

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Previous Study

This study is actually not the first to researching slang. This study does not completely to write back of previous research, and to prove the research related to the study of slang, this study shows the related studies.

Slang language research had been conducted by Anissa Rosita Dewi. The research analyzed slang found on the “Hancock” movie, this study found the kinds of slang. There are two kinds of slang, namely slang word and slang phrase. The word formation which influence the forming of slang in “Hancock” movie. There are blending slang ,clipping, multiple process slang, affixes slang, coinage slang, and compounding slang.¹ Annisa rosita focus in the word formation slang in “Hancock” movie.

There are some differences from the next researcher with Annisa’s study. In this study conduct a movie entitled “21 Jump Street” movie. The research problem are slang found in the movie and the sosial function of slang. While, Annisa Rosita Dewi analyzed the movie with the title “Hancock”. The research problem are the kind of slang, word formating in evey slang formation, literal and figurative meaning of slang, and sosiolinguistics aspect of slang from the movie.

Muhammad Nain has also conducted about the research slang language. The research studies slang in the eleven songs of My Chemical Romance from

¹ Annisa Rosita Dewi,2012, *A Descriptive analysis of slang terms used in “Hancock” movie* Graduating Paper, English department of education faculty State Institute for Islamic Studes (STAIN) Salatiga.

the “the black parade” album. this study found 123 data find from eleven song in which the most slang types that find in this album is data of Primary Slang with 82 data or 66,67%| and Secondary Slang with 41 data or 33,33%. And the type of meaning find in this album is data of contextual Meaning with 83 data or 67,48%| and Connotative Meaning with 40 data or 32,52%.² Muhammad nain focus in the meaning of slang in the eleven songs of My Chemical Romance from the “the black parade”.

There are some differences from this study with Nain’s study. In this study conducted a movie entitled “21 Jump Street” movie. Whereas Nain’s conduct the eleven songs of My Chemical Romance from the “the black parade” album. This study found slang language and the function of slang , but in Nain’s study analyzed primary slang, secondary slang and types of meaning.

Siti Aisyah has also conducted research slang. The research studies about slang used by the member of transgender community in Salatiga. The writer found 22 nouns, 27 verbs, 23 adjectives, 7 adverbs, 3 question words, and one idiom. This study analyzed the slang words based on the forms and functions, while the determining of the meaning is limited on situational context.³ Siti aisyah focus on the functions of slang.

They are many differences between the presence study with Siti Aisyah’s study. In this study conduct a movie entitled “21 Jump Street” movie. The research problem are types of slang language and the sosial function. Whereas

² Nain, Muhammad,2015, *An Analysis of Slang Word On “The Black Parade” Of My Chemical Romance Album*, English department Teacher Training and Education Faculty Veteran Bangun Nusantara University Sukoharjo.

³ Aisyah, Siti,2012, *The use Of Slang Words in Transgender Community in Salatiga*, English department of education faculty State Institute for Islamic Studes (STAIN) Salatiga.

Aisyah's study conducted about transgender community in Salatiga. The research problems of the study are to identify slang word, to clarify the meanings of slang word, and to clarify their reasons use slang words in their community.

B. Slang

Many experts that is defined the essential of slang. Some of them mention below. According to Yule, Slang describes words and phrases that are used instead of more everyday terms among younger speaker and other groups with special interest.⁴ From Yul's description slang means word and phrase that is interesting used by teenager or the specific group.

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.⁵ usually slang words used by certain group such as in the campus, school, group jazz and etc.

Chaer and Agustina define that of slang is social variation which is secretly and specific. It mens, this variation is used by certain community and it has a limitation. That is did not have to be understood by other community. So that way. The words of slang always change. ⁶ slang did not have to understood by many people or the other community, this slang usually used by certain community.

Based on the definition above, In this study can be concluded that slang is informal word having by a certain group or community. The meaning of slang just

⁴ Yule,George,2006,*The Study of Languange*,page.211,3rded,Cambridge:University Press

⁵ Widarso, Wishnubroto. 1989. *Bahasa Inggris: dialek, ragam, jargon, slang, blends, clipped words*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.

⁶ *Ibid*, page 6

can be understood by that group and the other group may be difficult to know the meaning of it. Slang more used by almost pople when they speak to other. Slang easier help people to convey their information to other people.

C. History of Slang

Slang was the main reason for the development of prescriptive language in an attempt to slow down the rate of change in both spoken and written language. Latin and French were the only two languages that maintained the use of prescriptive language in the 14th century. It was not until the early 15th century that scholars began pushing for a standard English language.

During the Middle Ages, certain writers such as Chaucer, William Caxton, and William of Malmesbury represented the regional differences in pronunciations and dialects. The different dialects and the different pronunciations represented the first meaning for the term “slang”.

However, our present-day meaning for slang did not begin forming until the 16th or 17th century. The English Criminal Cant developed in the 16th century. The English Criminal Cant was a new kind of speech used by criminals and cheats, meaning it developed mostly in saloons and gambling houses. The English Criminal Cant 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 Criminal Cant was slow developing. In fact, out of the four million people who spoke English, only about ten thousand spoke the English Criminal Cant. By the end of the 16th century this new style of speaking was considered to be a language “without reason or order”. During the 18th century schoolmasters

taught pupils to believe that the English Criminal Cant (which by this time had developed into slang) was not the correct usage of English and slang was considered to be taboo.

However, slang was beginning to be presented in popular plays. The first appearance of the slang was in a play by Richard Brome's and later appeared in poems and songs by Copland. By the 1700's the cultural differences in America had begun to influence the English-speaking population, and slang began to expand.

Based on website and previous study, this study conclude that slang is a variety of language, it is not official, used by young people or particular social group for internal communications in order to make people other group do not understand, formed in new vocabulary and always changing.

D. Types of Slang Language

In this part, this study only will explain some types of slang language. Some of slang types are Cookney Slang, Public House Slang, Workmen's Slang, Tradesmen's Slang, The Slang of Commerce, Slang in Public School and University, Society Slang, Slang in Art, Slang in Theatre and Slang in Crunch.⁷ Below this study explains the meaning of them:

1. Cockney Slang

The term cookney slang is usually used by working class of London, Especially used by east London people. Cookney slang in the society of England is the slang that some words are easy to be understood directly. It is easy to know

⁷ Patridge, Eric.1933.Slang today and Yesterday.London:Routledge&Kagenpaul.

and understand words of cockney slang if we used slang dictionary and Standart English dictionary.

There are two types 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:

- *Eye in a Sling*, means crushed or defeated.
- *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.
- *Old gay*, general term of affection describing a wife.⁸

2. Public House Slang

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.

Below are the example of public house slang :

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

⁸ Partridge, Eric. 1933. Slang today and yesterday. London:Routledge&Kagenpaul

3. Workmen's Slang

The types 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 much fluent with their slang than the farmer laborers.⁹ Usually this slang used by people's activity in their working and also related with money.

Here are some examples of workmen's slang:

- *Brass*, means money. This is very general term seems to have originated in the cooper and ironworks.
- *Hummered*, means married.
- *Want an apron*, means to be out of work.

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 :

- *Kick* (intransitively) for work
- *Syrup* means money.
- *Cod* means a drunkard.

⁹ Eric Partridge, (1954), op.cit. P.162

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.

Above are some examples of this term :

- *Take the rate* means to borrow the stock; likewise give the rate is to lend stock.
- *Go on the dole* means to receive unemployment benefit.

6. Slang in Public School and University

In public school, as in boar school and in private, for more that two centuries, have been two kinds of slang: a slang proper and gibberish, the later consistin in the addition of hocuspocus syllable either to the begginning or the end of ever word or else at the end every syllable in 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:

- *Bung* means a lie, example; “everything he said is a bung”.
- *What’s the mat?* Means, what is the matter?
- *Leccer* means lecture

7. Society Slang

For many people the centre of the universe is society. Now society is never in the research 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 in 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'¹⁰

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:

- *Frame* means picture.
- *Sculpt* means to work in sculpture.
- *Put the value on* means to sign a picture

¹⁰ Sri Wahyuni, 2008, "An Interpretation of slang Language in Ocean's eleven Movie", thesis State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta.

9. 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 known exactly. Theatre slang itself begins to develop in 19th centuries and has expanded on ordinary and informal spoken English. In theatre slang there are some familiar terms, such as actor by profession 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 named 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 other examples of slang in art, here are the following:

- *Acting lady* means an incapable actress. From the poor acting of the great majority of society women and girls that go on stage.
- *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 comes 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 ministers of our established Church.

Here are the examples of slang in church:

- *Holly Joe* means shallow, circular crowned that worn by clergymen, and the clergymen who use the word.
- *Candle shop* means A Broad Church term for either a Roman Catholic chape

E. Types of Speech Act

There are all sorts of things we can do with words. We can make statements, requests, ask questions, give orders, make promises, give thanks, offer apologies, and so on. J. L. Austin outlined his theory of speech acts and the concept of performative language, in which to say something is to do something.

Austin described three characteristics, or acts, of statements that begin with the building blocks of words and end with the effects those words have on an audience. There are locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary¹¹. Below this study explains the meaning of them:

1. Locutionary Acts

Locutionary act is to perform an act of saying something. It can be formulated as follows:

LOCUTION *s* says to *h* that *X*.

s is an abbreviation of speaker

h is an abbreviation of hearer

X are certain words spoken with a certain sense.

¹¹ Austin's, 2006, Austin's Speech Act Theory and the Speech Situation, Etsuko Oishi, *Esercizi Filosofici*.

Yule stated that locutionary act is the basic act of utterances or a meaningful linguistic expression. It is represented by a sentence with a grammatical structure and a linguistic meaning. According to Cutting, locutionary act is the act of saying something that is the form of the words uttered or “what is said”.

2. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is performing an act in saying something. Leech formulates it as follows:

ILLOCUTION in saying *X*, *s* asserts that *P*

s is an abbreviation of speaker

X are certain words spoken with a certain sense.

P is the basic unit of meaning of an utterance

Yule states that the illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. Mostly people do not just produce well formed utterances with no purpose. They form an utterance with some kind of function in mind. Cutting states that it is what the speakers are doing with their words. The illocutionary acts, “what is done in uttering the words”, are the function of an utterance to deliver a specific purpose that speakers have in mind. Finegan et.al state that speakers have some intention in making an utterance, something they intend to accomplish. He calls this intention as illocution.

Searle in Indah asserts the classification of illocutionary acts is based on varied criteria. Searle divides speech act into five main types. They are Representative (stating, informing, agreeing), Directives (commanding,

requesting, suggesting), Commisives (promising, offering, threatening), Expressives (greeting, thanking, Apologize, stating anger, stating dislike).

3. Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary act is performing an act by saying something. Perlocutionary act is the effect of the act on the hearer. Leech formulates the perlocution of the utterance as follows:

PERLOCUTION By saying *X*, *s* convinces *h* that *P*

s is an abbreviation of speaker

h is an abbreviation of hearer

X are certain words spoken with a certain sense and reference

P is the basic unit of meaning of an utterance

Yule states that the third dimension of performing act via utterances is that people do not simply create an utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect. This act is perlocutionary effect, "what is done by uttering the words" (Cutting). It is the effect of a speaker's utterances on the hearer or the hearer's reaction to the speaker's utterances.¹² Based on the statement the locutionary act can be viewed as a mere uttering of some words in certain language, while the illocutionary and perlocutionary acts convey a more complicated message for the hearer. An illocutionary act communicates the speaker's intentions behind the locution and a perlocutionary act reveals the effect the speaker wants to exercise over the hearer.

¹² Rukmanisa, Indah, 2012. *A Pragmatic Analysis of The Main Character's Speech Act in Date Night Movie*, Thesis, English Education Department Faculty of Languages and Arts Yogyakarta State University.

F. The Social Function

All kinds of slang are tantamount to one-tenth of the American vocabulary equivalent. Therefore, it is difficult to imagine one pair of slang or ignorant of the very few people can understand without difficulty understanding of American movies or popular novels in some of the important role of every sentence, understand the emotional and humorous. Why slang in many people strongly criticized by human will to survive and continually updated, we need to analyse the social function of American slang.

The use of social language, slang is an integral part of his course, the use of social behaviour. Different social, industry and groups have different slang, or to reflect the speaker stressed that identity status. American slang is the mass of students of the largest "consumer", which to some extent reflects the pursuit of their particular favourite novel features of the age. Despite all ages use the slang is not exactly the same and the most popular slang around there are subtle differences, but they are common feature is more a manifestation of strange or bizarre humor. Many students with the use of these characteristics is the slang for a kind of unwilling to lag behind, unwilling to appear in the peer irregularities in the psychological.

Use the same slang for the consolidation and strengthening of community, industry groups and members of the partnership between a great help. Because they have the same interests and members of the same hobbies and interest, they often prefer to use a representative of the language patterns, including an outsider think gimmicks and they appear to have some fun is slang. use the slang

expression of thought and feelings make the community, industry and members of the group feel that they maintained close ties that once were difficult, these members can count on the concern, thereby creating a sense of insecurity and psychological meet. When this social group or sector by foreign attack, they are still in use within the slang on the show more of the group of loyalty and unity against foreign pressure has been the determination.

The Americans, slang can be used to reflect the reality of their social attitudes. Invade Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal, American generally on the important task of the government and politicians lost their confidence and thus produced a slang “boys in the backroom” (politicians), means that politicians are hiding in the backroom conspiracy planned by circumstances; “the big lie” refers to the major political on the right and wrong; “baby kisser” is the flavour of irony with the slang, often referring to the election win over the people and politicians everywhere. Americans open active, great energy and courage to innovate.¹³ These character traits in their conversation and manner of selection are reflected in slang. In recent decades, American English way of expression in the lively, informal courtesy of the development, the impact of this trend, a large number of new slang came into being is not surprising, because the slang of the vitality of a great extent exist in the fresh flu are.

Some people may use 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

¹³ *The Development and Function of American Slang*, <http://210.40.132.153:8080/uploadfile/2008112184532490.doc> (online 27 oktober 2016)

reasons for using slang, among them being the following: for fun, humor, playfulness; to be creative; to soct other; to reduce the excessive seriousness of a conversation; to be secretive; for group identity and solidarity.¹⁴

The following is an exploration of the different function of slang illustrating its primary purposes and effect. The effect obtained the use of slang words by English native speakers are varied and range from secrecy,intimacy, jocularity, offensiveness, sympaty and mitigation.¹⁵

1. Secrecy

secrecy is the quality of hiding information from certain individuals or groups, perhaps while sharing it with other individuals.

2. Intimacy

intimacy means achieving closeness or familiarity with another person in personal relationship.

3. Jocularity

jocularity here means fun characterized by humor or an activity characterized by humor.

4. Offensiveness

offensiveness is the quality of being offensive or dipleasure.

5. Sympathy

sympathy is a feeling or an expression of pity or sorrow for the distress of another, compassion or commiseration.

¹⁴Patridge (1935) cited by Magdaline Princess Bembe ,2006, *the used of slang among Black Youth In Gauteng*, University of Johannesburg.

¹⁵ Suwarsih, 2012, *Slang word used in "brooklyn finest" Movie by Antoine Fuqua (Sociolistic Analysis)*", thesis, The State Islamic Collage of Palangka Raya.

6. Mitigation

mitigation here means the quality of lessening in severity or intensity in speech.

G. Characteristic of Slang

According to Dumas and Lighter, they are arguing that an expression should be considered “true slang” if it meets at least two of the following criteria¹⁶:

- a. It lowers, if temporarily, “the dignity of formal or serious speech or writing”; in other words, it is likely to be considered in those contexts a “glaring misuse of register”.
- b. Its use implies that the user is familiar with whatever is referred to, or with a group of people who are familiar with it and use the term.
- c. It is a taboo term in ordinary discourse with people of a higher social status or greater responsibility.
- d. It replaces “a well-known conventional synonym”. This is done primarily to avoid discomfort caused by conventional phrases or by further elaboration.

H. Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistic is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, their functions, and their speakers as three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community (Fishman).¹⁷ It is focus on the relationship between language and the context of which it is used. The study of

¹⁶ Eble, Conie C. 1996, *Slang and sociability: in group*, United States of America, The University of North Carolina Press.

¹⁷ 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

language in operation, its purpose is to investigate how the convention of the language use relate to other aspects of social behavior.

Holmes, describes that sociolinguistics study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why people speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it used to convey social meaning.¹⁸ Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community, and the way people signal aspects of their social identity through their language.

Finally, this study concludes that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistic concern or put the position of language in relation to the language user in society, because in social life human is no longer as individuals, but as a social community. Therefore, anything done by people in speaking will always be influenced by the surrounding situation.

Sociolinguists are interested in explaining why people speak differently in different social contexts. And the effect of social factors such as (social 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.

The focuses of Sociolinguistics are:

- a. investigating the relationship of language and society

¹⁸ Holmes, Janet. 2001. *An Introduction To Sociolinguistics*. London: Longman.

- b. focus on language use
- c. Social context such as topic, people interacted, and social background

The scopes of sociolinguistics based on Hymes are:

- a. Social identity of speaker
- b. Social identity of listener
- c. Social context of speech event
- d. Synchronic and diachronic analysis
- e. Language variety ¹⁹

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 entertain 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.

J. 21 Jump Street

“21 Jump Street” is an American black comedy that is released 16 Maret 2012, action and adventure film directed by Phil Lord and Chris Miller. The writer are Jonah Hill and Michael Bacall. The movie stars are Channing Tatum (Greg Jenko/Brad Mc Quaid), Jonah Hill (Morton Schmidt/Doug Mc Quaid), Ice Cube (Captain Dickson), Brie Larson (Molly Tracey), Dave Franco (Eric

¹⁹ Annisa Rosita Dewi, 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.

Molson), Justin Hires (Juario), Rob Riggle (Mr. Walters), Deray Davis (Domingo), Ellie Kemper (Ms. Griggs) and Chis Parnel (Mr. Gordon).

In 2005, scholarly student Morton Schmidt (Jonah Hill) and popular underachieving jock Greg Jenko (Channing Tatum) miss their school prom; Schmidt being rejected by the girl he asked to be his date and Jenko being barred from attending because of his grades. Seven years later, the duo meets again at the Police Academy and become friends and partners on bicycle patrol. They catch a break when they arrest Domingo (DeRay Davis), the leader of a one-percenter motorcycle gang, but are forced to release him after they failed to read him his Miranda rights.

The duo is reassigned to a revived scheme from the 1980s, which specializes in infiltrating high schools. Captain Dickson (Ice Cube) assigns them to contain the spread of a synthetic drug called HFS (Holy Fucking Shit) at Sagan High School. He gives them new identities and enrolls them as students, giving them class schedules fitting their previous academic performances; Jenko taking mostly arts and humanities, and Schmidt taking mostly science classes, but the duo mixes up their identities. Schmidt gets a lead on HFS from classmate Molly (Brie Larson), and he and Jenko meet the school's main dealer, popular student Eric (Dave Franco). The two take HFS in front of him to maintain their cover. After experiencing the drug's effects, the duo discovers that Schmidt's intelligence now makes him popular, while Jenko's lax attitude is frowned upon.

Eric takes a liking to Schmidt, who develops a romantic interest in Molly. Jenko becomes friends with the students in his AP Chemistry class and finds

himself becoming more interested in geeky hobbies and academic pursuits. Schmidt and Jenko throw a party at Schmidt's parents' house, where they are living during the course of their assignment, and invite Eric. During the party, a fight breaks out between Schmidt, Jenko, and some party crashers. Schmidt wins the fight, solidifying his social status and gaining Eric's trust. Jenko's friends hack Eric's phone to enable them to listen in on his conversations.

At a party at Eric's house, using the phone hack, Jenko and his friends overhear information about an upcoming meeting between Eric and his supplier, but also catch Schmidt making disparaging comments about Jenko. The rift between the duo grows as their new school life invades upon their official police work. Schmidt and Jenko track Eric to a money exchange with the distributors of HFS – the motorcycle gang from the park – and a chase ensues on the freeway. They return to school, argue, and eventually begin fighting, which disrupts the school play. They are expelled from school and are removed from the Jump Street program.

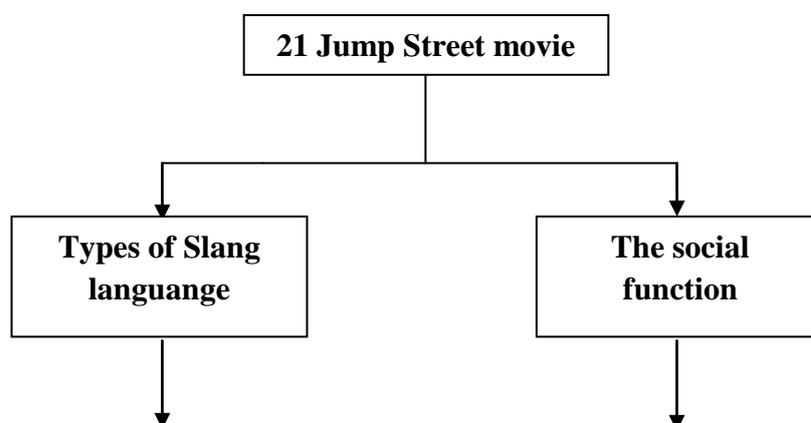
Eric, stressed and terrified, recruits Schmidt and Jenko as security for a deal taking place at the school prom. While dressing for the prom, Schmidt and Jenko rekindle their friendship. At the prom, they discover that the supplier is the physical education teacher, Mr. Walters (Rob Riggle), who created the drug accidentally and started selling it to the students to supplement his teacher's salary. Having caught Eric smoking marijuana, he was able to persuade him into being his dealer.

The motorcycle gang arrives for the deal but Molly interrupts them and starts arguing with Schmidt. As a result, the gang leader recognizes Schmidt and Jenko, and orders his men to kill them. Two of the gang members reveal themselves as undercover DEA agents Tom Hanson and Doug Penhall (Johnny Depp and Peter DeLuise). In the ensuing gunfight, Hanson and Penhall are fatally wounded. Mr. Walters and Eric escape with the money and Molly as a hostage; the gang, Schmidt, and Jenko follow close behind. Jenko creates a homemade bomb and uses it to kill the gang. Mr. Walters shoots at Schmidt but Jenko takes the bullet to his arm, sparing Schmidt's life. In response, Schmidt shoots Mr. Walters, unintentionally severing his penis. As they arrest Mr. Walters and Eric, Schmidt and Jenko reconcile their relationship.

Both officers are congratulated and reinstated in Jump Street as Dickson gives them a new assignment: infiltrating a college.²⁰

K. Frame of thinking

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



²⁰ The movie spoiler, 2015. 21 Jump street, (online) URL: [https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/21_Jump_Street_\(film\)](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/21_Jump_Street_(film)) (Accessed on July 5th 2015 20:00)

