A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Slang Words Used in *Pulp Fiction* Movie Directed by Quentin Tarantino

Muhammad Abdil Ghiffari Ryanda[1], Rizky Mirani Desi Pratama[2*]

[1,2]Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika, Jakarta, Indonesia
[1]algiryandaa@gmail.com
[2]rizky.rrr@bsi.ac.id
(*corresponding author)

Abstract. This research was conducted to analyze slang language in the script of *Pulp Fiction* by Quentin Tarantino. The study aimed to identify and analyze the types, meanings, and functions of slang in the film's script. The primary source of this research is the script of "*Pulp Fiction*." The researchers employed a descriptive qualitative method, reviewing and identifying slang dialogues using English translations, and then capturing screenshots of important dialogues relevant to the chosen title. The slang words found in the *Pulp Fiction* script are categorized into two types according to Chapman's theory (1988): Primary Slang and Secondary Slang. In this study, 19 slang words are classified into these two types, each found in various sentences throughout the *Pulp Fiction* script. The dominant type of slang is Primary Slang, with the most frequently used word being ain't, which appears 47 times. In contrast, the word O.D.ing in Secondary Slang is used only 3 times. In the *Pulp Fiction* movie, slang is predominantly used by specific social groups, particularly young people. Through slang, the characters express solidarity with others who share similar values or experiences, highlighting their closeness and familiarity with one another.

Keywords: dialogue analysis; movie; slang; sociolinguistics

Abstrak. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis bahasa slang pada naskah film Pulp Fiction oleh Quentin Tarantino. Penelitian ini dikhususkan untuk mengetahui tipe, arti, dan fungsi slang yang paling banyak digunakan pada naskah film "Pulp Fiction." Sumber penelitian ini adalah naskah "Pulp Fiction." Penulis melakukan penelitian dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif yang mana penulis menonton kembali dan mencoba mencari dialog yang termasuk dalam tipe slang dengan menggunakan terjemahan Bahasa inggris, lalu penulis melakukan screenshots terhadap dialog yang penting, sesuai dengan judul yang diambil oleh penulis. Kata slang yang terdapat pada naskah film Pulp Fiction mempunyai dua jenis tipe sesuai dengan theori Chapman (1988) yaitu: Primary Slang dan Secondary Slang. Pada penelitian ini, terdapat 19 kata slang yang terdiri dalam dua tipe yaitu Primary Slang dan Secondary Slang, kedua tipe ini ditemukan pada masing masing kalimat pada naskah film "Pulp Fiction." Tipe slang yang mendominasi adalah Primary Slang dengan kata yang paling sering digunakan adalah ain't, yang digunakan sebanyak 47 kali. Sebaliknya, kata O.D.ing pada Secondary Slang digunakan sebanyak 3 kali. Dalam film Pulp Fiction, bahasa gaul banyak digunakan oleh kelompok sosial tertentu, khususnya kaum muda. Melalui bahasa gaul, karakter mengungkapkan solidaritas dengan orang lain yang memiliki nilai atau pengalaman yang sama, menonjolkan kedekatan dan keakraban satu sama lain.

Kata kunci: analisis dialog; film; slang; sosiolinguistik

INTRODUCTION

Sociolinguistics delves into language within its social framework, examining the connections between language and society. It investigates the diversity in language influenced by social factors, including the social groups to which speakers and listeners are affiliated. That means sociolinguistics focuses on the surrounding environment, such as language and the language styles that develop within the community. Wardhaugh as cited in (Khoiriah, 2021) stated that sociolinguistics is concerned with studying the relationship between language and society with the aim of a better understanding of the structure of language and the functioning of languages in communication. This suggests that sociolinguistics is deeply intertwined with the interaction between language and society, enabling communication through language that develops within a social context. Based on Holmes in (Sobola, 2019) sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship that takes place between language and context, particularly the context in which it is used. This encompasses not only the physical and social environments but also the social identities, roles, and relationships that speakers navigate through language. Therefore, context is not merely the setting in which language occurs, but also the cultural and social influences that shape how language is understood and employed.

Sociolinguistics highlights the important relationship between language and context, with context closely connected to the social dynamics of the area where the language develops. Sociolinguistics explores the complex relationship between language and society, highlighting how social factors and contexts shape language use and variation (Pongsapan, 2022). It underscores the significance of understanding language within its social setting, including the styles and dynamics that arise in particular communities. By examining the interplay between language, context, and social interactions, sociolinguistics offers important insights into how language functions as a means of communication across diverse social settings. Sociolinguistics also involves studying language change and development in multilingual societies, as well as the social hierarchy that influences language use. (mendelay10742) Language change is driven by two main factors: internal change and external change. Internal change occurs according to grammatical rules, while external change is influenced by factors such as social media. One example of external change is slang. Slang can be understood as a type of language created by a specific group of people, used in daily communication, with meanings that are generally understood only within that group. Slang is an important aspect of sociolinguistics because it highlights the ways language differs across various social groups, contexts, and environments. In sociolinguistic studies, slang is viewed as an informal or non-standard form of language that is used by particular communities to convey identity, foster solidarity, or mark group affiliation. It evolves quickly, often emerging in youth cultures, subcultures, or among marginalized groups, and over time, it can be adopted by the wider society (Alidin, 2022).

Slang is a very informal language of expressions that can only be understood by people in one community or group. Teenagers today use this language because it is easy to understand, and it is more commonly used than standard language in everyday life. The use of slang can be found on any platform such as a script in a movie. Slang is very useful for expressing feelings in movie scripts.(Roth-Gordon, 2020) said that slang also commonly includes the social goals of marking informality, conveying creativity or playfulness, and displaying irreverence or even the rejection of formal conventions. Slang generally encompasses social dimensions and often involves informal language usage (Nuraini, 2021). Additionally, it can express creativity or simply aim to derive pleasure from language through mutual interactions between individuals. Hornby in (Tanti, 2023) explained that Slang is words and expressions that are only suitable for spoken informal situations and not suitable for formal situations. Slang serves as a means of communication and can foster enjoyment and closeness in social interactions (Syahputra, 2022). While slang words may carry

implicit meanings, some are explicitly understood. Typically integrated into everyday communication, slang finds its place in direct conversations, personal messages, and social media interactions. The researchers chose slang words because the current slang words can be found in everyday conversation and especially in a movie; now, more movies are available to watch or to enjoy in terms of language. Slang is an informal language form predominantly used within specific communities or groups to enable straightforward and relatable communication. Commonly embraced by teenagers and seamlessly integrated into everyday speech, it plays a vital role in expressing emotions, encouraging creativity, and enhancing social connections. Slang is especially impactful in informal settings, such as movies, where it adds authenticity, conveys character emotions, and fosters relatability. Its adaptability in personal interactions, social media, and entertainment highlights its significance as a dynamic linguistic tool that both reflects and influences modern language trends (Saputra & Marlina, 2019).

According to Chapman in (Yanti, 2021) types of slang can be divided into two types, they are Primary Slang and Secondary Slang. Primary slang is the authentic language of subculture members, so ingrained in their speech that it appears essential for communication. While, secondary slang is chosen not so much to fix one group as to express one's attitudes and resourcefulness by pretending momentarily, in a little stick of guerrilla theatre, to be a member of a street gang or criminal or gambler or a drug user or and hence to express someone's contempt, superiority, slang word is used to express something in secret way where just restricted people who understand the meaning of that word (Jayanthi, Suastini, & Jayantini, 2022). Moreover Chapman in (Wirajaya & Winarta, 2024) Slang is described as a unique form of communication that is deeply rooted in the human psyche, reflecting subconscious thoughts and behaviors. It breaks away from traditional linguistic rules, representing more than just a means of expression. Shaped by social and cultural influences, slang evolves, contributing to the dynamic linguistic landscapes of various nations. Countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia stand out as key centers for slang, where it influences not only everyday speech but also cultural outlets like movies. Slang has developed over time and has become a lifestyle for some people, be it the younger or older generations (Yuniar, Suwandi, & KA, 2023). They create and modify many new words. Some people still think that slang is a language that is still vulgar and is still spoken. There are also slang functions that help us to communicate more deeply. According to (Lutviana, 2021) are 6 functions of slang, such as:

1. Slang words that shift the tone of conversation from serious to informal or relaxed.
2. To convey something more effectively using slang words. Slang incorporates vocabulary not typically found in formal languages
3. To convey emotions in an informal conversation.
4. When conversing with their friends, students employ a wider range of slang words and use them more frequently compared to when speaking with their teachers.
5. Using slang words in class is also beneficial for practicing speaking like a native speaker. It provides a challenge that helps students improve their speaking skills and enhance their mastery of vocabulary.
6. To express feeling, particularly when swearing, speakers believe that using slang words is more polite because it does not directly indicate the severity of the language used. For example, in Indonesian, speakers might use the slang word "*bjierr*," an alternative spelling of the word "*anjing*" (considered a rude word in Indonesian).

According to Zhou & Fan in (Pratama, 2020) there are three social functions of slang: Pursuit of Self-Identity, Emotive Feeling of the Slang Users, and Achieving Politeness. This means slang is

significant for expressing the emotive feelings of its users why so many media, including movies, use slang to explore and convey the characteristics of a character.

Previous research has been done by (Nasution, 2021), who used Chapman's theory as the foundation to categorize the types of slang. The result of the research is twenty-one instances of primary slang and nine cases of secondary slang were identified. This suggests that primary slang predominates among the types of slang words found. The dominance of primary slang in the novel is attributed to the novel's setting and characters. The results of this study could analyze the role relationship among the speakers, the way the actors speak, and the meaning of each slang word found using slang dictionaries. In addition, another research conducted by (Yanti, 2021). It employed several theories, including Chapman's theory, which identifies that slang is divided into primary and secondary. The researcher also utilized a descriptive qualitative method to search for and collect data from Rich Brian's album songs. In the songs from the album, secondary slang tends to be used, which can blend into the song's atmosphere. This is because secondary slang can make listeners familiar with the words expressed in the lyrics of Rich Brian's album songs. Due to the limited research on the use of slang in film dialogue, the researcher decided to investigate this topic further.

In movies like *Pulp Fiction*, slang language remains closely connected to real life. However, in today's era, language styles may have evolved, and the current generation might not recognize the language as significant. Since the movie was released in 1994, the researchers' environment may not have experienced it firsthand. *Pulp Fiction* movie contains a significant amount of slang in both language and character portrayal.Therefore, in this study, the researchers will explore further how slang is used in the movie and the meaning implied in slang itself. In this study, the researchers will focus on examining in-depth and analysing types of slang words in this movie. The researchers will also analyse the meaning, and functions of slang words, and it is possible to apply the slang words used in the movie *Pulp Fiction*.

METHOD

The researchers used a qualitative descriptive method, namely researching and obtaining some essential data to analyse this movie. The qualitative method seeks to understand and explain the meaning of a phenomenon within its natural context (Niam, M.F., 2024). While the descriptive method, according to Sulistyo in (Andriani & Setyaningsih, 2024) is the condition of the research subject based on what is observed directly in the field. The data source for this researchwas the film *Pulp Fiction* itself. The study focuses on the analysis of the slang terms and expressions used by the characters in the movie. These linguistic features are explored within a sociolinguistic framework to understand how slang reflects social dynamics, identity, and communication styles in the film's context. The primary data for this analysis is drawn from the dialogue and interactions between the characters.

The data for this study consists of two main types: qualitative data and linguistic data. Qualitative include the dialogue and interactions between the characters in *Pulp Fiction*. The conversations were analyzed to identify instances of slang usage, focusing on the context in which these slang terms were employed. This data explore the social dynamics, relationships, and settings of the scenes, providing insights into how language functions within the social context of the film. It also helps to understand the identities and roles of the characters. The linguistic data refer specifically to the slang words and expressions used by the characters in the film. The analysis of this data involved identifying and categorizing the slang terms based on their form, meaning, and usage. The researchers examined how

these slang terms reflect social factors such as cultural norms, social class, and age. Additionally, the data included the patterns of speech, how slang evolves during interactions, and its effect on communication between characters.

By combining these two types of data, the study offers a comprehensive sociolinguistic analysis of how slang contributes to the film's portrayal of social relationships and identity, as well as its reflection of broader sociocultural themes.

The data collection process for this research generally followed these steps:

a. Selecting *Pulp Fiction* as the primary data source.
b. Transcribing the movie dialogue and document scenes where slang words are found. The researchers also obtained the movie script to assist with the transcription.
c. Identifying and categorizing the slang words that are used in the movie based on the theory from Chapman.
d. Analyzing sociolinguistic factors that influenced the use of slang terms by looking at elements such as social class, age, gender, power dynamics, and social identity to understand why specific slang terms are used in particular interactions.
e. Arranging the results of this research.

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data using the techniques outlined by Miles and Huberman in (Rukmana, 2022), which include data reduction, data display, and concluding. The first step in analyzing the data is through data reduction. Data reduction involved summarizing, selecting key information, focusing on the most important aspects, and identifying themes and patterns. By reducing the data, a clearer picture emerges, making it easier for the researchers to organize and retrieve the data when needed. Following data reduction, the next step is data display. In this research, the data were presented in the form of tables. This presentation organized the data and arranged them into patterns and relationships, making it easier to understand. The final step in the data analysis process, after reducing and displaying the data, is concluding.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

There are 15 sentences classified as primary slang. Among these, the most frequently used in the *Pulp Fiction* movie is the word 'ain't' which is used 47 times, followed by 'gonna' used 44 times. These slang words are well-suited for inclusion in the primary slang classification, as they are commonly used in daily conversation. Speakers are used to using these words in everyday conversations, so the interlocutors still understands even if the speakers use these slang words (primary slang).

In addition, 4 secondary slang words are found in the *Pulp Fiction* movie. Among these, the most frequently used in the *Pulp Fiction* movie is the word 'O.D.ing' which is used 3 times, while the other 3 words, a flock of seagulls, cowgirl, and Shepherd are each used only once throughout the *Pulp Fiction* movie.

Table 1 Primary Slang in *Pulp Fiction* Movie

No	Data of Slang Words (Primary Slang)	Frequency
1.	Ain't	47 times
2.	'em	18 times
3.	Motherfucker	20 times
4.	Bitch	10 times
5.	Y'all	1 time
6.	Yak	1 time
7.	Goddamn	22 times
8.	Biggie	1 time
9.	Gotta	17 times
10.	Homeboy	1 time
11.	Kool and the gang	1 time
12.	Gonna	44 times
13.	Cop	5 times
14.	Buster	1 time
15.	'cause	12 times

Table 2 Secondary Slang in *Pulp Fiction* Movie

No	Data of Slang Words (Secondary Slang)	Frequency
1.	Flock of Seagulls	1 time
2.	Cowgirl	1 time
3.	O.D.ing	3 times
4.	Shepherd	1 time

Discussion

1. Primary Slang

Primary Slang is general slang that is used by people in their daily communication. The primary slang found in *Pulp Fiction* is as follows:

a. Ain't

The first slang found is "ain't". A spelling of is not, are not, am not, do not or does not. This slang word association as primary slang because the word is commonly used in daily conversation. The word "ain't" is included in lexical slang. These slang expressions often differ from the standard form of language. The purpose of lexical slang is to facilitate informal, friendly, or exclusive communication. The word "ain't" is found between minutes 11:41 and 11:45. Jules talked with Vincent while they walked to a hotel room. he uses the word "ain't" as a spelling of is not, are not, am not, do not or does not. The sentence "I ain't stopping you!" is between minutes 58:11 and 58:14 indicating that the use of the word "ain't" is very effective in helping to shorten conversations and can create a relaxed atmosphere when used in daily conversation. The word "ain't" is used 47 times in the movie.

b. 'em

This term goes from the spelling of them and is intended to reflect a dialectical or informal pronunciation. This slang word association as primary slang because the word is commonly used in daily conversation. This slang is categorized as phonology slang which indicates the use of non-standard pronunciation or alterations in the sound structure of words. "'Em" is a phonetic reduction of "them." The word 'em is found between minutes (26:43 and 26:47) with the utterance "All my piercing, 18 places on my body, every one of 'em done with needle". This means that the use of the word 'em as a substitute for the word them sounds the same when we listen to someone or an actor saying it quickly in the movie. The word 'em is used 18 times in the movie.

c. Motherfucker

This slang word means powerful but difficult, used to emphasize. This slang word association as primary slang because the word is commonly used in daily conversation. This word includes in lexical slang that is used to emphasize or to convey anger. The word motherfucker is found between minutes 16:49 and 16:52, Jules and Vincent are in a hotel room talking with a man, then Jules uses the word motherfucker. The sentence "Say "what" again! I dare ya! I double dare you, motherfucker!" found between minutes (19:33 and 19:36) does indeed sound rough and is highly unlikely to enter formal conversation, yet it carries various meanings depending on the context and the point of view of the interlocutor. In the first example dialogue, "You're a smart motherfucker. That's right. The metric system." it demonstrates that the term motherfucker is used to convey admiration or excitement towards the interlocutor, as they have guessed correctly. The word motherfucker is used 20 times in the movie.

d. Bitch

This slang word means hateful woman. This slang word association is primary slang because the word is commonly used in daily conversation. "Bitch" is also categorized as lexical slang. The word bitch originates from the Old English term bicce, which originally meant a female dog. The word bitch is found between minutes 19:43 and 19:45, Jules and Vincent are in a hotel room talking with a man, then Jules uses the word bitch to show an expression of anger. The sentence "This 'fucked-up bitch' is Marsellus Wallace's wife." found between minutes (57:12 and 57:15) indicates that the use of the word is to express anger towards something. The word bitch is used 10 times in the movie.

e. Y'all

This slang word is the spelling of "you all", intended to reflect a dialectical or informal pronunciation. This slang word association is primary slang because the word is commonly used in daily conversation. This word is phonology slang. Y'all" is a shortened form of "you all. The word y'all is found between minutes 25:21 and 25:23, Paul, Jules, and Vincent are in a club bar they are talking about something business, and then Paul uses the word y'all to spell you all.

f. Yak

Yak means to throw up. In this case, yak means throw up nonsense. This slang word association as primary slang because the word is commonly used in daily conversation. This word also categorized as lexical slang. The word Yak is found between minutes 41:53 and 41:57, Mia and Vincent are in a restaurant chatting then Mia uses the word Yak to show that Vincent is saying something nonsense.

g. Goddamn

This slang word means a plea for God to damn someone or something. This slang word association is primary slang because the word is commonly used in daily conversation. This word is also categorized as lexical slang. "Goddamn" is a curse word used to convey anger, frustration, or surprise. It is commonly used to intensify other phrases or add emotional emphasis. The word goddamn is found between minutes 43:00 and 43:01, Mia is in a bathroom, then Mia uses the word goddamn to show an expression while her consuming drugs.

h. Biggie

This slang word "no big deal", is intended to reflect not something to worry about. This slang word association as primary slang because the word is commonly used in daily conversation. This word is also categorized as lexical slang. The word biggie is found between minutes 1:50:37 and 1:50:40, Fabienne and Butch are in the front of the hotel, then Butch uses the word biggie to tell her everything is fine.

i. Gotta

This slang word is the spelling of got to, intended to reflect a dialectical or informal pronunciation. This slang word association is primary slang because the word is commonly used in daily conversation. This word is also categorized as phonology slang. "Gotta" is a phonetic contraction of "got to". The word 'gotta' is found between minutes 1:56:01 and 1:56:06, Marvin and Vincent talk in the car, and then Vincent uses the word 'gotta' to spell 'got to.'

j. Homeboy

This slang for a boy or man from one's neighborhood hometown, or a member of one's gang. This slang word association as primary slang because the word is commonly used in daily conversation. This word is categorized as lexical slang. The term 'homeboy' originates from African American and Chicano English, used to describe someone from the same neighborhood or community. The word homeboy is found between minutes 1:57:01 and 1:57:05. Jules calls his friend Jimmie for help. At that time Jules was in the car with Vincent, he used the word homeboy as Vincent's pronoun to show that Vincent was his best friend who came from the same hometown.

k. Kool and the Gang

This slang word to show that the speakers agree or are satisfied with something or somebody that they feel good about. It is intended to reflect loud and clear. This slang word association is primary slang because the word is commonly used in daily conversation. Kool and the Gang also included in lexical slang. The word Kool and the Gang is found between 2:00:12 and 2:00:20. Jules talked with his friend Jimmie. At that time Jules was at Jimmie's house with Vincent, he used the words Kool and the Gang as an act of consent to Jimmie, because Vincent destroyed previously good conditions.

l. Gonna

This slang word is the spelling of want to, intended to reflect a dialectical or informal pronunciation. This slang word association as primary slang because the word is commonly used in daily conversation. Gonna is categorized as phonological slang. The word 'gonna' is found between

minutes 2:00:12 and 2:00:20, Jimmie, Jules, and Vincent are at Jimmie's house, then Jimmie uses the word biggie while talking with Jules and Vincent to spell of want to.

m. Cop

This slang term for a police officer is derived from the word "copper," which was used to refer to police officers when their badges were made of copper.. This slang word association is primary slang because the word is commonly used in daily conversation. The word cop is included in lexical slang. The word cop is found between minutes 2:05:10 and 2:05:17, when Winston, Jimmie, Jules, and Vincent are at Jimmie's house, then Winston uses the word cop while talking with Jimmie, Jules, and Vincent to show the meaning of a police officer.

n. Buster

This slang word is to show a person who acts like a coward showing weakness or is not worthy of respect. This is more addressed to a man than a woman. This slang word association is primary slang because the word is commonly used in daily conversation. The word buster is included in lexical slang. This word is often used as an insult to suggest ineptitude, cowardice, or failure, though in certain contexts, it can be employed humorously among friends. The word buster is found between minutes 2:05:24 and 2:05:31, when Winston, Jimmie, Jules, and Vincent are at Jimmie's house, then Winston uses the word buster while talking with Jimmie, Jules, and Vincent to show Vincent is not respect him.

o. 'cause

This term goes from the spelling of "because" and is intended to reflect a dialectical or informal pronunciation. This slang word association as primary slang because the word is commonly used in daily conversation. This word is categorized as phonological slang. This slang simplifies speech, making it quicker and more informal, which helps create a relaxed tone. It is typically used in casual conversations and reflects the speaker's preference for conciseness in everyday communication. The word 'cause is found between minutes 2:13:55 and 2:14:03, Jules and Vincent are at a restaurant, then Jules uses the word 'cause while talking with Vincent, Jules uses the word 'cause as a substitute for because.

Primary slang is characterized by its widespread usage, as it is commonly adopted by a large segment of the population. Because of this, it is easily understood, with its meaning generally recognizable by most people. Since primary slang is used across diverse groups, it is considered mainstream and not exclusive to any one community. This widespread usage enables primary slang to be rapidly integrated into everyday language and adopted by the general public. Primary slang makes communication more casual, faster, and easier to relate to. These terms are often shorter and more expressive than formal language, allowing for quicker, more efficient exchanges. By using primary slang, individuals can connect with others and align themselves with broader social trends or cultural movements, promoting a sense of belonging and familiarity. It helps people feel included and comfortable in social interactions.

2. Secondary Slang

Secondary slang is created by group to express something in a secret way that just restricts people who understand the meaning of the slang word that is used. The secondary slang words found in *Pulp Fiction* are as follows:

a. Flock of seagulls

It is something you call a person with a flock of seagulls hairstyle, which was the trademark of the 80's new wave band "A Flock of Seagulls". This slang word associated as secondary slang and cultural slang because the word is restricted and only used by some people. This word refers to a distinctive hairstyle linked to the band, typically a wild or unconventional cut, sometimes resembling the shape of seagulls in flight. It is also used to describe an outdated or iconic look, often with a humorous or ironic twist. The word flock of seagulls is found between minutes 17:20 and 17:23, Jules and Vincent are at the hotel room, then Jules uses the word flock of seagulls while talking with a man who has a flock of seagulls hairstyle, Jules uses the word flock of seagulls as describe a man with a flock of seagull's hairstyle.

b. Cowgirl

A woman or girl, generally a tomboy, who mimics a cowboy in dress or mannerisms as in humorous skits. This slang word associated as secondary slang and lexical slang because the word is restricted and only used by some people. It reflects cultural, gender, and lifestyle associations, suggesting someone who embodies specific traits, roles, appearance, or behaviors in a relaxed. The word cowgirl is found between minutes 37:58 and 37:59, Vincent and Mia are at a restaurant, and then Vincent uses the word cowgirl while talking with Mia, Vincent uses the word cowgirl to describe Mia as a tomboy girl.

c. O.D.ing

This slang word to terms an overdose of a drug. This slang word is association as secondary slang and lexical slang because the word is restricted and only used by some people. "O.D.ing" is short for "overdosing," which refers to taking an excessive or potentially fatal amount of a substance, usually drugs. Though it initially referred to drug abuse, the term has since broadened to describe any action done in excess. The word O.D.ing is found between minutes 57:49 and 57:50, Vincent, Lance, Mia and Jody are at Jody's house, then Vincent uses the word O.D.ing to indicate Mia overdose on drugs.

d. Shepherd

This is a reference to the game Call of Duty Modern Warfare 2 and in the game, the main character, Soap, got stabbed by Shepherd with a knife and nearly died but was able to survive and kill Shepherd by throwing the knife inside him at his eye. This slang word associated as secondary slang and metaphorical slang because the word is restricted and only used by some people. It describes someone who leads or directs a group, much like a shepherd leads a flock of sheep. In some contexts, it refers to a leader or someone in a guiding role within a specific group or situation. The word shepherd is found between minutes 1:55:31 and 1:55:35, when Jules and Vincent are in the car, then Jules uses the word shepherd to indicate the main character of the game Call of Duty Modern Warfare 2.

Based on the findings, the researchers conclude that secondary slang is characterized by its limited usage, as it is typically used by a smaller group of people. The meanings of secondary slang are often restricted to specific social, cultural, or professional groups. It functions to facilitate more efficient communication within these groups and plays a role in shaping group identity, helping members establish a sense of belonging and unity. Secondary slang is much less common compared to primary slang because it is created by a specific group to express something in a secretive manner, where only restricted people understand the meaning of the slang words used. This means that only a subset of people uses or know the meaning and purpose of most sentences classified as secondary slang. In the

2 hours and 33 minutes duration of the *Pulp Fiction* movie, only 4 sentences are classified as secondary slang, with the most frequently used among them being used only 3 times. This illustrates that secondary slang is formed by a group of people who are the only ones who truly understand its meaning and purpose. The researchers identified several functions of secondary slang. First, it enhances communication efficiency by offering shorthand for ideas, experiences, or emotions that are easily understood by those familiar with the term. An example of this is the slang "O.D.ing." Second, secondary slang helps to establish group identity and exclusivity, as seen in terms like "cowgirl" and "shepherd," which reflect specific roles or cultural associations within a group. Lastly, it reflects cultural expression, as exemplified by the term "Flock of Seagulls," which draws on specific cultural references and meanings.

CONCLUSION

Slang words found in the *Pulp Fiction* movie script by Quentin Tarantino are nineteen (19) slang words. The dominant type used in the *Pulp Fiction* movie script by Quentin Tarantino is primary slang with 15 words identified, the most frequently used primary slang word is "ain't", which is used 47 times. In contrast, only 4 words are classified as secondary slang, with the most frequently used being O.D.ing, which is used 3 times. Between these two types, 9 words are used only once throughout the movie. This indicates that primary slang is more dominant than secondary slang. This is because primary slang has a broad range of meanings and functions, whereas secondary slang tends to develop within a limited generation. Primary slang, on the other hand, has meanings and functions that evolve with each generation, indicating that this type of slang is cross-generational. The finding shows that slang plays a crucial role in shaping social identity and reflecting cultural dynamics. The use of slang in the movie illustrates how language adapts to specific social contexts and is intricately connected to the characters' identities, social connections, and status. The research also reveals that slang adds to the film's authenticity, immersing the audience in the cultural and social environments shown. It reflects the social and cultural influences of the time, offering insight into how language can both uphold and challenge societal norms. Another implication is that slang is both a linguistic and cultural phenomenon. It evolves through interactions within social groups, and analyzing its use in the film helps to understand the characters' backgrounds, attitudes, and viewpoints better. A limitation of this research is that it has not examined other aspects of slang and linguistics. The study may focus solely on specific slang terms or characters, potentially overlooking other significant linguistic or cultural elements in the film. Future research could explore the sociolinguistic components in more depth, providing a more thorough analysis.

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