AN ANALYSIS OF URBAN LANGUAGE EXPRESSIONS AS REFLECTED FROM *MADAGASCAR 3: EUROPE'S MOST WANTED (2012)* IN REGARD TO LITERARY DEVICES

THESIS

Submitted as A Partial Requirements

for the degree of Sarjana in English Letters

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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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Thank you for the attention

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents
2. My families
3. English Letters IAIN Surakarta
4. My almameter IAIN Surakarta

MOTTO

‒Humans were created by Allah on this earth as Khalifatullah, who maintains, cares for, conserves and prosper the universe by the rules of Allah‖

-Ustadz Husain Assadi – YukNgaji -

‒You may have given up on yourself, but your friends haven't given up on you‖

-Alex, the lion-

‒In the creation of the heavens and the earth and (in) the difference of night and day are tokens (of His Sovereignty) for men of understanding‖

(Q.S Ali-Imran (3): 19

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis titled "An Analysis of Urban Language Expressions as reflected from *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* in Regard to Literary Devices" is my real masterpiece. The things out of my masterpiece in this thesis are signed by citation and referred in the bibliography.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take my Academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, December 4th 2020

Stated by,

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The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that this thesis useful for the researcher in particular and the readers in general.

Surakarta, December 4th 2020

The researcher

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ABSTRACT

Rima Tri Suryani. 2020. An Analysis of Urban Language Expressions as reflected from *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* in Regard to Literary Devices (Sociolinguistics Approach). Thesis. English Letters Study Program. Cultures and Language Faculty.

Advisor   : Dr. SF Luthfie Arguby Purnomo, S.S., M.Hum.

Keywords   : Cities, Urbanization, Implied meaning, Society, Expressions

This research aimed to find the categories of literary devices and to reveal the urban language functions as literary devices as found in the *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted.* The researcher was concern with Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted as the object of the study. The researcher also used the functions of urban language's theory to analyze. The result of this study is the literary devices as found and the way how the functions of urban language expressions as the literary devices.

The researcher used qualitative methodology in this research. The data of this research were words, phrase, screen capture that related to the literary devices categories in *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012).* The researcher used observation and documentation technique to collect the data. The researcher collects data by observing, watching, picturing the categories of literary devices.

Based on the analysis that had been done before, the researcher found the Madagascar 3 cartoon film contains of idiom as the category of literary devices. Idiom can bring more humour and comedy roles to life in films. However, the purpose of comedy also includes insinuations against the government, politics, and social life. That expression belongs to urban language. The types of urban language are general and youth language. They have functions as a communicative aims and creates an identity. Sociolinguistics places the position of language in relation to its use in society. Every single literary device using urban language, it means to try to see the difference perspective of hidden meaning. Regarding to literary devices it's an alternative way. Researchers suggest that further researchers conduct research on urban language with differences in other research objects, for example, Toy Story or The Boss Baby. Further researchers are also advised to use several other theories to gain a better understanding of urban language.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Every year, a new generation is born. Every year, there are developments in fashion, habits, culture, and technology that greatly affect the life of that generation. An example is the high dominance of smartphones in the current generation. Instead, in ancient times, landlines were sufficient as a means of communication. This is particularly evident in the urban lifestyle, which is very dependent on the times. Big cities such as those in the United States; Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, New York, in France; Paris and other countries are examples of some of the population of cities today.

The City, Town and Urban are different terms. City, Town and Urban are different terms from each other. City is a noun referring to a city. Meanwhile, town means a small town and usually its social structure is not as complex and dense as a city. And urban is an adjective that denotes a characteristic or urban nature (Jorgensen, 2011). In this case, an urban or an urban area is a settlement covering the main city and areas of influence outside its administrative boundaries in the form of a surrounding suburban area. Urban life is characterized by impersonal relationships between residents. Every citizen who lives in the city has freedom of association with various groups and the basis of his social relations is straightforward. The traditions of life in the city seem compartmentalized by different interests and everyone is free to choose their relationship with

anyone and do whatever they want. Therefore, Amos Rapoport (2005) leads to a better understanding of cities and urbanism. He formulated a new definition that can be applied to urban settlements anywhere, as follows: A settlement can be defined as a city not in terms of certain morphological characteristics, or even a collection of its features, but in terms of a special function, namely composing an area and creating effective spaces by organizing a larger hinterland according to certain hierarchies.

The social development in urban areas certainly has the development of language in it. The language that develops in urban areas is urban language (Beck, 2010). Discussing an urban language certainly has something to do with urbanization. Urbanity is understood as a different way of life which in spatial, factual and historical dimensions the processes of compaction and heterogenization is considered as association actions (Merie Beck, 2010). Urbanization is thus understood to include and produce structuration processes independently. It also includes the practice of autonomous linguistics. Which one is reflected as deposits of everyday knowledge in language and thus creates the necessary instruments to facilitate and generalize urbanization such as urban languages. The cities around the world have very diverse histories. Boucher and Cavalcanti (2008) states the cities are the domain of a particular type of emplacement, which the distinction between citizens and subjects can be marked, where the mobility of original ideas, bodies and economies can be controlled and where signs of modernity can be inscribed.

Therefore, those cities have certain characteristics that can shape and influence a new idea that can become the identity of a city (Beck, 2010). Urban language is a language based on urban areas only. A person who moves from one area to the city called name urbanization. Therefore, urban language is the language that urban people can accept and it differs from slang as argot, taboo, jargon, slang secret language, and the language of respect for in-laws (Halliday, 1978). Meanwhile, urban languages as for example in the urban spaces of Africa in Zimbabwe, indigenous languages have entered a new linguistic configuration with respect to the adaptive responses of speakers in the form of linguistic practices to their changing environment and the new communicative needs it presents.

In concept of language, it is clearly stated that every word contains at least three elements: form, concept or meaning, and reference (Cruse, 2004). Form is the part of the word that we hear when we say it or see it when it is written, while the concept or meaning is the content of that form. In other words, in every word, a concept is always represented in form. On the other hand, in a civilization of a nation, the knowledge of that nation is built up by concepts symbolized in words. The more advanced a nation is, the more vocabulary that nation will have. This collection of concepts or vocabulary is often referred to as knowledge. This collection of knowledge and its various applications in life results in various tools, works, artifacts, customs, law, art and technology or media (Cruse, 2004).

Diverse strategies suggest that the media of learning that is simply putting across a narrative simultaneously in two languages are providing a

means of voicing the way multilingual learners experience and take up languages, at times directly translating. At the other moments simplifying or elaborating in more detail as they transfer between languages. The two languages referred to here are, placing one literal language as the subject of study in joint learning, at that time also language is translated directly, which is to express the same things as could be said in standard English (Labov, 1967). Language could be interpreted implicitly or explicitly to inform the bulk of the recent work on language problems. Nevertheless, in enjoying a literary work, the audience sees a literary work subjectively (Williams, 1970).

Subjectively is a work that can be seen by others, enjoying literary works can be subjective and there is a need for appropriate means or articulation in the placement of literary works. In the film industry, viewers are divided into three categories; first is audiences, the second spectators and the third is subjective individuals (Phillips 2003). Subjective individuals refer to each different audience who translates some messages from the film in their way. The film means include live action, science fiction, horror, cartoon etc. Wanangwe (2015) said that an individual audience when sees a film in a way that is very different from other individual audiences. Individuals translate and interpret messages differently based on their diverse expectations, attitude, and experiences. Therefore, Urban language is language subjective defined by personal users implying that a particular word could have a different meaning from its dictionary meaning.

Urban language is always associated with the urban dictionary. It is no doubt that the urban dictionary has many meanings, explanations of meanings, confide in someone, satire, sarcasm and odd words. Urban Dictionary is a translator tool that can be used by everyone and everyone can define the meaning of the word intended. Urban Dictionary is the dictionary written by you, Define Your Word (Peckham, 2009). Urban dictionary as the collaborative, web-based project allows anyone with an internet connection to participate in the authoring, compiling, editing, and publishing (Smith, 2011). It proves that urban language can be defined by everyone, and that it applies to people who have experiences related to words, clauses, phrases, or sentences that implement the experience of the definer. Therefore, urban language is language subjectively defined by personal users implying that a particular word could have a different meaning from its dictionary meaning.

The community in carrying out their interactions uses certain languages that apply in the community or follows the goals and intentions of the speech so that communication runs well (Wijana, 2011). Communication in English can be done either orally or in writing. Oral communication can be done through daily communication, dialogue, speech, etc. Meanwhile, written communication requires media. One example of written communication is literature. Literary works arise as a result of the author's creative ideas. Ideas combine from the author's point of view of the social environment.

Literary work is not only to convey what the author wants to say, but also to influence the reader. Literary work is very beneficial for life because it can give the reader awareness of the reality of life, even though it is depicted in the form of fiction. Literary work can also be used for works experience, since anyone could reveal the contents of the hearts and minds in writing that has artistic value. And literature can be regarded as a language art because created by using beautiful language. Literature is referred to as the entirety of written expressions, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word (Klarer, 2005).

Therefore, literary work, the researcher wants to create an indirectly communication with the readers by conveying, expressing his or her opinion, idea, thought, argument and meaning. In conveying the opinion, idea, thought, argument and meaning, the writer needs supporting element to convince and to attract the readers about what they want to convey through their works. Cuddon (2015) argues that figurative language is figure of speech.

Figurative language is part of literary device. Literary device refers to the typical structures used by writers in their works to convey his or her messages in a simple manner to the readers. When employed properly, the different literary devices help readers to appreciate, interpret and analyse a literary work. These are some common literary devices such as:

a. Figurative Language (Imagery, Simile, Metaphor, Hyperbole, Personification, Idiom)

b. Sound of Device (Repetition, Alliteration, Onomatopoeia)

c. Other literary device (Irony, Allegory, Sarcasm, Paradox)

The researcher uses an urban dictionary as the device for analyzing urban language expressions as reflected in *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* film. The researcher chooses a animated cartoon film that is *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* as an object, an American animation studio that is Dream Works Animation based in New York and produces animated feature films, television programs, and online virtual games. This is to find out the meaning behind the expressions in the words and dialogues of the characters in the film. Of course it is very interesting because urban language has another meaning if you look for it in an urban dictionary, and its relation to literary devices that have a function to convey messages according to the context. To make it clearer, below there is some example:

1. **Figurative language**

   a. Olfactory imagery

   Example   1

   Datum 1

   Datum number: 64/Gene/Olfa/King/Mad3/01:14:09

Figure 1.1

Alex and his friend's comeback to the zoo but they feel like their lost what they have supposed to be. In the zoo their thought that they must go back to the circus friends but it is too late because of Capt. Dubois was shooted them and makes them dizzy and slept a long time.

King Julien walk through the police and he went to the circus because he missed Sonya the bear. As we can see in *figure 1.1* which King Julien just walked with the totter. King Julien said he missed his stinky bear. The word stinky describes the smell. The smell of stinky launches the reader to the experience the smell of stinky a bear (Cuddon, 2011).

In this case King Julien's purpose to call his girlfriend with the different name. Based on *urbandictionary.com* the word stinky means a term of endearment for a wonderful girlfriend. The expressions of King Julien shows the relation between him and Sonya the bear that they are close. In this case, urban language function to articulate the meaning of someone's expressions. Therefore, it achieve the communication well and understooded the meaning also urban language not limiting to use some language features (Jorgensen, 2011).

The word stinky describes the smell that we can smell or in the sense of a literary device it only describes something that can be felt by the sense of smell, but if it is interpreted in

context, the word stinky means a special call to someone we love.

Sociolinguistics views urban language as a social and communication system in urban areas that has an urban social structure and its relation to literary devices, namely as an alternative way to achieve language goals that can be understood by speakers. The category of literary device, Olfactory imagery describes the meaning of stinky with figurative language. Both urban language and literary devices have a purpose to communicates to the reader or other people.

2. **Other Literary Device**

a. **Verbal Irony**

Example 2

Datum number: 13/Yout/Verb/Melm/Mad3/00:13:42

Figure 1.2

On the road, Melman and the other animals can escape from the crazy policewoman, Dubois. They are so happy and they want to go to the Hotel Ambassador in the car. Unfortunately, Capt.

Dubois and the other police were following the animal's car. As we can see in *figure 1.2* that Melman tells his friends which Dubois follows them.

The phrase we've got a tail is described that somebody was following the car. The word tail is not a tail from an animal. Based on the official website of literary devices, it is an irony verbal that the intended meaning is contrary to the literal meaning. Verbal irony makes the audiences or readers laugh even when the circumstances are not able to make humor.

Based on *urbandictionary.com* the word a tail refers to a parole officer or probation officer. The expression Melman shows a simple way to communicates with his friends. It is a simple way to achieve good communication and understanding of other people (Jorgensen, 2011). The categories of literary device, Verbal Irony describes the meaning of a tail with humor sensation that contrary to a literal meaning. Both urban language and literary devices have a purpose to communicates to the reader or other people.

Sociolinguistics views urban youth language of *"tail"* as a social and communication system in urban areas especially for youth society that has a relation with urban social structure and its relation to literary devices. Regarding to literary devices as an alternative way to achieve language goals that can be understood by speakers.

B. Problem Limitation

The scope of this thesis is to analyze urban language expressions as reflected from *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* film in regard to literary devices by using subjectivity from Josephine Wanangwe (2015), Implied meaning from Williams (1970), Urban Language theory from Jorgensen (2011) Kiessling & Mous (2004) Literary Devices from J.A. Cuddon (2013) and Urban Dictionary from Aaron Peckham (2005). This thesis the researcher using utterances by the characters as found in *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* film that are containing the expression of urban language in regard to literary device. Urban Dictionary as the bridge to classify the functions of urban language based on Jorgensen, Kiessling & Mous, Aaron Peckham, J. A. Cuddon.

The limitation of this thesis is only the categories of literary devices are found in the film and the functions of urban language as literary devices used by the dialogue, screen capture, and characters from *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* film.

C. Research Question

Concerning the title of this thesis, the problem to come up with can be formulated as follow :

1. What urban language types are found in *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)?*

2. What literary devices are found from *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)*?

3. How does urban language function as literary devices as reflected from *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)*?

D. Research Objective

Based on the formulation of the problem, the objectives of the research are:

1. To find out the types of urban language are found from *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012).*

2. To find out the literary devices are found from *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012).*

3. To reveal how urban language functions as literary devices as found in the *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012).*

E. Research Benefit

This research is expected to have the benefits which can give to proper comprehension to the reader of this research. The benefits of the research are divided into two kinds, those are theoretical and practical benefits which are expected to give developing linguistic knowledge particularly in Sociolinguistics.

1. **Theoretical Benefits**

The result of this study intended to help the students especially for English Letters students who learn Sociolinguistics. The researcher expects it can help them understand urban language expressions as reflected in the film. It is also intended to improve the reader's knowledge about linguistics study especially

sociolinguistics on the concept of language in terms of urban language expressions through the conversation and characters in the film.

2. Practical Benefits

The researchers contributed to the sociolinguistics study. The results of the study can stimulate the reader in learning linguistics, especially about the principles of language in terms of expression and is used as additional knowledge in linguistics, sociolinguistics, and others. Also, this study is used as a reference for other researchers and information for further researchers who intend to analyze the principles of language in terms of expressions that have implicitly meaningful of the characters in the film.

F. Definitions of Key Terms

To make the title is clearer and more accurate, the researcher gives some key terms about the research; they are Analysis, Urban Language, Expressions, *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012),* Literary Devices, and

1. Analysis

Analysis means the detailed study or examination of something in order to understand more about it. The result of the study or a careful examination of a substance in order to find out what it consists of.

2. Urban Language

Urban language comes from the interrelationship between city and language, and thus also between language and social processes, can be rendered fruitful for descriptions and explanations of urban language phenomena. Urban language is language subjective defined by personal users implying that a particular word could have a different meaning from its dictionary meaning.

3. Expressions

Expression is facial expression or facial impression (Suharto, 1996). Disclosure of a process in expressing intentions, feelings, ideas, and so on. All thoughts and ideas that exist in a person's mind should be expressed in a concrete form so that the benefits can be felt. In short, the meaning of expression is the manifest result of emotion.

4. Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)

An animation film that is Madagascar, films as an object, an American animation studio, which is a subsidiary of Universal Pictures, a division of NBC Universal which is owned by Comcast. Dream Works Animation LCC. Based in New York and produces animated feature films, television programs, and online virtual games. Animation is a creative cultural industry. Typically clusters

in industrial district in large urban areas (Scott, 2004). Additionally, the researcher chooses the new animation production from DreamWorks Animation.

5. Film (Animated Cartoon)

Animation means to animate, give soul and move inanimate objects (Vaughan, 2010). Animated cartoon is cartoon that can move or live visually and soundly. This cartoon consists of a series of pictures that are painted and recorded and then shown on television or film. Cartoons of this type are an important part of the film industry at this time.

Animation is pictures with a funny appearance that present an event. People who make cartoons are called cartoonists. Several types of cartoons that are known today are editorial cartoons, gag cartoons, and comic strips. Editorial cartoons or political cartoons are usually intended to express political or social views in a satirical way.

Meanwhile, cartoon gags are meant to be funny without being sarcastic. Comic strips are cartoon images in the form of short comics. Cartoons can also be used as illustrations, for example in books, magazines, or greeting cards. In addition, cartoons also develop in other media, namely films, and are known as animation.

6. Literary Devices

Literary device is the device that can feel their existence as literacy tools. Based on the official website of *literarydevices.net*, literary devices are literary or linguistic techniques that produce special effects, in particular. Speech figure, narrative style, or plot mechanism. Literary devices refer to the devices or tools that writers use in their writing to convey information and develop narratives, that is, to make their work complete, interesting or complex. In other words, it is a literary or linguistic technique that produces a special effect, specifically an allusion, narrative style, or plot mechanism. However, not all figures of speech are literary instruments, nor are all literary instruments figurative.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED THEORIES

A. **Theoretical Review**

1. **Urban Language**

Urban is different from town and city. Town and city refer to territorial boundaries that are characterized by cities. Meanwhile, urban is the quality of life that is characterized by a city (Bardo, 1982) showing the characteristics and way of life that is typical of having an atmosphere of modern life and living. Bardo (1982) argues there are 3 characteristics of city life that are the center of attention of urban sociology in seeing the city, there are; city structure, urban lifestyle and social organization.

Urbanization is triggered by differences in growth or inequality of facilities from development, especially between rural and urban areas. As a result, urban areas have become attractive magnets for urbanites to find work. Thus, urbanization is a natural process of change in an effort to improve the welfare of the population or society. Abbas (2002) states this uncontrolled urbanization flow is considered to undermine the city development plan strategy and exploit urban facilities beyond the control capacity of the city government. Some of these negative consequences will increase in the crime problem which increases and decreases in the level of welfare.

Evers (2002) argues that another negative impact that arises is the occurrence of "over urbanization", which is a very large percentage of

urban residents who are not in accordance with the country's economic development which the population in rural areas is too small for the existing level and mode of production. At this time when cities dominate social, economic, educational and urban hierarchical functions. Gmelch and Zenner (1980) discuss the social impacts caused by urbanization by using three urbanization theory approaches, there are:

1. Determinist Theory

As one of the most influential figures in this theory Writh (1938) began his analysis by defining a "city" as a relatively large, densely populated area and permanent residence of socially very diverse individuals. Writh analyzes how urbanization produces social disorganization and personality disorders. The arguments used by Writh are based on arguments on psychology and social structure. Simmel (1948) argues on the way of life in the city that changed the way of thinking and individual personality. How rapid and interrupted stimulation is changed by stimulation that comes from inside and outside the individual. The most influential stimulation, according to Simmel (1948), includes sights, sounds, smells, and actions of others, so that individuals respond to protect themselves and adapt to their minds and hearts. With the stimulation and the way individuals respond, it makes individuals more intellectual, rational, and emotionally distant from other people.

2. Compositional theory

This theory assumes that urbanization does not have a direct impact on individuals or society. This theory argues that the diversity of

social life does not necessarily affect the behavior of individuals and society because each individual or society has attributes that can help them deal with urbanization problems. The attributes referred to include ethnicity, family background, neighborhood, kinship, work ties, and others. So not all individuals can be affected by urbanization because it depends on the attributes they have. For example, someone who is not married is not due to personal incapacity but rather due to an unbalanced ratio of men and women.

3. Subculture theory

This theory is the result of a synthesis from the Determinist Theory and Compositional theory, that urbanization has a direct impact on individuals and society but does not interfere. Harahap (2013) argues the assumption is based on two things, namely; first, the large number of migrants who come to the city with diverse cultures and values that contribute to the diversity of social life. The Second, various structural pressures such as job specialization, institutional demands, and so on, which produce new subcultures. For example like student subcultures, ethnic Chinese-Americans, criminal professionals, homosexuals, artists, missionaries, and others.

Thus urban languages emerge against a background of dense multilingualism, precise constitutions differ from one city to the next in terms of the actual language spoken, assessments of the social, cultural and economic values associated with these languages, etc. available data about this phenomenon; no one has yet compiled a sociolinguistic profile

of the city. However, the language used, its relevance, meaning for private, public and official life in any city is part of the differences and structure of each city, and thus its individuality. Urban language is often associated with slang which is often used and created by a group of young people in urban areas (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). However, the fact is that urban language is the language of identity of city residents, which of course city residents consist of several groups, including old, young, children, adults and all of them are not only natives of the city but because of urbanization which has an impact on culture cultural, social, political to language (Jorgensen, 2011).

Along with the development of time that urban languages experience a compaction of meaning (Beck, 2010). It is no doubt that many city dwellers use terms that we have rarely encountered before. For example, the phrase smooth brain if interpreted literally means someone's smooth brain or someone's good and smooth thinking power. However, not all words, phrases, clauses or sentences in urban language are literal. The context that accompanies speaking is an important factor in understanding the intent and purpose of the opponent's speech. Jorgensen (2011) states that the purpose or function of urban language is to simplify and achieve communication that can be understood by the interlocutor whether it is using any language features in order to achieve communication that someone can understand.

In theory Jorgensen (2011) describes a situation in which individuals have access to words, phrases and concepts from various

languages. Although these linguistic resources may be categorized in dictionaries and textbooks as certain "proprietary" languages, they are drawn by individuals in a much more fluid and mixed way. Instead of being rigidly segmented in the minds of individuals, they contribute to a common 'linguistic repertoire'. In this case, urban language can be understood subjectively because the backgrounds of language speakers who place the meaning of a word differ according to the experience of the speaker (Peckham, 2009).

Subjective language is the language used to express personal circumstances in the context of a text or conversation, known as 'Private State', is a general term for opinion, evaluation, emotion, and speculation (Quirk et al. 1985). The subjectivity of language in relation to the density of clues in the surrounding context is an important influence (Wiebe & Bruce, 2004). It is no doubt that the context understood by language speakers is also very important in order to facilitate the achievement of subjective communication.

For the continuity of communication in relation to subjective language, Phillips (2003) argues that in relation to a literary work; namely a film that subjective language is a work that can be seen by others, and enjoying the literary work can be subjective in nature and there needs to be an appropriate means or articulation in the placement of the literary work. In the film industry, audiences are divided into three categories; the first is the audience, the second and the third is subjective individuals. Subjective individuals refer to each different audience who translates some messages

from the film in their way. The film means include live action, science fiction, horror, cartoon etc. Wanangwe (2015) said that an individual audience when sees a film in a way that is very different from other individual audiences. Individuals translate and interpret messages differently based on their diverse expectations, attitude, and experiences.

Therefore, both urban language and subjectively connected, that there is a relationship with subjective language with urban language which is related to one another. In this connection, urban language needs a tool that can facilitate city language speakers to clarify a meaning (Peckham, 2009) from this explanation subjective language puts forward the experiences, expectations and judgments of each language speaker. Additionally, urban language does not escape the dictionary tool that facilitates its speakers (Peckham, 2009), it is the urban dictionary. In this case that urban language is language subjective defined by personal users implying that a particular word could have a different meaning from its dictionary meaning.

Language could be interpreted implicitly or explicitly to inform the bulk of the recent work on language problems. Nevertheless, in enjoying a literary work such as a film, the audience sees a literary work subjectively (Williams, 1970). Nevertheless, the expectations, experience, and attitudes of the audiences are different but in the level of literary works subjectively, in which placing the connoisseurs of literary works prepare in the context of the audiences. In linguistics, subjective facilitated by urban language, subjectively, it is necessary to have facilities or articulation, connections,

to know the language's meaning implicitly, and urban language becomes a point of view by a language enjoyed subjectively. Using the urban dictionary, the audience can search for and understand the meanings and meanings contained in a word.

There are a lot of language speakers in urban areas (Beck, 2010). Not only young people know the styles of modern languages today, but adults, elders and even children also know about the development of languages in urban areas. In the case study of urban language, which is currently widespread in various areas of the city, the existence of culture is also evident. Incoming culture, such as music, dance, clothing, hairstyles, books, technology, even the urban way of life and sometimes this also becomes a marker of political position combined with antisocial sentiment (Kiessling & Mous, 2004).

Urban identity is common when it is discussed in relation to a group or community. Kiessling & Mous (2004) said identity is a space that cannot be separated from its identity, because without identity, a space is just a void without a name that has no meaning. This identity today exists because it is shaped by its past. Without a connection to the past, a space will lose its identity and identity. Without its identity, something will lose its distinctiveness and differentiation from one another. As already indicated above, these urban languages differ in many ways from any standard language taken as a point of reference, displaying derivatives in a rapidly changing setting of linguistic norms, where the existence of movement or mobility in a changing linguistic field is the desire to express

(Hodge and Kress, 1997). Social differences and can display and form an icon or character or a strong identity in an urban community (Kiessling & Mous, 2004).

2. Literary Devices

According to Cuddon (2013) literary device refers to the typical structures used by writers in their works to convey his or her messages in a simple manner to the readers. Based on the official website of literary terms, the categories of common terms used by literary work are figurative language, sound of device, and the other literary device. Social rules in relation to literary devices help to determine or choose which language variations to use in accordance with the situation and function. And provide a description of the social condition of a society with regard to language. The latter can be used to describe the variations that exist in a particular society.

When employed properly, the different literary devices help readers to appreciate, interpret and analyse a literary work. Below is a list of the classification of each categories the literary devices with detailed definition and examples.

a. **Figurative Language** is a language which uses figures of speech (Cuddon, 2013).

1) **Imagery** is language used by poets, novelists and other writers to create images in the mind of the reader. Social rules in relation to literary devices help to determine or choose which language variations to use in accordance with the situation and

function. According to Cuddon (2013) there are seven specifications of types:

a) **Visual Imagery**

Visual imagery describes what we see: comic book images, paintings, or images directly experienced through the narrator's eyes. Use imagery can provide a description of the social condition of a society with regard to language, and imagery use the sense it can describe the variations that exist in a particular society.

b) **Auditory Imagery**

Auditory imagery describes what we hear, from music to noise to pure silence (enjoyable sounds, bird song, noises, peaceful calm). Sociolinguistics in regard to using imagery can provide a description of the social condition of a society with regard to language, and imagery use the sense it can describe the variations that exist in a particular society.

c) **Olfactory Imagery**

Olfactory imagery describes what we smell. Sociolinguistics and provide a description of the social condition of a society with regard to language. And also can be used to describe the variations that exist in a particular society.

d) Gustatory Imagery

Gustatory imagery describes what we taste. Sociolinguistics in regard to using imagery can provide a description of the social condition of a society with regard to language, and imagery use the sense it can describe the variations that exist in a particular society.

e) Tactile Imagery

Tactile imagery describes what we feel or touch. Sociolinguistics in regard to using imagery can provide a description of the social condition of a society with regard to language, and imagery use the sense it can describe the variations that exist in a particular society.

f) Kinesthetic Imagery

This type is associated with sense of movement or tension in the muscles or joints. Sociolinguistics and provide a description of the social condition of a society with regard to language. And also can be used to describe the variations that exist in a particular society.

g) Organic Imagery

This type allows the reader to represent an internal sensation, in other hand the deep feeling of the

reader. Sociolinguistics and provide a description of the social condition of a society with regard to language. And also can be used to describe the variations that exist in a particular society.

2) Simile

Simile is a figure of speech in which one thing is likened to another, in such a way as to clarify and enhance an image. It is an explicit comparison (Cuddon, 2013). Sociolinguistics views urban language as a social and communication system in urban areas that has an urban social structure and its relation to literary devices, as an alternative way to achieve language goals that can be understood by speakers. Sociolinguistics in regard to using simile can provide a description of the social condition of a society with regard to language, and imagery use the sense it can describe the variations that exist in a particular society.

3) Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech in which one thing is described in terms of another. A comparison is usually implicit; whereas in simile it is explicit (Cuddon, 2013). Metaphor is a common figure of speech that makes a comparison by directly relating one thing to another unrelated thing. Unlike similes, metaphors do not use words such as *"like"* or *"as"* to make comparisons. The writer or speaker relates the two unrelated things that are not actually the same, and the audience understands that

it's a comparison, not a literal equation. The word comes from a Latin phrase meaning ‒to carry across,‖ and a metaphor does just that it carries a shared quality or characteristic across two distinct things. Sociolinguistics in regard to using metaphor can provide a description of the social condition of a society with regard to language, and imagery use the sense it can describe the variations that exist in a particular society.

4) Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech which contains an exaggeration for emphasis (Cuddon, 2013). Hyperbole is a figure of speech in which an author or speaker purposely and obviously exaggerates to an extreme. It is used for emphasis or as a way of making a description more creative and humorous. It is important to note that hyperbole is not meant to be taken literally; the audience knows it's an exaggeration. Sociolinguistics in regard to using hyperbole can provide a description of the social condition of a society with regard to language of hyperbole it can describe the variations that exist in a particular society.

5) Personification

Personification is the attribution of human qualities to inanimate objects (Cuddon, 2013). Personification is a kind of metaphor in which you describe an inanimate object, abstract thing, or non-human animal in human terms. It is used to create more

interesting and engaging scenes or characters. Sociolinguistics in regard to using personification can provide a description of the social condition of a society with regard to language of personification it can describe the variations that exist in a particular society.

6) Idiom

Idiom is a form of expression, construction or phrase peculiar to a language and often possessing a meaning other than its grammatical or logical one (Cuddon, 2013). Sociolinguistics in regard to idiom can provide a description of the social condition of a society with regard to language of idiom it can describe the variations that exist in a particular society.

b. Sound of Device

1) Repetition

Repetition it may consist of sounds, particular syllables and words, phrases, stanzas, metrical patterns, ideas, allusions and shapes (Cuddon, 2013). Sociolinguistics in regard to idiom can provide a description of the social condition of a society with regard to language of repetition it can describe the variations that exist in a particular society.

According to Cuddon (2013) there are four specifications of repetition types:

a) **Epizeuxis** is the repetition of a word in sequence.

b) **Anaphora** is the repetition of a word at the beginning of each phrase or clause.

c) **Mesodiplosis** is the repetition of a word in the middle of each phrase or clause.

d) **Epistrophe** is the repetition of a word at the end of each phrase or clause.

2) **Alliteration**

Alliteration A figure of speech in which consonants, especially at the beginning of words or stressed syllables, are repeated (Cuddon, 2013). Sociolinguistics in regard to alliteration can provide a description of the social condition of a society with regard to language of alliteration it can describe the variations that exist in a particular society.

The importance of alliteration is makes a phrase easy to memorize and fun to read or say out loud. According to Cuddon (2013) that alliteration is such a bold and noticeable device and t may be used to call attention to a certain subject.

3) **Onomatopoeia**

Onomatopoeia is the formation and use of words to imitate sounds (Cuddon, 2013). A dog's bark sounds like *"woof woof"* is an example of onomatopoeia. Sociolinguistics in regard to onomatopoeia can provide a description of the social condition of a society with regard to language of onomatopoeia it can describe the variations that exist in a particular society.

According to Cuddon (2013) the importance of using onomatopoeia can provide a literary work with sound imagery and rhythm which express the mood of the work. And it makes descriptions more powerful and gives a sense of reality of the sounds.

c. Other Literary Devices

1) Irony

Irony is a literary technique used to create meaning that seems to contradict the literal meaning or events (Cuddon, 2013). Sociolinguistics can provide a description of the social condition of a society with regard to language. the latter can be used to describe the variations that exist in a particular society.

According to Cuddon (2013) there are three specifications of irony types:

a) Verbal Irony

Verbal irony use of words in which the intended meaning is contrary to the literal meaning.

b) Situational Irony

Implying through plot or character that a situation is quite different from the way it is presented.

c) Dramatic Irony

Dramatic device in which a character says or does something that he or she does not fully grasp but which is understood by the audience.

2) **Allegory**

Allegory is a story or image with several layers of meaning: behind the literal or surface meaning lie one or more secondary meanings, of varying degrees of complexity (Cuddon, 2013). Sociolinguistics in regard to allegory can provide a description of the social condition of a society with regard to language of allegory it can describe the variations that exist in a particular society. The importance of allegory is delivering the difficult messages in easy to read stories. It makes to understand the world around even such as; new technology, world of politics, etc.

3) **Sarcasm**

Sarcasm is a bitter form of irony, can be intended to tease or hurt; often insinuated by the tone (Cuddon, 2013). Sociolinguistics in regard to sarcasm can provide a description of the social condition of a society with regard to language of sarcasm it can describe the variations that exist in a particular society.

4) **Paradox**

Paradox is a seemingly contradictory statement that on closer analysis reveals a deeper truth (Cuddon, 2013).

Sociolinguistics can provide a description of the social condition of a society with regard to language. Regarding to paradox language can describe the variations that exist in a particular society.

Literary devices are a collection of universal artistic structures that are so typical of all works of literature frequently employed by the writers to give meanings and a logical framework to their works through language. Cuddon (2013) argues that literary devices not only beautify the piece of literature but also give deeper meanings to it's. It can test the very understanding of the readers along with providing them the enjoyment of reading. Additionally, fairly comprehensive because any work of the literary device is bound to be limited by the author's reading and knowledge (Cuddon, 2013). The reader does not fully know the meaning behind the word that the author shows. Literary devices are used to determine the function of a problem that appears in the literary terms, which concerning enjoying literary works, one of which uses subjectivity (Williams, 1970) at the level of criticism facilitated by urban language which describes the language in terms of implicitly is very related.

B. Urban Dictionary

Urban Dictionary shows that the meaning of language; words or phrases or clauses or even sentences, can be defined by what we experience, or more precisely by the experience we have gained (Smith, 2011). Urban Dictionary promotes itself as a democratic, descriptive dictionary authored by the people for the people. The headline splashed

across the homepage; ‗Urban Dictionary is the dictionary you wrote, Define Your Word'. (Smith, 2011).

The Urban Dictionary (UD) is a crowd-sourced dictionary of most English terms or definitions that are not normally captured by traditional dictionaries or general dictionaries. In the best case, users provide definitions for new and new languages, while in fact, many entries are a mix of honest definitions for example the word "Stan means crazy or obsessed fan", there is also in the case of the joke, "Shoes: home to your feet". There is also a definition containing the personal message "Sam: a very kind and caring person", and language that is inappropriate or abusive (Nguyen, 2018). Each entry, uploaded by a single user, contains terms, definitions, examples and tags.

Furthermore, those who view the definition have the opportunity to provide another definition on the entry and or also vote in the form of ‒thumbs-up‖ or ‒thumbs-down‖, and these votes are recorded and used to rank possible definitions for a particular term when searched in Urban Dictionary. No doubt, that urban dictionary can be a translator tool in the study of urban language, and urban dictionary as a tool in presenting languages by the author's definition (Shimpach, 2011).

Additionally, Peckham (2005) said urban dictionary is a dictionary of human interaction, defines slang, pop culture, and everyday urban life. It can be as a resource for parents trying to understand their children, for language learners who are confused by the original English words but most importantly for your entertainment. The urban dictionary has always

had a life of its own and it has always been point. What started as a site where only dorm mates tracked their regional slang expressions has turned into a burgeoning portrait of the language used by millions of people every day, every day. Today's urban dictionaries don't just keep track of the creation of new languages. It becomes a trendy hangout for the whole community, where people get a chance to explain how they use and change existing language to express their own views about the world around them.

Aaron Peckham (2005) argues that urban dictionary is written by the people who use the language - random people on the Internet. Real speakers are the authority on what words mean and when to use them. Reading their opinionated, witty definitions with hilarious examples and creative spelling is the best way to see what a word really means. Teachers use it to understand their students. Parents use it to understand their kids. Kids use it to figure out what ‒sex‖ means. The U.S Patent and Trademark Office has used it to determine the legitimacy of a trademark application. It's been referenced in court and the Department of Motor Vehicles in several states use it to figure out if people are cussing on their personalized license plate applications. Ad agencies shoud probably use Urban Dicbonary more often. Peckham‗s (2005) had seen some hilarious mistakes where agencies accidentally make a sexual reference when using a slang word.

Urban dictionary users range from creative rebellious teens who write openly about their lives in their definitions, to trendy twenties and

thirties with quirky and entertaining insights into the definitions of emerging words, to less hip 'rents. and teaching who want to know why they kids or students keep referring to them as *"hella bootsy",* to serious English students from all over the world. The contents of the Urban Dictionary have become the disrespectful calling card of a linguistic generation. This definition may be funny to some and offend to others, but that is the nature of an urban animal.

C. Sociolinguistics Approach

Sociolinguistics derives from the words "socio" and "linguistic". Socio is the same as the word social, which is related to society. Linguistics is the science that studies and talks about language, especially the elements of language and between these elements. So, sociolinguistics is a study that compiles theories about public relations with language. Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science between sociology and linguistics, two fields of empirical science that are closely related. Sociology is an objective and scientific study of humans in society, institutions, and social processes that exist in society.

Sociology tries to find out how society came about, takes place, and remains. By studying institutions, social processes and all social problems in society, it will be known how humans adapt to their environment, how they socialize, and place themselves in their respective places in society. While linguistics is the field of study that studies language or science that takes language as the object of study. Thus it can

be said that sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field that studies language in relation to the use of that language in society (Chaer, 2003).

Fishman (in Chaer 2003) says that sociolinguistic studies are more qualitative in nature. Therefore, sociolinguistics deals with the details actual language use, such as descriptions of patterns of language usage or certain dialects by speakers, topics, and background. Sociolinguistics views the language first of all as a social and communication system and part of a particular society and culture. Meanwhile, what is meant by the use of language is a form of social interaction that occurs in concrete situations. Based on some of the descriptions above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics means learning about language used in a certain area or dialect.

Sociolinguistics is the sociology of language. Study of language as a social symptom that affects the use of language with social factors, such as social status, age education level, gender, economic level and situational factors, namely who speaks, in what language, to whom, when, where, and on what problems. J.A Fishman (1972) defines sociolinguistics as the study of the characteristics of language variation, the characteristics of language functions, and the characteristics of language use that are intertwined in interactions, causing changes between the three in the speech community.

Treudgill (1974) argues that sociolinguistics is a part of linguistics that focuses on language as a social and cultural phenomenon. No doubt, if the phenomena in society, both social and cultural, greatly influence the

language used in that community. Language becomes very diverse in line with various phenomena in people's life. Sociolinguistics places the position of language in relation to its use in society, so that language is seen as a social system and communication system, and is part of a particular society and culture (Rene Appel, 1976). In using language, it means the form of social interaction that occurs in concrete situations. Sociolinguistic formulation according to Appel (1976) is the study of language and the use of language in relation to society and culture. Therefore, from the above definitions, in principle, sociolinguistics is a field of study that studies language in relation to human life in society (Hudson, 1980). It can be attributed that social diversity affects the diversity of a language. Every field of science studied must have a function in human life. Sociolinguistics certainly also has many benefits, one of which is explaining the rules of language in social life. So, it is understandable that speakers can position themselves which language speakers will use in certain conditions or situations.

Meyerhoff (2011:22) states that a lot of linguists might describe themselves as sociolinguists, but the people who call themselves sociolinguists may have rather different interests from each other and they may use very different methods for collecting and analyzing data. When talking about urban language, it cannot be separated from sociolinguistics aspects which cannot be separated from everyday social practice. Nevalainen & Raumolin (2017) describe that this case of sociolinguistics is a common situation of the language used in communication. When

someone or the speakers talk about the urban language, without another one or society, it will be wasted. Occasionally, some sociolinguistics research has more to say about social issues, and some sociolinguistics research has more to say about linguistic matters, regardless of its emphasis, it has something to say about both linguistic structure and social structure (Meyerhoff, 2017:30).

Nevalainen & Raumolin (2017) state that language use as a communication device with a society where the group of society can exchange information or idea. This idea can utter the urban language that will be the discussion topic in this research. When someone does a conversation, they are drawing on their sociolinguistic knowledge. And every time they change the way they speak with the other, depending on their interlocutor or situation, they provide more sociolinguistic information that builds up the sociolinguistic knowledge in the community (Meyerhoff, 2017:23). When someone taking a conversation it means they use a standard language (Labov, 1967) its language can be known as a general meaning. Meanwhile, when someone sees the language with urban language also the meaning of language; words or phrases or clauses or even sentences, it's different from the standard one, because it can be defined by what the author experiences, or more precisely by the experience we have gained (Smith, 2011). Meanwhile, the relation between sociolinguistics and groups within a region or culture of speakers is close and they correlate with each other (Clergeau, 2001:10). The language has a function for the development of society, well as the

functions of urban language needed for the society. In this research urban language need an Urban Dictionary tool to articulate the idea. According to Meyerhoff (2011) that everyone can modify the way they speak depending on who they are with or what the situation is. Therefore, from this statement, urban language has a role of its sociolinguistics approach.

1. **Language Variations**

Variation or variety of language is the main topic in sociolinguistic studies. Fishman (1971) defines sociolinguistics as a branch of linguistics that seeks to explain the characteristics of language variations and establish the correlation of the characteristics of these language variations with social characteristics. Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics and functions of various language variations, as well as the relationship between language and characteristics and functions in a language society. Languages have systems and subsystems that are understood by language speakers alike. Because speakers of these languages are different in the speech of community, and do not constitute a homogeneous collection of humans, this is a form of language.

Hartman and Strok (1972) distinguish variations based on the criteria (a) of the speaker's geographical and social background (b) the medium used and, (c) talking points. The variations of the language must first of all differentiate between speakers and users. Based on the speaker it means, who uses the language, where does he live, what is his social position in society, what gender is he or she is, and when the language is

used. Based on the user, it means what the language is used for, in what fields, what are the pathways and tools, and what is the formal situation.

Spolsky (2010) divides the forms of language variations in the form of idiolects, dialects, speech levels, language variations and registers. The explanation of the five language variations can be explained as follows:

1. Idiolect

Idiolect is a variation of language which is individual in nature, meaning that the characteristic of one's speech is different from that of others. Example: language that can be seen through the color of the voice.

2. Dialect

Dialect is a variation of language that is distinguished by differences in the origin of speakers and differences in the social class of speakers, therefore, the concept of geographic dialects and social dialects emerged. For example: a language originating from a certain area.

3. Speech levels

Speech levels are language variations caused by differences in a speaker's opinion about their relationship with the speech partner. Example: we give something to an older person use a different language than we give to peers.

4. Language variety

Language variety is the variation of language caused by differences in the speaker's point of view, place, subject matter and situation. In connection

with this, it was finally recognized that there were varieties of official languages (formal) and varieties; informal language (casual, familiar).

5. Argot

Argot is a social variation that is used limited to certain professions and is secretive. Argot's specificity is vocabulary. For example, in the world of crime (thieves), expressions such as "stuff" "means" prey "," glasses "means" police "," leaves "means" money "and others.

2. Meaning

Meaning according to Catford (1974) is a relationship with the overall form that exists in linguistics such as text, elements in the text, structures, structural elements, word classes, terms in the system, or other possible forms. However, according to Richards and Robins (1985, 1981), meaning is something that is expressed by language about the world we live in or in an imaginary world and as an attribute of not only language but of all systems of signs and symbols. It can be concluded that meaning is a liaison connector with the outside world in accordance with the agreement of the language users so that they can understand what is being communicated by them.

a. Types of Meaning

In translating a work or sentence, of course, it must match the meaning of its equivalent or the target language. It does not only concern the formal equivalents of language in the form of word for word, phrase by phrase, or sentence by sentence, but also meaning equivalents, both figurative and grammatical meanings, which are

essentially meanings that do not destroy the ideas and messages contained in the source language (Chaer, 1995).

1) Contextual meaning

Catford (2005) argues that contextual meaning is the same as language that is bound, because the relationship of the situation or context is in accordance with the meaning of the word. However, Cruse (1995) argues that contextual meaning is a series of normality relationships in which the lexical word differs from any imagined or thoughtful context. Chaer (2003) also argues that contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word that is in one context.

From some of the descriptions above, the meaning of contextual meaning can be interpreted as the meaning of a word or lexeme that is in a description or sentence that can contain or add clarity of meaning, which is influenced by the situation, place, time, environment in which the word is used. This means that the emergence of contextual meaning can be caused by the situation, place, time, and environment.

2) Idiomatic meaning

Idioms according to Saeed (1997) are meanings where individual words in an expression no longer use or have their respective meanings. This meaning is figurative idiomatic words. Idioms are language units (words, phrases, and sentences) whose meaning cannot be predicted from the

elements or the grammatical meaning of these units. In simple terms, according to Cuddon (2013), namely a language unit (words, phrases, and sentences) that deviates from the lexical meaning or grammatical meaning of the elements of its formation.

D. Film (Cartoon Animated)

The film is the oldest electronic media than any other media, especially since the film has succeeded in showing vivid images that seem to move reality onto the big screen. The existence of films has been created as one of the mass communication media that is liked even today. Over the past 70 years, films have entered into a vast and diverse life of humankind (Lliliweri, 1991). The film is a mass communication media that is very important to communicate about a reality that occurs in everyday life, the film has a strong reality one of which tells about the reality of society. The film is a moving image (Muving Picture).

Cartoons are pictures with a funny appearance that present an event. People who make cartoons are called cartoonists. Several types of cartoons that are known today are editorial cartoons, gag cartoons, and comic strips. Editorial cartoons or political cartoons are usually intended to express political or social views in a satirical way. Meanwhile, cartoon gags are meant to be funny without being sarcastic. Comic strips are cartoon images in the form of short comics. Cartoons can also be used as illustrations, for example in books, magazines, or greeting cards. In

addition, cartoons also develop in other media, namely films, and are known as animation.

Films are classified into stories, news films, documentaries and cartoon films (Effendy, 2003). Cartoons are made for children's consumption, and we can be sure we all know the character Shrek green creatures, Madagascar is famous for its unique animals, How to train your dragon that is iconic with cute dragons, The Trolls little creatures that always sing, created by the United States DreamWorks Animation artists. Some cartoon films, as long as the film is played, will make us laugh because of the cuteness of the characters.

The synopsis of the *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* starting from Alex (Ben Stiller), Marty (Chris Rock), Melman (David Schwimmer), and Gloria (Jada Pinkett Smith) escaped from the zoo in New York, "strayed" to Madagascar, and finally reached Africa, a place from the beginning. They aim and make as "home". In "Madagascar 3" Alex and his friends decided to return to New York City. Not something that can be reached easily, this strange herd of animals wreaks havoc at a hotel in Monaco only to find the penguins, well because only they have the "ticket" to go home. Unfortunately the plane that Alex and the others boarded again had to land in an emergency free fall, this time fortunately it was no longer in the middle of nowhere forest, but in France. To escape from the police chase, Alex and his friends must admit to being a circus animal group, and are finally saved by a real circus group who are heading to Rome and London to appear there. But the danger is not over, because

Alex and company are now being hunted by Captain Chantal Dubois (Frances McDormand) and his animal control team. Dubois, who likes to collect head trophies, is arguably a nightmare for the Madagascar gang, because she's a person who knows how to catch her prey.

On the other hand, if Dubois is a nightmare for the Madagascar gang, it is different from the film itself, "Madagascar 3", this is a beautiful dream for viewers who do go to the cinema to find entertainment. The formula is not new but it can be re-created to look less "outdated" from previous *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012).* The story of the film, which is now being fought by three directors at once, Eric Darnell, Tom McGrath and Conrad Vernon, can be said to only pass through the brain, but it is different from the visual side. Since this is the third film, there is no reason for Alex and his friends to waste time reintroducing who they are, they just have to be placed in the story to act and act, supported by a plot that moves at a fast pace.

No need for character introductions anymore, the Madagascar gang now has more time to invite the audience to run around. The distinctive cuteness of *"Madagascar"* will still be seen, especially from Marty the Zebra and the penguin gang who were highlighted to be the mascot of this franchise. Even though they didn't laugh out loud, Alex and his friends still managed to deliver comedy acts that were not only for the consumption of children but also for the adults who accompanied them. Well, the animated films that have recently appeared are no longer owned by small children, but like *"Madagascar 3",* the childish side doesn't have to be lost. The

little ones will be happy if they are presented with colorful candies, as well as this film which knows how to serve the eyes of the small and adult audience with colorful pictures. When *"Madagascar 3"* added characters consisting of circus beasts, it seemed like the right move and the film knows which way to go. Not only does it present fresher conflict, intrigue and silliness, but this combination of the *"Madagascar"* gang and a circus group is able to present magical visual attractions. The circus scene accompanied by the remixed ‖Firework‖ by Katty Perry was really successful in audiences head.

E. Previous Studies

The first previous study was by Dhita Novianti, (2017) entitled Word Formation analysis of English Slang Language on Dead pool Movie. This study discusses the process of word-formation contained in the word slang in the Dead pool. This study uses descriptive methods to analyze data. There is only one series of Dead pool films that are used for data, while researchers use three different film titles. In their research also found that the use of slang language is very often used in Hollywood films.

The difference between slang language analysis by Dhita Novianti and that of the researcher is in the chosen subject. Besides, in the research, Dhita Novianti analyzed the script or conversation in the film Dead pool, as well as the researcher here, analyzed the conversation from the Madagascar film script. Another aspect being analyzed is analyzing the implicit meaning in each word, phrase, and sentence and paying attention

to the setting, view talk, and body language of the characters in the Madagascar film.

Here the table for some of the differences:

Table 2.1

	Dhita Novianti	The researcher
Theory	George Yule Julie Coleman Tom and Terry, Dazell	Jorgensen Kiessling & Mous J.A Cuddon
Object of research	*Deadpool film*	*Madagascar 3: Europes Most Wanted (2012)*
Aspects to be analyzed	The word formation process of slang words	Literary devices are found in film and Urban language functions as literary devices

The second previous study was by Ahmad Naufal (2017) entitled An Anlysis of Rtheorical Devices on soundtracks of La La Land Movie. This study discusses the functions of rhetorical devices as found in La La Land Movie. This study uses descriptive methods to analyze data. There is only one series of La La Land Movie that are used for the data, as well the researcher use one series of Madagascar 3 Animated Cartoons. In Naufal's research also found that the functions of rhetorical devices as found in La La Land Movie.

The difference between rhetorical devices analysis by Ahmad Naufal and the researcher is in the chosen problem statement as regarding to device. Besides, in the research, Ahmad Naufal analyzed the soundtrack as found in La La Land Movie, while the researcher use the script or the dialogue from the Madagascar 3. Another aspect being analyzed is

analyzing the functions of urban languages as literary devices as found in Madagascar 3 animated cartoon.

Here the table for some of the differences:

Table 2.2

	Ahmad Naufal	The researcher
Theory	Holman Robert	Jorgensen Kiessling & Mous J.A Cuddon
Object of research	*La La Land Movie*	*Madagascar 3: Europes Most Wanted (2012)*
Aspects to be analyzed	Rhetorical devices function in La La Land Film	Literary devices are found in film and Urban language functions as literary devices

The third previous study was titled urban dictionary: adolescent slanguage and redefinition by Rachel E. Smith, (2011). This study discusses the words that appear in urban dictionaries and are redefined using urban dictionary tools by taking into account several aspects of the language. Object decisions are different whereas researchers choose the Madagascar 3 film. Another difference is that Rachel analyses the different meanings of words found in an urban dictionary written by several urban dictionary users. Rachel in her research is also to analyze the implied meaning.

The difference between Rachel's research and researchers is the object and topic chosen. Here Rachel uses the words slang youth as an object while the researcher uses the script of dialogue in the film Madagascar 3. Besides, here it takes an implied meaning but does not explain in detail what the meaning and message contained in the word.

Here the table for some of the differences:

Table 2.3

	Rachel E. Smith	The researcher
Theory	Netter Raz	Jorgensen Kiessling & Mous J.A Cuddon
Object of research	A word of ‑meep‖ and other words in the Urban Dictionary	*Madagascar 3: Europes Most Wanted (2012)*
Aspects to be analyzed	Youth slanguage and the redefining of definition	Literary devices are found in film and Urban language functions as literary devices

The fourth previous study entitled A Sociolinguistics Description of the Detroit Negro Speech: Urban Language Series No. 5 by Wolfram A. Walter. This research focuses on explaining phonological correlations and grammatical variables. The object chosen by Wolfram is the Detroit Negro Speech. The goal is to find correlations between phonological and grammatical language by paying attention to social variables (status, age, style) in speech. While the researchers analyzed urban languages with a sociolinguistics approach this still paid attention to existing social rules.

Here the table for some of the differences:

Table 2.4

	Wolfram A. Walter	The researcher
Theory	Nortier Svendsen	Jorgensen Kiessling & Mous J.A. Cuddon
Object of research	Detroit Negro Speech	*Madagascar 3: Europes Most Wanted (2012)*
Aspects to be analyzed	Correlations between phonological and grammatical language by paying attention to social variables.	Literary devices are found in film and Urban language functions as literary devices

The last previous study was entitled Tense Marking in Black English A Linguistics and Social Analysis Urban Language series no.8, Ralph W. Fasold (1972). In his research, Ralph chose analysis with the same approach as the researcher, sociolinguistics as the object of the approach, but the difference was that Ralph examined the tense online while the researcher analyzed the urban language.

Here the table for some of the differences:

Table 2.5

	Ralph W. Fasold	The researcher
Theory	Riley	Jorgensen Kiessling & Mous Merie Back
Object of research	Tense marking in black English	*Madagascar 3: Europes Most Wanted (2012)*
Aspects to be analyzed	Tense online in black English	Literary devices are found in film and Urban language functions as literary devices

From all five previous studies, the researchers concluded that the study did not analyze the function of language as a literary device in their findings. All of them chose sociolinguistics in their research as a statement of their main problems and combined them with each object of research. Also, the selected objects include speech, slang language, word formation, tense marking and one of them uses film as the same object as the researcher. The things that make it different are not analyzing urban language which as a whole explains the implied meaning in cartoons.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The research uses the qualitative method. The qualitative method used is descriptive. It means this research contains exposure to the results of the analysis and actual findings without making any changes in any aspect. In general, qualitative research is descriptive, because qualitative research aims to understand and describe cultural phenomena that are hidden or little known to people (Blaxter et al. 2006; Moleong, 1989; Strauss & Corbin, 2003). Qualitative research must be designed from the start. Research design in qualitative research is a more general plan about what will be done in the research. The plan is more general, flexible, and open to changes in the field (Lincoln and Guba, 1985: Creswell, 2008).

Research that contains the analysis of urban language expressions as found in the *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* based on the analysis of the data that has been collected. The determination of these results is based and sourced from the existing theoretical basis. Researchers first determine the right theory and the research topic taken. Research can also be done by synchronizing the data and theories possessed. There are two theories used, to answer the question of the function of urban language as literary devices in determining the hidden meaning behind it using an urban dictionary as found in films.

B. Data and Sources of the Data

Data and source of data are two important elements; those are materials that the researcher needed to analyse the topic discussing. The data here is an urgent thing to get the result of this research. The data and source of data must be relevant and a relation with the topic that chosen and the problems formulations. The objective data in this study are lingual units in the form of words, phrases, and clauses.

These data and data sources are taken from data sources of object as found in three different sources of *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted* film. There are from Netflix Original which very popular nowadays, secondly from Google Play Movies, a service from Google play that facilitates users to enjoy various paid film genres, and the last from Disney+ Hotstar one of the popular website sites that is often visited by film lover nowadays. This research uses triangulation of sources. This source is from Netflix Original that obtained from the transcript include the word, phrase and clause as found in *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* film which contains several urban language expressions.

Netflix is an application that is very popular. Netflix will control what viewers want to watch, when they want it, without ads, in one simple subscription. Netflix provides in more than 30 languages and 190 countries. The great stories can come from anywhere and be loved anywhere. It is the reason that Netflix is the biggest entertainment fan in the world, and Netflix is always trying to help users find their next favorite story.

Yin (1996) argues that the source must be original and worthy. The second source is from Google Play Movies and TV. The transcript of word, clause and phrase are found is original from Google Play Movies and TV. Then, the third source is Disney+ Hotstar Original. The paid site which are several genres of films, especially cartoons. Meanwhile, Arikunto (2009) argues the meant by data sources in research is the subject from which data can be obtained. Validate the data by collecting data through different sources but using one method. Here is the chart of the researcher use to validate the data. This triangulation is done by looking for *"sources"* involved in the research process of researchers.

Triangulation chart of sources according to Yin (1996)
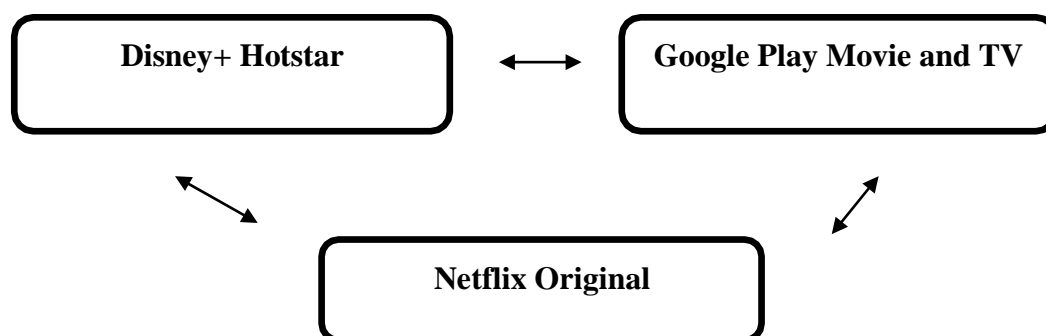
Finding and comparing words, phrases and sentences that contain urban language through different sources but still using one method Yin (1996).

C. The technique of Collecting the Data

In accordance with the types of research and data sources mentioned above, the data collection techniques used in this study was to study the

original dialogue from the three sources. This technique was chosen to obtain data about the function of urban language as a literary device and any literary instrument that was found. The following is a description of each of these techniques:

Here, the following steps of collecting data used in this research:

1. The researcher collecting the data that indicates as urban language expressions and correlate it with literary devices as found in *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)*.

2. The researcher compare and double-check using data source of triangulation techniques, the transcript (word, clause, and phrase) as found in *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* film from the three original sites of data source.

3. The researcher reviewing the data which can be used only data that contain which able in urban dictionary meaning and context meaning.

4. The researcher decides which theories are suitable for this research and can be related to the paper.

5. The researcher analysing the data.

6. The researcher uses theory to analyse the data which has been collected before.

7. Final conclusion formulation.

D. Data Validation Technique

Triangulation is a data validity checking technique that utilizes something other than the data for checking purposes or as a comparison to

the data. Denzin (1978) distinguishes four kinds of triangulation as an examination technique that utilizes the use of sources, methods, investigators and theory. Validity and objectivity are fundamental issues in scientific activity. In order for the data obtained by researchers to have high validity and objectivity, several requirements are needed. In the following, the researcher will present the methods used to increase the validity, especially in qualitative research.

Robert K. Yin (1996) requires the validity of the research design. For this reason, Paton (1984) suggests that triangulation techniques be applied as the validity of the research design. The triangulation technique that the researchers used in this study was data triangulation or source triangulation. Yin (1996) states that data triangulation is intended so that in data collection, researchers use multiple data sources. In this process, the researcher does this by comparing the transcript of the dialogue source from the cartoon animated *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* film from Netflix, Google Play Movies, and *Disney+ Hotstar.* Whether there is indeed a similarity between one data and the other data from the source. In this study, the authors triangulated using source methods.

After the researcher compared the transcript of the three data sources, it turned out that there was a match among the three data sources, and with research that focused on the urban language types, literary devices are found and also the function of urban language as a literary devices found in *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* film.

E. Technique of Analyzing Data

The qualitative data analysis technique of Spradley's (1980) model as a whole the research process consists of: descriptive observation, domain analysis, focused observation, taxonomic analysis, selected observations, component analysis, and ending with theme analysis (Moleong 2010). The process can be simplified into four stages as follows:

1) Domain Analysis

The research established that which are data and not classified as data with domain analysis. The writer collects the data from *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* and relates some aspects such as transcript of the dialogue the other characters in the films, and the situation in the films. To make easier analyse the data, the researcher underlines the words, phrase, or sentences that have an expressions which indicates as literary devices as found in *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012).*

2) Taxonomic Analysis

The researcher classified the data based on the problem statement. The researcher classified the classification of each category of literary devices as found in *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* by using the theory Jorgensen (2011) theory, and Kiessling & Mous (2004).

3) Componential Analysis

The researcher links the aspects or components from the research in componential analysis. The researcher draws the table

to link each of the data and classified it into readable data. By componential data, it will reveal the dominant data that indicates as literary devices.

Here is the table of componential with the explanation each of component in the table:

Table 3.1 the example of a componential table that contains data in this research.

Types of urban language	Kind of Urban Language functions	Types of Literary Devices												Number
		Figurative Language												
		Vis u	Au di	Olf a	Gus t	Tac t	Kin e	Org a	Sim i	Met a	Hyp e	Per s	Idi o	
General	Comm	1	1	1		1	1	1	2	3	3	2	5	31
Youth	Crea				1				2	3	1		3	

Table 3.2

Types of urban language	Kind of Urban Language functions	Sounds of Device						Number
		Epi z	Ana p	Mes o	Epi s	All i	Ono m	
General	Comm	1	1	1	1	4	2	11
Youth	Crea					1		

Table 3.3

Types of urban language	Kind of Urban Language functions	Other Literary Devices						Number
		Ver b	Sit u	Dra m	All e	Sar c	Par a	
General	Comm		1	4	3	7	1	23
Youth	Crea	6					1	
Total								67

The researcher explains more the data in chapter four, this step do after collecting the data. The data are collected and classified in the form of a table. Here, the explanation each of component in the table:

Urban language:

    a. Urban general language

    b. Urban youth language

Literary Devices:

    a. Figurative Language

        1) Imagery

            a) Visual imagery

            b) Auditory imagery

            c) Olfactory imagery

            d) Gustatory imagery

            e) Tactile imagery

            f) Kinesthetic imagery

            g) Organic imagery

        2) Simile

        3) Metaphor

        4) Hyperbole

        5) Personification

        6) Idiom

b.   **Sound of Device**

        1) Repetition

            a) Epizeuxis

            b) Anaphora

            c) Mesodiplosis

            d) Epistrophe

        2) Alliteration

        3) Onomatopoeia

c. Other Literary Device

        1) Irony

            a) Verbal

            b) Situational

            c) Dramatic

        2) Allegory

        3) Sarcasm

        4) Paradox

Urban language functions:

    a. Communicative aims

    b. Create a characteristic

4) Cultural Theme Analysis

The cultural theme is the last step to draw an implicit conclusion by using the dominant data found when analyzing *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012).* To reveal the conclusion, the researcher establishes the pattern in the interpretation found in the componential table. Then the dominant data based on the structural question can be found.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will be divided into two points that discussed. There are research findings and discussion. In these research findings the result of research analysis will be discussed. And divided into three sub chapters the first is discuss about urban language types as found. Then the second discuss about literary devices that found in the data. Then the last will be discuss about the functions of urban language as literary devices discussed in the discussion.

A. Research Findings

This chapter focuses on describing of each types of urban language and describing of each the types of literary devices are found on *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* film and also the functions of Urban Language as Literary Devices.

1. Urban language

The researcher had found two types of urban language as found in *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* film. This sub-chapter focuses on discussing the type of urban language that are found on *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* according to Kiessling & Mous (2004) and Jorgensen (2011). The data are classified into two categories that are urban general language and urban youth language. Kiessling & Mous (2004) states that urban language is classified into two classifications there are: urban general language and urban youth language.

a. **Urban general language**

Urban general language has features that are almost the same as literary devices. The use of language that shows the uniqueness of the language or deviates from general patterns (Jorgensen, 2011). This deviation is the attraction of urban language and literary works which are a reflection of the language style of the speakers. Sociolinguistics in regard to urban language can provide a description of the social condition of an urban society regarding to language of the literary device it can describe the variations that exist in a particular society (Holmes, 2001).

Datum 1

Datum number: 09/Gene/Pers/Mort/Mad3/00:04:18

Figure 4.1.1

Marty, Melman and Gloria give a surprise for Alex's birthday that is a cake. Inside of the cake there are King Julien, Mort and Maurice. They join to give a surprise for Alex. Most stomach make a sound because he just ate that cake and he said that his tummy just speaking to him. As we can see in *figure 4.1.1* that the small lemure, which Mort touched his tummy.

Mort expression shows the characteristic of urban general language which have an uniqueness of the language or deviates from general patterns (Jorgensen, 2011). In this case, the role of a character presenting a speech that is in accordance with the capacity and social status of the character, so that in the character's speech there are many linguistic events in accordance with differences in the socio-suituational and socio-cultural backgrounds of the language (Meyerhoff, 2011). Thus, the presence of sociolinguistics of the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters.

Datum 2

Datum number: 28/Gene/Idio/Skip/Mad3/00:13:46

Figure 4.1.2

Skipper's car arrived and take Alex and friends into it. They were prepared for the ride until then Skipper commands to Private to step on the gas. As we can see in ***figure 4.1.2*** that the penguin which Private is ready for Skipper's command.

Skipper's expressions show the characteristics of urban common languages that are unique in their language or deviate from general patterns (Jorgensen, 2011). The clause "pedal to the metal" is both unique and implausible. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011). The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to the community. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society.

b. Urban youth language

The language of urban youth has very striking features. Urban youth have a different lifestyle, language, and style and separate from the dominant group (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). The language of urban youth is using argot (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). Its main purpose is to limit the language of urban youth with common urban languages. Sociolinguistics in regard to urban language can provide a description of the social condition of an urban society regarding to language of the literary device it can describe the variations that exist in a particular society (Holmes, 2001). The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to the

community. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011) At the same time, it is an action to reform urban language, that young people want to express their social identity by using the language of urban youth. (Kiessling & Mous, 2004).

Datum 1

Datum number: 18/Yout/Verb/Skip/Mad3/00:08:37

Figure 4.1.3

Skipper and his gang are gambling at the Casino, Monte Carlo. They finally won it and planned to go to New York. The situation at the Casino is very tense, on the one hand Alex and his gang want to catch Skipper, but on the other hand Skipper and his gang are only concerned with gambling.

Skipper's expression shows the characteristics of urban youth language that uses argot language, or the language of a special group or certain group (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). The phrase "the hippies" is a specific language whose context is that only the speakers and their group know what the phrase means. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to the

community. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011) At the same time, it is an action to reform urban language, that young people want to express their social identity by using the language of urban youth. (Kiessling & Mous, 2004).

Datum 2

Datum number: 57/Yout/Idio/Priv/Mad3/01:00:48

The eagle has landed!

Figure 4.1.4

Rico looks for an American promoter who will take them all to London. Shortly after that, Rico found him and said bingo with a happy expression but still alert. Then, Private reported to Alex that the American promoter was already in the midst of the audience who attended. Rico and Alex report their situation to each other and remain vigilant about Capt. Dubois who could attack them anytime.

Rico's expression shows the characteristics of urban youth language that uses argot language, or the language of a special group or certain group (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). The phrase ‒eagle has landed‖ is a specific language whose context is that only

the speakers and their group know what the phrase means. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to the community. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011) At the same time, it is an action to reform urban language, that young people want to express their social identity by using the language of urban youth. (Kiessling & Mous, 2004).

2. Literary devices

The researcher had found 67 data of each type of literary devices. This sub-chapter focuses on discussing the type of literary device that are found on *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* according to literarydevices.net official website. The data are classified into three categories that are Figurative Language, Sound of Device, and Other Literary Device. Each categories is divided into sub category, Figurative Language consists of Imagery (Visual, Auditory, Olfactory, Gustatory, Tactile, Kinesthetic, Organic), Simile, Metaphor, Hyperbole, Personification, and Idiom. Then Sound of Device consists of Alliteration, Repetition (Epizeuxis, Anaphora, Mesodiplosis, and Epistrophe), and Onomatopoeia. The last Other Literary Device consists of Irony (Verbal, Situational, and Dramatic), Allegory, Sarcasm, and Paradox.

a. Figurative Language

Figurative language is a language which uses figures of speech (Cuddon, 2013).

1) **Imagery** as a general term covers the use of language to represent objects, actions, feelings, thoughts, ideas, states of mind and any sensory or extra-sensory experience (Cuddon, 2013).

There are seven specifications of imagery types:

   a) **Visual Imagery** describes what we see which directly experienced through the narrator's eyes.

Datum 1

Datumnumber: 31/Gene/Visu/Skip/Mad3/00:14:38

Nice one, Stripes!

Figure 4.2.1

Alex cannot to drive the car. But, then Marty grab the wheel and drive as best as he could. Marty drive over the limit of the net and hits many public facilities on the road. Marty was curious about a few buttons near the steering wheel then he pressed one of the buttons and made the car rotate 180 degrees and made his friends panic but not with Skipper.

Skipper praised Marty for the clicking the button and called him as a *Stripes* which means on Marty's striped body as a Zebra. As we can see in

figure 4.2.1 which Marty peeking a Skipper. The word "Stripes" represent that Marty has black and white stripes on his body. According to Cuddon (2013) that is clear to our sense of sight that the word *Stripes* describes what the eye can see with our sense.

Sociolinguistics always pays attention to the context of language use in the form of meaning, language change, and language acquisition (Holmes, 2001). The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters.

Datum 2

Datumnumber: 38/Gene/Visu/Vita/Mad3/00:26:59

Figure 4.2.2

In *figure 4.2.2* we see that Vitaly looked down because he won't allow Alex and his friends

to join with them in circus folk. They want to go Rome and after Rome they go to New York. Alex and friends just want to join in the train, Gia and Stefano agreed but Vitaly denied.

Vitaly asked to Skipper what he said before with called Skipper as sharply dressed little birdie. The word *"sharply"* means something that sharp on Skipper's body which the color of the Penguins. It sharp because the shapes of the Penguins are like used a dressed or tuxedo. According to Cuddon (2013) Vitaly's statement shows the visual that we can see with our eyes. It is explains the same experience for the audiences what was Vitaly saw.

The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).

b) **Auditory Imagery**

Auditory Imagery describes what we hear, from music to noise to pure silence.

Datum 1

Datum number: 45/Gene/Audi/Poli/Mad3/00:40:12

Was that the sound
of a cell door closing?

Figure 4.2.3

Captain Chantail Dubois tried to chased Alex and his friends and she went to the French. She caught up by French Police and she was in a jail just temporary because she is stolen a French Police' motorbike. While the French Police was checked Dubois then she was gone but she hides in the bed. While the French Police busy with their business to find out Dubois then she go out and closes the door with a loud of sound of cell door.

The phrase *cell door closing* describes what we hear with the sound of door that was closed by Dubois. As we can see in *figure 4.2.3* that the door was closed. It makes the sound of door so loud because the material is iron and the room also empty. Auditory imagery launches the audiences into the same experience of sound of door closing (Cuddon, 2013).

The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to

convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).

Datum 2

Datum number: 46/Gene/Audi/Poli/Mad3/00:40:28

Was that the sound of my HP printer printing?

Figure 4.2.4

Captain Dubois escape from the cell room and she go to the desk police and get the computer. She find out the lion missing which means Alex. She is very enthusiasm and exciting after know that Alex and friends are actually from the Zoo.

Capt. Dubois was printed the information about missing a lion. As we can see in *figure 4.2.4* that she was printing some information. While she printed that the French Police heard a sound of printer printing. The phrase *printer printing* is describes the sound of processing printing and it produce the sound of printing that we can hear (Cuddon, 2013).

Sociolinguistics always pays attention to the context of language use in the form of meaning, language change, and language acquisition (Holmes, 2001). In this case, the language is not used deeply the situation is normal for language use to communicate in general, to perform social interaction functions.

c) **Olfactory Imagery**

The imagery that describes what we smell.

Datum 1

Datum number: 64/Gene/Olfa/King/Mad3/01:14:09

Figure 4.2.5

Alex and his friends comeback to the zoo but their feel like their lost what they has supposed to be. In the zoo their thought that they must go back to the circus friends but it is too late because Capt. Dubois was shooted them and make them dizzy and slept a long time.

King Julien walk through the police and he went to the circus because he missed Sonya the bear. As we can see in *figure 4.2.5* which King Julien just walked with totter. King Julien said he missed his stinky bear. The word *stinky* describes the smell. According to Cuddon (2013) the smell of stinky launches the reader to the experience the smell of stinky of stinky bear.

The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

d) Gustatory Imagery

The imagery that describes what we taste.

Datum 1

Datum number: 11/Yout/Gust/King/Mad3/00:05:09

Figure 4.2.6

Alex, Marty, Melman, Gloria, and the lemurs had a plan to go out from the Africa and get the Penguins. Therefore, Alex try to ensure his friends which they can go to Monte Carlo. King Julien also join with them and he is the one and only animal which said *cheeseburger* whereas the others said to go home.

Cheeseburger describes what we can taste with our mouth. As we can see in ***figure 4.2.6*** that Alex and friends said home except King Julien which said *cheeseburger*. Based on the official website of literary device, The phrase *Cheeseburger* have a taste salty and savory although it is not describes directly but it can launches the reader to the experience the salty and savory of *cheeseburger*.

The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters.

Sociolinguistics always pays attention to the context of language use in the form of meaning, language change, and language acquisition (Holmes, 2001). So, here, the language is not used deeply the

situation is normal for language use which to communicate in general, to perform social interaction functions.

e) **Tactile Imagery**

The imagery that describes what we feel or touch.

Datum 1

Datum number: 42/Gene/Tact/King/Mad3/00:29:15

Figure 4.2.7

King Julien fall in love with the bear. Her name is Sonya and he tried to being closed with Sonya the bear. When he gets closed with Sonya, she actually interests with King Julien also. They fall in love together and the King Julien being so soft with her. He said that Sonya have a very hairy on her back it is obviously because Sonya is a bear.

In *figure 4.2.7* show the King Julien on the back of a bear which has a lot of hair. According to Cuddon (2013) the word *hairy* describes what we touch which describes the bear have a full of hair or fur on her body. It is to launches to the audience

into the experience touch something that have a full of hair.

Imagery, has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters.

f) **Kinesthetic Imagery**

This type is associated with sense of movement or tension in the muscles or joints.

Datum 1

Datum number: 02/Gene/Kine/Mart/Mad3/00:01:57

Figure 4.2.8

Marty tried to waking up Alex which he had a bad dreaming. Therefore, Marty waking up Alex with shaking his body and said wake up. The word *wake up* describes the the sense of movement or tension it is because *wake up* is movement activity which moving muscles and joints. As we can see in *figure 4.2.8* that the angle of Marty on the Alex's face. These movement did by Alex after Marty tried to waking up him. Based on the official website of literary device, it is launches to the audiences or readers into the experience of move a body such as waking up.

Imagery has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

g) **Organic Imagery**

This type allows the reader to represent an internal sensation, in other hand the deep feeling of the reader.

Datum 1

Datum number: 01/Gene/Orga/Mart/Mad3/00:01:29

Figure 4.2.9

The penguins was leaved Alex, Marty, Melman and Gloria in Africa. After that the cloud become so dark and grey and Alex just see around and get Marty and Marty become old, toothless, and wrinkle. Marty just said to that he was *hungry*.

In *figure 4.2.9* show that Marty said *hungry* it means no food in there. He look skinny and terrible. According to Cuddon (2013) the word *hungry* describes an internal sensation from the body which can launches the audience into experience of feel *hungry* and with the worst situation of starving.

Imagery has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. According to Meyerhoff (2011) the presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters.

2) Simile

Simile is a figure of speech in which one thing is likened to another, in such a way as to clarify and enhance an image. It is an explicit comparison (Cuddon, 2013).

Datum 1

Datum number: 12/Yout/Simi/Skip/Mad3/00:05:31

Figure 4.2.10

Skipper and the monkeys sabotage one of the room of hotel. They steal some of the stuff, destroy everything in there and play around in the room. Then, Skipper and Kowalski played pillow fight on the bed with Kowalski and Private. Skipper satisfied when he won and he said that their pillow fight like a bunch of little girl.

In *figure 4.2.10* show that Skipper blammed his penguin friends because they are too weak to fight with him. The phrase *pillow fight* is a game or act, while *a bunch of little girl* means a young girl. The comparison between *pillow fight* and *bunch a little girl* is unrelated things but it means their fight is too weak to fight with Skipper. Based on the official website of literary device, this compariosn makes stronger and more effective descriptions.

Simile has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

Datum 2

Datum number: 16/Yout/Simi/Alex/Mad3/00:08:27

Figure 4.2.11

Alex and his friends arrived in the Casino and they tried to make a plan to meet the Penguins. Marty realized that there on the Casino table is Lady Mc. Dougly with the excentric make-up. Alex known that she is not the Lady but the chimps. Alex said that the chimps are like smoke which means the Lady is the chimpanzee and the chimpanzee are like smoke. There can be no real similarity between chimps and smoke. But, describing the chimps make a trouble and noisy as the smoke make not comfortably the people.

In *figure 4.2.11* show that Alex and Marty just focus on the chimps as the Lady. Smoke is represent the part of the fire and the fire means a trouble. Therefore, the chimps are the part of the trouble thing. According to Cuddon (2013) simile make the language more creative, descriptive, and entertaining. Instead, make a stronger and more effective descriptions.

Simile has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters.

Datum 3

Datum number: 61/Gene/Simi/Stef/Mad3/01:06:53

Figure 4.2.12

Alex and Stefano was happy because Vitaly is satisfied using the hair conditioner for his fur. Stefano and Alex jus said to Vitaly that his body's *smell* like a *peaches and herb.* In *figure 4.2.12* show that Alex and Stefano talked to Vitaly which they said a comparison between Vitaly's fur and smell of peaches and herb. It is not real similarity between smell and peaches and herb but it is

describing a smell of Vitaly body fresh as peach fruits and calming as a herb. It shows the qualities of peaches and herb smells.

According to Cuddon (2013) this comparison is still figurative because it just saying that Vitaly's body smell with some of the qualities of a peaches fruits and a herb. It make stronger and more effective descriptions and make a creative language. Simile, which in this case is simile, has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters.

3) Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech in which one thing is described in terms of another. A comparison is usually implicit; whereas in simile it is explicit (Cuddon, 2013).

Datum 1

Datum number: 03/Gene/Meta/Alex/Mad3/00:02:18

Another day bites the dust

Figure 4.2.13

Marty was tried to waking up Alex for his sleep until he woke up and got the nightmare again. Alex said that their will be stuck in Africa for long time. Marty has a surprise for Alex and Alex guess it is the Penguins to take them to home but not actually. Alex keep counting the day and he said *another day bites the dust*. In *figure 4.2.13* show that Alex counting the day which day of hopeless.

This is probably not referreing to bites the dust actually. Instead, it simply means Alex and his friends will death because there is no food and home in Africa. Bite it means the activity that using our teeth. Meanwhile, the dust is just thing that people cannot see it clearly. Therefore, this indicates a metaphor because the two unrelated things. Alex want to shows that their problems are cannot eat anything in Africa. According to Cuddon (2013) this metaphor can help the aduiences or readers imagine and even feel a scene or characters.

Metaphor has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment

and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters.

Datum 2

Datum number: 47/Gene/Meta/Stef/Mad3/00:43:02

Figure 4.2.14

Alex surprised that Vitaly is number one in the circus before the accident. Stefano explains that Vitaly was a biggest star for their circus. This probably not referring a big star falling from space or the planet. Instead, it describing a Vitaly delivered a great performance in the circus animal and he make the audiences satisfied his act and showed the amazing performance. As we can see in *figure 4.2.14* that Alex's expressions was amazed to Vitaly's miniatur gold. According to Cuddon (2013) this

metaphor can make the words more interesting and real, and it help the audiences imagine and even feel the greatest act of Vitaly as star of circus animal.

Metaphor has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

Datum 3

Datum number: 49/Gene/Meta/Stef/Mad3/00:44:57

He fly too close to the sun...
and he got burned.

Figure 4.2.15

Stefano explains more about Vitaly past. He describes the moment that Vitaly got an accident while his performance. He said that Vitaly fly too close to the sun and he got burned. Clearly, it is probably not referring to a

literal fly to the sun. This comparison are not related each other. The *sun* represents the light of fire is too shining and if anyone get close will burn. As you can see in ***figure 4.2.15*** which the circus animals starring at something and the colour scheme of screen was red of fire. It show that Vitaly in danger because he got burned. The word *fly* means that Vitaly jump through to the ring. He was too fast to jump instead like a flying bird. This metaphor makes the words more interesting and real, help the audiences imagine and feel a scene or character (Cuddon, 2013).

Metaphor has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

Datum 4

Datum number: 67/Yout/Meta/Skip/Mad3/01:17:53

Figure 4.2.16

The circus folk comes to helped Alex, Gloria, Marty and Melman for avoiding Capt. Dubois. Skipper as the leader commands the elephants to go down to hits the Dubois's police team. Skipper said *two tons of fun* to go down. This probably not referring to a literal how much the height of fun. It means *two tons* are the elephants which means two elephants are two tons of height and *fun* represent the make-up is excentric like a clown which make the circus always fun and childrens will like it. As we can see in *figure 4.2.16* which the circus animal used a clown costum. According to Cuddon (2013) this metaphor imagine and feel a scene or characters.

Metaphor has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based
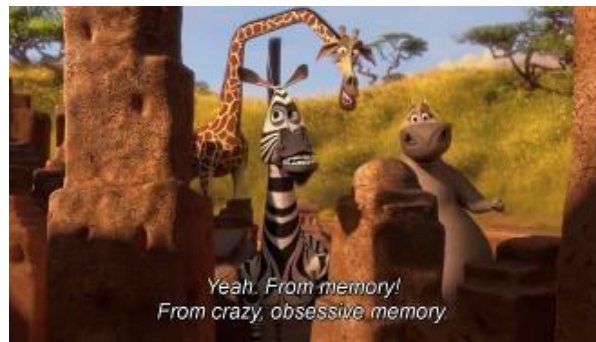
on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

4) Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech which contains an exaggeration for emphasis (Cuddon, 2013).

Datum 1

Datumnumber:06/Gene/Hype/Mart/Mad3/00:03:01

Figure 4.2.17

Marty, Melman and Gloria gives Alex a surprise that is a mud model of New York City. Alex impressed and he asked to Marty how they can built it. Marty said they built from the crazy obsessive memory since they life in the zoo. The memory does not mean that was crazy and obsessive thing. Instead, it is to emphasize how the memory is cling on his mind. As we can in *figure 4.2.17* that Marty remembering something which it can help them to built a miniatur of New York City. Marty's memory explains the history of his life in the Zoo. This expressions show an exaggerate to the memory that can be crazy and obssesive.

Based on the official website of literary device, the audience knows it is exaggeration which to emphasize a strong memory. This hyperbole make a description more amusing and creative.

Hyperbole has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

Datum 2

Datum number: 15/Yout/Hype/Mart/Mad3/00:08:20

That is roach-killing ugly!

Figure 4.2.18

Marty shocked when he saw the Lady Mc. Dougly in the Casino floor. He argues that the Lady is so ugly. Instead, Marty blammed the Lady is roach-killing ugly.

This expression emphasize the humorous. The expression explains how the ugly face which has a very ugly. This expression make the audiences knew the jokes of Marty. As we can see in *figure 4.2.18* that Marty and Alex looking at down with a weird expressions. The phrase *roach-killing* is not meant to be taken literally killing a roach but it's obviously exaggerates. According to Cuddon (2013) this hyperbole make a description more amusing and creative.

Hyperbole has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

Datum 3

Datum number: 48/Gene/Hype/Stef/Mad3/00:44:15

on a finger of the tiniest lady
with the slimmest of fingers.

Figure 4.2.19

Stefano tells the story about the past Vitaly to Alex. He explains why Vitaly being a different and emotional and why the past Vitaly was so inspired for the circus animals. Stefano shows the past of their circus and he explains Vitaly which he was the star and he was a famous tiger in the circus. Stefano explains that Vitaly being a star becasue he can jump through the hole even it is with the size of fingers lady. As we can see in *figure 4.2.19* show the small ring on the stick. The phrase *finger tiniest lady with the slimmest of fingers* shows that the rings is very small which the size of tiniest fingers that ever had. The *fingers tiniest* means the lady that have a small size finger and the *slimmiest of fingers* means the lady which have a very small size finger.

This phrase is obviously exaggerates to an extreme and it is not meant to be take literally but the audience knows the meaning. It is to communicate all kinds of

feeling and emphasize how the small it ring for Vitaly jump through. Hyperbole has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

Datum 4

Datum number: 58/Gene/Hype/Alex/Mad3/01:02:31

Figure 4.2.20

Alex tried to gives the advice for Vitaly. Vitaly got insecured he can not plays the circus anymore because he is not has faith and passion for circus. Alex make sure Vitaly to join again with circus and he gives a choice for Vitaly. In *figure 4.2.20* show that Alex gives an advice to someone, which Vitaly. The phrase *"tiny little"* shows that the hoop

is very small which the hole is invisible. According to Cuddon (2013) this phrase is obviously exaggerates to an extreme and it is not meant to be taken literally but the audience knows that the hole is very small. Using the hyperbole make the words more creative and more interesting to say.

Metaphor has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

5) Personification

Personification is the attribution of human qualities to inanimate objects (Cuddon, 2013).

Datum 1

Datum number: 09/Gene/Pers/Mort/Mad3/00:04:18

Figure 4.2.21

Gloria, Marty and Melman give a surprise for Alex's birthday that is a cake. Inside of the cake there are King Julien, Mort and Maurice. They join to give a surprise for Alex. Most stomach make a sound because he just ate that cake and he said that his tummy just speaking to him. As we can see in *figure 4.2.21* that the small lemure, which Mort touched his tummy.

The sentence *my tummy is speaking to me* shows that non human thing or abstractions are represented or having human qualities. Tummy do not have a mouth so it is impossible when it can speak just like a human. It purposely for describe a scene. The phrase *tummy speaking to me* gives an general activity of human which speaking to other human. According to Cuddon (2013) this phrase indicate as personification, because of the phrase make more interesting description.

Personification has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for

conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

Datum 2

Datum number: 52/Gene/Pers/Alex/Mad3/00:55:03

Figure 4.2.22

Alex and Gia talked about the passion and circus. They were discussed together and they got a chemistry each other. As we can see in *figure 4.2.22* that Alex and Gia has a conversation and talked about the circus thing. Passion and poetry are not a human things therefore Gia's statement is personification. The activity *"go"* only human that can do it. Passion and poetry is just a thing that cannot seen with eyes. According to Cuddon (2013) Gia's expression indicates as personification which make the words more interesting description of feeling and it make the words

more expressive. Gia's expression explains how a poetry and passion become together as same synchronization.

Personification has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

6) Idiom

Idiom is a form of expression, construction or phrase peculiar to a language and often possessing a meaning other than its grammatical or logical one (Cuddon, 2013).

Datum 1

Datum number: 28/Gene/Idio/Skip/Mad3/00:13:46

Figure 4.2.23

Skipper's car arrived and take Alex and friends into it. They were prepared for the ride until then Skipper commands to Private to step on the gas. As we can see in *figure 4.2.23* that the penguin which Private is ready for Skipper's command. Skipper's statement shows the idiom which the phrase people use in everyday language but the meaning is understood. According to Cuddon (2013) the phrase *pedal to the metal* not describing the material from the gas but it's an idiom which the meaning is understood.

Idiom has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

Datum 2

Datum number: 51/Gene/Idio/Skip/Mad3/00:52:44

Figure 4.2.24

The circus animal practiced together to create a new circus performance. Stefano is a cannon ball and he ready to launch with the fire. He asked to Skipper for help and Skipper said fire in the hole then Stefano was fly. As we can see in *figure 4.2.24* that the Penguins are ready to launched Stefano. According to Cuddon (2013) Skipper's statement indicates as idiom which the phrase that people usually use in everyday language which not make sense literally. The phrase *fire in the hole* means an expression of ready for something. The expression of Skipper explains the expressions to get ready for launching Stefano in the cannon ball. The audiences knew and understood the meaning.

Idiom has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes

by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

Datum 3

Datum number: 59/Gene/Idio/Mart/Mad3/01:06:32

Figure 4.2.25

The circus folk gives the great performance that ever had. They got a promotion to go in New York. Marty was happy so much because the performance was great and they act together with happiness. Then Marty said *I call crack-a-lackin' to the mack-a-lackin'!*. As we can see in *figure 4.2.25* that the situation was happiness and other animals was smile. Marty's expression indicates idiom which Marty's expression describes that he can not explains how happiness he was after doing circus act with his friends. This phrase which do not make sense literally, but the meaning is understand (Cuddon, 2013)

Idiom has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment

and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

The list of figurative language which categorized as literary device in the source of data is provided below:

Table 4.1. Figurative Language

Data Indicated as Figurative Language

No.	Number of datum	Data	Kind of figurative language
1.	31/Gene/Visu/Skip/Mad3/ 00:14:38	Nice one, Stripes!	Visual imagery
2.	38/Gene/Visu/Vita/Mad3/ 00:26:59	What is sharply dressed little birdie talking about?	Visual imagery
3.	45/Gene/Audi/Poli/Mad3/ 00:40:12	Was that the sound of a cell door closing?	Auditory imagery
4.	46/Gene/Audi/Poli/Mad3/ 00:40:28	Was that the sound of my HP printer printing?	Auditory imagery
5.	64/Gene/Olfa/King/Mad3/ 01:14:09	I miss my stinky bear!	Olfactory imagery
6.	11/Yout/Gust/King/Mad3/ 00:05:09	Cheeseburger.	Gustatory imagery
7.	42/Gene/Tact/King/Mad3/ 00:29:15	You have a very hairy back	Tactile imagery
8.	02/Gene/Kine/Mart/Mad3/ 00:01:57	Wake up!	Kinesthetic imagery

9.	01/Gene/Orga/Mart/Mad3/ 00:01:29	I'm hungry.	Organic imagery
10.	12/Yout/Simi/Skip/Mad3/ 00:05:31	You pillow fight like a bunch of little girls!	Simile
11.	16/Yout/Simi/Alex/Mad3/ 00:08:27	And the chimps are like smoke.	Simile
12.	60/Gene/Simi/Vita/Mad3/ 01:06:47	Soft like kitten, no?	Simile
13.	61/Gene/Simi/Stef/Mad3/ 01:06:53	You smell like peaches and herb!	Simile
14.	50/Yout/Meta/Mart/Mad3/ 00:49:17	Fur power	Metaphor
15.	03/Gene/Meta/Alex/Mad3 /00:02:18	Another bites the dust.	Metaphor
16.	26/Yout/Meta/Dubo/Mad3 /00:13:39	Giraffe at twelve o'clock	Metaphor
17.	47/Gene/Meta/Stef/Mad3/ 00:43:02	He was the biggest star of us all.	Metaphor
18.	49/Gene/Meta/Stef/Mad3/ 00:44:57	He fly too close to the sun	Metaphor
19.	67/Yout/Meta/Skip/Mad3/ 01:17:53	Two tons of fun	Metaphor
20.	06/Gene/Hype/Mart/Mad3 /00:03:01	From crazy obsessive memory	Hyperbole
21.	15/Yout/Hype/Mart/Mad3 /00:08:20	That is roach-killing ugly!	Hyperbole
22.	48/Gene/Hype/Stef/Mad3/ 00:44:15	On a finger of the tinniest lady with the slimmest of fingers.	Hyperbole
23.	58/Gene/Hype/Alex/Mad3 /01:02:31	Jump through that tiny little hoop?	Hyperbole
24.	09/Gene/Pers/Mort/Mad3/ 00:04:18	My tummy is apeaking to me.	Personification
25.	52/Gene/Pers/Alex/Mad3/ 00:55:03	I love passion and poetry. They go together.	Personification
26.	28/Gene/Idio/Skip/Mad3/0 0:13:46	Pedal to the metal	Idiom
27.	51/Gene/Idio/Skip/Mad3/0 0:52:44	Fire in the hole!	Idiom
28.	55/Gene/Idio/Skip/Mad3/0 0:59:12	Grab your peduncle, and kiss New York good-bye?	Idiom
29.	56/Gene/Idio/Skip/Mad3/0 0:59:26	Grab your luggage and drain your bladders.	Idiom

30.	59/Gene/Idio/Mart/Mad3/ 01:06:32	That's what I call crack-a-lackin' to the mack-a-lackin'!	Idiom
31.	53/Yout/Idio/Skip/Mad3/0 0:58:49	Bell-bottoms	Idiom
32.	57/Yout/Idio/Priv/Mad3/0 1:00:48	The eagle has landed	Idiom
33.	22/Yout/Idio/Skip/Mad3/0 0:10:11	Let's roll!	Idiom

b.   **Sound of Device**

Focus on the sound of words, rather than their meaning

1) Alliteration

A figure of speech in which consonants, especially at the beginning of words or stressed syllables, are repeated (Cuddon, 2013).

Datum 1

Datum number: 14/Yout/Alli/Mart/Mad3/00:08:16

Figure 4.2.26

Alex, Marty, Melman and Gloria arrived at Monte Carlo and they go to the casino. Alex was discussed with Marty how the way they can get the Penguins. Marty was recognized the one of the lady which has a big hair and an

eccentric make-up. He said that lady is ugly, mug-ugly lady. As we can see in *figure 4.2.26* that the lady has an eccentric and weird appearance.

The expression of Marty shows a shocked. According to Cuddon (2013) Marty's expression contains the repetition of sound. It also makes a phrase easy to memorize and fun to read or say out loud. This phrase may be used to call attention to a lady which focusing on the look appearance of ugly lady.

Alliteration has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

Datum 2

Datum number: 23/Gene/Alli/ing/Mad3/00:10:21

Figure 4.2.27

King Julien being hurry and he was enthusiasm to turn off the lights in the Casino. They were did a plan to get the Penguins in the Casino. Then King Julien said that he was bit busy because he played with the pencils on his body. As we can see in *figure 4.2.27* that King Julien was played with pencils on his face. According to Cuddon (2013) the phrase *bit busy* using repetition of sounds it might be used to call attention to a certain subject and to emphasize certain parts of their arguments. It also makes a phrase easy to memorize and fun to read or say out loud. This phrase to shows the certain subject which King Julien cannot be disturbs for a short time.

Alliteration has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language

is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

Datum 3

Datum number: 66/Gene/Alli/Skip/Mad3/01:15:06

Baba booey!

Figure 4.2.28

Alex, Marty, Melman, and Gloria finally back to the zoo and leaved their friends. In the zoo they caught by Capt. Dubois and the other police. Alex, Marty, Melman, Gloria and King Julien. They attached the poition from Capt. Dubois then they got dizzy and slept. King Julien can avoiding the Polices and comeback to circus animals. Kowalski knew the poition by whom and Skipper got shocked. As we can see in *figure 4.2.28* that Skipper was shocked.

Skipper's expressions shows the emotion of shock. It is because Alex and friends in danger. The phrase *Baba Booey!* using a double consonants sounds at the beginning

of words that indicate as alliteration. According to Cuddon (2013) Skipper's expression also makes easy to memorize and fun to read or say out loud.

Alliteration has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

2) **Repetition**

It may consist of sounds, particular syllables and words, phrases, stanzas, metrical patterns, ideas, allusions and shapes (Cuddon, 2013).

According to Cuddon (2013), there are four specifications of repetition types:

a) **Epizeuxis Repetition**

Epizeuxis is the repetition of a word in sequence.

Datum 1

Datum number: 21/Gene/Epiz/Skip/Mad3/00:10:03

Figure 4.2.29

Alex, Marty, Melman and Gloria found the penguins and they tried to give punishment to the penguins but Skipper just holding it with shocked expression. Skipper's expression just shows that he want to calm down the situation. As we can see in *figure 4.2.29* that the penguin was shocked and he tried to calming the situation.

Skipper's expression indicates as repetition epizeuxis. Skipper said *Whoa! whoa! whoa!* which he want to emphasis on things that he choose as significant. It tells the audiences that the words being used are central enough to be repeated and lets them know when to pay special attention to the language (Cuddon, 2013).

Repetition has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the

"brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

b) **Anaphora Repetiton**

Anaphora is the repetition of a word at the beginning of each phrase or clause.

Datum 1

Datum number: 10/Gene/Anap/Alex/Mad3/00:04:57

Figure 4.2.30

In Africa, Alex, Marty, Melman and Gloria have an idea that they must go to Monte Carlo and found the penguins. Alex talked to his friends that they can do it, they can do anything and it is clear that Alex have an optimist and they can go to the Monte Carlo together. As we can see in *figure 4.2.30* that Alex's expressions has an optimistic.

This repetition indicates as anaphora which the repetition at the beginning of each phrase or clause (Cuddon, 2013). The repetition *we can do it, we can do anything* which Alex want to emphasis on things that he choose as significant. The stress or highlight is important thoughts and it is the point therefore he repeat those phrase.

Repetition has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

c) **Mesodiplosis Repetition**

Mesodiplosis is the repetition of a word in the middle of each phrase or clause.

Datum 1

Datumnumber:24/Gene/Meso/Dubo/Mad3/00:11:14

flushed my first goldfish,
punched my first snake.

Figure 4.2.31

Capt. Dubois is a police woman being mad and she has an extra enthusiasm when she saw a lion. Because she was murder and collected many animals except the king of the jungle. She tells story to her comrades that she had an experience since she was a child. She told that she ever flushed a first goldfish, punched a first snake. As we can see in *figure 4.2.31* that Capt. Dubois tells her story and her experiences.

This phrases *my first* inidicate as the repetition in the middle of each phrase or clause. Capt. Dubois wants to emphasis that she had a great experience as an animal control. According to Cuddon (2013) the phrase which highlight for the audiences that is special words to repeat.

Repetition has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the

"brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

d) **Epistrophe Repetition**

Epistrophe is the repetition of a word at the end of each phrase or clause.

Datum 1

Datum number: 34/Gene/Epis/Alex/Mad3/00:21:27

Figure 4.2.32

Skipper's plane was crashed and fall because the machine is damaged. They don't have any options to go home and Alex got a spirits to repaired the plane but he can not fix it because they were not have any supplies to repair the plane. But, Alex just said they can fix it, they can fix the plane. As we

can see in *figure 4.2.32* that Alex's expressions was enthusiast.

According to Cuddon (2013) this repetition of a word at the end shows the audiences that Alex wants emphasis he had choosen and to pay special attention to the word *fix it* to his friends. He tried to make some important thing to do for going home.

Repetition has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

3) Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is the formation and use of words to imitate sounds (Cuddon, 2013).

Datum 1

Datum number: 25/Gene/Onom/Toy/Mad3/00:12:10

The cargoes vroom-vroom!

Figure 4.2.33

After they can escape from the Casino floor then Skipper called the monkeys and the car was coming. The Skipper's car look like a great car which have a nice backseat, nice wheel, nice facilities. Before they go Skipper just asked to a toy from the car and the car said *the car goes vroom-vroom!*. As we can see in ***figure 4.2.33*** that Skipper heard the toy sound to said *vroom-vroom*.

The clause *the car goes vroom-vroom!* Shows the sound of the machine's car when it move. According to Cuddon (2013) it gives a reading experience to audiences more powerful. The word of pronunciation imitate the sound and gives a sense of reality when the car move.

Onomatopoeia has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language

speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

Datum 2

Datum number: 65/Gene/Onom/Kowa/Mad3/01:15:04

Figure 4.2.34

Capt. Dubois was found Alex the lion. Then, she shooted Alex, Marty, Melman, Gloria and King Julien. But, King Julien can go out from Dubois and go to the circus animal. Therefore, Kowalski was shocked and he assumed that poison is from Dubois. As we can see in *figure 4.2.34* that Kowalski touched the poison while he got a shock and said *Gasp! It's Dubois!.*

The Kowalski's expression explains that automatically of shock. But, Kowalski was not. He used the word of sound when he got a shock. According to Cuddon (2013) the word *Gasp!* explains the sound of taking of breath. The onomatopoeia gives a reading experience to audiences more powerful. The word of pronunciation

imitate the sound and gives a sense of reality when Kowalski got a shocked.

Onomatopoeia has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

The list of sound of device which categorized as literary device in the source of data is provided below:

Table 4.2. Sound of Device

Data Indicated as Sound of Device

No.	Number of datum	Data	Kinds of Sound of Devices
1.	13/Gene/Alli/Skip/Mad3/00:05:36	Chimichanga!	Alliteration
2.	14/Yout/Alli/Mart/Mad3/00:08:16	That is one ugly mug-ugly lady!	Alliteration
3.	23/Gene/Alli/ing/Mad3/00:10:21	I'm a bit busy right now.	Alliteration
4.	62/Gene/Alli/Skip/Mad3/01:08:21	Down low, too slow	Alliteration
5.	66/Gene/Alli/Skip/Mad3/01:15:06	Baba booey!	Alliteration
6.	21/Gene/Epiz/Skip/Mad3/00:10:03	Whoa! Whoa! Whoa!	Epizeuxis Repetition
7.	10/Gene/Anap/Alex/Mad3/00:04:57	**We can do** it!	Anaphora

		We can do anything!	repetition
8.	24/Gene/Meso/Dubo/Mad3/00:11:14	Flushed **my first** goldfish, punched **my first** snake.	Mesodiplosis repetition
9.	34/Gene/Epis/Alex/Mad3/00:21:27	We can **fix it**! We'll **fix it**! Come one, we'll **fix it**!	Epistrophe repetition
10.	25/Gene/Onom/Toy/Mad3/00:12:10	The car goes vroom-vroom!	Onomatopoeia
11.	65/Gene/Onom/Kowa/Mad3/01:15:04	Gasp! It's Dubois!	Onomatopoeia

c. **Other Literary Devices**

Other literary devices is consists of devices which do not have a sound or using figurative language.

1) **Irony**

Irony is a literary technique used to create meaning that seems to contradict the literal meaning or events (Cuddon, 2013).

According to Cuddon (2013) there are three specifications of irony types:

a) **Verbal irony**

Verbal irony use of words in which the intended meaning is contrary to the literal meaning.

Datum 1

Datum number:27/Yout/Verb/Melm/Mad3/00:13:42

Guys, we've got a tail.

Figure 4.2.35

On the road, Melman and the other animals can escapes from the crazy police woman, Dubois. They are so happy and they want to go to the Hotel Ambassador with the car. Unfortunately, Capt. Dubois and the other police were following the animal's car. As we can see in *figure 4.2.35* that Melman tells to his friends which Dubois follows them.

The phrase we've got a tail is describes that somebody was following the car. The word *tail* is not literally a tail from an animal. According to Cuddon (2013) it is an irony verbal that the intended meaning is contrary to the literal meaning. Verbal irony makes the audiences or readers laugh even when the circumstances are not able to make a humor.

Verbal irony has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium

for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

Datum 2

Datum number: 29/Yout/Verb/Skip/Mad3/00:14:23

Figure 4.2.36

Alex and all his friends escape with the car. Meanwhile Kowalksi, Rico and Private just busy doing his work from Skipper commands. Alex which sit in next the wheel he said that he can't drive. Then Skipper said *don't just sit there fanncy pants, grab the wheel!* to Alex. It was becasue Alex just sit down and do not anything except he got panic and he keep make a noises in the car. As we

can see in *figure 4.2.36* that Skipper was talked to Alex with a little crinkle eyebrow.

Skipper emphasis that he wants to express a humor or point that the absurdity life. The phrase *fancy pants* cannot relate with the literal meaning because it is contradicting. Skipper is the penguin which likes humor things therefore he always makes contradiction things. According to Cuddon (2013) verbal irony makes the audiences or readers laugh even when the circumstances are not able to make a humor.

Verbal irony has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

Datum 3

Datum number: 30/Yout/Verb/Mart/Mad3/00:14:28

Figure 4.2.37

On the road, Capt. Dubois tried so hard to chasing the animal, especially Alex the lion. While, the wheel was empty which no one can drive after the penguins busy. Then, Marty move to the next seat and grab the wheel. Marty said *Move Over, Miss Daisy!* To Alex to gives him space. As we can see in *figure 4.2.37* that Alex's expression was confused and Marty still enjoying his wheel.

The phrase of *Miss Daisy* is not a literally meaning. This phrase is contrary to the literal meaning and this phrase is not having relation with a lion. The verbal irony makes the audiences or readers laugh even when the circumstances are not able to make a humor. Verbal irony has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same

time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film.

The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

Datum 4

Datum number: 43/Yout/Verb/Skip/Mad3/00:31:16

they should bulldoze this rat trap
and invest in a new arena.

Figure 4.2.38

The circus animal goes to the Rome. In Rome they prepared all of the things to their performance. The peoples following line to bought the ticket for circus. The chimps as the ticket locket and the penguins take the money and all gold. But, Skipper said that the building of Rome was like a *rat trap*. As we can see in *figure 4.2.38* that Rico

put some money and gold into Private's mouth and Skipper was brought some money.

The phrase *rat trap* describes the place that for circus performance. According to Cuddon (2013) this phrase indicates as verbal irony. The intended meaning is contrary to the literal meaning. The phrase of *rat trap* has no relation with place in Rome. Instead, it phrases makes the audiences or readers laugh even when the circumstances are not able to make a humor.

Verbal irony has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

b) **Situational irony**

Implying through plot or character that a situation is quite different from the way it is presented.

Datum 1

Datum number: 04/Gene/Situ/Alex/Mad3/00:02:43

Figure 4.2.39

Gloria, Marty and Melman give Alex a surprise. Alex shocked because he got a miniature of New York City. Alex amazed it because he wants to get home and it makes he missed up the zoo. The expressions of Alex was indicates situational irony because the situation is quite different the way it is presented. As we can see in *figure 4.2.39* Alex was amazed but instead he looks like see a real New York.

According to Cuddon (2013) this situation is quite different the way it is presented. It's not the literally of New York City because they were still in Africa. The scene when Alex was amazed looks like a real but in the next scene the proof is broke which

the next scene shows the miniature of mud. Situational irony has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film.

The sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

c) **Dramatic Irony**

Dramatic device in which a character says or does something that he or she does not fully grasp but which is understood by the audience.

Datum 1

Datum number: 39/Gene/Dram/Skip/Mad3/00:27:46

Figure 4.2.40

Skipper and the other penguins and the chimps bought a circus animal train. He has a lot of diamonds. But, after bought a circus animal train he said to Alex which those diamonds are to Private's college fund. As we can see in *figure 4.2.40* that Skipper's expression emphasizes that diamonds are very important to him.

Skipper said something that he doesn't fully grasp. The penguins are animal and they cannot school nor do something in human qualities. This indicates as irony dramatic because Skipper not fully grasps what he said to Alex but the audiences understood that was not to be real college in human life. It makes the audiences laugh because Skipper's expectations.

Dramatic irony has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds

based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

Datum 3

Datum number: 40/Gene/Dram/Priv/Mad3/00:27:49

Figure 4.2.41

Skipper used the diamonds and gold to buy a circus animal train so they can go to New York and go home. Skipper said that diamond and gold is for Private's college fund so it is crucial. Private read a book which is alphabet book, while he read a book he knew that his college fund actually for buying a circus animal train. He felt disappointed and he said *I'll never be a president*. As we can see in ***figure 4.2.41*** that Private's expression was disappointed.

According to Cuddon (2013) Private said something that he doesn't fully grasp but the audiences understood what the meaning. Private is a penguin and he will never been a human because he is an animal. Therefore, the audiences know that expressions is contradictive and Private cannot be

president. It makes the audiences laugh because Private's expectations.

Dramatic irony has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

2) Allegory

Allegory is a story or image with several layers of meaning: behind the literal or surface meaning lie one or more secondary meanings, of varying degrees of complexity (Cuddon, 2013).

Datum 1

Datum number: 05/Gene/Alle/Alex/Mad3/00:02:49

Figure 4.2.42

Marty, Melman and Gloria give a surprise for Alex's birthday. They made a miniature of New York City with mud and it looks like a real New York City. Melman act like a Triboro bridge with his long neck. Gloria act like a Statue of Liberty which used a toy from the wood as a fire in right hand and a piece of wood for a book in left hand. As we can see in *figure 4.2.42* that Alex and Marty was amazed with Gloria as the Statue of Liberty.

The statue of Liberty is a symbol given by French for America therefore that symbol is not real from America. According to Cuddon (2013) it can explain there is a story within a story. The audiences know these statement just general expressions for something but there is behind message on it. The hidden story is the symbol can make two countries has a relation each other.

Allegory has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film.

The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

Datum 2

Datum number: 41/Gene/Alle/King/Mad3/00:29:33

Figure 4.2.43

King Julien, Mort and Maurice were picked the room of the bear. They were not realized it. King Julien said that is not the first class room. But, He met Sonya the bear and him falling in love with her. He tried to talked with her and he said *has anyone ever told you that you look like a supermodel?* to Sonya the bear. As we can see in *figure 4.2.43* that King Julien and Sonya talked each other even Sonya cannot talk like a human.

The audiences know that was a hidden meaning in King Julien's expression. According to Cuddon (2013) this indicates as allegory. King Julien as the King while Sonya

just the bear and cannot talked. It is shows the different race, culture, and types of love. They love each other without any reason. The hidden meaning of this scene wants to describe the contrastive of love.

Allegory has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

3) **Sarcasm**

Sarcasm is a bitter form of irony, can be intended to tease or hurt; often insinuated by the tone (Cuddon, 2013).

Datum 1

Datum number: 07/Gene/Sarc/Alex/Mad3/00:03:06

Hey! Fifth Avenue... with no traffic!

Figure 4.2.44

Alex walks around and walks through the mud model of New York City. He was very happy that it is to a healing for his sadness. Alex walks through Fifth Avenue Street and the said *"Hey! Fifth Avenue…. With no traffic!"*. As we can see in ***figure 4.2.44*** that Alex walks through the miniature of New York City with happiness.

According to Cuddon (2013), this indicates as sarcasm. Because, Alex's statement means there are no crowded, busy, pollutions Street. This sarcasm can be intended to tease or hurt and often insinuated by the tone. The tone is so soft but the message of sarcasm that will be delivering to the audiences.

Sarcasm has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

Datum 2

Datumnumber:32/Gene/Sarc/Kowa/Mad3/00:20:00

Figure 4.2.45

On the Skipper's plane, Alex, Marty, Melman and Gloria and others dance and sing a song together because they can escape from Capt. Dubois. While they sing, Skipper asked to Kowalski for the status report and he said *"So the good news is this song is almost over"*. As we can see in *figure 4.2.45* that Kowalski report the statue to Skipper.

According to Cuddon (2013) Kowalski's statement indicates sarcasm. The statement is a bitter form irony and it can be intended to tease or hurt, often insinuated by the tone. This sarcasm explain that Kowalski not enjoying the songs and he will glad if the song is over. It a bitter form of irony and it is delivered with insinuated the tone.

The sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their

respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

Datum 3

Datum number: 44/Gene/Sarc/Skip/Mad3/00:37:44

Figure 4.2.46

The circus animals were performed and they give a bad performance. Alex got a shocked and confused about these circus animals. Instead, Skipper, Kowalski, Private and Rico were enjoying this performance. As we can see in *figure 4.2.46* that Skipper and the other of penguins keep watched the worst performance from Russian circus.

According to Cuddon (2013) Skipper statement is sarcasm. It is because the penguins enjoying and chill out to watch the worst performance. It is a bitter form of irony and insinuated by the tone. Sarcasm has its own characteristics that prioritize aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment and at the same time as a medium for conveying the author's message through the "brought to life" in the film. The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of literary language is not only a criticism, but

also contributes by trying to describe the events of language speech based on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their respective social backgrounds based on their functions and characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

4) **Paradox**

Paradox is a seemingly contradictory statement that on closer analysis reveals a deeper truth (Cuddon, 2013).

Datum 1

Datum number: 20/Gene/Para/Melm/Mad3/00:09:39

Figure 4.2.47

Alex, Marty, Melman and Gloria arrived in the Casino. They were noisy because they debt each other about whose the leader in their team. Then, Melman just said that he can be a leader and Gloria asked him then Melman answer *"I am a doctor."* As we can see in ***figure 4.2.47*** that Melman tried to believe him which he is a doctor.

According to Cuddon (2013) Melman's statement is contradictory statement which the truth of statement have a truth but it still paradox. Melman is the cleverer between

other animals in their team. In the zoo he always admire
with doctor things. He claimed that he is a doctor although
he clever but he still an animal. He cannot be a doctor
although he is a clever. He cannot use hands or neck for the
practice but still he is a clever like a doctor.

Paradox has its own characteristics that prioritize
aesthetic aspects that are always nuanced of entertainment
and at the same time as a medium for conveying the
author's message through the "brought to life" in the film.
The presence of sociolinguistics towards the study of
literary language is not only a criticism, but also contributes
by trying to describe the events of language speech based
on socio-situational factors carried out by figures with their
respective social backgrounds based on their functions and
characters (Meyerhoff, 2011).

The list of other literary device in the source of data is providing below:

Table 4.3. Other Literary Device

Data Indicated as Other Literary Device

No.	Number of datum	Data	Kinds of Other Literary Device
1.	18/Yout/Verb/Skip/Mad3 /00:08:37	Then we'll pick up the hippies and fly back to New York in style	Verbal irony
2.	27/Yout/Verb/Melm/Mad3/00:13:42	Guys, we've got a tail.	Verbal irony
3.	29/Yout/Verb/Skip/Mad3 /00:14:23	Don't just sit there, fancy pants.	Verbal irony
4.	30/Yout/Verb/Mart/Mad 3/00:14:28	Move over, Miss Daisy	Verbal irony
5.	43/Yout/Verb/Skip/Mad3 /00:31:16	They should bulldoze this rat trap and invest in a new arena.	Verbal irony

6.	17/Yout/Verb/Alex/Mad3/00:08:28	And where there's smoke, there's fire. And by fire, I mean the penguins!	Verbal irony
7.	04/Gene/Situ/Alex/Mad3/00:02:43	Wow! New York City	Situational irony
8.	37/Gene/Dram/Stef/Mad3/00:24:29	What is your act, Alice?	Dramatic irony
9.	39/Gene/Dram/Skip/Mad3/00:27:46	You're risking Private's community college fund.	Dramatic irony
10.	40/Gene/Dram/Priv/Mad3/00:27:49	I'll never be president.	Dramatic irony
11.	63/Gene/Dram/King/Mad3/01:09:59	I am king! I want to rule New York!	Dramatic irony
12.	05/Gene/Alle/Alex/Mad3/00:02:49	Gloria! You're the Statue of Liberty!	Allegory
13.	35/Gene/Alle/Stef/Mad3/00:24:14	Wow! Circus Americano	Allegory
14.	41/Gene/Alle/King/Mad3/00:29:33	Has anyone ever told you that you look like a supermodel?	Allegory
15.	07/Gene/Sarc/Alex/Mad3/00:03:06	Hey! Fifth Avenue ... with no traffic!	Sarcasm
16.	08/Gene/Sarc/Alex/Mad3/00:03:09	There's Times Square with its modern-day corporate lack of character	Sarcasm
17.	19/Gene/Sarc/Skip/Mad3/00:08:46	Kowalski, we'll be rich! The rules of physics don't apply to us!	Sarcasm
18.	32/Gene/Sarc/Kowa/Mad3/00:20:00	So the good news is this song is almost over	Sarcasm
19.	33/Gene/Sarc/Skip/Mad3/00:21:03	Well, someone else has the Canadian work ethic!	Sarcasm
20.	36/Gene/Sarc/Stef/Mad3/00:24:17	You must all be very famous!	Sarcasm
21.	44/Gene/Sarc/Skip/Mad3/00:37:44	Well, that was worth the price of admission.	Sarcasm
22.	20/Gene/Para/Melm/Mad3/00:09:39	I am a Doctor	Paradox
23.	54/Yout/Para/Skip/Mad3/00:59:06	We'd better vamoose pronto!	Paradox

3. The functions of urban language

In *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* film there so many kinds of literary devices are found. The urban language has two different functions according to Jorgensen (2011) and Kiessling & Mous (2004).

The researcher uses two different theories for analyzing the urban language for corroborate these function which as literary devices. The first function is Jorgensen states that the function of urban language is to achieve communication which is easy to understand and do not limit language users to use some language features. Then Kiessling & Mous states that the function of urban language is to create an icon or characteristic or a strong identity. Each function will be discussed in the paragraph below:

a. **Communicative aims**

The functions of urban language are to achieve communication which is easy to understand, and do not limit language users to use some language features (Jorgensen, 2011).

Datum 1

Datum number: 64/Gene/Olfa/King/Mad3/01:14:09

Figure 4.3.1

The word *"stinky"* in urban dictionary the word *"stinky"* means a term of endearment for a wonderful girlfriend. This suitable those language users are free to use some language features to aims communication (Jorgensen, 2011).

This urban language function is having a relation with literary devices which both are to convey the messages in a simple and easy way to understand. The word ‒stinky‖ it's not just shows the smell but it represents that stinky name has a meaning which is suitable with the context. King Julien calls Sonya as the stinky bear which it means him admirer Sonya so much as a girlfriend. It is connecting with the purpose of urban language and literary devices which achieve the communication for easy to understand. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).

Table 4.4. Communicative aims

Data Indicates as a Communication Aims

No.	Number of Datum	Data	Urban Dictionary Meaning
1.	01	I'm hungry	The worst condition that might be can make everyone die.
2.	02	Wake up!	Means a phrase that implies that you are stupid.
3.	03	Bites the dust	To fall dead.
4.	04	Wow! New York City	An expression of absolute amazemen to a great city in the U.S.A full of different cultures and people and a lot of freaks.
5.	05	Statue of Liberty!	It means a statue that represents America but in fact the statue is a gift from France.
6.	06	Crazy obsessive memory	A thought from your past that keeps affecting your future.
7.	07	Fifth Avenue, with no traffic!	Fifth Avenue: A famous avenue in Manhattan that separates the east side of Manhattan from the west

			side in New York City. With no traffic: the lack of traffic.
8.	08	Times square	A large advertisement that happens to have cars running through it.
9.	09	My tummy speaking to me	Speaking with stomach hurts
10.	10	We can do it! We can do anything!	which translates into: "We CAN'T do it or It won't be what we promised.
11.	13	Chimichanga!	An aesthetically pleasing pair of breasts.
12.	19	The rule of physics	The rule: Something that is higher in quality than all other things. Physics: The most important thing in the world.
13.	20	Doctor	Licensed drug dealer.
14.	21	Whoa whoa whoa!	Expresses opposition to a previous remark, and implies a call for debate on the topic.
15.	23	Bit busy	Non-descript excuse someone gives you when they're trying to get out of meeting or spending time with you.
16.	24	My first	All about my skill
17.	25	Vroom-vroom	A foreign luxury automobile; usually referring to a FERRARi.
18.	28	Pedal to the metal!	something you say when you want someone to go faster in a car, see hammer down.
19.	31	Stripes!	A symbol of acceptance in an organized criminal organization, A symbol of respect or enhancement of one's reputation on the streets.
20.	32	Good news	Good news: Used to indicate quality or satisfaction with something.
21.	33	Canadian work ethic	Canadian work ethic: The apparently foreign concept (at least in the the U.S.) that people should work hard to get the job done no matter how much they're being paid.
22.	34	Fix it!	the act of masterbation.
23.	35	Wow! Circus Americano!	Showcases clowns and other freak show acts on a stage full of lions and other animals.
24.	36	Very famous	Extremely famous more than you
25.	37	Act	Act: a display of pretend feeling, a dramatic mimicking. Alice: Alice is a girl who is smart, beautiful, talented, and respects everyone.
26.	38	Sharply	when you, or an object looks very

			nice and attractive.
27.	39	College fund	The place that will fuck you in the asshole with student debt.
28.	40	President	The patriarch of dumbasses skilled in the art of bullshitting.
29.	41	Supermodel	A beautiful model, slim and exquisitely tall.
30.	42	Hairy back	When your friends has a hairy back and you want to laugh but you don't want to hurt their feelings so you try to say it another way.
31	44	Worth the price	A large yet small item, which is lovable but which you cannot have too much of.
32.	45	Cell-door closing	Somebody who closes doors after going to the toilet/bathroom.
33.	46	Printer printing	Printers are man's inhumanity to man.
34.	47	Biggest star	Biggest star: A dialectical common noun used to identify a person of knowledgeable achievement or standing based on context and subject matter of discussion.
35.	48	Tiniest lady Slimmest fingers	A tiny masterpiece to touching inside her pussy.
36.	49	Fly to the sun	Fly to the sun: To be fly is to be cool, and amazing and awesome to a gigantic nuclear furnace.
37.	51	Fire in the hole!	A phrase you would scream, before taking an awesome hit from the bong.
38.	52	Go together	A committed relationship between two individuals.
39.	55	Kiss New York goodbye	Kiss New York goodbye: kiss: the sweetest thing guy can do without being an ass to the greatest fucking city in the world.
40.	56	Drain bladders	To take a piss
41.	58	Tiny little	Being a huge nub or beh.
42.	59	Crack-a-lackin' to the mack-a-lackin'!	Babbling in the car but not clear.
43.	60	Soft like kitten	A word for feeling to describe who cute or precious something.
44.	61	Peaches Herb	A slang word of a sweet Marijuana
45.	62	Down low Too slow	When you go to give someone a high five and they move away.
46.	63	I am a king Rule New York	A leader but he wants to break the rules.

47.	64	Stinky bear	A term of endearment for a wonderful girlfriend.
48.	65	Gasp!	A word uttered when in shock.
49.	66	Baba booey!	Honestly don't know what this means but it's funny.

b. Create a characteristic

The second functions of urban language are to create an icon or characteristic even or a strong identity (Kiessling & Mous, 2004)

Datum 1

Datum number: 14/Yout/Alli/Mart/Mad3/00:08:16

Figure 4.3.2

The word *"mug-ugly"* in urban dictionary mug-ugly means the face of someone who is not actually ugly at all, but who acts despicably in public. This suitable with the second function which to create a characteristic (Kiessling & Mous, 2004).

The second function of urban language is to create a characteristic or a strong identity which the identity known as the meaning source and person's experience. The word mug-ugly shows that the Lady that actually the chimp has a bad attitude in public but the face is not actually ugly. It shows the characteristic of the Lady which has a bad attitude because they can stole anything and or make a trick for gambling play. It is connecting

with literary devices function that to know the characteristic of the chimps as found in the film.

The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).

Table 4.5. Create a Characteristic

Data Indicates to Create a Characteristic

No.	Number of Datum	Data	Urban Dictionary Meaning
1.	11	Cheeseburger	A guys who think highly of themselves and try to act ‒cool‖ by hip star standards or local popular standards, but actually they are very lame.
2.	12	Little girl	Females under the age of ten. They have a reputation for being both annoying and creepy at the same time.
3.	14	Mug-ugly	Someone who is not actually ugly at all, but who acts despicably in public.
4.	15	Roach-killing	A friend that doesn't ask for weed but instead will ask for or take your roaches.
5.	16	Smoke	A person, usually female, who is extremely attractive.
6.	17	Fire	A really bomb guy
7	18	Hippies	A person who has a bright outlook on life.
8.	22	Let's roll!	Another way to say "Let's Bounce" or "Let's Leave"
9.	26	Twelve o'clock	To do a wheelie on any vehicle
10.	27	Tail	A girl's ass, a girl's virgina, a female looked upon as a sex object.
11.	29	Fancy pants	An overly dressed up person
12.	30	Miss Daisy	Someone who is in a car as a passenger and is telling the driver where to go making the driver their

			chauffeur.
13.	43	Rat trap	To be the best at something or to destroy.
14.	50	Fur power	A young with fanatic marketing business.
15.	53	Bell-bottoms	pants that are way to fuckin big on the bottom.
16.	54	Vamoose pronto!	Vamoose, pronto!: to instantly disappear, make as though it never was, immediately, right away, hurry up!
17.	57	Eagle has landed	An expressions used to indicate the completion of a "mission objective"
18.	67	Two tons of fun	A large woman who knows how to please a man.

B. Discussion

In this research, the researcher focuses on three discussion, they are classification of urban language, then the category of literary devices and urban language function as literary devices that can be found on *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)*. After the researcher analyzes and founded the data of urban language types and understands about the category of literary devices as found on *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* the researcher assumes that every single literary device using urban language it means to try to see, the difference perspective of hidden meaning.

The first problem in classification the urban language is solved by finding the types of urban language as found in Madagascar *3: Europe's Most Wanted 2012* based on Kiessling & Mous (2005) and Jorgensen (2011) theory. The classification of urban language is urban general language and urban youth language.

Table 4.6 Classification of urban language

Urban language types	Total	Percentage
Urban general language	49	73,1%
Urban youth language	18	26,9%
Total	**67**	**100%**

The second problem in searching and categorize the literary devices is solved by finding the category of literary devices as found in *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted 2012* based on Cuddon (2013) theory and literarydevices.net official web site. The categories of literary devices are figurative language consists of Imagery (Visual, Auditory, Olfactory, Gustatory, Tactile, Kinesthetic, Organic), Simile, Metaphor, Hyperbole, Personification, and Idiom. Then Sound of Device consists of Alliteration, Repetition (Epizeuxis, Anaphora, Mesodiplosis, and Epistrophe), and Onomatopoeia. The last Other Literary Device consists of Irony (Verbal, Situational, and Dramatic), Allegory, Sarcasm, and Paradox.

Table 4.7. Category of the Data Found

Literary Devices Category	Sub Category		Total	Percentage
Figurative Language	Imagery	Visual	2	3,0%
		Auditory	2	3,0%
		Olfactory	1	1,5%
		Gustatory	1	1,5%
		Tactile	1	1,5%
		Kinesthetic	1	1,5%
		Organic	1	1,5%
	Simile		4	6,0%
	Metaphor		6	9,0%
	Hyperbole		4	6,0%
	Personification		2	3,0%

			8	12,0%
		Idiom		
Sound of Device	Repetition	Epizeuxis	1	1,5%
		Anaphora	1	1,5%
		Mesodiplosis	1	1,5%
		Epistrophe	1	1,5%
	Alliteration		5	7,5%
	Onomatopoeia		2	3,0%
Other Literary Device	Irony	Verbal	6	9,0%
		Situational	1	1,5%
		Dramatic	4	6,0%
	Allegory		3	4,5%
	Sarcasm		7	10,5%
	Paradox		2	3,0%
Total			**67**	**100%**

The researcher finds 67 data on this *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted* Film, those categories are Figurative Language; Visual Imagery 2 data (3,0%), Auditory 2 data (3,0%), Olfactory 1 data (1,5%), Gustatory 1 data (1,5%), Tactile 1 data (1,5%), Kinesthetic 2 data (1,5%), Organic 1 data (1,5%), Simile 4 data (6,0%), Metaphor 6 data (9,0%), Hyperbole 4 data (6,0%), Personification 2 data (3,0%), Idiom 8 data (12,0%). Sound of Devices; Epizeuxis Repetition 1 data (1,5%), Anaphora Repetition 1 data (1,5%), Mesodiplosis Repetition 1 data (1,5%), Epistrophe Repetition 1 data (1,5%), Alliteration 5 data (7,5%), Onomatopoeia 2 data (3,0%). Other literary device; Verbal Irony 6 data (9,0%), Situational Irony 1 data (1,5%), Dramatic Irony 4 data (6,0%), Allegory 3 data (4,5%), Sarcasm 7 data (10,5%), Paradox 2 data (3,0%).

From that finding, the researcher finds that Idiom category of Other Literary Device becomes the dominant data with 8 data founds. MaryAnn Johansson (2012) argues that *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted* is the

cartoon which animation lots of anarchy and smooth nonsense and outrageous. The researcher also found the functions of urban language as literary devices on *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)*. The functions of urban language that found are a Communicative Aims and Create a Characteristic.

Table 4.8 Percentage of Urban Language Functions Analysis

Functions	Amount of Data	Percentage
Communicative Aims	49	73,1%
Create a Characteristic	18	26,9%
Total	**67**	**100%**

The analysis of urban language functions as literary devices by the researcher shows that Communicative Aims 49 data (73,1%) and Create a Character 18 data (26,9%). The researcher found the dominant data of urban language functions as literary devices as found in *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* is Communicative Aims.

The communicative aim is as a function of urban language which has various meanings. Each language certainly aims to facilitate communication in speaking. However, the function of urban language is different from the function of language in general. To achieve an intended communication, language users are allowed to use language features and are not limited to using them. Make an effort to find out what the other person means when speaking. In relation to its function as literary devices, namely as a device that aims to convey messages to readers or viewers in an easy way.

Every single of literary devices are using an urban language. It means to try to see the difference perspective of hidden meaning between urban

language and literary devices. And regarding to literary devices, it is an alternative way to articulate the idea of the message will be delivered.

Cuddon (2013) argues sometime in literary devices there are writings or meanings in films that contain elements of public, political, social, moral commentary, even satire. By finding the dominant data, namely communicative aim, it can foster confidence that the goals of literary devices and urban language are very similar. However, the context of both needs attention. It is no doubt that urban language is indeed accepted and used by people in urban areas and they know that urban language is their identity as urban society. Those expressions belong to urban language. The expression of urban language found in the data shows that the filmmaker or writer wants to convey the message he wants to convey.

No doubt, a lot of data was found relating to the meaning out of sync with the storyline in the film *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted*. The findings of this data prove that the expression of urban language in the film *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted* contains an element of deliberation in inserting hidden messages or implied meaning (Holmes, 2015). This is proof that the function of urban language is not only to create a distinctive characteristic or identity but also as a communication aim.

Juvenile delinquency that occurs in urban areas has a profound impact on language structures that distance and limit the dominant group. Urban adolescents want to show their identity by forming a language that only they can understand (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). The youth are trying to reform the language structure in urban areas to show that young people have the principle of separating themselves from the dominant group. Language is one way to

show the identity of young people in urban areas (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). Language variations in sociolinguistic studies can be seen in several groupings of types of urban language. Argot was chosen as a way for youth that want to create a special language that only they can understand in a group. This research can also be found in other films such as *Zootopia, The Boss Baby,* and *Toy Story* cartoon films.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

This chapter is the last chapter on this research. It contains two parts, namely Conclusion and Suggestion. The first part is conclusion that consists of the answer of two problem statements of previous chapter; kinds of literary device as found and urban language functions as literary devices. The second part is suggestion, which contains some suggestions for the Linguistic students, the English students, and the other researcher.

A. Conclusion

The researcher found 67 data of classification of urban languagr as found in *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* those classifications are urban general language 49 data (73,1%) and urban youth language 18 data (26.9%). Then, the researcher found 67 data the types of literary devices on this *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted* Film, those categories are Figurative Language; Visual Imagery 2 data (3,0%), Auditory 2 data (3,0%), Olfactory 1 data (1,5%), Gustatory 1 data (1,5%), Tactile 1 data (1,5%), Kinesthetic 2 data (1,5%), Organic 1 data (1,5%), Simile 4 data (6,0%), Metaphor 6 data (9,0%), Hyperbole 4 data (6,0%), Personification 2 data (3,0%), Idiom 8 data (12,0%). Sound of Devices; Epizeuxis Repetition 1 data (1,5%), Anaphora Repetition 1 data (1,5%), Mesodiplosis Repetition 1 data (1,5%), Epistrophe Repetition 1 data (1,5%), Alliteration 5 data (7,5%), Onomatopoeia 2 data (3,0%). Other literary device; Verbal Irony 6 data (9,0%), Situational Irony 1 data (1,5%), Dramatic Irony 4 data (6,0%),

Allegory 3 data (4,5%), Sarcasm 7 data (10,5%), Paradox 2 data (3,0%). Then, the researcher found 67 data of urban language functions there are communicative aims 49 data (73,1%) and create a characteristics 18 data (26,9%). The researcher found that the dominant data of each urban language types and literary device types are urban general language 49 data (73,1%) and Idiom 8 data (12,0%).

The analysis of urban language functions as literary devices by the researcher shows that Communicative Aims 49 data (73,1%) and Create a Characteristic 18 data (26,9%). The researcher found the dominant data of urban language functions as literary devices as found in *Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted (2012)* is Communicative Aims.

B. Suggestion

This research provides some suggestions as follow:

1. For the Linguistic students:

    In understanding language through a linguistic perspective, it is necessary to have a language device or feature that functions as an intermediary or additional feature in understanding what the interlocutor means. The social meanings that are often encountered when communicating greatly determine how a person's attitude or response when someone speaks with different experiences, attitudes and speech styles.

2. For students who major in English:

    The Researcher suggest that more English learners, especially those studying in the field of Linguistics, are interested in studying

language from a sociolinguistic perspective, especially in urban language studies.

3. For the other research

  This study only focuses on the analysis of the literary devices category and the analysis of the functions of urban language in relation to literary devices. Therefore, it is suggested that other researchers will observe further research related to urban language using other theories, so that they can be compared with this study.

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	Table of Triangulation Source (Robert K. Yin, 1996)			
	Data Record Sheet			
No.	Netflix Original	Google Play Movies	*Disney+ Hotstar*	Triangulation Results
1.	I'm hungry.	I'm hungry	I'm hungry	I'm hungry
2.	Wake up! Wake up!	Wake up!	Wake up!	Wake up!
3.	Another day bites the dust.	Another day bites the dust.	Another day bites the dust.	Another day bites the dust.
4.	Wow! New York City.	Wow! New York City.	Wow! New York City.	Wow! New York City.
5.	Gloria! You're the Statue of Liberty!	Gloria! You're the Statue of Liberty!	Gloria! You're the Statue of Liberty!	Gloria! You're the Statue of Liberty!
6.	Yeah! From memory, from crazy obsessive memory.	Yeah. From memory, From crazy obsessive memory.	Yeah. From memory, From crazy obsessive memory.	Yeah. From memory, From crazy obsessive memory.
7.	Hey! Fifth Avenue with no traffic.	Hey! Fifth Avenue… with no traffic.	Hey! Fifth Avenue … with no traffic.	Hey! Fifth Avenue… with no traffic.
8.	There's Times Square, with its Modern day corporate lack of character.	There's Times Square, with its modern-day corporate lack of character.	There's Times Square, with its modern-day corporate lack of character.	There's Times Square, with its modern-day corporate lack of character.
9.	Oh, yay! My tummy is speaking to me	Oh, yay! My tummy is speaking to me!	Oh, yay! My tummy is speaking to me!	Oh, yay! My tummy is speaking to me!
10.	Come on! We can do it, We can do anything, lt's us!	Come on! We can do it! We can do anything! lt's us!	Come on! We can do it! We can do anything! lt's us!	Come on! We can do it! We can do anything! lt's us!
11.	Cheeseburger.	Cheeseburger.	Cheeseburger.	Cheeseburger.
12.	You pillow fight like a bunch of little girls!	You pillow fight like a bunch of little girls!	You pillow fight like a bunch of little girls!	You pillow fight like a bunch of little girls!
13.	Chimichanga! These pillows are filled with baby birds!	Chimichanga! These pillows are filled with baby birds!	Chimichanga! These pillows are filled with baby birds!	Chimichanga! These pillows are filled with baby birds!
14.	Look at that! That is one ugly, mug-ugly	Look at that! That is one ugly, mug-ugly lady!	Look at that! That is one ugly, mug-ugly lady!	Look at that! That is one ugly, mug-ugly lady!

	lady!			
15.	That is roach-killing ugly!	That is roach-killing ugly!	That is roach-killing ugly!	That is roach-killing ugly!
16.	That's the chimps. And the chimps are like smoke.	That's the chimps. And the chimps are like smoke.	That's the chimps. And the chimps are like smoke.	That's the chimps. And the chimps are like smoke.
17.	And where there's fire smoke, there's fire. And by fire, I mean the penguins!	And where there's fire smoke, there's fire. And by fire, I mean the penguins!	And where there's fire smoke, there's fire. And by fire, I mean the penguins!	And where there's fire smoke, there's fire. And by fire, I mean the penguins!
18.	Then we'll pick up the hippies and fly back to New York in style.	Then we'll pick up the hippies and fly back to New York in style.	Then we'll pick up the hippies and fly back to New York in style.	Then we'll pick up the hippies and fly back to New York in style.
19.	Kowalski, we'll be rich! The rules of physics don't apply to us.	Kowalski, we'll be rich! The rules of physics don't apply to us.	Kowalski, we'll be rich! The rules of physics don't apply to us.	Kowalski, we'll be rich! The rules of physics don't apply to us.
20.	I am a doctor.	I am a doctor.	I am a doctor.	I am a doctor.
21.	Whoa! Whoa! Whoa!	Whoa! Whoa! Whoa!	Whoa! Whoa! Whoa!	Whoa! Whoa! Whoa!
22.	Apology accepted. Lets' roll!	Apology accepted. Lets' roll!	Apology accepted. Lets' roll!	Apology accepted. Lets' roll!
23.	I'm a bit busy right now.	I'm a bit busy right now.	I'm a bit busy right now.	I'm a bit busy right now.
24.	Flushed my first goldfish, punched my first snake.	Flushed my first goldfish, punched my first snake.	Flushed my first goldfish, punched my first snake.	Flushed my first goldfish, punched my first snake.
25.	The car goes vroom-vroom!	The car goes vroom-vroom!	The car goes vroom-vroom!	The car goes vroom-vroom!
26.	Voila. Giraffe at twelve o'clock.	Voila. Giraffe at twelve o'clock.	Voila. Giraffe at twelve o'clock.	Voila. Giraffe at twelve o'clock.
27.	Guys, we've got a tail.	Guys, we've got a tail.	Guys, we've got a tail.	Guys, we've got a tail.
28.	Pedal to the metal, Private.	Pedal to the metal, Private.	Pedal to the metal, Private.	Pedal to the metal, Private.
29.	Don't just sit there, fancy pants. Grab the wheel!	Don't just sit there, fancy pants. Grab the wheel!	Don't just sit there, fancy pants. Grab the wheel!	Don't just sit there, fancy pants. Grab the wheel!
30.	Move over,	Move over, Miss	Move over, Miss	Move over, Miss

	Miss Daisy!	Daisy!	Daisy!	Daisy!
31.	Nice one, Stripes!	Nice one, Stripes!	Nice one, Stripes!	Nice one, Stripes!
32.	So the good news is this song is almost over.	So the good news is this song is almost over.	So the good news is this song is almost over.	So the good news is this song is almost over.
33.	Well, someone else has the Canadian work ethic!	Well, someone else has the Canadian work ethic!	Well, someone else has the Canadian work ethic!	Well, someone else has the Canadian work ethic!
34.	We'll fix it! Yeah guys come one, we'll fix it!	We'll fix it! Yeah guys come one, we'll fix it!	We'll fix it! Yeah guys come one, we'll fix it!	We'll fix it! Yeah guys come one, we'll fix it!
35.	Wow! Circus americano!	Wow! Circus americano!	Wow! Circus americano!	Wow! Circus americano!
36.	You must all be very famous!	You must all be very famous!	You must all be very famous!	You must all be very famous!
37.	What is your act, Alice?	What is your act, Alice?	What is your act, Alice?	What is your act, Alice?
38.	What is sharply dressed little birdie talking about?	What is sharply dressed little birdie talking about?	What is sharply dressed little birdie talking about?	What is sharply dressed little birdie talking about?
39.	You're risking Private's community college fund.	You're risking Private's community college fund.	You're risking Private's community college fund.	You're risking Private's community college fund.
40.	I'll never be president.	I'll never be president.	I'll never be president.	I'll never be president.
41.	Has anyone ever told you that you look like a supermodel?	Has anyone ever told you that you look like a supermodel?	Has anyone ever told you that you look like a supermodel?	Has anyone ever told you that you look like a supermodel?
42.	You have a very hairy back.	You have a very hairy back.	You have a very hairy back.	You have a very hairy back.
43.	They should bulldoze this rat trap and invest in a new arena.	They should bulldoze this rat trap and invest in a new arena.	They should bulldoze this rat trap and invest in a new arena.	They should bulldoze this rat trap and invest in a new arena.
44.	Well, that was worth the price of admission.	Well, that was worth the price of admission.	Well, that was worth the price of admission.	Well, that was worth the price of admission.
45.	Was that the sound of a cell door closing?	Was that the sound of a cell door closing?	Was that the sound of a cell door closing?	Was that the sound of a cell door closing?

46.	Was that the sound of my HP printer printing?	Was that the sound of my HP printer printing?	Was that the sound of my HP printer printing?	Was that the sound of my HP printer printing?
47.	And Vitaly... he was the biggest star of us all.	And Vitaly... he was the biggest star of us all.	And Vitaly... he was the biggest star of us all.	And Vitaly... he was the biggest star of us all.
48.	Like the ring on a finger of the tiniest lady with the slimmest of fingers.	Like the ring on a finger of the tiniest lady with the slimmest of fingers.	Like the ring on a finger of the tiniest lady with the slimmest of fingers.	Like the ring on a finger of the tiniest lady with the slimmest of fingers.
49.	He fly too close to the sun... and he got burned	He fly too close to the sun... and he got burned	He fly too close to the sun... and he got burned	He fly too close to the sun... and he got burned
50.	Can I hear you say ‒fur power‘?	Can I hear you say ‒fur power‘?	Can I hear you say ‒fur power‘?	Can I hear you say ‒fur power‘?
51.	Fire in the hole!	Fire in the hole!	Fire in the hole!	Fire in the hole!
52.	I love passion and poetry. They go together, really.	I love passion and poetry. They go together, really.	I love passion and poetry. They go together, really.	I love passion and poetry. They go together, really.
53.	Senorita Bell-bottoms	Senorita Bell-bottoms	Senorita Bell-bottoms	Senorita Bell-bottoms
54.	We‘d better vamoose… pronto!	We‘d better vamoose… pronto!	We‘d better vamoose… pronto!	We‘d better vamoose… pronto!
55.	Grab your peduncle, and kiss New York good-bye?	Grab your peduncle, and kiss New York good-bye?	Grab your peduncle, and kiss New York good-bye?	Grab your peduncle, and kiss New York good-bye?
56.	Grab your luggage and drain your bladders.	Grab your luggage and drain your bladders.	Grab your luggage and drain your bladders.	Grab your luggage and drain your bladders.
57.	The eagle has landed!	The eagle has landed!	The eagle has landed!	The eagle has landed!
58.	Or are you gonna get out there and jump through that tiny little hoop?	Or are you gonna get out there and jump through that tiny little hoop?	Or are you gonna get out there and jump through that tiny little hoop?	Or are you gonna get out there and jump through that tiny little hoop?
59.	That's what I call crack-a-lackin' to the mack-a-lackin'!	That's what I call crack-a-lackin' to the mack-a-lackin'!	That's what I call crack-a-lackin' to the mack-a-lackin'!	That's what I call crack-a-lackin' to the mack-a-lackin'!
60.	Feel. Go ahead. Soft like kitten,	Feel. Go ahead. Soft like kitten,	Feel. Go ahead. Soft like kitten,	Feel. Go ahead. Soft like kitten, no?

	no?	no?	no?	
61.	You smell like peaches and herb!	You smell like peaches and herb!	You smell like peaches and herb!	You smell like peaches and herb!
62.	Down low. Too slow.	Down low. Too slow.	Down low. Too slow.	Down low. Too slow.
63.	I am a king! I want to rule New York! We should talk.	I am a king! I want to rule New York! We should talk.	I am a king! I want to rule New York! We should talk.	I am a king! I want to rule New York! We should talk.
64.	Sonya, I miss you, baby! I miss my stinky bear!	Sonya, I miss you, baby! I miss my stinky bear!	Sonya, I miss you, baby! I miss my stinky bear!	Sonya, I miss you, baby! I miss my stinky bear!
65.	Gasp! lt's Dubois!	Gasp! lt's Dubois!	Gasp! lt's Dubois!	Gasp! lt's Dubois!
66.	Baba booey!	Baba booey!	Baba booey!	Baba booey!
67.	Two tons of fun.	Two tons of fun.	Two tons of fun.	Two tons of fun.

No	Coding data	Types of urban language	Types of literary device	Screenshot	Explanation	Validation
1.	01/Gene/Orga/Mart/Mad3/00:01:29	Urban general language	Organic imagery	**Alex**: Did they just say they were never coming back? Guys? Marty? **Old Marty**: Oh, goody, you're here! **Alex**: Agh! **Old Marty**: Why don't you just chew on this? I'm hungry	The penguins was leaved Alex, Marty, Melman and Gloria in Africa. After that the cloud become so dark and grey and Alex just see around and get Marty and Marty become old, toothless, and wrinkle. Marty just said to that he was *hungry*. -This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of hunger life in Africa. -This expressions include an imagery of organic. According to Cuddon (2013) the word *hungry* describes an internal sensation from the body which can launches the audience into experience of feel *hungry* and with the worst situation of starving. -The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication. In urban dictionary the meaning of ‒hungry‖ is the	√

					worst condition of life. It show the relation of social culture and social language. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
2.	02/Gene/Ki ne/Mart/Ma d3/00:01:57	Urban general language	Kinesthetic imagery	 **Alex**: Gloria? Why are you guys so... elderly? **Old Gloria**: Now, when was the last time you looked in the mirror? **Alex**: What? No! **Marty**: Wake up! Wake up, Ally-Al! Wake up!	Marty tried to waking up Alex which he had a bad dreaming. Therefore, Marty waking up Alex with shaking his body and said wake up. -This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of waking up somebody to wake from the dream or sleep. - The word *wake up* describes the the sense of movement or tension it is because *wake up* is movement activity which moving muscles and joints. According to Cuddon (2013) it is launches to the audiences or readers into the experience of move a body such as waking up. - The function of urban general language	√

					is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication. In urban dictionary the meaning of ‒wake up‖ is wake up that you are a stupid. It is explains the hidden meaning from this expression. It show the relation of social culture and social language. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
3.	03/Gene/Me ta/Alex/Ma d3/00:02:18	Urban general language	Metaphor	 *Another day bites the dust.* **Marty**: Relax, Alex. 'Cause I got a surprise for you! **Alex**: Is it the penguins? Have they come to take us home? **Marty**: Nope. But it's the next best thing. **Alex**: Another day bites the dust.	Marty was tried to waking up Alex for his sleep until he woke up and got the nightmare again. Alex said that their will be stuck in Africa for long time. Marty has a surprise for Alex and Alex guess it is the Penguins to take them to home but not actually. Alex keep counting the day and he said *another day bites the dust.* - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of counting	√

					the day.	
					-This expression shows Alex and his friends will death because there is no food and home in Africa. Bite it means the activity that using our teeth. Meanwhile, the dust is just thing that people cannot see it clearly. According to Cuddon (2013) this expression indicates a metaphor because the two unrelated things, between bites and dust. Alex want to shows that their problems are cannot eat anymore in Africa. --The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary the meaning of ‒bites the dust‖ is to fall in dead. It can easily an urban language that shows the hidden meaning of bites the dust. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	

| 4. | 04/Gene/Situ/Alex/Mad3/00:02:43 | Urban general language | Situational irony | **Marty**: Happy birthday, pal!
Alex: Whoa. Wow! New York City.
Gloria: Surprise! | Gloria, Marty and Melman give Alex a surprise. Alex shocked because he got a miniature of New York City. Alex amazed it because he wants to get home and it makes he missed up the zoo.
-This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of amazed for something.
-This expression includes the situational irony. According to Cuddon (2013) this situation is quite different the way it is presented. It's not the literally of New York City because they were still in Africa. The scene when Alex was amazed looks like a real but in the next scene the proof is broke which the next scene shows the miniature of mud.
- The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary the meaning of this expression is amazed of the boring of the city ever. It can easily to | √ |

					show the hidden meaning from this expression. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
5.	05/Gene/All e/Alex/Mad 3/00:02:49	Urban general language	Allegory	 **Gloria**: Surprise! **Melman**: Surprise! **Alex**: Gloria! You're the Statue of Liberty! **Gloria**: Bring me your huddled masses, baby!	Marty, Melman and Gloria give a surprise for Alex's birthday. They made a miniature of New York City with mud and it looks like a real New York City. Melman act like a Triboro bridge with his long neck. Gloria act like a Statue of Liberty which used a toy from the wood as a fire in right hand and a piece of wood for a book in left hand. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of amazed for the Statue of Liberty. -This expressions include the allegory. The Statue of Liberty is a symbol given by French for America therefore that symbol is not real from America. According to	√

| | | | | | Cuddon (2013) it can explain there is a story within a story. The audiences know these statement just general expressions for something but there is behind message on it. The hidden story is the symbol can make two countries has a relation each other.

- The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary the meaning of ‒statue of liberty‖ is a statue of America but it is gift from French, not the original made of America. It can easily to show the hidden meaning from this expression.

The relation of social culture and social language. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011). | |

6.	06/Gene/Hype/Mart/Mad3/00:03:01	Urban general language	Hyperbole	**Alex**: Wow! You guys made this? **Marty**: Yep. From memory! From crazy, obsessive memory.	Marty, Melman and Gloria gives Alex a surprise that is a mud model of New York City. Alex impressed and he asked to Marty how they can built it. Marty said they built from the crazy obsessive memory since they life in the zoo. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of Marty's feelings. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the hyperbole. The memory does not mean that was crazy and obsessive thing. Instead, it is to emphasize how the memory is cling on his mind. it can explain the exaggerated of feelings. - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary the meaning of ‒crazy obssesive memory‖ is a thought from the past. It can easily to show the hidden meaning from this expression that they animals still remembering when	√

					in the zoo. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
7.	07/Gene/Sar c/Alex/Mad 3/00:03:06	Urban general language	Sarcasm	 **Alex**: Wow! You guys made this? **Marty**: Yep. From memory! From crazy, obsessive memory. **Alex**: Ha-ha-ha-ha-ha! Hey! Fifth Avenue... with no traffic!	Alex walks around and walks through the mud model of New York City. He was very happy that it is to a healing for his sadness. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of Alex's statement about the street in New York City. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the sarcasm. Alex's statement means there are no crowded, busy, pollutions Street. This sarcasm can be intended to tease or hurt and often insinuated by the tone. The tone is so soft but the message of sarcasm that will be delivering to the audiences. - The function of urban general language	√

					is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary the meaning of ‒fifth avenue‖ a famous avenue in New York City. This meaning explains the argument of the New York people about this street. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
8.	08/Gene/Sarc/Alex/Mad 3/00:03:09	Urban general language	Sarcasm	**Alex**: Wow! You guys made this? **Marty**: Yep. From memory! From crazy, obsessive memory. **Alex**: Ha-ha-ha-ha-ha! Hey! Fifth Avenue... with no traffic! There's Times Square, with its modern-day corporate lack of character.	Alex was so happy because he got a surprise which mud model of New York City from his friends. He run through this miniature and he notice a miniature of the Times Square and still with the modern corporate but lack of character. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of Alex's statement about the place in New York City.	√

					- According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the sarcasm. Alex's statement means there are no crowded, busy, pollutions Street. This sarcasm can be intended to tease or hurt. - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary _times square‖ is a large advertisement that happens to have cars running through it. This meaning explains the argument from the New York people about the reality of some place in New York. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
9.	09/Gene/Pers/Mort/Mad3/00:04:18	Urban general language	Personification	 **Gloria**: Make a wish, sweetheart.	Gloria, Marty and Melman give a surprise for Alex's birthday that is a cake. Inside of the cake there are King Julien, Mort and Maurice. They join to give a surprise for Alex. Most stomach make a sound because he just ate that cake and he said that his tummy just speaking to him. As we can see	√

| | | | | | **Julien, Maurice, and Mort**: Ta-da!
King Julien: Your wish has come true!
Mort: Oh, yay! My tummy is speaking to me!
Marty: Woah!
Melman: Ohhh… | in the picture that the small lemure, which Mort touched his tummy.
- This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of Mort's tummy was speaks to him.
- According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the personification. The sentence *my tummy is speaking to me* shows that non human thing or abstractions are represented or having human qualities. Tummy do not have a mouth so it is impossible when it can speak just like a human. It purposely for describe a scene. The phrase *tummy speaking to me* gives an general activity of human which speaking to other human.
- The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary –my tummy speaking to me‖ means speaking with stomach hurts. It is explains more about the condidtion of someone. | |

					The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
10.	10/Gene/Anap/Alex/Mad3/00:04:57	Urban general language	Anaphora repetition	**Alex**: What are we doing? Here we are relying on the penguins to come back for us. But... we should just go to Monte Carlo and get them. **Melman**: How do a lion, a zebra, a giraffe and a hippo walk into a casino in Monte Carlo? **Marty**: l don't know. Ask the rabbi! **Melman**: Hey, l'm serious. **Alex**: Come on! We can do it! We can do anything! lt's us!	In Africa, Alex, Marty, Melman and Gloria have an idea that they must go to Monte Carlo and found the penguins. Alex talked to his friends that they can do it, they can do anything and it is clear that Alex have an optimist and they can go to the Monte Carlo together. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of enthusiasm of someone. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the anaphora which the repetition at the beginning of each phrase or clause. The repetition *we can do it, we can do anything* which Alex want to emphasis on things that he choose as significant. The stress or highlight is important thoughts and it is the point	√

					therefore he repeat those phrase. - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‖we can do it‖ means we can not do it or it won't be what we promised. It is explain the hidden meaning of the truth behind the motivated expression. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
11.	11/Yout/Gust/King/Mad3/00:05:09	Urban youth language	Gustatory imagery	 **Alex**: Yeah, that's right. We've gone halfway around the world! Compared with that, Monte Carlo's just a hop, skip and a swim away! **Melman**: Yeah. **Gloria**: Hee-hee!	Alex, Marty, Melman, Gloria, and the lemurs had a plan to go out from the Africa and get the Penguins. Therefore, Alex try to ensure his friends which they can go to Monte Carlo. King Julien also join with them and he is the one and only animal which said *cheeseburger* whereas the others said to go home. - This expressions include an urban youth language. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) urban youth language shows an argot to express and it is a secret language	√

| | | | | | **Alex**: To home.
Marty: Home!
Melman: Home.
Gloria: Home.
King Julien: Cheeseburger. | of their community. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) also argues urban youth language as the manipulation of language.
- According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the gustatory imagery. *Cheeseburger* describes what we can taste with our mouth. Alex and friends said home except King Julien which said *cheeseburger*. The *"Cheeseburger"* expression have a taste salty and savory although it is not describes directly but it can launches the reader to the experience the salty and savory of *cheeseburger*.
- The function of urban youth language to create an identity or a strong icon (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). In urban dictionary ‒cheeseburger‖ means the man cannot life without it. It is explain the hidden meaning of the word as the manipulation language for their community and also as the urban youth language it shows the identity of youth and their community (Kiessling & Mous, 2004).
The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to | |

No.						
					society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
12.	12/Yout/Simi/Skip/Mad3/00:05:31	Urban youth language	Simile	**Skipper**: You pillow fight like a bunch of little girls!	Skipper and the monkeys sabotage one of the room of hotel. They steal some of the stuff, destroy everything in there and play around in the room. Then, Skipper and Kowalski played pillow fight on the bed with Kowalski and Private. Skipper satisfied when he won and he said that their pillow fight like a bunch of little girl. - This expressions include an urban youth language. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) urban youth language shows an argot to express and it is a secret language of their community. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) also argues urban youth language as the manipulation of language. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes as the simile. The phrase *pillow fight* is a game or act, while *a bunch of little girl* means a young girl. The comparison between *pillow fight* and *bunch a little girl* is unrelated things but it means their fight is too weak to fight with Skipper, this compariosn makes stronger and more effective descriptions.	√

					- The function of urban youth language to create an identity or a strong icon (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). In urban dictionary ‖little girl‖ means a young female that annoying and creepy. It is explain the hidden meaning of the word as the manipulation language for their community and also as the urban youth language, it shows the identity of youth and their community (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
13.	13/Gene/All i/Skip/Mad3 /00:05:36	Urban general language	Alliteration	 **Skipper**: You pillow fight like a bunch of little girls! Chimichanga! These pillows are filled with baby birds!	Skipper, Kowalski, Rico, Private and the other chimps sabotaged the hotel and they destroyed all of the stuff in the hotel room. Skipper, Kowalski, Rico and Private played the pillow fight then Skipper realized that the pillows are filled with the baby birds, and then he reflected to say chimichanga! for showing a surprise expression. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it	√

| | | | | | has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of the surprise expression.
- According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the alliteration. The repetition of sound it makes the phrase easy to memorize and fun to read or say out loud.
- The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‖chimichanga‖ means an aesthetically pleasing pair of breasts. It is explain the hidden meaning of the surprise expression. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011). | |

| 14. | 14/Yout/All i/Mart/Mad 3/00:08:16 | Urban youth language | Alliteration | **Alex**: Now, they're not gonna let animals on to the casino floor, so expect some kind of disguise.
Marty: Look at that! That is one ugly, mug-ugly lady! | Alex, Marty, Melman and Gloria arrived at Monte Carlo and they go to the casino. Alex was discussed with Marty how the way they can get the Penguins. Marty was recognized the one of the lady which has a big hair and an eccentric make-up. He said that lady is ugly, mug-ugly lady.
- This expressions include an urban youth language. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) urban youth language shows an argot to express and it is a secret language of their community. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) also argues urban youth language as the manipulation of language.
- According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes as the alliteration. Marty's expression contains the repetition of sound. It also makes a phrase easy to memorize and fun to read or say out loud. This phrase may be used to call attention to a lady which focusing on the look appearance of ugly lady.
- The function of urban youth language to create an identity or a strong icon (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). In urban dictionary ‒mug-ugly‖ means someone who is not actually ugly, but who acts | √ |

					depicably in public. It is explain the hidden meaning of the word ‒mug-ugly‖ as the manipulation language for their community and also as the urban youth language, it shows the identity of youth and their community (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
15.	15/Yout/Hype/Mart/Mad3/00:08:20	Urban youth language	Hyperbole	**Alex**: Now, they're not gonna let animals on to the casino floor, so expect some kind of disguise. **Marty**: Look at that! That is one ugly, mug-ugly lady! That is roach-killing ugly!	Marty shocked when he saw the Lady Mc. Dougly in the Casino floor. He argues that the Lady is so ugly. Instead, Marty blammed the Lady is roach-killing ugly. This expression emphasize the humorous. The expression explains how the ugly face which has a very ugly. This expression make the audiences knew the jokes of Marty. - This expressions include an urban youth language. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) urban youth language shows an argot to express and it is a secret language of their community. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) also argues	√

					urban youth language as the manipulation of language.	
					- According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes as the hyperbole. The phrase *roach-killing* is not meant to be taken literally killing a roach but it's obviously exaggerates. According to Cuddon (2013) this hyperbole make a description more amusing and creative.	
					- The function of urban youth language to create an identity or a strong icon (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). In urban dictionary ‒roach-killing‖ means a friend that doesn't ask for weed but instead will ask for or take your roaches. It is explain the hidden meaning of the word ‒roach-killing‖ only can understand by their community and as the manipulation language for their community and also as the urban youth language, it shows the identity of youth and their community (Kiessling & Mous, 2004).	
					The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	

| 16. | 16/Yout/Si mi/Alex/Ma d3/00:08:27 | Urban youth language | Simile | **Alex**: That's not a lady. That's the King of Versailles. And that's not the King of Versailles. That's the chimps. And the chimps are like smoke… | Alex and his friends arrived in the Casino and they tried to make a plan to meet the Penguins. Marty realized that there on the Casino table is Lady Mc. Dougly with the excentric make-up. Alex known that she is not the Lady but the chimps. Alex said that the chimps are like smoke which means the Lady is the chimpanzee and the chimpanzee are like smoke.
- This expressions include an urban youth language. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) urban youth language shows an argot to express and it is a secret language of their community. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) also argues urban youth language show the manipulation of language, smoke as an argot that the meaning is only realized by secret community.
- This expression includes as the simile. Smoke is represent the part of the fire and the fire means a trouble. Therefore, the chimps are the part of the trouble thing. According to Cuddon (2013) simile make the language more creative, descriptive, and entertaining. Instead, make a stronger and more effective descriptions.
- The function of urban youth language to | √ |

					create an identity or a strong icon (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). In urban dictionary ‒smoke‖ means a person who is extremely attractive. It is explain the hidden meaning of the word ‒smoke‖ only can understand by their community and as the manipulation language for their community and also as the urban youth language, it shows the identity of youth and their community (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
17.	17/Yout/Verb/Alex/Mad3/00:08:28	Urban youth language	Verbal irony	**Alex**: That's not a lady. That's the King of Versailles. And that's not the King of Versailles. That's the chimps. And the chimps are like smoke. And where there's smoke,	Alex and Marty guess who the person behind the flashy disguise at the Casino table is. He finally knew that the cause of the smoke was chimps, and the source of the smoke was fire. And he realized that the disguise was the work of the penguins. - This expressions include an urban youth language. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) urban youth language shows an argot to express and it is a secret language of their community. According to	√

| | | | | | there's fire. And by fire, l mean the penguins!
Casino Host: King of Versailles wins again.
Skipper: l say we let it ride. | Kiessling & Mous (2004) also argues urban youth language show the manipulation of language, fire as an argot that the meaning is only realized by secret community.
- This expression includes as the verbal irony. Fire is represent the penguins which means as the trouble maker. According to Cuddon (2013) the word ‒fire‖ is not literally a fire but the meaning is contrary to the literal meaning. Verbal irony makes the audiences or readers laugh even when the circumstances are not able to make a humor.
- The function of urban youth language to create an identity or a strong icon (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). In urban dictionary ‒fire‖ means a really bomb guy. It is explain the hidden meaning of the word ‒fire‖ only can understand by their community and as the manipulation language for their community and also as the urban youth language, it shows the identity of youth and their community (Kiessling & Mous, 2004).
The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to | |

18.	18/Yout/Verb/Skip/Mad3/00:08:37	Urban youth language	Verbal irony		society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
				Casino Host: King of Versailles wins again. **Skipper**: l say we let it ride. Then we'll pick up the hippies and fly back to New York in style.	Skipper and his gang win gambling at the Casino, and then he plans to take all the treasure to New York for fun. They were too happy to even notice that Alex and the others were following them. - This expressions include an urban youth language. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) urban youth language shows an argot to express and it is a secret language of their community. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) also argues urban youth language show the manipulation of language, hippies as an argot that the meaning is only realized by secret community. - This expression includes as the verbal irony. The word ‒hippies‖ represents the money. According to Cuddon (2013) the word ‒hippies‖ is not literally an animal of hippies but the meaning is contrary to the literal meaning. Verbal irony makes the audiences or readers laugh even when the circumstances are not able to make a humor. - The function of urban youth language to	√

					create an identity or a strong icon (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). In urban dictionary ‖hippies‖ means a person who has a bright <u>outlook</u> <u>on life</u>. It is explain the hidden meaning of the word ‖hippies‖ only can understand by their community and as the manipulation language for their community and also as the urban youth language, it shows the identity of youth and their community (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
19.	19/Gene/Sar c/Skip/Mad 3/00:08:46	Urban general language	Sarcasm	**Kowalski**: Can we buy an Airbus A-380? **Skipper**: Solid gold, baby! **Kowalski**: Sir! A solid gold plane wouldn't be able to fly.	Skipper and his gang plan to immediately go to New York and leave Monte Carlo. However, Kowalski asked to buy a plane but Skipper said buy a gold plane, and finally Skipper insisted it was okay if the golden plane could not fly, after all the rules of physics do not apply to animals like penguins. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique	√

| | | | | | Skipper: Kowalski, we'll be rich! The rules of physics don't apply to us. Let it ride! | expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement.
- According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the sarcasm. This sarcasm can be intended to tease or hurt and often insinuated by the tone. The tone is so soft but the message of sarcasm that will be delivering to the audiences.
- The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒the rule of physics‖ means The most important thing and higher quality than all other things. It is explain the hidden meaning of Skipper's statement.
The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011). | |

| 20. | 20/Gene/Par a/Melm/Mad3/00:09:39 | Urban general language | Paradox | **Marty**: Who voted you Grand Phase Master anyway? **Alex**: Me! l voted me! 'Cause l'm the leader! **Casino Host**: Black! **Skipper**: That's it, baby! **King Julien**: Now? **Maurice**: No! **Casino Host**: The King of Versailles wins it all! **Melman**: Maybe l should be in charge. **Gloria**: Melman! **Melman**: l am a doctor. | Alex, Marty, Melman and Gloria arrived in the Casino. They were noisy because they debt each other about whose the leader in their team. Then, Melman just said that he can be a leader and Gloria asked him then Melman answer *"I am a doctor."*
- This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement.
- According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the paradox. Melman's statement is contradictory statement which the truth of statement have a truth but it still paradox. Melman is the cleverer between other animals in their team. In the zoo he always admire with doctor things. He claimed that he is a doctor although he clever but he still an animal. He cannot be a doctor although he is a clever. He cannot use hands or neck for the practice but still he is a clever like a doctor.
- The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to | √ |

					achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‖doctor‖ means licensed drug dealer. It is explain the hidden meaning of Melman's statement which the other meaning of the ‖doctor‖. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
21.	21/Gene/Ep iz/Skip/Mad 3/00:10:03	Urban general language	Epizeuxis repetition	 **Gloria**: Enough! I'm gonna lead. **Alex**: Heh-heh… **Casino Goers**: AAAHHHH!!!! **Alex**: Oh! Aha! **Mason**: What's new, pussycat? **Skipper**: Whoa! Whoa! Whoa!	- This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the paradox. Melman's statement is contradictory statement which the truth of statement have a truth but it still paradox. Melman is the cleverer between other animals in their team. In the zoo he always admire with doctor things. He claimed that he is a doctor although he	√

					clever but he still an animal. He cannot be a doctor although he is a clever. He cannot use hands or neck for the practice but still he is a clever like a doctor. - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒doctor‖ means licensed drug dealer. It is explain the hidden meaning of Melman's statement which the other meaning of the ‒doctor‖. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
22.	22/Yout/Idi o/Skip/Mad 3/00:10:11	Urban youth language	Idiom	 **Alex**: Marty, what phase are we at? **Marty**: Uh… Phase Three: Apoligize!	Alex, Marty, Melman and Gloria arrived in Monte Carlo. They tried to catch the Skipper's gang because they abandoning Alex and gang in Africa last time. They met the penguins and the chimps as King Versailles and checked it. Skipper and gang quickly go away from Alex and the other. - This expressions include an urban youth	√

| | | | | | Alex: Right. Oh, man, we are so sorry.
Marty: Well, apology accepted. Let's roll! | language. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) urban youth language shows an argot to express and it is a secret language of their community. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) also argues urban youth language show the manipulation of language, let's roll as an argot that the meaning is only realized by Skipper and gang.
- This expression includes as the idiom. The word –let's roll‖ represents about not make sense literally, but the meaning is understand (Cuddon, 2013).
- The function of urban youth language to create an identity or a strong icon (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). In urban dictionary –let's roll‖ means another way to say let's leave. It is explain the hidden meaning of the word –let's roll‖ only can understand by their community and as the manipulation language for their community and also as the urban youth language, it shows the identity of youth and their community (Kiessling & Mous, 2004).
The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to | |

					society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
23.	23/Gene/Alli/ing/Mad3/ 00:10:21	Urban general language	Alliteration	**Maurice**: Now! **King Julien**: l'm a bit busy right now. **Maurice**: Just pull the switch! **King Julien**: OK, fine.	King Julien being hurry and he was enthusiasm to turn off the lights in the Casino. They were did a plan to get the Penguins in the Casino. Then King Julien said that he was bit busy because he played with the pencils on his body. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone situation. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the alliteration. The phrase *bit busy* using repetition of sounds it might be used to call attention to a certain subject and to emphasize certain parts of their arguments. It also makes a phrase easy to memorize and fun to read or say out loud. - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication	√

					(Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‖bit busy‖ means non-descript <u>excuse</u> someone gives you when they're trying to <u>get out</u> of meeting or spending time with you. It is explain the hidden meaning of King Julien's statement for avoid someone.	
					The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
24.	24/Gene/Meso/Dubo/Mad3/00:11:14	Urban general language	Mesodiplosis repetition	Guard: Initiate lockdown! And get me Captain Dubois from Animal Control! Dubois: Non. Rien de rien... Non. Je ne regrette rien... Speak. Oui. A zebra? A hippo? A giraffe? A lion?! When l was seven, l strangled my first parrot, flushed my first goldfish, punched my first snake. Now l have finally reached the moment l have	Capt. Dubois is a police woman being mad and she has an extra enthusiasm when she saw a lion. Because she was murder and collected many animals except the king of the jungle. She tells story to her comrades that she had an experience since she was a child. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the mesodiplosis	√

				been preparing for my entire life. The pinnacle of my career: to hunt the king of the beasts!	repetition. The phrases *my first* inidicate as the repetition in the middle of each phrase or clause. Capt. Dubois wants to emphasis that she had a great experience as an animal control. According to Cuddon (2013) the phrase which highlight for the audiences that is special words to repeat. - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒my first‖ means all about my skill. It is explain the hidden meaning of Dubois's statement that she has a skill. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
25.	25/Gene/On om/Toy/Ma d3/00:12:10	Urban general language	Onomatopo eia	 **Alex**: What just happened?	After they can escape from the Casino floor then Skipper called the monkeys and the car was coming. The Skipper's car look like a great car which have a nice backseat, nice wheel, nice facilities. Before they go Skipper just asked to a toy from the car and the car said *the car goes vroom-*	√

| | | | | **Gloria**: Where are we? What is this?
Skipper: We call it the Luxury Assault Recreational Vehicle.
Toy: The car goes vroom-vroom!
Skipper: Step on it, boys! | *vroom!*.
- This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement.
- According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the onomatopoeia. The clause *the car goes vroom-vroom!* Shows the sound of the machine's car when it move. It gives a reading experience to audiences more powerful. The word of pronunciation imitate the sound and gives a sense of reality when the car move.
- The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒vroom-vroom‖ means a foreign luxury automobile and refers to Ferrari. It is explain the hidden meaning of the sound word.
The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to | |

| 26. | 26/Yout/Meta/Dubo/Mad3/00:13:39 | Urban youth language | Metaphor |

Skipper: Kowalski, signal the chimps to meet us at the rendezvous point with the Super Plane. Hotel Ambassador. Let's move it!
Melman: Woo-hoo! Ow. Huh?
Dubois: Voila. Giraffe at twelve o'clock. | Alex, Marty, Melman and Gloria run away from Capt. Dubois but they planned go to Hotel Ambassador. They chase each other on the highway. Dubois pursued the escaping animals by car and he found that they were close and the animals were right in front of Dubois.
- This expressions include an urban youth language. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) urban youth language shows an argot to express and it is a secret language of their community. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) also argues urban youth language show the manipulation of language, twelve o'clock as an argot that the meaning is only realized by secret community.
- This expression includes as the metaphor. The word ‒twelve o'clock‖ represents the position is in front of you. According to Cuddon (2013) the word ‒twelve o'clock‖ is the two unrelated things. Giraffe at twelve o'clock is not related each other. Metaphor can make the words more interesting and real, and it help the | √ |

(above the row, continuation from previous page:) society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).

					audiences imagine. - The function of urban youth language to create an identity or a strong icon (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). In urban dictionary ‖twelve o'clock‖ means <u>to do</u> a wheelie on any <u>vehicle</u>. It is explain the hidden meaning of the word ‖twelve o'clock‖ only can understand by their community and as the manipulation language for their community and also as the urban youth language, it shows the identity of youth and their community (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
27.	27/Yout/Verb/Melm/Mad3/00:13:42	Urban youth language	Verbal irony	Guys, we've got a tail. **Melman**: Woo-hoo! Ow. Huh? **Dubois**: Voila. Giraffe at twelve o'clock.	On the road, Melman and the other animals can escapes from the crazy police woman, Dubois. They are so happy and they want to go to the Hotel Ambassador with the car. Unfortunately, Capt. Dubois and the other police were following the animal's car. - This expressions include an urban youth language. According to Kiessling & Mous	√

					Melman: Guys, we've got a tail.	(2004) urban youth language shows an argot to express and it is a secret language of their community. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) also argues urban youth language show the manipulation of language, tail as an argot that the meaning is only realized by secret community.
						- This expression includes as the verbal irony. The word ‒tail‖ represents the follower which Capt. Dubois. According to Cuddon (2013) the word ‒tail‖ is not literally a tail from an animal. it is an irony verbal that the intended meaning is contrary to the literal meaning. Verbal irony makes the audiences or readers laugh even when the circumstances are not able to make a humor.
						- The function of urban youth language to create an identity or a strong icon (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). In urban dictionary ‒tail‖ means <u>a girl's</u> ass, <u>a girl's virgina</u>, a female looked upon as a sex object. It is explain the hidden meaning of the word ‒tail‖ only can understand by their community and as the manipulation language. Also as the urban youth language, it shows the identity of youth

						and their community (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
28.	28/Gene/Idio/Skip/Mad 3/00:13:46	Urban general language	Idiom	**Melman**: Guys, we've got a tail. **King Julien**: Paparazzi! **Skipper**: Pedal to the metal, Private.		Skipper's car arrived and take Alex and friends into it. They were prepared for the ride until then Skipper commands to Private to step on the gas. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone expression. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the idiom. Skipper's statement shows the idiom which the phrase people use in everyday language but the meaning is understood. The phrase *pedal to the metal* not describing the material from the gas but it's an idiom which the meaning is pedal the gas right now.	√

| 29. | 29/Yout/Verb/Skip/Mad3/00:14:23 | Urban youth language | Verbal irony |

Alex: Hey! Wait! Nobody's at the wheel! Get back there! Negative on the driver! There's no driver!
Gloria: Help! Nobody's driving! Oh, no! We're going to die!
Skipper: Don't just sit there, fancy pants. Grab the wheel! | Alex and all his friends escape with the car. Meanwhile Kowalksi, Rico and Private just busy doing his work from Skipper commands. Alex which sit in next the wheel he said that he can't drive. Then Skipper said *don't just sit there fanncy pants, grab the wheel!* to Alex. It was becasue Alex just sit down and do not anything except he got panic and he keep make a noises in the car.
- This expressions include an urban youth language. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) urban youth language shows an | √ |

(continued from previous content)

- The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒pedal to the metal‖ means to go faster in a car. It is explain the hidden meaning of Melman's statement which the other meaning of the ‒pedal to the metal‖.

The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).

| | | | | | argot to express and it is a secret language of their community. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) also argues urban youth language show the manipulation of language, fancy pants as an argot that the meaning is only realized by secret community.
 - This expression includes as the verbal irony. The word ‖fancy pants‖ to shows the nick name. According to Cuddon (2013)‖ the phrase *fancy pants* cannot relate with the literal meaning because it is contradicting. Skipper is the penguin which likes humor things therefore he always makes contradiction things.
 - The function of urban youth language to create an identity or a strong icon (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). In urban dictionary ‖fancy pants‖ means an overly dressed up person. It is explain the hidden meaning of the word ‖fancy pants‖ only can understand by their community and as the manipulation language for their community and also as the urban youth language, it shows the identity of youth and their community (Kiessling & Mous, 2004).
 The sociolinguistic function of this study is | |

						as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
30	30/Yout/Verb/Mart/Mad3/00:14:28	Urban youth language	Verbal irony	**Gloria**: Help! Nobody's driving! Oh, no! We're going to die! **Skipper**: Don't just sit there, fancy pants. Grab the wheel! **Alex**: Are you kidding? l don't drive. l'm a New Yorker! **Marty**: Move over, Miss Daisy! **Alex**: What are you doing? Zebras can't drive! Only penguins and people can drive.		On the road, Capt. Dubois tried so hard to chasing the animal, especially Alex the lion. While, the wheel was empty which no one can drive after the penguins busy. Then, Marty move to the next seat and grab the wheel. Marty said *Move Over, Miss Daisy!* To Alex to gives him space. - This expressions include an urban youth language. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) urban youth language shows an argot to express and it is a secret language of their community. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) also argues urban youth language show the manipulation of language, Miss Daisy as an argot that the meaning is only realized by secret community. - This expression includes as the verbal irony. The word ‒Miss Daisy‖ explains the nick name of someone for a joke. According to Cuddon (2013) this phrase is contrary to the literal meaning and this phrase is not having relation with a lion.	√

| | | | | | The verbal irony makes the audiences or readers laugh even when the circumstances are not able to make a humor.
- The function of urban youth language to create an identity or a strong icon (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). In urban dictionary ‒Miss Daisy‖ means someone who is in a car as a passenger and is telling the driver where to go making the driver their chauffeur. It is explain the hidden meaning of the word ‒Miss Daisy‖ only can understand by their community and as the manipulation language for their community and also as the urban youth language, it shows the identity of youth and their community (Kiessling & Mous, 2004).
The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011). | |

| 31. | 31/Gene/Vi su/Skip/Ma d3/00:14:38 | Urban general language | Visual imagery |

Nice one, Stripes!

Alex: What are you doing? Zebras can't drive! Only penguins and people can drive.
Marty: What do all these buttons do?
Melman: Help me!
Skipper: Nice one, Stripes! | Alex cannot to drive the car. But, then Marty grab the wheel and drive as best as he could. Marty drive over the limit of the net and hits many public facilities on the road. Marty was curious about a few buttons near the steering wheel then he pressed one of the buttons and made the car rotate 180 degrees and made his friends panic but not with Skipper.
- This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement.
-According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the visual imagery. It is clear to our sense of sight that the word *Stripes* describes what the eye can see with our sense.
- The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒stripes‖ means a symbol of acceptance in an organized criminal organization, A | √ |

						symbol of respect or enhancement of one's reputation on the streets. It is explain the hidden meaning of Sipper's statement which the other meaning of –stripes‖. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
32.	32/Gene/Sar c/Kowa/Ma d3/00:20:00	Urban general language	Sarcasm	**Alex**: New York, New York lt's a heck of a town **Melman**: The Bronx is up **Gloria**: But the Battery's down **Marty**: Ah bleep bleep blap bloappa beebidi doah **Everyone**: New York, New York It's a heck of a town (in background) New York, New York It's a heck of a town The Bronx is up, but the Battery's down The people ride in a hole in the groun' New York, New	On the Skipper's plane, Alex, Marty, Melman and Gloria and others dance and sing a song together because they can escape from Capt. Dubois. While they sing, Skipper asked to Kowalski for the status report and he said *"So the good news is this song is almost over"*. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the sarcasm. The statement is a bitter form irony and it can be intended to tease or hurt, often	√

				York— **Skipper**: Kowalski, status report. **Kowalski**: So the good news is this song is almost over.	insinuated by the tone. This sarcasm explain that Kowalski not enjoying the songs and he will glad if the song is over. It a bitter form of irony and it is delivered with insinuated the tone (Cuddon, 2013). - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‖good news‖ means satisfying with something. It is explain the hidden meaning of Kowalski's statement which the other meaning of that sarcasm. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
33.	33/Gene/Sar c/Skip/Mad 3/00:21:03	Urban general language	Sarcasm	 **Alex**: Skipper, what about the plane? **Skipper**: Well, the chimps will work	Skipper's plane crashed and destroyed. They were unable to return to New York on the plane. Skipper hired chimps to fix it but the rules of labour in France are very strict and there is no overtime work. Skipper quipped whether any of them had a work ethic like Canadians. - This expressions include an urban general	√

| | | | | through the night. No breaks, no safety restrictions. Hey, where are you going? Get back here! We have a contract!
Mason: Yes. Well, I'm afraid labor laws are slightly more lenient in France. You see, they only have to work two weeks a year.
Skipper: Well, someone else has the Canadian work ethic! | language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement.
- According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the sarcasm. Skipper's remarks point to the work ethic of the Canadian people much better than in France. However, with a slightly subtle tone and a soft tone makes the satire even bitterer.
- The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒Canadian work ethic‖ means the people should work hard to get the job done no matter how much they're being paid.
It is explain the hidden meaning of Skipper's statement which the other meaning of ‒Canadian work ethic‖.
The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, | |

					image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
34.	34/Gene/Ep is/Alex/Mad 3/00:21:27	Urban general language	Epistrophe repetition	**Skipper**: Well, the plane's totaled. Kaput, blammo, busted! Never to fly again. **Gloria**: So that's it? That's it then, we're never gonna get home? **Alex**: No! We've got to get home! We can fix it! We'll fix it! Yeah, guys, come on, we'll fix it! You just start from the outside pieces, and you work your way in. And, yeah, perfect! Come on! Don't just stand there, guys. Marty! Drag that thingy over here. And we'll just attach it to this dealy-bob over here. And... **Marty**: Alex! **Alex**: We're not going home. We're never going home.	Skipper's plane was crashed and fall because the machine is damaged. They don't have any options to go home and Alex got a spirits to repaired the plane but he can not fix it because they were not have any supplies to repair the plane. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the epistrophe repetition. This repetition of a word at the end shows the audiences that Alex wants emphasis he had choosen and to pay special attention to the word *fix it* to his friends. He tried to make some important thing to do for going home. - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary –fix	√

					it‖ means the act of masterbation. It is explain the hidden meaning of Alex's statement. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
35.	35/Gene/All e/Stef/Mad3 /00:24:14	Urban general language	Allegory	 Wow! Circus americano! **Vitaly**: Gia! Shut the door! **Gloria**: Please. **Police**: Over there! Over there! **Gia**: They are circus. Circus stick together **Vitaly**: Ugh… **Stefano**: Wow! Circus americano! You must all be very famous! **Alex**: Yeah, we uh... **Gloria**: Absolutely. **Alex**: We're relatively well known...	The circus animal finally allows Alex and his gang to get into the train and hide there. Alex and the others claim to be a circus animal that comes from New York and they are very famous. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the allegory. Stefano's statement shows a story behind the story. He was amazed by the arrival of Alex and his gang, but the situation on the train was very cold and silent. Shows the disharmony between the two countries,	√

					namely America and Russia. - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‖Circus Americano‖ means a showcases clowns and other freak show acts on a stage full of lions and other animals. It is explain the hidden meaning of Stefano's statement which the other meaning of the ‖Circus Americano‖. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
36.	36/Gene/Sar c/Stef/Mad3 /00:24:17	Urban general language	Sarcasm	 You must all be very famous! **Vitaly**: Gia! Shut the door! **Gloria**: Please. **Police**: Over there! Over there! **Gia**: They are circus. Circus stick	Stefano's statement that Alex and the company must be a very famous circus. However, Stefano's tone when speaking is very satirical and his Russian circus friends are silent and glare at Alex and his gang. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression	√

| | | | | together
Vitaly: Ugh…
Stefano: Wow! Circus americano! You must all be very famous!
Alex: Yeah, we uh...
Gloria: Absolutely.
Alex: We're relatively well known... | explains the hidden meaning of someone statement.
- According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the sarcasm. This sarcasm can be intended to tease or hurt and often insinuated by the tone. Stefano used the tone of satire as if he cannot believe Alex and gang is very famous.
- The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒very famous‖ means extremely famous more than you. It is explain the hidden meaning of Stefano's statement from urban dictionary meaning.
The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011). | |

| 37. | 37/Gene/Dr am/Stef/Ma d3/00:24:29 | Urban general language | Dramatic irony |

What is your act, Alice?

Marty: But Alex is really the star.
Alex: Well, l'm not... l wouldn't say "star." More like... More like... well, star.
Stefano: What is your act, Alice?
Alex: Well... l basically, uh, l jump up on my rock...
Gia: Rock?
Alex: Yeah. lt's a very high... rock.
Melman: A really high rock!
Stefano: And then?
Alex: And then, well, l roar like... like a serious "Rawrrr!"
Stefano: And then?
Alex: And then l jump off the rock.
Stefano: And then?!
Alex: And then... And then what?
Gia: That is all? | Stefano kept asking Alex and his friends, Gia and Vitaly were silent. Then, Stefano asked what acting was played by Alex in his circus performance. The atmosphere here is still quiet and awkward.
- This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement.
- According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the dramatic irony. In this situation Stefano said something that he didn't realize, but the audience was very aware of the true meaning and situation. Alex and his friends are not from circus animals. When asked about the role in the circus, the audience already knows the meaning behind it.
- The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ─ your act, Alice?‖ means a dramatic mimicking by a girl with very talented. It | √ |

					is explain the hidden meaning of Stefano's statement. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
38.	38/Gene/Vi su/Vita/Mad 3/00:26:59	Urban general language	Visual imagery	**Vitaly**: Nyet! Circus owner no allow stowaways! **Skipper**: l hear you, Russki. Although, the circus owner may allow stowaways if the stowaways just happen to be the owners. Riddle me that. **Vitaly**: What is sharply dressed little birdie talking about? **Skipper**: Show 'em, boys.	Vitaly looked down because he won't allow Alex and his friends to join with them in circus folk. They want to go Rome and after Rome they go to New York. Alex and friends just want to join in the train, Gia and Stefano agreed but Vitaly denied. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the visual imagery. The word *"sharply"* means something that sharp on Skipper's body which the color of the Penguins. According to Cuddon (2013) also Vitaly's statement shows the visual that we can see with our eyes. It is explains	√

					the same experience for the audiences what was Vitaly saw. - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒sharply‖ means when you or an object looks very nice and attractive. It is explain the hidden meaning of Vitaly's statement from urban dictionary meaning. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
39.	39/Gene/Dr am/Skip/Ma d3/00:27:46	Urban general language	Dramatic irony	 **Melman**: What do we know about owning a circus? **Alex**: Nothing. But it's our only shot at getting home. **Skipper**: You better know what	Skipper and the other penguins and the chimps bought a circus animal train. He has a lot of diamonds. But, after bought a circus animal train he said to Alex which those diamonds are to Private's college fund. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression	√

				you're doing. You're risking Private's community college fund. **Private**: l'll never be president.	explains the hidden meaning of someone statement. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the dramatic irony. Skipper said something that he doesn't fully grasp. The penguins are animal and they cannot school nor do something in human qualities. This indicates as irony dramatic because Skipper not fully grasps what he said to Alex but the audiences understood that was not to be real college in human life. - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒college fund‖ means the place that will fuck you in the asshole with student debt. It is explain the hidden meaning of Skipper's statement from the urban dictionary meaning. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	

| 40. | 40/Gene/Dr am/Priv/Ma d3/00:27:49 | Urban general language | Dramatic irony | **Skipper**: You better know what you're doing. You're risking Private's community college fund. **Private**: l'll never be president. | Skipper used the diamonds and gold to buy a circus animal train so they can go to New York and go home. Skipper said that diamond and gold is for Private's college fund so it is crucial. Private read a book which is alphabet book, while he read a book he knew that his college fund actually for buying a circus animal train. He felt disappointed and he said *I'll never be a president*.
- This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement.
- According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the dramatic irony. Private said something that he doesn't fully grasp but the audiences understood what the meaning. Private is a penguin and he will never been a human because he is an animal. Therefore, the audiences know that expressions is contradictive and Private cannot be president.
- The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to | √ |

					use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ―president‖ means the patriarch of <u>dumbasses</u> <u>skilled</u> in the art of <u>bullshitting</u>. It is explaining the hidden meaning of Private's statement from the urban dictionary meaning. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
41.	41/Gene/All e/King/Mad 3/00:29:33	Urban general language	Allegory	 **Mort**: La la la la la la la… **King Julien**: Mort! Stop it! **Mort**: Hee-hee-hee-hee-hee-hee… **King Julien**: Hey, gorgeous. Has anyone ever told you that you look like a supermodel?	King Julien, Mort and Maurice were picked the room of the bear. They were not realized it. King Julien said that is not the first class room. But, He met Sonya the bear and him falling in love with her. He tried to talk with her and he said *has anyone ever told you that you look like a supermodel?* to Sonya the bear. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone	√

| | | | | | statement.
- According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the allegory. King Julien as the King while Sonya just the bear and cannot talked. It is shows the different race, culture, and types of love. They love each other without any reason. The hidden meaning of this scene wants to describe the contrastive of love.
- The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒supermodel‖ means a beautiful model, slim and exquisitely tall. It is explain the hidden meaning of King Julien's statement from the urban dictionary meaning.
The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011). | |

| 42 | 42/Gene/Tact/King/Mad3/00:29:15 | Urban general language | Tactile imagery | **Mort**: La la la la la la la… **King Julien**: Mort! Stop it! **Mort**: Hee-hee-hee-hee-hee-hee… **King Julien**: Hey, gorgeous. Has anyone ever told you that you look like a supermodel? Albeit a fat, hairy one who smells. You have a very hairy back. l like that in a woman. | King Julien fall in love with the bear. Her name is Sonya and he tried to being closed with Sonya the bear. They fall in love together and the King Julien being so soft with her. He said that Sonya have a very hairy on her back it is obviously because Sonya is a bear.
 - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement.
 - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the tactile imagery. The word *hairy* describes what we touch which describes the bear have a full of hair or fur on her body. It is to launches to the audience into the experience touch something that have a full of hair.
 - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‖hairy back‖ your friends has a hairy back you want to laugh, but you won't hurt their | √ |

					feelings. It is explain the hidden meaning of King Julien's statement. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
43.	43/Yout/Verb/Skip/Mad3/00:31:16	Urban youth language	Verbal irony	**Skipper**: What a dump! lf they want to attract a decent sports team, they should bulldoze this rat trap and invest in a new arena. **Alex**: The Colosseum, Marty! The original theater-in-the-round. You know, my ancestors used to perform here. **Marty**: No kidding! **Alex**: Yeah. Every show had a captive audience. Apparently, they killed.	The circus animal goes to the Rome. In Rome they prepared all of the things to their performance. The peoples following line to bought the ticket for circus. The chimps as the ticket locket and the penguins take the money and all gold. But, Skipper said that the building of Rome was like a *rat trap*. - This expressions include an urban youth language. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) urban youth language shows an argot to express and it is a secret language of their community. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) also argues urban youth language show the manipulation of language, rat trap as an argot that the meaning is only realized by secret community. - This expression includes as the verbal irony. The word ‒rat trap‖ represents as the	√

| | | | | | Colloseum building. According to Cuddon (2013) The intended meaning is contrary to the literal meaning. The phrase of *rat trap* has no relation with place in Rome. Instead, it phrases makes the audiences or readers laugh even when the circumstances are not able to make a humor.
- The function of urban youth language to create an identity or a strong icon (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). In urban dictionary ‒rat trap‖ means to be the best at something or to destroy. It is explain the hidden meaning of Skipper's statement that only can understand by their community, as the manipulation language for their community, it shows the identity of youth and their community (Kiessling & Mous, 2004).
The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011). | |

| 44. | 44/Gene/Sarc/Skip/Mad3/00:37:44 | Urban general language | Sarcasm | **Stefano**: Here we go! Ha-ha!
Alex, Marty & Melman: Yay!
Gloria: Whoo! Yeah!
Stefano: Look at this. Whoa! Hey! lt's nice to be ho...
Alex: Yay...
Melman: Whoo…
Gloria: Huh.
Circus Attendee: Hey!
Stefano: Whoa! How do dogs do that?
Circus Attendee #1: Get on with it!
Circus Attendee #2: Stupido!
Alex: Uh-oh…
Audience: Boo!
Skipper: Well, that was worth the price of admission. | The circus animals were performed and they give a bad performance. Alex got a shocked and confused about these circus animals. Instead, Skipper, Kowalski, Private and Rico were enjoying this performance.
- This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement.
- According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the sarcasm. It is because the penguins enjoying and chill out to watch the worst performance. It is a bitter form of irony and insinuated by the tone.
- The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ―worth the price‖ means a large yet small item, which is lovable but which you cannot have too much of. It is explain the hidden meaning of Skipper's statement. | √ |

					The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
45.	45/Gene/Audi/Poli/Mad 3/00:40:12	Urban general language	Auditory imagery	 **Police #1**: Let's go! This secret tunnel is a dead end! There's nothing but bedsprings and mattress stuffing down here! Was that the sound of a cell door closing? **Dubois**: Voila!	Captain Chantail Dubois tried to chased Alex and his friends and she went to the French. She caught up by French Police and she was in a jail just temporary because she is stolen a French Police' motorbike. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the auditory imagery. It makes the sound of door so loud because the material is iron and the room also empty. Auditory imagery launches the audiences into the same experience of sound of door closing. - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to	√

					use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‖cell door closing‖ means somebody who closes doors after going to the toilet/bathroom. It is explain the hidden meaning of Police's statement. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
46.	46/Gene/Au di/Poli/Mad 3/00:40:28	Urban general language	Auditory imagery	 Was that the sound of my HP printer printing? **Dubois**: Voila! **Police #1**: Was that the sound of my HP printer printing?	Captain Dubois escape from the cell room and she go to the desk police and get the computer. She find out the lion missing which means Alex. She is very enthusiasm and exciting after know that Alex and friends are actually from the Zoo. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the auditory imagery.	√

					The phrase *printer printing* is describes the sound of processing printing and it produce the sound of printing that we can hear. - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒printer printing‖ means man's inhumanity to man. It is explain the hidden meaning of Police's statement. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
47.	47/Gene/Meta/Stef/Mad 3/00:43:02	Urban general language	Metaphor	 Numero uno in all the Europa! And Vitaly... he was the biggest star of us all. He was fearless. Taking risks. Always new. He jump through the hoop like he could fly!	Alex surprised that Vitaly is number one in the circus before the accident. Stefano explains that Vitaly was a biggest star for their circus. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement.	√

| | | | | **Vitaly**: Stefano! Make the hoop smaller.
Stefano: Like this?
Vitaly: Smaller.
Stefano: Like this?
Vitaly: Good!
Stefano: lt had never been done before because it was physically impossible! And the people... they loved it! Viva Vitaly! | - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the metaphor. This probably not referring a big star falling from space or the planet. Instead, it describing a Vitaly delivered a great performance in the circus animal and he make the audiences satisfied his act and showed the amazing performance.
- The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒biggest star‖ means to identify a person of knowledgeable achievement. It is explain the hidden meaning of Stefano's statement from the urban dictionary meaning.
The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011). | |

| 48. | 48/Gene/Hype/Stef/Mad 3/00:44:15 | Urban general language | Hyperbole | **Vitaly**: Smaller! **Stefano**: And the hoop, she got smaller! Like the ring on a finger of the tiniest lady with the slimmest of fingers. **Circus Attendee**: Bravo, Vitaly! | Stefano shows the past of their circus and he explains Vitaly which he was the star and he was a famous tiger in the circus. Stefano explains that Vitaly being a star becasue he can jump through the hole even it is with the size of fingers lady.
- This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement.
- According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the hyperbole. This phrase is obviously exaggerates to an extreme and it is not meant to be take literally but the audience knows the meaning. It is to communicate all kinds of feeling and emphasize how the small it ring for Vitaly jump through.
- The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒tiniest lady and slimmest finger‖ means a tiny masterpiece to touching inside her | √ |

					pussy. It is explain the hidden meaning of Stefano's statement. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
49.	49/Gene/Meta/Stef/Mad 3/00:44:57	Urban general language	Metaphor	**Stefano**: He would not stop pushing. And one fateful day ......he push too far **Vitaly**: Light the hoop on fire! **Stefano**: He fly too close to the sun... and he got burned. Literally. The extra virgin olive oil is extra flammable. And he lost everything. His wife, she run off with a musician. He lost his dignity his fame... ...his passion... and his fur. And when it grow back, it is less soft. More like a prickly beard.	Stefano explains more about Vitaly past. He describes the moment that Vitaly got an accident while his performance. He said that Vitaly fly too close to the sun and he got burned. Clearly, it is probably not referring to a literal fly to the sun. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the metaphor. This comparison are not related each other. The *sun* represents the light of fire is too shining and if anyone get close will burn, the word *fly* means that Vitaly jump through to the ring. He was too fast to	√

					jump instead like a flying bird. This metaphor makes the words more interesting and real. - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‖fly to the sun‖ means to be cool and amazing to a gigantic nuclear furnace‖ It is explaining the hidden meaning of Stefano's statement. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
50.	50/Yout/Meta/Mart/Mad3/00:49:17	Urban youth language	Metaphor	 **Alex**: We'll make an all-animal circus! Because if we follow our passion, we can go anywhere. **Marty**: Anywhere!	Alex insists on his circus friends to be independent, making circus animals without human assistance. He was optimistic that he could create a circus innovation and Marty began to shout words of encouragement to encourage everyone. - This expressions include an urban youth language. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) urban youth language shows an	√

| | | | | | **Alex**: We can do anything!
Marty: Anything!
Alex: lf we do it together!
Marty: All of us!
Circus Animals: Yeah... Yeah, yeah!
Alex: Our circus!
Horses: Yeah! Yeah!
Freddie: We're in! We'll have some of that!
Marty: Can l hear you say "fur power"?
Gia: Fur power! | argot to express and it is a secret language of their community. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) also argues urban youth language show the manipulation of language, fur power as an argot that the meaning is only realized by secret community.
- This expression includes as the metaphor. The word ‒fur power‖ represents of strengthens of animal circus. According to Cuddon (2013) the word ‒fur power‖ comparison are not related each other. The fur is from animal and power is strength. Fur is explain as the animal. This metaphor makes the words more interesting and real, help the audiences imagine and feel a scene or character.
- The function of urban youth language to create an identity or a strong icon (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). In urban dictionary ‒fur power‖ means a young with fanatic marketing business. It is explain the hidden meaning of Marty's statement that only can understand by their community, as the manipulation language for their community, it shows the identity of youth and their community (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). | |

					The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
51.	51/Gene/Idio/Skip/Mad3/00:52:44	Urban general language	Idiom	 **Skipper**: Ready for launch? **Stefano**: Ready for launch! **Skipper**: Fire in the hole! **Stefano**: Wait! AAAAAAAHHH!!! Mamma mia! Help me! **Marty**: Rico! Get the cannon ready! Same charge! **Skipper**: Fire in the hole!	The circus animal practiced together to create a new circus performance. Stefano is a cannon ball and he ready to launch with the fire. He asked to Skipper for help and Skipper said fire in the hole then Stefano was fly. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the idiom. The phrase *fire in the hole* means an expression of ready for something. The expression of Skipper explains the expressions to get ready for launching Stefano in the cannon ball. The audiences knew and understood the meaning. - The function of urban general language	√

					is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‖fire in the hole‖ means a phrase you would <u>scream</u>, before taking <u>an awesome</u> hit from the <u>bong</u>. It is explain the hidden meaning of Skipper's statement. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
52.	52/Gene/Pers/Alex/Mad 3/00:55:03	Urban general language	Personification	**Gia**: l admire how you have inspired these animals. **Alex**: Oh. Thanks. **Gia**: And what you said about passion, it was like poetry. **Alex**: l love passion and poetry. They go together, really. I mean, I know they don't rhyme.	Alex and Gia talked about the passion and circus. They were discussed together and they got a chemistry each other. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the personification. The activity *"go"* only human that can do it. Passion and poetry is just a thing that	√

					cannot seen with eyes. It make the words more interesting description of feeling and it make the words more expressive. - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒go together‖ means a <u>committed relationship</u> between <u>two</u> individuals. It is explain the hidden meaning of Alex's statement which the other meaning of the ‒doctor‖. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
53.	53/Yout/Idi o/Skip/Mad 3/00:58:49	Urban youth language	Idiom	 Señorita Bell-bottoms **Skipper**: Senorita Bell-bottoms. Tenemos una problema grande. **Alex**: Qu? Qu grande problema? Oh, no! She's onto us!	The circus beast tries to practice a new circus model, suddenly Skipper whispers to Lex that Dubois is close to them. - This expressions include an urban youth language. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) urban youth language shows an argot to express and it is a secret language of their community. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) also argues urban youth language show the	√

| | | | | | **Skipper**: Don't make it any easier on the psycho. | manipulation of language, bell-bottoms as an argot that the meaning is only realized by secret community.
- This expression includes as the idiom. The word ‖bell-bottoms‖ represents the signs for danger. According to Cuddon (2013) the word ‖bell-bottoms‖ explain the word not make sense literally but the meaning is understood.
- The function of urban youth language to create an identity or a strong icon (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). In urban dictionary ‖bell-bottoms‖ means a pants that are way to fuckin big on the bottom. It is explain the hidden meaning of Skipper's statement that only can understand by their community and for humor. As the manipulation language for their community, it shows the identity of youth and their community (Kiessling & Mous, 2004).
The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011). | |

| 54. | 54/Yout/Par a/Skip/Mad 3/00:59:06 | Urban youth language | Paradox | Alex: Oh, no! She's onto us! Skipper: Don't make it any easier on the psycho. Alex: What are we gonna do? Skipper: We'd better vamoose... pronto. | Skipper, Kowalski, Private, Rico and Alex disguised themselves as flowers and peeked at Dubois and the other cops. - This expressions include an urban youth language. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) urban youth language shows an argot to express and it is a secret language of their community. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) also argues urban youth language show the manipulation of language, vamoose and pronto as an argot that the meaning is only realized by secret community. - This expression includes as the paradox. The words ‒vamoose, pronto‖ represents to go away from here, and quickly. According to Cuddon (2013) the words ‒vamoose, pronto‖ is contra statement that on closer analysis reveals a deeper truth. Skipper used French for spying Dubois, but actually Dubois can hear it because Skipper used French. - The function of urban youth language to create an identity or a strong icon (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). In urban dictionary ‒vamoose, pronto‖ means go away from here, and hurry up! It is explain the hidden meaning of Skipper's statement | √ |

					that only can understand by their community, as the manipulation language for their community, it shows the identity of youth and their community (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
55.	55/Gene/Idi o/Skip/Mad 3/00:59:12	Urban general language	Idiom	**Alex**: But we're not ready. We're in the middle of rehearsals. **Skipper**: Then why don't you lilt over, grab your peduncle, and kiss New York good-bye?	Skipper told Alex to shut up because he was too noisy and panicked. Then, he advised Alex to immediately remove his disguise and leave the place. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the idiom. The phrase ‒Kiss New York good-bye‖ which do not make sense literally. But the contextual meaning is understood. It means to hurry up to go to New York.	√

					- The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒Kiss New Yor good-bye‖ means the sweetest thing guy can do without being an ass to the greatest fucking city in the world. It is explain the hidden meaning of Skipper's statement. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
56.	56/Gene/Idi o/Skip/Mad 3/00:59:26	Urban general language	Idiom	**Alex**: Of course we're ready! Born ready! Ready steady! Come on, let's go! Let's go, go, go, go, go! **Skipper**: All right, you heard the cat. Move it! Come on! All aboard! Grab your luggage and drain your	Skipper as the train captain told to get ready that the train will leave soon. To be comfortable on the trip, it is better to empty the bladder. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement. - According to Cuddon (2013) this	√

				bladders. lt's going to be a long ride! **Alex**: All right, everybody, let's blow that promoter away! **Melman**: London, here we come!	expression includes the idiom. The phrases which do not make sense literally but the contextual meaning is understood. - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒drain your baldders‖ means to take a piss. It is explain the hidden meaning of Skipper's statement. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
57.	57/Yout/Idio/Priv/Mad 3/01:00:48	Urban youth language	Idiom	*The eagle has landed!* **Skipper**: Ah, come on, come on, come on. Where is he? Bingo! lf that's not a red-blooded American promoter, l don't know what is. We need to get this show on the road.	Skipper spies on the American promoters who are present at the circus this time; Private reports the situation that the American promoter has landed and reports to Alex. - This expressions include an urban youth language. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) urban youth language shows an argot to express and it is a secret language of their community. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) also argues	√

| | | | | | Private! Tell them the eagle has landed.
 Private: The eagle has landed!
 Alex: Roger that. Oh! And keep an eye out for Dubois. | urban youth language show the manipulation of language, eagle has landed as an argot that the meaning is only realized by secret community.
 - This expression includes as the idiom. The phrase ‒eagle has landed‖ represents the American promoter had arrived. According to Cuddon (2013) the phrase ‒eagle has landed‖ is not literally an eagle bird has landed but the eagle as the American promoter.
 - The function of urban youth language to create an identity or a strong icon (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). In urban dictionary ‒eagle has landed‖ means an expressions used to indicate the completion of a "mission objective". It is explain the hidden meaning of Private's statement that only can understand by their community, as the manipulation language for their community, it shows the identity of youth and their community (Kiessling & Mous, 2004).
 The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society | |

					(Meyerhoff, 2011).	
58.	58/Gene/Hype/Alex/Mad3/01:02:31	Urban general language	Hyperbole	**Alex**: The guy who was all circus! The guy who jumped through hoops! Give me that! The guy everybody looked up to. Come on. Where's that Vitaly? **Vitaly**: That Vitaly is no more. **Alex**: Listen, man. You may have given up on yourself, but your friends haven't given up on you. Are you just going to turn your back on them, and sit and eat borscht the rest of your life? Or are you gonna get out there and jump through that tiny little hoop? **Vitaly**: lt is impossible. **Alex**: lt was always impossible, Vitaly. That's why the people loved it. **Vitaly**: That is why l loved it. Because l did the impossible! l was once a brave tiger. And if l go down	Alex tried to gives the advice for Vitaly. Vitaly got insecured he can not plays the circus anymore because he is not has faith and passion for circus. Alex make sure Vitaly to join again with circus and he gives a choice for Vitaly. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the hyperbole. This phrase is obviously exaggerates to an extreme and it is not meant to be taken literally but the audience knows that the hole is very small. The phrase *"tiny little"* shows that the hoop is very small which the hole is invisible. - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒tiny little‖ means being a huge <u>nub</u> or	√

					beh. It is explain the hidden meaning of Alex's statement that being a huge is not a little thing. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
59.	59/Gene/Idi o/Mart/Mad 3/01:06:32	Urban general language	Idiom	 **Alex**: All right, what are you waiting for? We got a show to put on. Let's go. Go, go, go, go, go! **Kid**: Look! **Alex**: We're going to America! Whoo! Today! Yeah! Hey! Whoo! **Marty**: That's what l call crack-a-lackin' to the mack-a-lackin'! **Stefano**: We did it, Alice! **Alex**: Yeah!	The circus folk gives the great performance that ever had. They got a promotion to go in New York. Marty was happy so much because the performance was great and they act together with happiness. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the idiom. Marty's expression describes that he can not explains how happiness he was after doing circus act with his friends. This phrase which do not make sense literally, but the	√

					meaning is understand. - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒crack-a-lackin' to the mack-a-lackin'‖ means babling in the car but not clear. It is explain the hidden meaning of Marty's statement that he cannot speaks anymore because he was too happy. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
60.	60/Gene/Si mi/Vita/Ma d3/01:06:47	Urban general language	Simile	 **Vitaly**: Ha! Hair conditioner. Great idea, my friend! Feel. Go ahead. Soft like kitten, no? **Stefano**: Ah. Look at that. **Alex**: Slippery but not flammable.	Alex and Stefano was happy because Vitaly is satisfied using the hair conditioner for his fur. He asked to Alex and Stefano to touch his fur as soft as kitten. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone	√

					statement. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the simile. This comparison is still figurative because it just saying that Vitaly's fur as soft as a kitten. - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒soft like kitten‖ means a word for feeling to describe who cute or precious something. It is explain the hidden meaning of Vitaly's statement that his feeling is good. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
61.	61/Gene/Si mi/Stef/Ma d3/01:06:53	Urban general language	Simile	 **Alex**: Slippery but not flammable.	Alex and Stefano was happy because Vitaly is satisfied using the hair conditioner for his fur. Stefano and Alex jus said to Vitaly that his body's *smell* like a *peaches and herb.* - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it	√

| | | | | | **Stefano**: You smell like peaches and herb!
Alex: Wow! | has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement.
- According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the simile. The comparison between Vitaly's fur and smell of peaches and herb. It is not real similarity between smell and peaches and herb but it is describing a smell of Vitaly body fresh as peach fruits and calming as a herb. It shows the qualities of peaches and herb smells.
- The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‖peaches and herb‖ means a slang word of a swee Marijuana. It is explain the hidden meaning of Stefano's statement that Vitaly's body smell is addiction.
The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society | |

62.	62/Gene/All i/Skip/Mad3 /01:08:21	Urban general language	Alliteration	**Dubois**: He is a fugitive from justice. You will turn the lion over to me so that l may put him where he belongs. On my wall. What? **Skipper**: **lncoming**! Outgoing! **Dubois**: Wait! **Skipper**: Up high! Down low. Too slow. Well done, Private. **Private**: Did l do good? **Skipper**: Nah, not really.	Dubois and other policemen were defeated by Skipper and other penguins. Thanks to Private being punctual in telling the situation, Skipper then rewarded him with a little celebration. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the alliteration. Skipper's expression contains the repetition of sound. It also makes a phrase easy to memorize and fun to read or say out loud. This phrase may be used to call attention for joking Private. - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒down low, too slow‖ means when you go to give someone a high five and they move away. It is explain the hidden meaning of	√

(Meyerhoff, 2011).

					Skipper's statement that he on purpose to avoid and make a jokes for Private. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
63.	63/Gene/Dram/King/Mad3/01:09:59	Urban general language	Dramatic irony	 **Skipper**: l can't believe you lied to all us circus folk. **King Julien**: Me? Stay with the circus? I am a king! I want to rule New York! We should talk. Whoa! Stop it! No means no! Or in your language... Not everything is solved that way, you know. Sonya? Are you listening to me? Now l'm getting the silent treatment, am l? Come over here, right now! Don't shut me out, baby! What is wrong with you? Speak! OK... if these are your feelings, I understand now. And l'm	The secret of Alex and his friends in disguising themselves as a circus has been revealed. They are very disappointed, especially King Julien who has fallen in love with Sonya. He must return to New York as king again. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement. - According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the dramatic irony. King Julien said something that he doesn't fully grasp. King Julien just a king for the lemurs not for New York people. - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to	√

| 64. | 64/Gene/Olf a/King/Mad 3/01:14:09 | Urban general language | Olfactory imagery |

going! lt's obvious l'm just an emotional whoopee cushion for you to sit on! When you look for where l am, l won't be there! | use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒a leader but he wants to break the rules.‖ It is explain the hidden meaning of King Julien's statement that he can do anything if he became a leader of New York.
The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | **Alex**: Oh, no. Dubois.
King Julien: Sonya, l miss you, baby! l miss my stinky bear! Babe... your fishy kisses!
Dubois: Surprise! He will never fit in the carry-on. But his head will! | Alex and his friends comeback to the zoo but their feel like their lost what they has supposed to be. In the zoo their thought that they must go back to the circus friends but it is too late because Capt. Dubois was shooted them and make them dizzy and slept a long time.
- This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement.
- According to Cuddon (2013) this | √ |

					expression includes the olfactory imagery. The smell of stinky launches the reader to the experience the smell of stinky of stinky bear. - The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‒stinky bear‖ means a term of endearment for a wonderful girlfriend. It is explain the hidden meaning of King Julien's statement that Sonya the bear is beautiful. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
65.	65/Gene/On om/Kowa/ Mad3/01:15 :04	Urban general language	Onomatopo eia	**King Julien**: Sonya, where are you? Sonya! Excuse me. Sonya, baby! l don't want to be king anymore! l was	Capt. Dubois was found Alex the lion. Then, she shooted Alex, Marty, Melman, Gloria and King Julien. But, King Julien can go out from Dubois and go to the circus animal. Therefore, Kowalski was shocked and he assumed that poison is from Dubois. - This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it	√

| | | | | so hung up on who l was.......who you was...what you smelled like ......when all that really matters is what we smell like together. l know! Baby, forgive me. Oh, hello?
Kowalski: Gasp! lt's Dubois! | has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement.
- According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the onomatopoeia. The word *Gasp!* explains the sound of taking of breath. The onomatopoeia gives a reading experience to audiences more powerful. The word of pronunciation imitate the sound and gives a sense of reality when Kowalski got a shocked.
- The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication (Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ―gasp!‖ means <u>a</u> word uttered when in shock. It is explain the hidden meaning of Kowalski's statement that he got shocked but simply he said ―gasp!‖.
The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011). | |

| 66. | 66/Gene/Alli/Skip/Mad3/01:15:06 | Urban general language | Alliteration |
Kowalski: Gasp! lt's Dubois!
Skipper: Baba booey! Where did you get this?
King Julien: I got it from the zoo. | Alex, Marty, Melman, and Gloria finally back to the zoo and leaved their friends. In the zoo they caught by Capt. Dubois and the other police. Alex, Marty, Melman, Gloria and King Julien. They attached the poition from Capt. Dubois then they got dizzy and slept. King Julien can avoiding the Polices and comeback to circus animals. Kowalski knew the poition by whom and Skipper got shocked.
- This expressions include an urban general language. According to Jorgensen (2011) it has a language that shows the unique expression from an urban life. According to Jorgensen (2011) also this expression explains the hidden meaning of someone statement.
- According to Cuddon (2013) this expression includes the alliteration. The phrase *Baba Booey!* using a double consonants sounds at the beginning of words that indicate as alliteration. Skipper's expression also makes easy to memorize and fun to read or say out loud.
- The function of urban general language is flexible and not limiting the speaker to use some language feature which to achieve the purpose of communication | √ |

					(Jorgensen, 2011). In urban dictionary ‖baba booey!‖ means honestly don't know what this means but it's funny. It is explain the hidden meaning of Skipper's statement that he just say it for something fun do not any purpose. The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	
67.	67/Yout/Me ta/Skip/Mad 3/01:17:53	Urban youth language	Metaphor	 **Skipper**: Unleash the seal. **Stefano**: l am a sea lion! **Skipper**: Whatever. **Stefano**: Ah-ha-ha-ha-ha! **Skipper**: Two tons of fun.	The circus folk comes to helped Alex, Gloria, Marty and Melman for avoiding Capt. Dubois. Skipper as the leader commands the elephants to go down to hits the Dubois's police team. - This expressions include an urban youth language. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) urban youth language shows an argot to express and it is a secret language of their community. According to Kiessling & Mous (2004) also argues urban youth language show the manipulation of language, two tons of fun as an argot that the meaning is only realized by secret community. - This expression includes as the metaphor.	√

					The phrase –two tons of fun‖ represents two elephants. This probably not referring to a literal how much the height of fun (Cuddon, 2013). It means *two tons* are the elephants which means two elephants are two tons of height and *fun* represent the make-up is excentric like a clown which make the circus always fun and childrens will like it. - The function of urban youth language to create an identity or a strong icon (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). In urban dictionary –two tons of fun‖ means a large woman who knows how to please a man. It is explain the hidden meaning of the phrase –two tons of fun‖ that Skipper's statement as humor as his identity always make a jokes. It shows the identity of youth and their community (Kiessling & Mous, 2004). The sociolinguistic function of this study is as a medium to express ideas as well as a means to convey certain messages to society. These ideas come from intuition, image, and self-experience in society (Meyerhoff, 2011).	