process, 2 slang word by invention process, and 1 slang word by eponyms process. In this movie the writer found 95 words as slang word.

There are some differences from the next researcher with Suwarsih's study. Suwarsih conducts slang word in *Brooklyn's Finest* movie, while this study tries to find slang term in *Fast and furious 7* movie. Study problem are type, function, and meaning of slang word based on the movie, whereas this study try to conduct the kind and meaning of slang term based on the movie.

Slang has also conducted by Annisa Rosita Dewi⁴. She has conducted slang term in *Hancock* movie. Based on the analysis about slang term on the "Hancock" movie, she has found the kinds of slang by using word processing. There are two kinds of slang, they are slang word and slang phrase.

There are some differences from the next researcher with Annisa's study. Annisa conducts slang term in *Hancock* movie, while this study tries to find slang term in *Fast and furious 7* movie. Study problem are the kind of slang , word formatting in every slang formation, literal and figurative meaning of slang, and sociolinguistics aspect of slang from the movie, whereas this study try to conduct the kind and meaning of slang term based on the movie.

⁴Rosita Dewi, Annisa, 2012, "A descriptive analysis of slang terms used in "hancock" movie Graduating paper", thesis, English department of education faculty State institute for islamic studies (STAIN) Salatiga.

B. Language Varieties

Language can be varieties based on the several different points of view including the way it is used, made iwanindrawan mentions language varieties are classified in the formality, the stratification, and the various professional fields to which the lexicon of the language is normally associated, such as the language variety according to formality there are formal and informal language. The formal language variety is referred to the variety used in the writing official letters, government document, research report, business meetings, college lectures, and academic seminars.

Formal language used in the formal situation. As we see the meaning of formal language variety above, language almost used in the formal situation and formal place such as in the college, office etc. But not all of people used formal language in their everyday conversation. They used informal language when they do communication although they used it in the formal place.

The informal English language variety is sometimes referred to as the casual or colloquial style. Casual or colloquial English words are more in spoken than in the written English variety. We use informal words when talking with family, friends in meal time, neighbors, at school, at works, or among colleagues.⁵

⁵Iwan Indrawan Jendra, Made, 2010, *SOCIOLINGUISTICS The Study of Societies' Languages*; Yogyakarta; Graham Ilmu

C. Slang

Many experts that is defined the essential of slang. Some of them mention below. According to Yule, 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.

Widarso said Slang is a non standard words which popular and used by certain group, such as youth group, college group, jazz group, and so on.⁶

Chaer and Agustina The meaning of slang is the social variation which is secretly and specific. It means, this variation is used by certain community and it has a limitation. That is it did not have to be understood by other community. So that way, the words of slang always change. Slang is temporal, it generally used by teenager.⁷

As Holmes stated that people in a society may speak some varieties of language in accordance to different social climates they meet.⁸ It is true that people should know whether they are in informal or formal situation. When people speak, they should understand well about situation around. It is important in choosing appropriate language that will be used, formal style or non formal one. The use of slang language can be affected by some social factors such as age, gender, status, etc. Slang is another area of vocabulary which reflect a person’s age.

⁶Annisa Rosita dewi(11308166), 2012, ”A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF SLANG TERMS USED IN “HANCOCK” MOVIE”, thesis, English department of education faculty state institute for islamic studies (stain) salatiga.

⁷*Ibid, page 9*

⁸*Ibid, page 9*

Based on the argument of some the experts above, in this study can be concluded that slang is informal word that having by a certain group or community. The meaning of slang just can be understood by that group and the other group may be difficult to know the meaning of it. Slang is more used by almost people when they speak to other. Slang easier help people to convey their information to other people.

D. History of Slang

The history of slang searched from the internet and some previous study. After knowing the history of slang, this study assumes that the first time of appearing of slang in 16th century in British. It was created a new kind of speech used by criminals that mostly in saloons and gambling houses, it only used by a particular group such as criminals, thieves, gambling, etc. in the 17th century slang is full of figurative language. It used for plays such Richard Brome's plays, poem and song by Copland. In this century the differences of American Culture had begun to influence the English-speaking population, and slang started to expand. During the 18th century slang was thought as incorrect usage of English and was considered forbidden. Slang has been accepted as illegitimate colloquial speech. Then, in the 19th century slang was grown up. The first slang dictionary has produced in this century.

Nowadays, slang use not only in criminal but also use by ordinary people. Many ordinary people used it because it is more simple and easier to convey desire. The other hand, Slang is part of spoken language that has already used in daily life.

E. Kind of Slangs

Slang can be divided into some kinds. They are Cockney Slang, Public House Slang, Workmen Slang, Tradesmen slang, Commerce Slang, Publicity Slang, Medical Slang, The Church, Public School and Universities, Society Slang, Art Slang, the Theatre, Circus Live, Soldiers, Yiddish, and Cant.⁹ Below the writer explains the meaning of them:

1. Cockney Slang

The term cockney is usually used by working class of London, Especially used by east London people. Cockney slang in the society of England is the slang that some words are easy to be understood directly. It is easy to know and understand words of cockney slang if we used slang dictionary and Standard English dictionary.

There are two kinds of ordinary slang. The first is the cockney slang used by the educated and middle class people. The second is the cockney slang used by the semi literature and quite literature people.

Below are some examples of Cockney slang that commonly used in the daily speaking by middle class and educated people:

- *Chickanery cove* means, a very smart fellow, “perfect” in dress, able in business, and of a dashing deportment.
- *Come over on a Whelk Stall*, means to do things, especially to dress, in style.

⁹ Partridge, Eric. 1933. *Slang today and yesterday*. London:Routledge&Kagenpaul.

- *See the breeze and taste the sun (with which compare feel the shrimps)*, means an expression of summer enjoyment at escaping from London to an open common.

And below are some example of Cockney slang that commonly used in their daily speaking by the semi literate and quite illiterate:

- *Sky a Copper* means to make a disturbance.
- *Up the pole* means drunk
- *Moniker* means a name, a title.

2. Public House Slang

This type is consider as a jaunty, cheery, materialistic, but not gross nor sarcastic. Public house slang group of words and phrase makes up for the smallest of the recorded vocabulary by the nature of the subject.

Below are the example of public house slang:

- *Favourite vice* means strong drink taken habitually
- *Jumbo* means the elephant and castle, perhaps the most famous public house in London.

3. Workmen's Slang

This type of slang has a relation with the public house slang. It is considered as the tradesmen's slang, because it is put from the people's activity in their working. People use this type of slang for enjoying in their communication, when they are

pushed to communicate each other. Workmen's slang not only used by people's activity in their working but also used in other activity.

Workmen's slang can be classified into two kinds, the workmen of the town laborers and the workmen of farm laborers. The town laborers are much more ready with their tongue and speak more fluently with their slang than the farm laborer.

Below are some example of workmen's slang for the farm labors:

- *Church bell* means a noisy or a talkative woman.
- *Hammered* meand married, welded together, one presumes.
- *Messeger* means the small dark, rapidly drifting cloudlets which foretell a storm.

And the example of workmen's slang for the town labors are :

- *Brass* means money; this very general term seems to have originated the copper and iron industries.
- *Matey* means a companion in labor.
- *Srew up* means without money, therefore unable to move about at will.

In workmen's slang as in Tradesmen's slang, some of the words that are now jargon were in their origin, slang.

On the slang and the jargon of tradesmen' is rather more caustic than his costum, but it is a perceptual nuisance, and stares you in the face on tradesmen's voice, on labels in the shop windows, and placards on the hoarding.

some examples of the Tradesmen's slang are:

- *Turkey buyer* means a person of considerable importance.
- *All my own* means freedom
- *Curly* means troublesome. Presumably from a cloth curling or even rucking.

4. Society Slang

For many people the centre of the universe is society. Now society is never in the search of novelty, and it is limited body of well to do women and men of leisure. From the almost association of these persons with one another, there arises a kind of special vocabulary, which is constantly changing with the changing fashions.

On the passage, there is much jargon, but there is also much slang, in the colloquial speech of society. Slang is concerned with the spirit of the universe, the world, life, and it general, it also hovers, joyously or jauntily, over the object and the practices of the slangster's own calling.

Below are some examples of the society slang:

- *Cold tub* means a cold morning bath.
- *Flapper* means a very immoral young girl in her early 'teens'.
- *Not too nice* means bad, unpleasant.¹⁰

5. Slang in the Public School and University

In public school, as in boar shool and in private, for more that two centuries, been two kinds of slang: a slang proper and gibberish, the later consisting in the

¹⁰Sri Wahyuni, 2008, "An Interpretation of slang language in ocean's eleven movie", thesis State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta.

addition of a hocuspocus syllable either to the beginning or the end of every word or else at the end of every syllable in a dissyllabic, trisyllabic, or polysyllabic word.

The other kind of slang is almost impossible to generalize, for every school has its special words known to no other school.

Below is example of slang that is used in school and university, there are:

- *Mucking* means Westminster for idling or hanging about.
- *What's the mat?* means what is the matter?¹¹

6. Slang in Art

Slang in art is related to the slang in the society. The slang of art is quick adopted by society, which however knows only a few words of artistic slang. The society likes to use it because it was a fun thing for them. The meaning is hard to be guessed even in the present day.

Below are some examples of slang in art.

- *Frame* means Picture
- *Let, to* means said of a sparsely filled canvas
- *Rags* means old lace used for decorative purposes

7. The Slang of Commerce

This slang used in trade. The words are closely related to the trade or commerce. The kind slang is present day money market terms.

Above are some examples of this term :

¹¹Ibid, 26

- *To axe means to cut down* expenses, sometimes by dismissing employees in the effort to economize.
- *Be on the stump* means to go about the constituencies making public speeches.
- *Go on the dole* means to receive unemployment benefit.

8. Slang in Publicity

Much of the success of modern commerce depends on publicity. This type of slang used for commerce such as for advertisement.

Below are some examples of slang in publicity:

- *Sunlight* means soap.
- *Sunny jim* means from the advertisement of force.
- *Worth a guinea a box* means Beecham's Pills

9. Slang in the Church

Slang can be known in the church. It means that slang not only used in the street, but it can be found in the holy place. Slang has long since penetrated into the forum, and now we meet it in the senate, and even the pulpit itself is no longer free from intrusion. There is no wish here, for one moment, to infer that the practice is general. On the contrary. And in justice to clergy, it must be said that the principal disseminators of pure English throughout the country are the ministers of our Established Church.

Below are the examples of Slang in the church:

- Candle shop means A Broad Church term for either a Roman Catholic chapel.
- *Massites* means A Low Church invention for (and gravely accepted by) those members of the Anglican Church.
- *Liea at the Pool of Bethesda* means of theological candidates to be waiting for a benefice.

10. Soldier slang

Soldier slang also called army or military slang has been reported in the 1940s. Although some of this argot relates to combat, much of the military slang comes from the everyday lives of people working together in close quarters and in isolation. Thus, the large number of slang terms related to complaining (or “grousing”), incompetence, the structures of military authority, and bad military food.

The slang that appeared in official compilations and in the pages of *American Speech* was often sanitized for public consumption. Robert Shafer, in reporting Air Force slang to *American Speech*'s “Dialect” column, noted: “This Army stew is sometimes too hot to serve to civilians. The ingredients of the present dish have been selected with a view to the sedentary reader whose digestion is not so strong.”¹²

Example :

¹²Rebecca Onion, *Some Choice Bits of Slang From American Soldiers Serving in WWII*, (online). URL: http://www.slate.com/blogs/the_vault/2013/11/11/military_slang_terms_used_by_soldiers_in_wwii.html. (Accessed on April 29th 2015 20.05)

Gubbins : Used to describe almost any part of the equipment of a plane, with about the same meaning as *gadget*

Zombie : “Soldier who falls in next to lowest category in Army classification tests; see *goon*.”

11. Yiddish slang

The Yiddish language thrived for many centuries and grew farther away from German, developing its own unique rules and pronunciations. Yiddish also developed a rich vocabulary of terms for the human condition, expressing our strengths and frailties, our hopes and fears and longings. Many of these terms have found their way into English, because there is no English word that can convey the depth and precision of meaning that the Yiddish word can. Yiddish is a language full of humor and irony, expressing subtle distinctions of human character that other cultures barely recognize let alone put into words. What other language distinguishes between a shlemiel (a person who suffers due to his own poor choices or actions), a shlimazl (a person who suffers through no fault of his own) and a nebech (a person who suffers because he makes other people's problems his own). An old joke explains the distinction: a shlemiel spills his soup, it falls on the shlimazl, and the nebech cleans it up!.¹³

¹³Raphael Finkel, 2011, *Yiddish language*. (online).URL:<http://www.jewfaq.org/yiddish.htm>
(accessed on April 29th 2015 20:15)

12. Medical slang

Medical slang is the use of acronyms and informal terminology to describe patients, other healthcare personnel and medical concepts. medical slang tends to be restricted to oral use and to informal notes or E-mails which do not form part of a patient's formal records. It may also be used among medical staff outside of the hospital. It is not found on patients' charts and, due to growing awareness of medical slang, often not used in front of patients themselves.¹⁴

Example:

- Ambo : Transporting ambulance
- Temp : Better to spell out temperature

13. The circus live slang

Many slang word come from a traveling showmen's slang called *parlarior parlyari*. Parlari flows from many lands and seems to derive largely from *Lingua Franca*, a "pidgin" (a simplified informal spoken trade language, an admixture of other languages used between speakers of different tongues) used around the Mediterranean between sailors and traders from widely different language groups, the several parents of this language being Italian, French, Spanish, Occitan, Arabic, Greek and Turkish.

It survived among several populations that share certain characteristics: they are (for the most part) traditionally itinerant, lower-class, and share a need for a

¹⁴Roger D. Palmer (2003). *Medical slang in British hospitals.Ethics and Behaviour*, (online). URL: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical_slang.(Accessed on April 29th 2015 20:30)

private vocabulary unintelligible to outsiders. Many members of each population would deny fellowship with the other groups who use it (each with its own variations), but there is undeniable overlap between the "parlari" of the theatre, the circus and fairground, and *polari*, British gay slang from the days when 'the love that dares not speak its name' needed a secret jargon. Many words are still used by British merchant seamen. Scholars (of course) differ about all these issues.¹⁵

Example:

Grai : A horse

Palone : A young woman.

Paper House : A performance where most of the patrons came in on free tickets.

14. Cant

Cant that sometimes secret language of criminal such in thieves and slayer, has given contribution many things for slang and colloquial vocabulary of English language. Such as *piker* 'small time gambler', *ringer* 'illegally substituted horse', *shoo-in* 'fixes race, easy win', and others. Other words acquired from argot have lost their specific connection with the questionable activity that gave rise to them. Today one can *OD* 'overdose' on legal substances like ice cream as well as on drugs. Other generalized expressions that originated in argot are *clip joint* 'business establishment that overcharges', *close to the vest* 'incommunicative', *cold turkey* 'total and abrupt deprivation', *junkie* 'addict', and *stool pigeon* 'informer'. But not all groups that

¹⁵Wayne N. Keyser, 2008, *American Circus slang*, (online). URL: http://www.goodmagic.com/carny/c_a.htm, (Accessed on Mei 5th 2015 19:30)

contribute to the slang or colloquial vocabulary of English are associated with the underworld. For example, *in the cellar* ‘in last place’ comes from sports fans *tubular* ‘excellent’ from surfers, *scuttlebutt* ‘gossip’ from sailors, and *Smokey the Bear* ‘highway patrol officer’ from truckers.¹⁶

15. Slang in Theatre

Slang in theatre is related with slang in art, because theatre is one art term. The origin of slang in the theatre is not know exactly. Theatre slang starts to work out in 19 centuries and has expanded on ordinary and informal spoken English. The appearing of the new artists who use slang in his piece and their story made the performance in the theatre. Such as the Roman writers Plautus, Horace, Juvenal, and Petronius also employed slang for stylistic purpose.

There are some familiar term that is used in theatre slang, such as actor who is professional called *pro*. a number of actors are wanted to give affect is name a *supe*.

F. The Function of Slang

Slang is believed to give some function for its users. Some of people believe that slang users apply slang in some varieties for social identification purposes. Some people may used slang for humorous effect; to arrange social interaction in a group uses particular words for particular purposes such as when they greet to other and farewells. Patridge provides a long list of the possible reasons for using slang, among them being the following: for fun, humor, playfulness; to be creative; to soct other; to

¹⁶Eble, Connie C., 1996, *Slang & Siciability: in-group language among college students, US: the University of North Carolina Press*

reduce the excessive seriousness of a conversation; to be secretive; for group identity and solidarity.¹⁷

G. The Characteristics of Slang

Firs time, slang used by a group or company that only that group that know the meaning of slang that they used. Now day, slang is used by all of people in the world freely. It does not see they are teenager, adult, company or other. Any writer used slang freely to created movie, drama, and song lyric. The characteristics of slang language are¹⁸:

1. Register Characteristics

- a. Not part of the standard language.
- b. Informal, not likely to be used in formal contexts.
- c. Typically oral, rather than written.
- d. Can be taboo.

2. Group Characteristics

- a. Associated with certain social groups that are not part of “ establishment”.
- b. Favored by young.

¹⁷Patridge (1935) cited by Magdaline Princess Bembe ,2006, *the used of slang among Black Youth In Gauteng*, University of Johannesburg.

¹⁸Suwarsih, 2012, *Slang word used in “ brooklyn’s finest” Movie by Antoine Fuqua (Sociolistics Analysis*, the State Islamec Collage of Palangka Raya.

- c. Often found with groups disfavored by society: criminals; poorer groups; drug addicts; hobos; other itinerant groups that the settled majority fears; in general the powerless.
- d. Typically used as a marker of an “in group”.
- e. Typically marks a subculture, an elaborated set of behaviors associated with a group within a large group.

3. **Semantic Characteristics**

- a. Often found in taboo semantic domains such as sex, drugs, violence, bodily elimination (including defecation, vomiting, burping, etc), and body parts associated with sex and elimination, and death.
- b. Often vividly metaphorical.
- c. Often involve exaggeration.

4. **Formal characteristic**

- a. Often short, punchy words (e.g. *smack*, *dope*, *screw*).
- b. Certain sounds favored, language-specifically.
- c. Can involve creative respellings (e.g. *warez* “pirated software”).
- d. Reduplication often favored (*bling-bling*, now simplified to *bling*).
- e. Language game formation often favored (e.g. Cockney rhyming slang); rhyme, alliteration, systematic deformation (e.g. *-izzle* addition, as in *shizzle*).

5. **Other Characteristics**

- a. Often a novel creation.

- b. Often conventionalized only in a group.
- c. Very subject to change in form, degree of conventionality, meaning (e.g. *swell, swag*).
- d. Novelty highly prized; hence slang word rather transient.
- e. Often designed to be offensive to out group members or establishment.
- f. Can be regional (e.g. Cockney Rhyming slang) but more often dispersed geographically and associated with a subculture.

H. Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, their functions, and their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community (Fishman).¹⁹ It is focus on the relationship between language and the context of which it is used. The study of language in operation, its purpose is to investigate how the convention of the language use relate to other aspects of social behavior.

Sociolinguistics argues that language exists in context, dependent on the speaker who is using it and dependent on where it is being used and why. (Tagliamonte).²⁰ Holmes said that Sociolinguistics refers to the study of the relationship between language and society, and how language is used in multilingual speech communities. Sociolinguists are interested in explaining why people speak differently in different social contexts. And the effect of social factors such as (social

¹⁹ Annisa Rosita Dewi, 2012, "A descriptive analysis of slang terms used in "hancock" movie", thesis, English department of education faculty State institute for islamic studies (stain) Salatiga

²⁰ *Ibid*, 18

distance, social status, age, gender, class) on language varieties (dialects, registers, genres, etc), and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the way they are used to convey social meanings.²¹

The focuses of Sociolinguistics are:

- a. investigating the relationship of language and society
- b. focus on language use
- c. Social context such as topic, people interacted, and social background.

The scopes of sociolinguistics based on Holmes are:

- a. Social identity of speaker
- b. Social identity of listener
- c. Social context of speech event
- d. Synchronic and diachronic analysis
- e. Language variety²²

I. Movie

Movie is audio-visual tool created by people whose purpose is to give information or entertainment people. Many people like to watch movie because it can entertainment them, so movie can easily influence people. It is easier for people to copy the culture or language from the movie that they like for instant, American movie.

²¹*Ibid*, 18

²²*Ibid*, 19

J. *Fast and furious 7*

Fast and furious 7 is an American action movie that is released 15th April 2015. This movie is the seventh series of *Fast and furious 7* franchise. This movie is directed by James Wan and written by Chris Morgan. The movie stars are Vin Diesel (Dominic), Paul Walker (Brian), Dwayne Johnson (Hobbs), Michelle Rodriguez (Letty), Tyrese Gibson (Roman Pearce), Chris "Ludacris" Bridges (Tej Parker), Jordana Brewster (Mia), Kurt Russell (Frank Petty or Mr. Nobody) and Jason Statham (Deckard Shaw).

After breaking into the secure hospital where a comatose Owen Shaw is being held, Owen's older brother, Deckard Shaw (Statham), swears vengeance against "*the team that crippled his brother*". Meanwhile, Dominic Toretto (Diesel), Brian O'Conner (Walker), and the rest of the crew, having been able to return to the United States, are now trying to live normal lives again. Dom attempts to help Letty (Rodriguez) regain her memories, while Brian is reluctantly accustoming himself to life as a father with Mia (Brewster).

Soon, Shaw breaks into Luke Hobbs' (Johnson) secure DSS office to extract profiles of Dom's crew, but is caught by Hobbs. After revealing his identity, Shaw engages Hobbs in a fight, and escapes when he detonates a bomb that sends Hobbs and his partner, Elena Neves (Pataky), flying out of the building and onto the roof of a car. Severely injured, Hobbs is rushed to hospital by Elena, who escaped serious injury. Meanwhile, Dom learns from his sister Mia that she is pregnant again; despite her objections, he convinces her to tell Brian about it. Their heart to heart is

interrupted by a phone call: Deckard Shaw, calling immediately after having killed Han, formerly of their crew, in Tokyo. This tips off Dom that the package he has seen on his doorstep is, in fact a disguised bomb; it explodes, destroying the Toretto house but leaving Brian and his family unharmed. Dom later visits Hobbs in hospital, where he learns that Shaw is a rogue special forces assassin seeking to avenge his brother. Dom then travels to Tokyo to claim Han's body, where he meets and races Sean Boswell (Black), a friend of Han's. Sean gives Dom personal items found at Han's crash; among them, a cross necklace that Dom had previously given Letty.

Back at Han's funeral in Los Angeles, where crew members Roman Pearce (Gibson) and Tej Parker (Bridges) watch on, Roman remarks that he doesn't want to go to any more funerals; Brian vows that there is still one more to go – Shaw's. Dom notices a car, driven by Deckard Shaw, observing the burial, and chases after it. After the two collide head-on in their vehicles, Dom prepares to fight, but Shaw pulls a gun on him. Shaw then slips away when a covert ops team, led by "*Mr. Nobody*" (Kurt Russell) and Sheppard (John Brotherton), arrive. "*Nobody*" informs Dom that he will assist him in stopping Shaw if he helps him prevent a terrorist named MoseJakande (Djimon Hounsou) from obtaining God's Eye, a computer program that can use digital devices to track a specific person, and save its creator, a hacker named Ramsey (Nathalie Emmanuel), from Jakande's men. Dom recruits Brian, Letty, Roman and Tej to help him. However, Mia makes Brian promise her that after Shaw is dealt with, he will dedicate himself to raising their son full-time.

To rescue Ramsey, the team airdrops their cars over the Caucasus Mountains, ambush Jakande's convoy (with difficulty), and rescues Ramsey, finding out that she is a young woman. They then head to Abu Dhabi, where a billionaire has acquired the flash drive containing God's Eye. The team breaks into his penthouse and manage to steal the flash drive. On both occasions, the team is pursued by Shaw, who engages in combat with Dom, and the team barely manages to escape alive.

With God's Eye, the team manages to track down Shaw, who is waiting at a remote factory in Yemen. Dom, Brian, "*Nobody*", and his covert ops unit attempt to capture Shaw, but are ambushed by Jakande and his militants, who have allied with Shaw. In the ensuing battle, the men with "*Nobody*", including Sheppard, are killed, and "*Nobody*" is seriously injured, though he manages to escape with Toretto and Brian while Jakande obtains God's Eye from Sheppard's corpse. On their way out of the country, "*Nobody*" warns Dom and Brian that Jakande will use God's Eye to hunt Ramsey down, and they drive off, leaving "*Mr. Nobody*" behind at his own request to be evacuated by helicopter. Left with no other choice, the team decides to return to Los Angeles to fight Shaw, Jakande and his men on their home turf. Dom plans to confront Shaw alone while Brian and the rest of the crew prepare to deal with Jakande and regain control of God's Eye. While preparing, Brian calls Mia; she finally reveals to him that she is pregnant with their second child, a girl.

While Jakande pursues Brian and the rest of the crew with a stealth attack helicopter and unmanned aerial vehicle, using God's Eye to track down Ramsey, the team uses Ramsey to hack into God's Eye while sharing her mobile between their

vehicles. Hobbs, seeing the team in trouble, breaks out of the hospital and destroys the UAV by ramming it with an ambulance. After Brian manages to manually reroute the program's signal, Ramsey successfully completes the hack, regains control of God's Eye and shuts it down. Meanwhile, Dom and Shaw engage in a one-on-one brawl on a parking garage, before Jakande intervenes and attacks them both, and Shaw is apprehended when part of the parking garage collapses on him. Dom then engages in battle with Jakande and launches his vehicle at his helicopter with him in it, narrowly missing, but successfully manages to toss a bag of grenades on board, before getting himself injured when his car lands and crashes. Hobbs then shoots the bag of grenades from ground level, destroying the helicopter and killing Jakande. When Dom remains unconscious, the team fears that he is dead. As Letty cradles Dom's body in her arms, she reveals that she has regained her memories, and that she remembers their marriage ceremony, which happened unbeknownst to the rest of the crew. Dom regains consciousness soon after, remarking, "It's about time".

Later, Shaw is taken into custody by Hobbs and locked away in a secret, high-protection CIA prison. Meanwhile, at a beach, Brian and Mia play with their son while Dom, Letty, Roman and Tej observe, appreciating their happiness and acknowledging that Brian is better off retired with his family. Dom silently leaves, and Brian catches up to him at a stop sign. As Dom remembers the times that he had with Brian, they drive together for a stretch before arriving at an intersection, where

Brian exits the main road and drives off into the distance, as Dom gives his closing lines; "You'll always be with me. And you'll always be my brother"²³

Some example of slang word and the meaning that is found in *Fast and furious 7* Movie are show below:

Slang words	Meaning
Chopper	helicopter
Kids	children
Buddy	Friend

Table1. Example of slang term in Fast and furious 7

K. Frame of Thinking

Language can be varieties, it can be formal and informal language variety. Formal language used in the formal situation. Informal language used in informal situation. Slang is one of the kind of informal language. Slang usually used and created by a certain group that just the group that know the meaning of the slang.. In the script of *Fast and Furious 7* movie, this study found the are many slang term in the form of word and phrase.

This study applies five steps in analyzing the data collection in order to produce the findings and answer the question. The steps are:

1. Reading and comparing the English movie scripts and Indonesian movie scripts.

²³Box Office Mojo, 2015, *Furious 7*, (online).
URL:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Fast_and_the_Furious, (Accessed on July 5th 2015 20:00)

2. Finding the slang word and phrase in the conversation of the movie.
3. Giving the meaning of slang word found in the conversation using dictionary of slang.
4. Determining the type of slang.
5. Drawing conclusions according to the result.

Based on the consideration above, it could be make a frame of thinking, as follow:

Figure 1.1 Frame of Thinking



