

**A STUDY OF INFORMAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE USED IN THE MOVIE
“THE HOLIDAY”**

**A Term Paper Presented to the Faculty of Liberal Arts in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts**

ENGLISH LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT

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CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

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The research paper attached hereto entitled A Study of Informal English Language used in the Movie “The Holiday” prepared and submitted by Amarapa Suksriroj (484621) in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (English) is hereby accepted.

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ABSTRACT

Everyday English mostly consists of non-standard or informal features of the language, especially slang and idiom which are popularly adopted in the United States, United Kingdom and other English speaking countries. Informal sentence is another uniqueness of everyday English that sometimes Thai students cannot learn from academic sources. Therefore, an informal aspect of English language may not yet be commonly known among Thai people who are English learners. As a result, the concept to make informal language accessible among Thai students is realized as a form of a term paper. To achieve this goal, the researcher chose the movie “The Holiday” to study for its slangs, idioms and informal sentences that appear in the characters’ conversation.

The data analysis of the study is divided into three parts: 1) Analysis of slang 2) Analysis of idiom and 3) Comparison of the differences between informal sentences with Standard English Grammar. All through the study process, the researcher collected a number of slang terms, idioms and prominent informal sentences. The researcher explored the definitions of slangs and idioms, and classified slangs into their parts of speech, indicated types of idioms. For informal sentences part, the researcher aims to compare 10 informal sentences appearing in the movie’s conversation with grammar of Standard English.

After the analysis, there are totally 28 slangs and 42 idioms. “Noun” is the part of speech that is found the most among all slang’s parts of speech. About idiom, “Phrasal verbs” are the most popularly used in the movie’s conversation. According to the results of the two parts, this movie’s conversation reflects career, age and the relationship between the speaker and the listener. It is obviously seen that people employed informal language to replace academic language use. All in all, the characters in this movie communicated by using informal way for comfort, naturalization and promptness.

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Last but not least, I must thank my family members for their enormous loves, supports and tolerances to me.

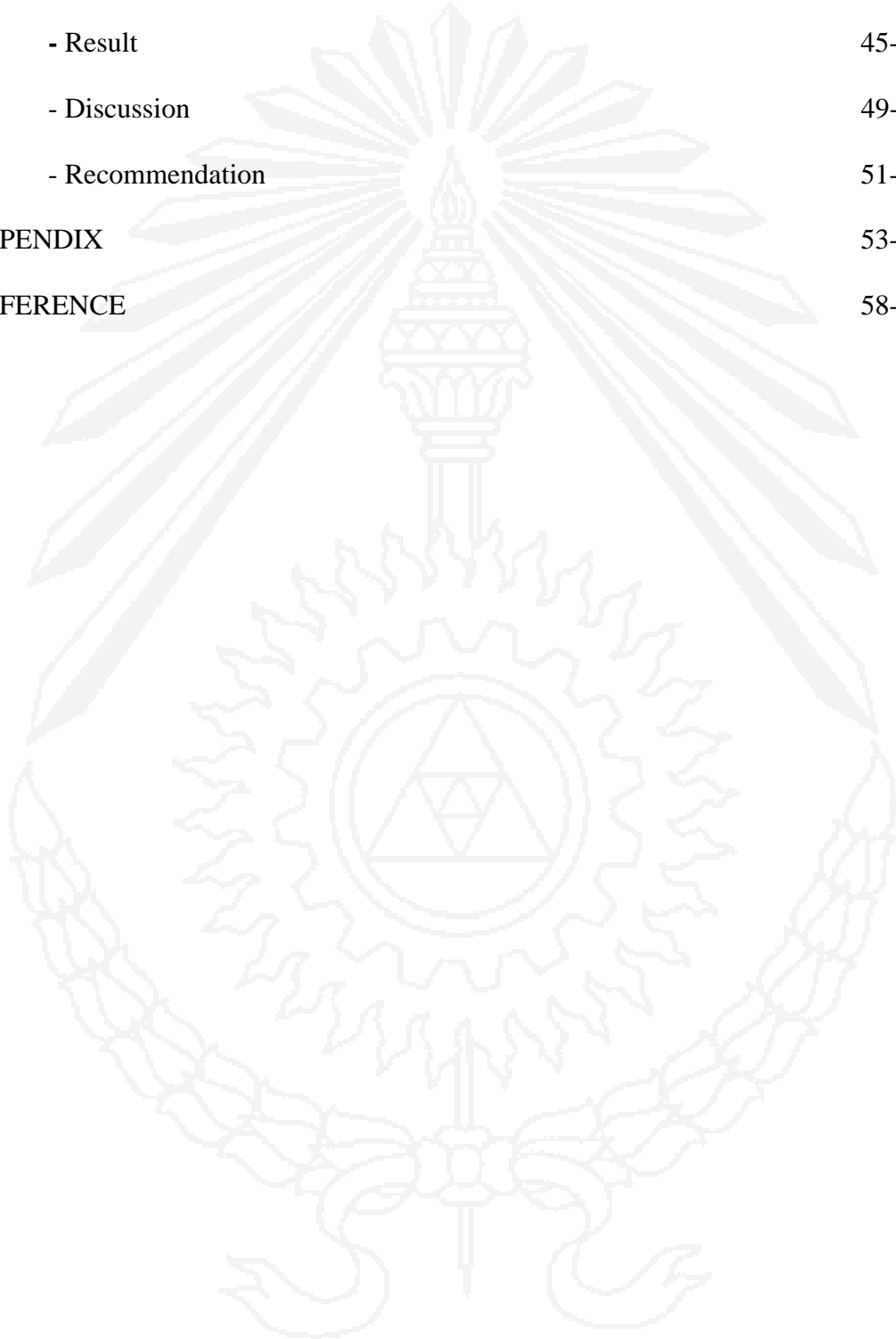
All faults in this report are mine.

Amarapa Suksriroj

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter represents an introduction of the study. The fundamental details of the research are described as following topics:

1. Background of the Study
2. Objectives of the Study
3. Limitation of the Study
4. Definition of Terms

Background of the study

English is an international language, according to the fact that there are 53 countries that use English as an official language and there are 1.8 million people who speak English around the world. Therefore, there is no denying that acquiring good command in English is beneficial to one's career and self-development. In general, formal English learning is achieved in school and conducted under teacher's guidance. Alternatively, students can improve their English by means of self-study in home and other possible channels. Examples include listening to western music, watching English movies and reading books.

In a movie, one is able to learn many aspects of knowledge related to English language, especially everyday English. Learning English through movies also support one to practice English in listening and speaking skills. Particularly, American romantic movies are qualified to learn the language use as contain abundant slangs, idioms and informal language patterns. Based on these arguments, the researcher

attempted to study the informal English usage in the movie “The Holiday” as the main source of research sample.

Objectives of the study

1. To study informal language used in the movie “The Holiday”, including slangs and idioms.
2. To compare some informal sentences with grammar of Standard English.

Limitation of the study

- As slangs are applied more among a specific group, the definitions of slangs are sometimes an obstacle for the researcher to analyze and translate.
 - The words between “slang” and “idiom” are not clearly distinguished. A number of slangs are appeared in idiomatic dictionaries and some idiomatic phrases are presented in dictionaries of slang.
 - It is stated in a number of books and dictionaries that “phrasal verb” is a type of idiom, meanwhile some phrasal verbs do not include phrasal verbs in the contents.
 - A large number of phrasal verbs remain the definitions of individual vocabularies, and some phrasal verbs are totally changed their meaning.
- Therefore, it should be considered that not every phrasal verb is regarded as idiom.

Definition of terms

Informal language

The definition of informal language in this research refers to English language in daily life use, including slang words and idioms. Nevertheless, non-standard language patterns which lack of accurate grammatical structure are also considered to be a part of informal language.

Standard English

Standard English can be interpreted into various definitions depending on where and which situation it is applied to. Particularly, Standard English for this research is pointed to *RP* or British English. The Grammar and language construction used to compare with informal usage belongs to British English.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this section, a number of theories and relevant background knowledge are presented to support the analysis of idioms and slang and the analysis and comparison between informal and formal speech. The chapter is divided to 4 main topics as follows:

1. Informal language and Standard English
2. Slang
3. Idiom
4. The film “The Holiday”

1. LEVELS OF USAGE

There are some discussions of levels of English usage. *Culture and the English Language* states that language can be classified to two broad levels of usage: nonstandard and standard. Of which, Standard usage can be subdivided into informal and formal. On the other hand, *A Communicative Grammar of English* mentions that there are three pairs of contrasting levels in language: written – spoken, formal – informal, and polite – familiar.

As the definition of informal language and Standard English is informed in the introduction, the level of usage in this research is divided to informal - formal.

Definition of Informal Language

Informal language (or colloquial language) is the language of private conversation, of personal letters, *etc.* It is the first form of language that a native speaking child becomes familiar with. Because it is generally easier to understand than formal English, it is often used nowadays in public communication of a popular kind; for example, advertisements and popular newspapers mainly employ colloquial or informal style (Leech and Svartvik 24).

Standard English Grammar

Grammar is defined to the science of placing the right words in the right positions. All terms in English language definitely can be classified and put, according to the duty they are doing, into right parts of speech. They are nouns, adjectives, interjections, conjunctions, adverbs, verbs, prepositions and pronouns. Arranging some terms in the correct places, one is able to get a sentence of “**Standard English**”.

2. SLANG

Slang is a variety of words that is used widely in every language, especially in English. When one watches English movie, listens to English song or reads English magazine, one is supposed to see a lot of “slang” in those Medias. The usage of slang is often a problem to both native and non-native people. That is because slang is used by a specific group of people, so some confusion and misuse often occur. There are some discussions about the accurate definition of “slang” and how it is used. People seem not to be able to distinguish slang from other sorts of words. Sometime slang is recognized wrongly as idioms or proverbs and it is also mistranslated. In this part the

diverse definitions and description of slang are introduced to help the readers comprehend and be able to use slang correctly.

Various Aspects of slang

According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Compass Dictionary* (2007-10), "slang is very informal words and expressions that are more common in spoken language, especially used by a particular group of people".

The Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang states: "slang is a colourful, alternative vocabulary. It bristles with humour, virtue-peration, prejudice, informality".

According to Wikipedia Encyclopedia, it is said that slang is the use of spoken words that express informality. They are commonly created by a specific group of people (*i.e.* criminals, musicians) in order to define something they are familiar with, but several of them also have been used widely. Slang is avoided in informal speaking and in the discourse with people of higher society. Slang vocabularies are particularly abundant in 4 territories: violence, crime, drugs and sex. Some are altered as familiarity and convenience. It may be abbreviated to short form, such as a Wine named *Cabernet Sauvignon*, is often called as "*Cab Sav*". Apart from English, some new terms of slang are perhaps coined from other languages depending on the speaker's origin.

An article about slang on a website, <http://www.uncp.edu/home/canada/work/allam/1914-/language/slang.htm>, which was authored by a group of students at University of North Carolina at Pembroke, states that slang is recognized as nonstandard words which are likely particular to subcultures. A number of slang expressions are also popularly used in a society. Slang is a stimulating linguistic aspect which embodies the change and renewal of languages. It may be a factor to indicate the individuality of a certain subgroup and also discriminate people into different subgroups.

Compton's Encyclopedia (1994) mentions that slang is very significant as it is the most common constituent of a language's vocabulary after standard and informal words. It is considered as the use of wordplay. There are many approaches to create new terms of slang: changing the definitions of daily used words, halving or shortening some syllables to remain merely a syllable, making abbreviations and acronyms, combining words in one's own way and coining new words. A number of slang is euphemized to soften the genuine meaning of words, such as "*Hawk*" is used as slang to replace "*Warmonger*". Some slang expressions occur due to technical terms. Whilst the definition of the expressions is not much different from its origin, the sense of metaphor or figure of speech is also emphasised. Frequently, slang originates in society's subgroups. It is known as an *insider language* – specialized words used in a particular subgroup (*i.e.* college students, African-Americans, soldiers, finance professionals). This language implies association and understanding that a group of people share together. However, a large number of slang has been generalized to the public.

Webster's II New Riverside University Dictionary (1984-94) gave the definition of slang that "slang is the nonstandard vocabulary of a given culture or subculture, consisting typically of arbitrary and often ephemeral coinage and figure of speech marked by spontaneity and occasion by raciness."

Grolier Encyclopedia of Knowledge (1999) explains that "slang is a special vocabulary either limited to a particular social group ranging from nuclear scientists to pickpockets converse with one another in the slang or jargon of their profession. At time almost everyone uses slang- to strike a note of informality or to express an idea in an especially colourful or emphatic way."

In summary, slang is regarded as short-lived informal words used particularly by subcultures of society. Slang terms are especially rich in 4 areas: violence, crime, drugs and sex. It is likely invented from several ways. People in subcultures may change the form of ordinary vocabularies to abbreviations and acronyms according to convenience and familiarity. Some technical terms, foreign words and new sounds of a language are applied as slang usage. The meaning of slang is mostly upon figure of speech, while the original definition of borrowed words still exists. In addition, slang affects the movement of a language, and it also shows humour, closeness and understanding among a subgroup.

What reason for slang?

It is obviously regarded that slang, a special informal vocabulary usage, is a part of the culture which people in every class of the society admittedly employ. English slang was first introduced in the 14th century as the name of the English

Criminal Cant and since then it has been broadened both in the countries using English as an official language and others who speak English (www.uncp.edu/home/Canada/work/allam/1914-/language/slang.htm). There are many factors that affect to the creation of slang words. These include the speaker's occupational or social environment, the desire or sense of vivacity and intimacy toward people in the speaker's group (Collier's Encyclopedia 1992).

According to Collier's Encyclopedia Volume 21 (1992), the following reasons support the question, "why do people use slang in a language?"

1. To express the strong spirits of pleasure and light-heartedness of the youth.
2. As an outlet for one's sense of humour or as an exercise in wit. The motive may be either petty snobbery or self-display; or neutral emulation; or creditable—a delight in one's audience, or in one's own virtuosity.
3. To be different from others, to be individual.
4. To speak or to write picturesquely, whether by a vigorous graphic self-expression or from the desire to avoid the dull, the trite and the insipid.
5. To startle someone or to be forceful and arresting.
6. To distinguish slang from clichés.
7. To speak or to write more economically, more briefly and concisely.
8. To invent a new word, or to invest an old word with a vividly new sense.
9. To convert abstraction into something concrete and solid; to invest the temporally remote with immediacy, the spatially remote with contiguity, the ethereal with earthiness; and to reduce the spiritual, especially the idealistic, to the materialistic.

10. To break or to reduce the excessive gravity of the conversation or the pomposity of a written piece; to mitigate a refusal or a rejection.
11. To place oneself on a mental or moral or emotional level with one's audience or on a friendly level with one's subject matter.
12. To promote the simplicity in social communication, or to tighten the friendship.
13. To hint or imply something that one belongs or has belonged, for example, a certain school or university, a certain profession and trade; to indicate that one is an insider of a certain subgroup.
14. To prove or to identify that one is an outsider of a certain subgroup.
15. To be mysterious and understandable only with difficulty; to create a secret code that can be understood only among a specific group.

Types of slang

Slang varies to three types according to the term of its origin and alteration. Today slang covers all three of these areas (The Oxford Dictionary of modern slang 1992).

1) Mid-Eighteenth Century Type:

The term "slang" at the moment was applied by any set of persons of a low and disreputable character. This can be seen from the thieves' cant or patter of earlier centuries. This feature of slang flourishes today in the vocabulary of the underworld, street gangs, and drug smugglers (ibid).

2) During Eighteen to Nineteenth Century Type:

The definition of slang was expanded to include the special vocabulary or phraseology of a particular profession: printers' slang, costermongers' slang, and vocabulary of doctors and lawyers (ibid).

3) Early of the Nineteenth Century Type:

Slang was applied much more generally to any languages of a highly colloquial category, considered as below the level of standard educated speech, and consisting either of new words or of current words employed in some new specific sense.

3. IDIOM

In English language, there are some phrasal expressions which native speakers use all the time, often without realising that they are doing so. This kind of expressions is called "idioms", phrases referring to metaphorical meaning– the meaning is not able to translate individually. This means that communication with native speakers of English can be quite a confusing experience to non-native speakers (Longman Dictionary of English Idioms 1979). One of the main problems English learners have with idioms is that it is often impossible to guess the meaning of an idiom from the words it contains (Cambridge International Dictionary of idioms 1998). As mastering English idioms requires a great deal of listening, studying, practice and usage, English learners should know the meaning of idioms in order to avoid mistaken communication due to confusion and frustration (Pare 1).

In this part, the various definitions of idiom from different sources are mentioned and concluded in order to facilitate the understanding of the readers.

Various aspects of idiom

According to *Longman Dictionary of English Idioms*, an Idiom or idiomatic phrase is a fixed group of words with a special different meaning from the meanings of the separate words.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Idiom gave the definition of idiom as a phrase which is expressed through common use and its meaning does not lie on the literal meaning but rather referring to a figurative language.

The Oxford Reference Dictionary gave the definition of idiom as “a form of expression or usage peculiar to a language, especially on whose meaning is not given by these of its separate words”.

Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary mentioned the definition of idiom as “a group of words whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words.”

According to the thesis papers of Namtan Kittikool (2004) entitled “*An analysis of idiomatic and literal meanings of phrasal verbs used in the Bangkok post front-page headlines*”, expressions of at least two words which cannot be understood literally and which function as a unit semantically are called “idioms”. They are special collocations or fixed combinations which possess a meaning as a whole but

the combination of meaning is hardly the same as the meaning of the individual words.

Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms mentions that idioms are a colourful and fascinating aspect of English. They often have stronger meaning than non-idiomatic phrases.

Furthermore, <http://www.linguarama.com/ps/295-6.htm> also gave an interesting aspect of idiom that “Idioms tend to be informal and are best used in spoken rather than written English. They are used to express something that other words do not express as clearly or as cleverly”.

In conclusion, “idioms” are some kinds of phrasal expression in the language which cannot be translated in the literal meaning. It means that one is not able to check the meaning of idioms by looking up individual words from a dictionary. In contrary, the meanings of idioms are usually based on the metaphorical sense. Idioms tend to be used more in informal speech to give the strong and clear meaning in conversation.

Why people use idiom in English language?

Since English is a flexible language, especially in spoken form, a number of idioms are increasingly created. The most probable reason for their creations is that as time passes, people have new concepts to interact with each other. Therefore, we need new expressions to facilitate our communications. Instead of coinage a brand new word from the sounds of the language, we develop the language by using some

already existent words and put them together in a new sense (A Dictionary of American Idioms 1995). For example, “*give up the ghost*” which means “to die” in idiomatic meaning, but in literal way this expression may be interpreted as “to release the ghost” (Longman Dictionary of English Idioms 1979).

Characteristics of idiom

Idioms particularly have the following characteristics in common, although these do not apply specifically to every case:

1. Idioms are metaphorical. They cannot usually be discovered their definitions by looking up the individual words in a dictionary.
3. Most idioms consist of two or more words. Many, but not all of them are regarded as informal spoken English rather than formal written English (Longman Dictionary of English Idioms 1979).
4. Idioms tend to be invariable in the passive form. For example, we cannot use “give up the ghost” as in “*At 3 o’clock the ghost was given up by the man*”.
5. Nouns in idiomatic noun phrases cannot be substituted with pronouns¹ like literal expressions usually do, such as in the idiom “split the beans” (=to reveal something). We are not able to say “he split **them** over my plans to find a new job”.
6. A substitution of synonym cannot be done in idiomatic phrases. It is impossible to replace “give up the **apparition**” for “give up the ghost” for example.

¹ Pronouns appear in idioms when they belong to those expressions such as *snuff it* which means “to die” (Longman Dictionary of English Idioms 1979).

7. More or less verbs in idioms are transformed due to grammatical tenses, such as the expression “spill the beans” can be changed to “split the beans” (ibid).
8. Many of idioms require a foundational knowledge of culture as they reflect background information of the culture (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Idiom).

Types of idiom

English idioms can be broadly categorized to 6 types as below:

1. Traditional idioms

Due to traditional idioms’ structure, many of these phrases are almost full sentences. Only subjects need to be added before idioms to complete sentences (Longman Dictionary of English Idioms 1979). These expressions include “*turn a blind eye to something*” and “*throw the baby out with the bathwater*” (Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms 1998).

2. Idioms in which actions stand for emotions or feelings

A large number of verbal expressions are actions representing feelings and emotions of speakers to target people (บุญช่วย 144). The actions in idioms may not really happen, but refer to metaphorical meanings. For instance, the idiom “*throw up one’s hands/arm*” as in the sentence *I threw up my hands when I heard how much money he earned*. The action in this idiom is not performed. In contrast, it is likely a sign of gladness (Longman Dictionary of English Idioms 1979).

3. Pairs of words

This type of idioms is pairs of words combined together by using the conjunctions “*and*” or “*or*” (Longman Dictionary of English Idioms 1979). Because idioms are fixed expressions, the word order of idioms is always static; the position of each word is unchangeable. One cannot change “*touch and go*” as “*go and touch*” or “*high and dry*” as “*dry and high*” (บุญช่วย 141).

4. Sayings

The idioms of this type are usually full sentences. They tend to be applied more through informal speech. For examples, “*there’s always a next time*”, “*Bully for you!*”, “*Over my dead body!*” (Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms 1998).

5. Similes and comparisons

Some expressions are used to compare a quality, condition, action, etc., with a noun by joining two words with “*as*” and “*like*” (Longman Dictionary of English Idioms 1979). The idioms which begin with “*as*” can be seen in “*(as) blind as a bet*”, “*(as) large as life*”, “*(as) mad as hatter*” (บุญช่วย 141).

The meaning of these comparisons lies in the first words which are adjectives: “*(as) blind as a bet*” (=very blind), “*(as) large as life*” (=very large). The samples for the idioms where “*like*” appear at initial position are “*work like a horse*” and “*swear like a trooper*”. One can translate the meaning of these phrases by considering the definition of nouns: “*work like a horse*” (=work very hard) (Longman Dictionary of English Idioms 1979).

6. Phrasal verbs

A *Dictionary of English Phrasal Verbs and their Idioms* by Tom McArthur described that combinations of simple, monosyllabic verbs (put, take, get, etc.) and members of a set of particles, adverbs or prepositions are considered as “Phrasal Verbs”. The function of this kind of expressions is as same as verbs. Examples are “*chicken out of*”, “*case across*”, “*set off*”, “*and put up with*” (บุญช่วย 142).

7. Phrasal prepositions, phrasal adjectives and phrasal adverbs

The accurate usage and principles of this group of idioms are based on the language structure and grammatical rules. Although, a phrase contains of number of terms, it functions as a word and carries only a meaning (คำยั้ง 188).

8. Allusions

Certain common phrases have been included in this research. Allusions normally cannot be found the definitions in ordinary dictionaries because their meanings are varied from the meaning of the individual words. Allusions consist of 2 words or more. This class of idioms seems to resemble “slangs” which are rather individual vocabularies. (Longman Dictionary of English Idioms 1979).

9. Idioms with “it”

Idioms which are followed by “it” include ‘snuff it’ (to die) and ‘live it up’ (to have an exciting and happy time). The pronoun in these expressions

does not refer to the key words coming before it as it normally does (Longman Dictionary of English Idioms 1979).

How can non-natives speakers learn English idiom?

These are approaches that can help English learners as non-native speakers to learn idioms efficiently:

1. Find the definitions of idioms from an idiom dictionary. Then try to collect them with practical sample sentences in a notebook or a file in order to be able to remember and comprehend their meanings
(<http://www.lingurama.com/ps/295-6.htm>).
2. Classify idioms into groups. They probably are groups of the same root, groups of analogous definitions, groups that consist of the same words or groups that may look almost the same but are quite different in meanings. Afterwards, compare them together to find the differences.
3. Compare English idioms with idioms of one's mother tongue language
(Pare 1).

4. THE BACKGROUND OF THE MOVIE “THE HOLIDAY”

“The Holiday” is a 2006 American romantic comedy film distributed by Columbia Pictures in the United States and Universal outside the United States. It was directed by Nancy Meyers who also wrote the plot of the story. The film contains a number of slangs and idioms which can be applied in everyday English usage.

Synopsis

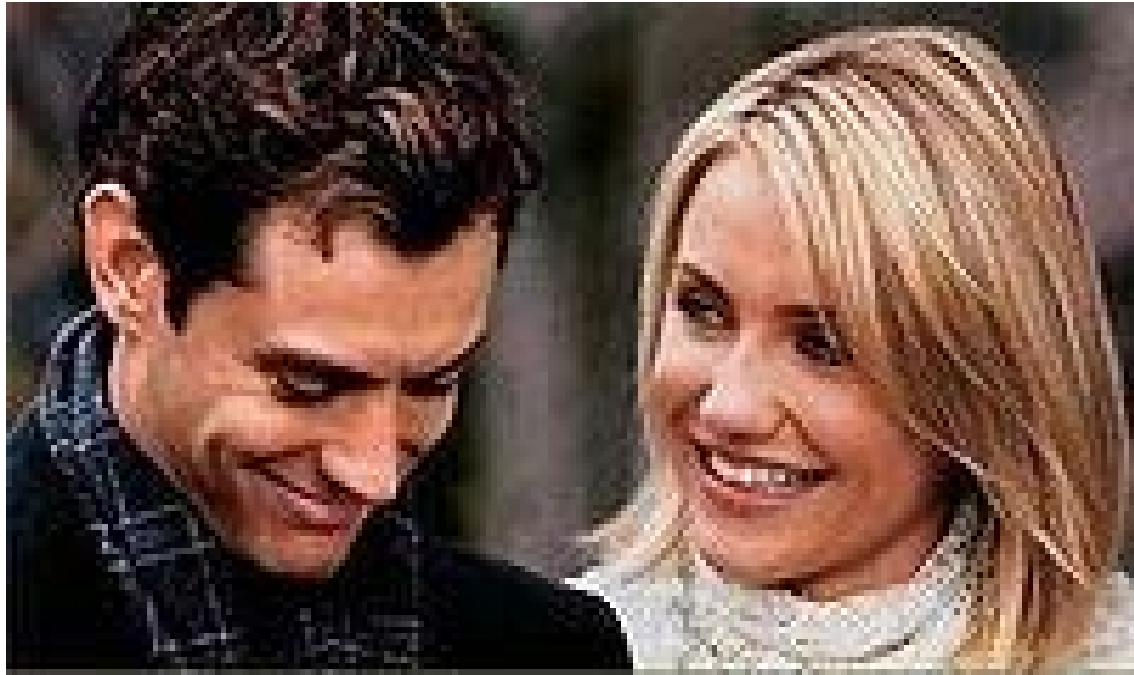
In London, Iris Simpkins (Kate Winslet) works for a newspaper and has had a 3-year-unrequited-love for her colleague, Jasper Bloom (Rufus Sewell). Nearby Christmas, she is informed that Jasper is engaged and will marry another colleague from Circulation Department. Whilst in Los Angeles, Amanda Woods (Cameron Diaz), a movie-trailer maker, has just broken with her unfaithful boyfriend, Ethan Ebbers (Edward Burns), and wants to forget him (<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0457939/plotsummary>). Amanda accesses a home-exchange website, and impulsively swaps her house for Iris' cottage in Surrey during the 2-weeks-Christmas holiday. Unexpectedly, in Iris' house Amanda meets Iris' brother, Graham Simpkins (Jude Law), a book editor and a widower with two daughters, while he is disorderly drunk. The idea of to vacate herself in the holiday, Amanda decides to have a one-night stand with Graham (ibid). Meanwhile Iris meets her next door neighbour, a 90-year-old former screenplay writer, Arthur Abbot (Eli Wallach), who helps her to retrieve her self-esteem. After knowing that people of the Writers Guild Festival will hold an evening honoring Arthur's work, Iris eagerly helps him getting ready in order to be able to attend the ceremony without his walker. Iris also makes friends with Miles Dumont (Jack Black), a colleague of Ethan, who is heart broken by his ex-girlfriend, Maggie (Shannyn Sossamon) (ibid). Eventually,

Amanda and Graham find out that they fall in love with each other. Iris also realizes that the holiday changes her positively. She does not stay friends with Jasper anymore and decide to build a relationship together with Miles

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Holiday).

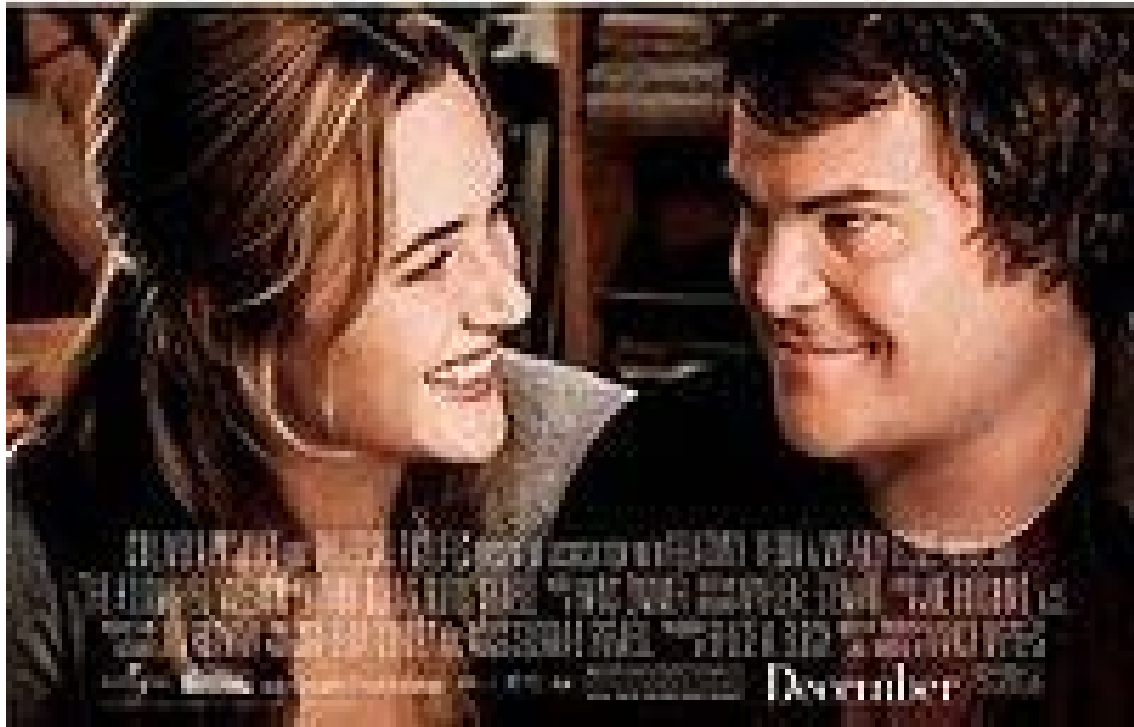
Casts

- Cameron Diaz as *Amanda Woods*
- Kate Winslet as *Iris Simpkins*
- Jude Law as *Graham Simpkins*
- Jack Black as *Miles Dumont*
- Eli Wallach as *Arthur Abbott*
- Edward Burns as *Ethan Ebbers*
- Rufus Sewell as *Jasper Bloom*
- Miffy Englefield as *Sophie*
- Emma Pritchard as *Olivia*
- Shannyn Sossamon as *Maggie*
- John Krasinski as *Ben*



Cameron Diaz • Kate Winslet • Jack Law • Jack Black

a film by Nancy Meyers
the Holiday
Inspired Director of *Blue Valentine*, *Home* and *Something's Gotta Give*



December 2006

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the information of the materials used in the research is informed. Moreover, the research's procedures and data collection are described in order to facilitate the understanding of the readers when reading or studying this research and assist the readers in searching information from cited materials for their further study.

Materials

1. DVD of the movie "The Holiday"
2. Dictionaries
 - Slang Dictionaries*
 - Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang (1992)
 - Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2007 - 10)
 - Idiom Dictionaries*
 - Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms (1998)
 - Dictionary of American Idioms (1995)
 - Cambridge International Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs (1997)
 - Dictionary of Idioms (1972)

3. Websites

- <http://www.wikitionary.com>
- <http://www.wikipedia.org>
- <http://www.opensubtitles.org>
- <http://www.answers.com>

(Copied right from American Heritage Dictionary of English Language, Forth Edition)

- <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com>

(Copied right from Cambridge Dictionary of American Idiom 2006)

4. Books

- Advanced English Grammar for high learner
- New English File

Procedures

For doing the analysis part of slang and idiom, the researcher firstly studied some fundamental rules and principles of idioms and slangs, from internet and books. Then, the researcher had watched the movie for several times to acquire the understanding of the plot all through the story, and to attain the meaning of all the conversation describing in the movie. After that, some slangs and idioms from the downloaded subtitles were isolated. Next, a number of slangs and idioms were selected as a data collection. Finally, the definitions of slangs and idioms which are relevant to the context were searched from the cited materials.

To do the analysis part of informal sentences available in the movie which are compared with Standard English, the researcher started the research by studying the subtitles of the movie thoroughly. Lastly, some informal sentences were chosen to be analyzed and compared with grammar of Standard English.

Data Collection

In the analysis process, the study is split into 3 parts: 1) slang, 2) idiom and 3) informal sentence. The researcher found abundant slangs and idioms available in the movie “The Holiday”. To analyze and explain the definitions of slang and idiom with the context, the researcher selected 10 slang terms and 10 idiomatic phrases which are the most interesting and noticeable. The remaining slangs and idioms which were not included in the data analysis can be found in the Appendix section. On the other hand, in the part 3 of data analysis, there are 10 informal sentences that are compared with the grammar of Standard English.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

1) ANALYSIS OF SLANG

1. Iris's Colleague : Oh, Jasper. Don't tell me you're still...
 Iris : No, no, no, no, that's over. Very over.
 Iris's Colleague : What's the story with you two, anyway?
 Iris's Colleague : You were **shagging** him, weren't you?

Slang word : Shag (v.)

Definition : To have sex (with)

Reference : *Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang* (1992)

Explanation :

Iris was talking with her colleague in the office party about her ex-boyfriend, Jasper, who cheated her. Her colleague was curious if Iris ever had sex with Jasper. Therefore, "shag" in this situation refers to having sex.

2. Iris's Colleague : You know, Iris, when you catch your guy with another woman, you're not supposed to stay friends with him. You're supposed to never talk to the **prick** again.

Slang word : Prick (n.)

Definition : A term of contempt or abuse for a man;
a fool or ‘jerk’

Reference : *Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang* (1992)

Explanation :

This speech follows the former conversation. Iris’s colleague would like her to revenge Jasper by reacting him wickedly. The word Iris’s colleague swore Jasper is “prick”, which is similar to “fool” or “jerk”.

3. Amanda : Amazing! It finally looks like a hit.

Ben : And that is why they pay you the **big bucks**.

Slang word : Big bucks (n.)

Definition : (US) Large amount of money.

Reference : *Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang* (1992)

Explanation :

Amanda is a movie trailer director. In this scene her assistant, Ben had just finished cutting a trailer. Ben let Amanda check his cutting piece. After watching the trailer, she commented it positively. Ben gave her complement that her works led her get “satisfying salary” or get paid for “a large amount of money”.

***Notice** “Big bucks” may resemble to “allusion” type of idiom. It is regarded as a slang based on *Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang*. It is also called “Bucks”.

4. Amanda : You know what I really want to do?
I want to eat **carbs** without wanting to kill myself.

Slang word : Carbs (n.)
Definition : Carbohydrates
Reference : www.wiktionary.com
Explanation :

In this situation, Amanda was talking to her employees that she wanted to have a vacation. She gave the reasons to convince the employees that she really needed some time to have a rest. One of the reasons is she wanted to eat food that contains “carbohydrates” without anxiety about her weight (Normally, she controls the amount of carbohydrate in her meals). “Carbs” is a plural form for a noun “carb” which is an abbreviation for carbohydrate.

5. Jasper : Heard you left for holiday in **Lotus Land**. First vacation in four years is a turning point. I salute you. How do I reach you?

Slang word : Lotus land (n.)
Definition : A place or state of languid contentment.
Reference : <http://www.answers.com>

Explanation :

This scene Jasper had just sent Iris an email, while she was in an airplane to L.A., the United States. To give a meaning of “a country of freedom”, Jasper used the slang word “Lotus land” instead of saying “America” or “the United States”.

6. Miles : I’m Miles. I work with Ethan.
 Iris : Ethan?
 Miles : Amanda’s ex.

Slang word : Ex (n.)

Definition : A former husband, wife, or lover

Reference : *Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang* (1992)

Explanation :

Miles and Iris firstly met in this scene. They introduced themselves to each other. Miles said he works with Ethan, Amanda’s ex. “Ex” is an abbreviation standing for the word “ex-boyfriend” in this context.

7. Graham : Iris, open the door, or I swear I'm gonna take a **leak** all over your front porch.

Slang word : Leak (n.)

Definition : An act of urinating

Reference : *Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang* (1992)

Explanation :

At Iris's home, Graham was drunkenly knocking the door. He expected that Iris was home. He called Iris's name and urged her to open the door because of the cold weather. He threatened her that he would "urinate" at the front porch, if she did not let him get inside her home. "Leak" is considered as a noun referring to an act of urinating in this context.

8. Amanda : Would you like something to drink? Glass of water? Tea? Wine, maybe?

Graham : I think there's a bottle of brandy.

Graham : You **fancy** a glass?

Slang word : Fancy (v.)

Definition : To want something or to want to do something

Reference : *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (2007-10)

Explanation :

After Amanda welcomed Graham and let him stay a night with her, they got to know each other. According to the conversation, Amanda asked Graham if he wanted something to drink. He replied that he would like to have some brandy and offer her a glass. “Fancy” is a British slang referring to “want” or “would like”.

9. Iris : He’s my next-door neighbor.
Or Amanda’s next-door neighbor. By the way,
you should go meet her.
- Graham : Yeah. I have, actually.
- Iris : Oh, **bugger**. Call waiting.

Slang word : Bugger (n.)

Definition : Something unpleasant or undesirable; a great nuisance.

Reference : *Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang* (1992)

Explanation :

In this scene, Iris was talking on phone with Graham. Abruptly, Amanda called Iris at the same time. So, Iris exclaimed a botheration, “Oh, bugger” to express her annoyance.

10. Iris : Hi!
- Miles : Sorry I'm late. The Maggie thing took a little time, but it is over.

Finished, ²kaput.

- Slang word** : Kaput (adj.)
- Definition** : Broken, ruined; done for
- Reference** : *Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang* (1992)
- Explanation** :

In this situation, Iris was at the Writers Guild festival while Arthur was giving his speech to the audience, Miles suddenly appeared. He apologized Iris for his coming late due to arguing with Maggie, his ex-girlfriend. He claimed that his relationship with Maggie reached the end. "Kaput" replaces the word "broken" or "finished".

2

Kaput originates from a German word "kaputt" meaning "finished", "broken" or "done for", and from French "Capot"(Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang 1992).

2) ANALYSIS OF IDIOM

1. Iris's colleague : He cheated on you, but you stayed friends?

Iris : I ³ **was head over heels**, you know? Everyone knew.

Idiom : Be head over heels

Type of Idiom : Traditional idiom

Definition : To be in love with someone very much, especially at the beginning of a relationship.

Reference : *Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms* (1998)

Explanation :

Due to the conversation, Iris's colleague was talking about Jasper, Iris's ex-boyfriend with her office colleague. Despite he was disloyal to Iris by having sex with another girl; Iris is still friendly to him. Iris supplied an answer that at the beginning of her love story, she "deeply fell in love" for Jasper. Her love kept her being kind to him.

3

To compare with Thai language, the meaning of "head over heels" is identical to the Thai idiom "รักหัวปักหัวปำ" (บุญช่วย 141).

2. Amanda : You know, I would never cheat on you, not under any conditions.
- Ethan : Neither would I, okay?
- Look at me. I'm down here **sweating like a pig**.
And look at you.

- Idiom** : Sweat like a pig
- Type of Idiom** : Simile and comparison
- Definition** : To sweat profusely, to be perspiring lots of sweat.
- Reference** : <http://www.wiktionary.com>
- Explanation** :

Amanda was arguing with Ethan. To ask for Amanda's mercy, Ethan used the expression "*sweat like a pig*" to indicate that he was so abject because of being evicted by Amanda.

3. Amanda's employee : Is this a bad time?
- Amanda : No, no, I'm just –
I'm just **flipping out** a little bit.
- Amanda's employee : Oh, okay.

- Idiom** : Flip out
- Type of Idiom** : Phrasal verb
- Definition** : To go insane, to go out of one's mind.

Reference : *Dictionary of American Idioms* (1995)

Explanation :

After arguing with Ethan, Amanda punched Ethan's face and fiercely slammed the door. A girl working for Amada's movie-trailer company suddenly asked her if she was facing a bad time as hearing Amanda's scream. Amanda replied that she was a bit "mad or insane" at the moment.

4. Graham : But on the rare –Or lately not-so-rare occasion...that I frequent the local pub... and get inordinately pissed, my sister puts me upso I don't get **behind the wheel**.

Idiom : Behind the wheel

Type of Idiom : Adjectival phrase

Definition : Driving a vehicle

Reference : <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com>

Explanation :

Graham was telling Amanda about his routine when being drunk. He said that when he was disorder according to drinking, his sister, Iris, took him to sleep over her house. Therefore, he didn't have to "drive" home.

5. Graham : So is it terrible if I stay? I'll be gone before you even wake up. I promise you will never **lay eyes on** me again.

Amanda : Of—No, that's fine. Sure.

Idiom : Lay eyes on

Type of Idiom : Phrasal verb

Definition : To see.

Reference : *Dictionary of American Idioms* (1995)

Explanation :

According to the conversation, Graham asked Amanda for her permission to stay a night as he was too drunk to drive home. He gave a promise to Amanda that he would leave the place as soon as he woke up and would never let Amanda see him again.

6. Arthur : I'm wondering why a beautiful girl like you... would go to a stranger's house for her Christmas vacation... and **on top of** that, spend Saturday night with an old cocker like me.

Idiom : On top of

Type of idiom : Phrasal preposition

Definition : In addition to; along with.

Reference : *Dictionary of American Idioms* (1995)

Explanation :

In this scene, Arthur was having dinner with Iris in a restaurant. For a reason that he was invited for a date by Iris when they first met, he asked Iris curiously, “*Why a beautiful girl like you would go to a stranger’s house for her Christmas vacation and on top of that, spend Saturday night with an old cocker like me?*” Due to the sentence’s structure, “on top of that” functions as a preposition that combines a main clause with an additional clause together.

7. Amanda : But now that I know you were raised by such a strong working mom... I can say it, and maybe you won’t be intimidated.

Graham : No, no. I’m still a little intimidated by it.

Amanda : Well, “a little” is way ahead of the curve.

Idiom : Ahead of the curve

Type of idiom : Phrasal adjective

Definition : Above average

Reference : <http://www.wiktionary.com>

Example : His study is not really smooth, but still ahead of the curve.

Explanation :

In a restaurant, Amanda and Graham were making a conversation in their lunch date. The conversation involved their personal and childhood stories. Once Amanda was asked about her career, Graham was very surprised

and “little” intimidated after getting the answer that actually Amanda owned a movie advertisement company. Amanda commented that his “little” intimidation would lead to “*the way ahead of the curve*”. According to this situation, the phrase may be translated to “*the developing of the feeling (intimidated)*”.

8. Arthur’s friend : I’ve had too much of the Manischewitz. I’m gonna have to be (1) **cut off**.

Arthur : We are (2) **cutting** you **off**.

Idiom : Cut off

Type of Idiom : Phrasal verb

Definition : (1) To stop serving someone alcoholic drinks in a bar because they have already drunk too much alcohol.

(2) To stop talking to someone because you do not want to be friendly with them anymore.

Reference : *Cambridge International Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs* (1997)

Explanation :

This is a part of the scene when Iris, Arthur, Miles and Arthur’s friends were having a⁴ Hanukkah party. In this conversation, a phrase “cut off”

4

Hanukkah, also known as the **Festival of Lights**, is an eight-day Jewish holiday commemorating the rededication of the Holy Temple in Jerusalem at the time of the Maccabean Revolt of the 2nd century BCE. Hanukkah is observed for eight nights, starting on the 25th day of Kislev

appears for two times, but the definitions of each sentence are quite different. One of Arthur's friends said that he was too drunk, and had to be "stopped serving alcoholic drinks". Arthur said to him teasingly that they (all guest in the party) were "cutting him off" which refers to "stop talking" to him.

9. Graham : Oh, hello.
 Olivia : Hello.
Going up! Blow on mine.
- Idiom** : Go up
Type of Idiom : Saying
Definition : To move towards someone or something in order to speak to them or do something.
Reference : *Cambridge International Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs* (1997)
Explanation :

This situation happened while Graham, Amanda, Sophie and Olivia were having cups of hot chocolate in Graham's house. Olivia approached her father (Graham) to cool off her chocolate by blowing to it. "Going up" is a saying which is used when one wants somebody to do something for oneself.

10. Graham : I have the classic male problem of no follow-through. Absolutely never remember to call after a date. But since this wasn't a date I guess I'm **off the hook**.

Idiom : Off the hook

Type of idiom : Phrasal adjective

Definition : Out of trouble

Reference : *Dictionary of American Idioms* (1995)

Explanation :

After Graham had one night stand with Amanda, on the next day he talked with her while preparing himself to get off. He mentioned to Amanda that he was a type of men who had never called girls after dating them. He also told Amanda that their accidental meeting was not a date, so he did not have to give Amanda a call (have no trouble to do with).

3) COMPARISON BETWEEN INFORMAL SENTENCES WITH STANDARD ENGLISH GRAMMAR

1. “Heart pounding, throat thickening, absolutely can't swallow.

All the usual symptoms.”

From this expression, one can obviously see that it does not consist of a complete sentence's structure. The speaker (Iris) connected two noun phrases which are “heart pounding” and “throat thickening”, with an incomplete sentence, “absolutely can't swallow”. These linked phrases may be united to a full sentence as *“Heart pounding, throat thickening, having difficulty in swallowing are all the usual symptoms that I have”*.

2. “More importantly, I was in love with him, truth be known.”

In this situation, the speaker (Iris) continued the former sentence by putting an additional message to complete the information. The phrase “truth be known” appear to be an inaccurate grammar use. Therefore, this sentence can be modified to the formal speech as *“More importantly, I was in love with him. Truth was known (Everybody knows that I was in love with him).”*

3. A : Iris, did you file your story?

B : Oh, no, not yet.

In informal speech, the present perfect which refers to the recent indefinite past, is often described as the past tense, for example, *Did you eat yet?* In this conversation, Iris's colleague asked Iris if she had filed her story. Iris replied she had not done it yet. Therefore, "*Did you file your story?*" can be retold in the present perfect as "*Have you filed your story?*"

4. "If I work a little bit too much, I never stop hearing about it."

This situation is supposed to be a hypothesis as the speaker (Amanda) expressed her imagination that *if she 'worked' harder, she 'would' ...* (She meant that she does not work as much as she said). According to English grammatical rules, hypothetical condition is usually applied by *if* with the past tense in dependent clauses, and by *would + infinitive* in main clauses. To revise this sentence to formality, it may be, "*If I worked a little bit too much, I would never stop hearing about it.*"

5. “Did you say, am I happy?”

In informal speech, the grammatical rules of reported speech are sometimes omitted as shown in this sentence. In contrast, in the formal way reported speech is quite emphatic. This question can be varied to formal speech as, “*Did you say if I were happy?*”

6. “Okay. I'm gonna try to be myself. It's never easy, but I'm gonna try.”

“Gonna” is regarded as a strong colloquial expression, which is actually referred to “going to” in the formal way. In daily life’s language usage, this word is very familiar and also involves the variation of voice in English phonetics that occurs when sounds are linking together. To change this sentence to the formal expression, one is able to replace “going to” by *I am going to try to by myself. It is never easy, but I am going to try.*

7. “Kayak for one?” “No, thank you.”

This sentence is an example of short questions which often appear in informal language patterns, especially in spoken English. This short form of question frequently omits subject, verb, adjective and other ingredients in a sentence. It rather remains only key words or the most important information that the speaker intends to communicate to the listener. In this context circumstance, Amanda was searching a

place to travel on her vacation by her laptop. She discovered a website's page, "Worry-Free vacations" showing a picture of ⁵Bora Bora. Then, she made a question and an answer to convince herself that traveling Bora Bora is not suitable for her. Actually, the question, *Kayak for one?*, is: *Do I want to go kayaking alone?* in the formal speech.

8. "This is supposed to be conducive to great work?"

Generally, one tends to use a statement to make a question in informal speech. The listener will know that it is a question by hearing the stress of the sentence's final word. According to the grammatical rules, a question is marked by auxiliary verbs positioned at the beginning of it: *Is this supposed to be conducive to a great work?* Omitting an article 'a' in front of 'great work' is seen to be another point to notice and indicate the informality of this question.

9. A : Where did you find it?

B : Buried in that little place we found in Covent Garden that time.

Frequently, the constructional elements of a sentence are omitted in informal expression, such as subject, preposition, and auxiliary verb and so on. This sentence is

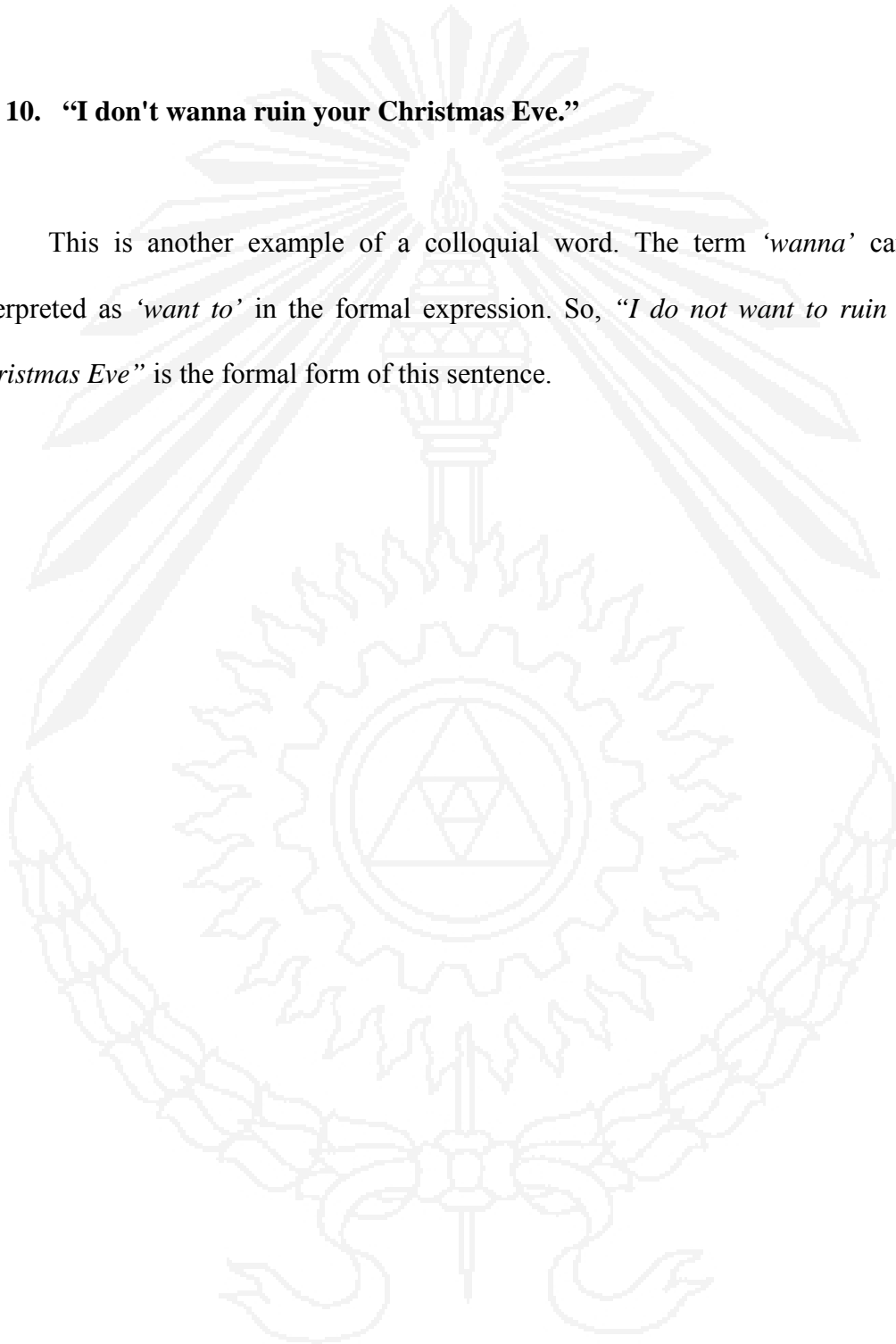
5

Bora Bora is an island in the Leeward group of the Society Islands of French Polynesia, an overseas collectivity of France in the Pacific Ocean. It is well-known for its tourism because of surrounded by a lagoon and a barrier reef (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bora_Bora).

an example of the absence of subject and auxiliary verb. To express the formality, one is supposed to say, “*It was buried in the little place that we found in Covent Garden at that time.*”

10. “I don’t wanna ruin your Christmas Eve.”

This is another example of a colloquial word. The term ‘*wanna*’ can be interpreted as ‘*want to*’ in the formal expression. So, “*I do not want to ruin your Christmas Eve*” is the formal form of this sentence.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The result, conclusion and recommendation of the data analysis of slangs, idioms and informal sentences are presented in this chapter. First, the results of data collection are tabulated. Next the conclusion of the study is drawn, which shows the characteristics of informal communication appeared in the movie. Lastly, a recommendation of the research is provided for those who are keen on furthering studying on the subject.

RESULT

1. The Result of Slang

The number of each type of slangs used in the movie is counted. Furthermore, all slangs terms are extracted and categorized into different part of speech. The results are demonstrated as follows,

Table A

Part of speech	Number of Slangs
Noun	28
Verb	4
Adjective	6
Adverb	1
TOTAL	39

Table B

Part of speech	Slang terms
Noun	Ass, ball-buster, big bucks, bitch, bollocks, bubbly, bugger, carbs, cheeky, cocker, drip, ex, folks, fuck, gumption, half-dead, hit, holy shit, jerk, kid, knockout, leak, lotus land, meet-cute, prick, sec, stinker, schmuck, schnook, tad, waltz, ye
Verb	Fancy, shag, shtup, waltz
Adjective	Cheeky, half-dead, kaput, nuts, sucks, tad
Adverb	Bloody

From *table A* and *table B*, it is noticeable that slangs which function as nouns form the majority, with 28 out of the 39 in total. “Adjective” constitutes the 2nd largest group, followed by “Verb”. Meanwhile, it is worth noting that there is only one adverbial term, *bloody*, appearing in the conversation of the movie.

2. The Result of Idiom

Here, the result of all idioms 'data collection is gathered as the number in *table C*. And next, is *table D* displaying the idioms that are positioned in different lines of idiomatic types.

Table C

	Amount of idioms
Traditional Idioms	4
Idioms in which actions stand for emotions or feelings	-
Pairs of words	-
Sayings	2
Similes and comparisons	1
Phrasal verbs	23
Phrasal prepositions, phrasal adjectives and phrasal adverbs	8
Allusions	3
Idioms with "it"	1
TOTAL	42

Table D

	Idioms
Traditional Idioms	Be kidding, Be up to, get the hell out, head over heels,
Sayings	Going up, what's up?
Similes and comparisons	Sweat like a pig
Phrasal verbs	Break up, calm down, come on, cut off, fall for, figure out, flip out, get over, go on, hang out, hold on, hole up, lay eyes on, mess up, put up, round out, screw up, show up, shut up, take off, tear down, tie up, turn out
Phrasal prepositions, phrasal adjectives and phrasal adverbs	By the way, behind the wheel, in shape, into something, in touch, off the hook, on top of, ahead of the curve,
Allusions	Close call, man-about-town, square peg in a round hole,
Idioms with "it"	Make it

The idioms used in the movie are divided into seven categories and their distribution is shown in the above table. It is concluded that "phrasal verb" is the most commonly used in the conversation of the movie, amounting to 23 out of 42 phrases. Idioms which are Similes, and those followed by the pronoun "it" are the rarest, both appeared once in the movie.

DISCUSSION

According to the results, the slangs which function as nouns are the most commonly used. They consist of exclamations, abbreviations, insults, and pronouns. Examples include a situation where Iris and her colleague had a chat by using “*drip*” to refer to the girl whom her ex-boyfriend slept with; another example is when Amanda described the difficult situation that she was confronting as “*a bitch*”. Some nouns were used when the characters exclaimed to themselves, such as “*Holy shit*” and “*Bugger!*” There are 4 verbal slangs found in the movie’s conversation; two of which are referred to as “having sex”. The characters avoided using the target word directly because it might cause embarrassment, so they replaced that word by slangs. In this movie, adverbial slangs are rarely seen as this part of speech is not as practical as nouns. As the duty of adverb is to add more information about place, time, manner, cause or degree to a verb, an adjective, a phrase or another adverb, but noun can be used as itself which makes it much more abundant. Before using slang, one is supposed to know the function and the meaning of it, otherwise it may cause mistaken communication, especially among non-native speakers. In brief, the slangs appearing in “The Holiday” are mostly dependent on the associations of the characters. Age and career type are also special factors that determine which form of language the characters prefer, whether slangs or academic terms. Generally, slangs could give a stronger emotional expression, therefore some slangs can hardly be replaced by other words without losing the emotional meanings. Furthermore, slang could beautify the conversation, making it more colourful, new-fashioned and lively. The interesting slang terms in the movie could truly nourish the attention of its audience.

Among all categories of idioms, phrasal verbs are the most popularly used in this movie for two possible reasons. First reason is phrasal verbs are broadly accessible by people from different social classes, education levels, age and occupations. As phrasal verb contains only simple words which are “verb” and “preposition”, almost all people can use it and understand it. The second reason is that phrasal verbs match the atmosphere in “The Holiday”. They could describe actions in informal manner to allow the conversation continuing smoothly and naturally with other informal elements. Additionally, phrasal verb is classified as a type of idiom, but not every phrasal verb is idiom. It is because idiom is defined in the chapter II that a group of words whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words and many of phrasal verbs have the similar meaning as the words they contain. These phrasal verbs examples include switch off, plug in, go ahead, turn around and etc. Overall, to use idiom correctly, one does not only consider the organization of parts of speech, he or she is also supposed to be able to apply the usage of idiom based on the meaning of that particular context. For example, the idiom “*Square peg in a round hole*” is usually translated as someone or something that does not fit into a particular situation or position. Under that specific circumstance in the movie, Iris indicated herself as “square peg” and Jasper was “round hole” defining as two persons who do not belong to each other, or “not suite each other”. Idiom is considered to originate from slang terms, but some idiomatic phrases also appear both in formal and informal usage.

From the analysis of informal sentences in the movie’s conversation, there is a group of colloquial words that are spoken frequently by the characters. Examples are “*gonna*”, “*gotta*”, “*wanna*” and “*ain’t*” which are non-standard, or shortened forms

of “going to”, “got to”, “want to” and “are not” or “am not” respectively. These colloquialisms come from phonetic transformations of the genuine words, according to the way to pronounce linking word to word. They allow people to have comfortable, natural and abrupt oral communication. In addition, the data collection’s exploration of informal sentences also reveals that language construction in everyday English is more flexible and not bound by strict grammatical, structure rules even the speakers are native speakers. Some grammar ingredients are optional to place in a sentence. Familiarity and simplification are the two basic governing rules. Albeit informal, the language does not lose the original meanings that the characters intended to express.

RECOMMENDATION

In this section, some suggestions to people who are interested in doing further study about this subject are presented as follows:

1. One may learn some other aspects of informal language that are not included in this research, for example, distinguished classes of words, vocatives, demonstratives and etc.
2. One may use this research as a guidance to study other features of English language, including spoken and written language, polite terms and construction of English.

3. Movies not only contain slang, idiom and other informal elements, but one also can learn the translation between Thai and English from movies' subtitles. He or she who is a movie lover can learn culture, traditional belief, as well as can practice listening and speaking skills to improve the level of his or her ability.
4. Slang and idiom are spread over movie, magazine, novel, song and other sources of media which are available in English. Learners may choose one of them to investigate slang and idiom.
5. Phrasal verb is an interesting topic for doing further study based on this research. One may do explorative comparison of the difference between phrasal verb and other types of idioms.

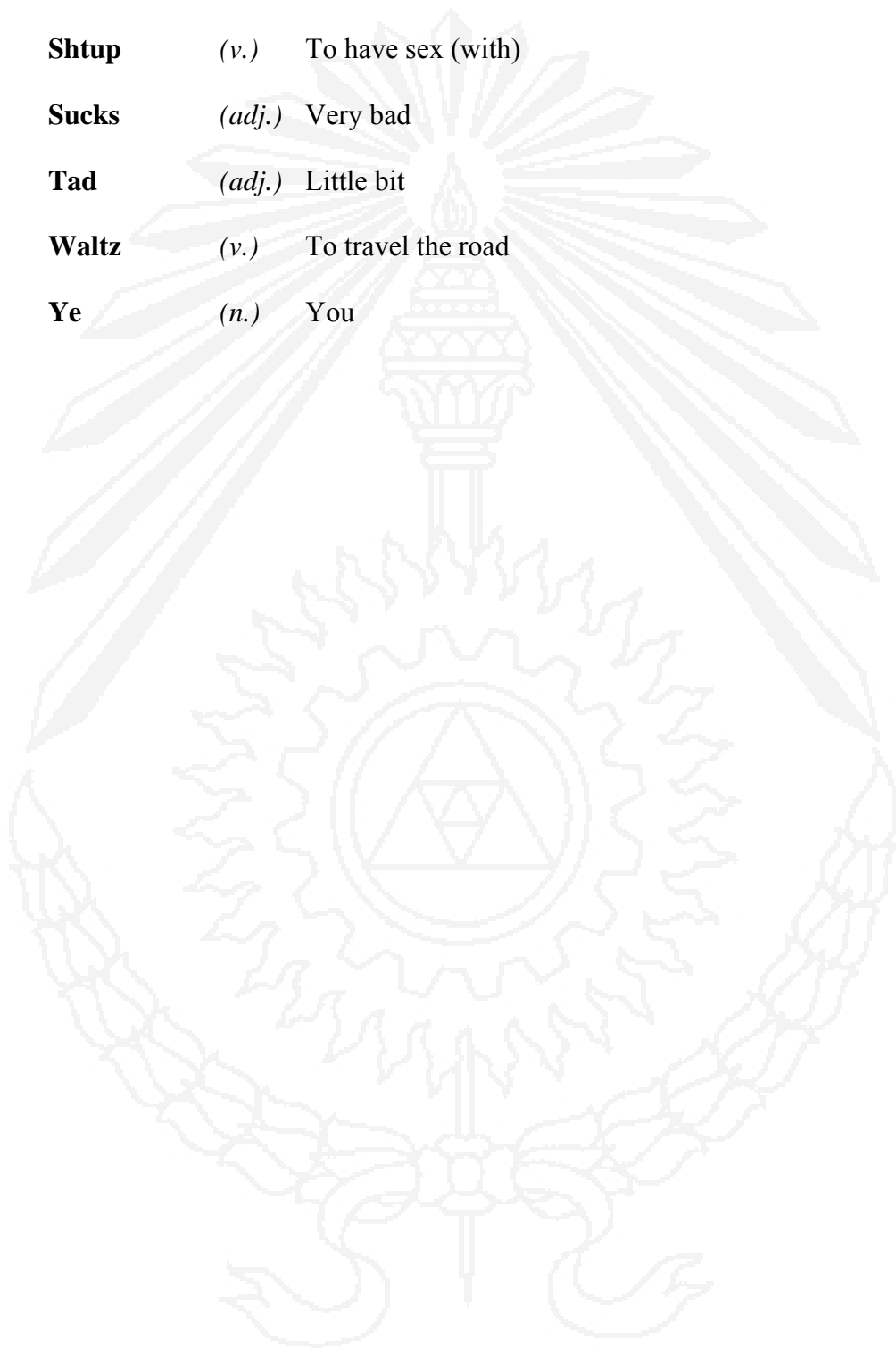


APPENDIX

Slang

1. **Ass** (n.) Arse
2. **Ball-buster** (n.) A woman who blames men or male society for anything
3. **Bitch** (n.) Something outstandingly difficult or unpleasant
4. **Bloody** (adv.) Extremely
5. **Bollocks** (n.) Nonsense, rubbish
6. **Bubbly** (n.) Champagne
7. **Cheeky** (adj.) Rude in an amusing way
8. **Cocker** (n.) Used as a form of address to a man
9. **Drip** (n.) A stupid, dull, or ineffective person
10. **Folks** (n.) People in general
11. **Fuck** (n.) Used in curses and exclamations, indicating strong-dislike, contempt, or rejection
12. **Gumption** (n.) Courage and determination
13. **Half-dead** (adj.) Extremely tired; not well
14. **Hit** (n.) A person or thing that is very popular
15. **Holy Shit** (n.) Used as an exclamation expressing when being stunned
16. **Jerk** (n.) A fool; a contemptible person
17. **Kid** (n.) Used as a form of address to a man or woman
18. **Knockout** (n.) A person or thing that is very attractive or impressive
19. **Meet-cute** (n.) A situation contrived by the filmmakers entirely in order to bring two potential partners together
20. **Nuts** (adj.) Crazy, mad, eccentric
21. **Sec** (n.) A very short time; a second

22. **Stinker** (n.) An unpleasant or contemptible person
23. **Schmuck** (n.) Someone objectionable or contemptible; an idiot
24. **Schnook** (n.) A dupe or simpleton
25. **Shtup** (v.) To have sex (with)
26. **Sucks** (adj.) Very bad
27. **Tad** (adj.) Little bit
28. **Waltz** (v.) To travel the road
29. **Ye** (n.) You



Idiom

1. **Be kidding** (*Traditional*) To mock playfully; tease
2. **Be up to** (*Traditional*) To be doing or planning something, often secretly
3. **Break up** (*phrasal v.*) To end a romantic relationship
4. **By the way** (*phrasal adv.*) Used to add more fact and news
5. **Calm down** (*phrasal v.*) To become quite; relax
6. **Close call** (*allusion*) A situation where something very unpleasant or dangerous nearly happen
7. **Come on** (*phrasal v.*) Used to say in order to tell someone that you do not believe them or that you disagree with them
8. **Fall for** (*phrasal v.*) To begin to love
9. **Figure out** (*phrasal v.*) To find an answer by thinking about (some problem or difficulty); solve
10. **Get the hell out** (*traditional*) To leave a place very quickly
11. **Get over** (*phrasal v.*) To finish; to pass over
12. **Go on** (*phrasal v.*) To continue to exist or happen
13. **Hang out** (*phrasal v.*) To spend a lot of time in a particular place, or to a lot of time with someone
14. **Hold on** (*phrasal v.*) To wait for a short time
15. **Hole up** (*phrasal v.*) To hide in a place in order to escape someone who is looking for one or in order to avoid an unpleasant situation
16. **In shape** (*phrasal adj.*) In good condition; able to perform well

17. **Into something** (*phrasal prep.*) Interested in or involved with something
18. **Lay eyes on** (*phrasal v.*) To see
19. **Make it** (*idiom with it*) To be successful, especially in a job
20. **Man-about-town** (*allusion*) A rich man who normally does not work and enjoys a lot of social activities
21. **Mess up** (*phrasal v.*) To cause trouble; to spoil something
22. **Put up** (*phrasal v.*) To put in place
23. **Round out** (*phrasal v.*) To complete; make whole
24. **Screw up** (*phrasal v.*) To make a mess of, to make an error which causes confusion
25. **Show up** (*phrasal v.*) To come, appear
26. **Shut up** (*phrasal v.*) To stop talking
27. **Square peg in a round hole** (*allusion*) Someone or something that does not fit into a particular situation or position
28. **In touch** (*phrasal adv.*) Talking or writing to each other
29. **Take off** (*phrasal v.*) To leave fast; depart suddenly; run away
30. **Tear down** (*phrasal v.*) To take all down in pieces; destroy
31. **Tie up** (*phrasal v.*) To take all the time of
32. **Turn out** (*phrasal v.*) To prove to be
33. **What's up?** (*saying*) What is happening or planned; what is wrong
(used often as a greeting)

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