

THE ANALYSIS OF SLANG IN TURNING RED (2022) MOVIE
(A Study in Sociolinguistics Perspective)

THESIS

This Thesis is submitted to fulfil the requirment
For “Sarjana” degree in English Education



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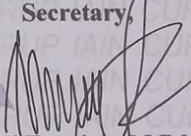
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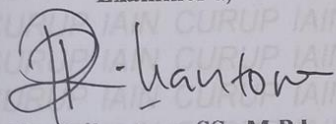
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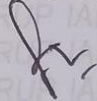

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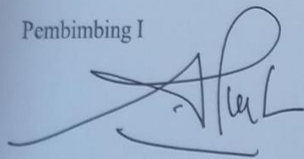
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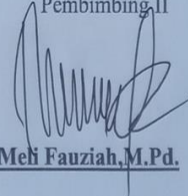
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PREFACE

First, praise and gratitude to Allah SWT who has given his mercy to researchers to complete this thesis with the title " THE ANALYSIS OF SLANG IN TURNING RED (2022) MOVIE (A Study in Sociolinguistics Perspective) ”

This Thesis is submitted to fulfil the requirement For “Sarjana” degree in English Tadris Study Program in IAIN Curup. The researcher realizes this thesis still needs improvement in the future. Furthermore the researcher hopes and appreciates some criticisms that intended for this reseach. For being perfect in thefuture. Also, the researcher hopes this thesis can be useful, especially for other researchers who are interested in conducting research in the field

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Bismillahirrahmannirahim

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Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin

All praise is only for Allah SWT. who has given mercy and wisdom to the researcher. So that the researcher was able to complete this thesis. Shalawat and salam are always blessed to the Prophet Muhammad SAW for the advice given so that Muslims can be able to distinguish what is good and right, as well as bring their people from the dark ages (Jahiliyah) to the modern world as we feel today.

The researcher finished this thesis entitled “THE ANALYSIS OF SLANG IN TURNING RED (2022) MOVIE (A Study in Sociolinguistics Perspective) ””. This Thesis is submitted to fulfil the requirement For “Sarjana” degree in English Tadris Study Program in IAIN Curup. In the process of compiling this thesis. The researcher get support, guidance, assistance, contribution ad motivation from the other. Because of those, the researcher would like to present deepest appreciation to :

1. **Prof. Dr. Idi Warsah, M.Pd.I** as the rector of IAIN Curup.
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Finally, the researcher needs constructive suggestions for being perfect researcher in the future. Hopely, the result of this research will give benefical contribution to the development of education in English Tadris Study Program and other school. For acknowledgment above, and those are not mntioned, may Allah SWT give them reward. Aamin.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr.wb

Curup, 28 May 2024

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MOTTO

يَرَهُ خَيْرًا ذَرَّةٍ مِّنْقَالٍ يَّعْمَلُ فَمَنْ

"Barangsiapa yang mengerjakan kebaikan sekecil apapun, niscaya dia akan melihat (balasan)nya." (Q.S Al-Zalzalah: 7)

Dedication

I dedicate the results of this thesis work to my beloved brother Heru Ferdiansyah, A.Md. who always provides support and prayers because we are the two who will continue the family's struggle.

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ABSTRACT

“THE ANALYSIS OF SLANG IN TURNING RED (2022) MOVIE (SOCIOLINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE)”

Slang is part of the sociolinguistic perspective in language variation. Slang is a language commonly used in certain communities or groups, especially teenagers. This happened in the Turning Red movie. The aim of this research is to determine the types and functions of these slang words. This research is a qualitative descriptive method. This research uses content analysis which analyzes the types, and functions of slang as defined by Allan and Burridge. The results after analyzed the movie, there were 50 data on types, functions. The highest type is fresh and creative. While the lowest is Acronyms. This slang has a dominant function, namely to start casual conversations. Slang consists of 5 types, namely compounding 6, imitative 8, fresh and creative 32, acronym 1 and clipping 3. The types of slang that is most dominant in this study is fresh and creative because the genre in this study is animation where the movie is played by teenagers. In contrast to previous studies which genre is American history and action. With the focus of slang in movies because slang is more often used for speaking than writing, so movies are a very good example when we want to know how the use of slang.

Key words: Sociolinguistics, Language, Slang, Turning Red Movie

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the research

Language has a flexible and dynamic nature to create new possibilities in communication, so it is impossible for language to just stop at one word and one meaning because language will develop as fast as human development itself. Research on socially related language is sociolinguistics. Georgieva states that sociolinguistics explores language in relation to society.¹ Thus, sociolinguistics also studies how language is used in everyday life and also impacts on various aspects of society, including culture, norms and contexts used in language.

English is not only limited to classrooms but can also be used in everyday life. Then in social life or in society, English language is not limited in meaning but can also be varied and so on, one of these variations is called slang. Slang is one type of language in sociolinguistics, in Sociolinguistics there are language variations, where language variations consist of 5 there are idiolect, dialect, speech level, language variety and register. This slang is included in the language variety where this language variety has official and unofficial (non-formal) language varieties.”² This slang is also very popular in everyday activities. That means that this language is used in social activities to interact with each other. It can be seen when many people try to make unconventional words to express something new or something old in a new way and it is used in everyday conversation. Not only that, in social media too many people use slang, for example in chats or in statuses that are made. Sometimes it finds non-

¹ Maria Georgieva, *Introducing Sociolinguistics*, (St. Kliment Ohridski: University of Sofia, 2014), p.4

² Abdul Chaer dan Leonie Agustina, *Sosiolinguistik Perkenalan Awal*, (Rineka Cipta : Jakarta, 2010), p.62

standard types of words. Apart of it many uses in social life, this slang is also useful in learning. Of course in learning speaking. Not only speaking, but by aplying slang in speaking we can know more about the shape or use of the slang.

Frommer and Finegan state that Slang terms are regularly found in films and music audits, way of life pieces, and individual sections. The motivation behind why they pick the film as a research media is on the grounds that the discussions in the film truly occur in the genuine circumstance. It will make it simple for researchers to decide the perspectives they need to investigate.³ It means that can-find this-kind of non-standard words-everywhere, it is not only-popular in informal-daily conversations, but also-in magazine, radio, song-and movie and from-them it is the simple way to analyze the slang language.

Finegan stated that anyone of any age and social background can use slang, he stated that slang is an important part of people who are still "coming of age".⁴ That means that even though slang is a word that is not standard, it is still important and accepted by society as everyday language. This is a language phenomenon that makes researchers interested in analyzing slang

When chatting with friends or in daily conversations, it often come across some new terms that we may not have heard before. Some of these terms can be categorized as slang while others are called colloquialisms. However, both are clearly different. Colloquial language refers to the informal use of language consisting of words, phrases and aphorisms used by common people. See it as a form of everyday use of language, common place parlance in other words, which is more appropriate in

³ Paul R. Frommer & Edward Finegan "Looking at Languages: A Workbook in Elementary Linguistics" (USA: University of Southern California, 2004), p. 243.

⁴Edward Finegan "Language Its Structure and Use 5th Edition" (USA: University of Southern California, 2004), p. 321.

the conversational form or the speech form. Its Important to keep in mind that colloquial language is more formal than slang as it does not come across as offensive as the latter. Slang is more casual than colloquialisms since it consists of very informal words, if it is used on people who do not use that type of language, it can be construed as offensive.

Slang sometimes is considered as rude. Slang also has impolite and polite side. Slang cannot be translated word by word, but must be understood according to the context and usage in a particular culture or environment. Slang often uses words or phrases that have special meanings that may not be immediately understood by people who are not familiar with the language. When dealing with slang, it is important to understand the context and culture in which it is used. Thus, it is important to understand slang terms in their proper context in order to understand their meaning correctly. So, if the readers or listeners want to understand or use slang well, it is advisable to observe the use of slang in its context, to listen to how people use slang in everyday conversations, or to ask people who use the slang to understand its meaning.

Slang is also very easy to find in society such as schools, markets, workplaces and homes. These slang words can also be found in movies, dramas, novels and social media. Therefore, the reseacher will analyze slang words specifically used by the actors in the film.⁵ The phenomenon of this research is based on the film that will be analyzed. The movie that will be analyzed by the researcher is entitled Turning Red movie.

⁵ Renita K.S & Herman, —An Analysis of Slang Language Styles Used in Charlie“s Angels movie”. Journal of English Educational Study (JEES). Vol. 4 No. 1, May 2021, p. 22-23

The reason why the researcher chose Turning red film because this film won awards, 7 wins and 88 nominations. Among them, at the Academy Awards USA, then the Golden Globes, USA then the BAFTA Awards and others. In addition, Disney revealed that Turning Red broke Disney+'s global viewership record in no time. The streaming platform noted the film quickly topped the ratings in its first three days. Not only that, this film is also a youth film where slang is the domain user of young people who have their own words to express themselves. In this movie, lessons can also be learned, namely the existence of conformity, which is a person's behavior that changes according to his environment. Then dare to express disagreement with the rules of his parents who are very strict and strict. Then dare to try new things. Then having a positive environment produces the hormone octocin to eliminate anxiety. For example, when the main character Mei shares things with her friend, her emotions become stable.

Turning red is an animation movie released in 2022 from American fantasy comedy film produced by Pixar Animation Studios and then distributed by Walt Disney Studios Matiin Pictures. In Turning Red movie, the characters in this movie uttered slang language in various situation. For example: What's up? (Minute 00:02:34). According to Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English, What's-up in the text means "What's going on?" or "How are you?" This phrase is commonly used in everyday conversation to greet someone and ask how things are going.⁶

Several similar studies have been conducted by previous researchers, the first was conducted by Fika Nurmamlu'atul Khoiriah with the title an analysis of slang

⁶ Tom Dalzell. The Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English (New York: Routledge, 2009), p.431

words used in the social network movie, the result is that there are several types of slang words, then the function of the slang word itself.⁷ The second is Muhammad Fadil with the title an analysis of Slang words in the heat movie, the results found 23 slang words.⁸ Third Lusiana Kurniati with the title the use of slang by the main characters in "p.s i still love you" movie, the results found 12 slang words and 3 types of slang namely creativity, flippant and acronyms.⁹

Previous studies suggested that if we deepen the types of slang in different films so that it can find out more deeply about many examples of slang used in various films. So that the researcher will continue the existing research but in more detail in finding other slang found in the film that has not been yet analyzed. In this research, researcher needs to find out the use and types of slang in the turning red movie. Therefore, researcher is encouraged to analyze phenomena entitled **THE ANALYSIS OF SLANG IN TURNING RED MOVIE (A Study in Sociolinguistics Perspective.)**

B. Limitation of the research

In this researched, the reseacher only focused on the slang words found in the movie script Turning Red. This researched devoted to knew the types of slang, the function of each slang in the Turning red movie script used by the actors. Therefore, data took from the choice of words produced by all the characters in the film.

⁷ Khoiriah Nurmamlu'atul Fika, An Analysis Of Slang Words Used In the Social Network Movie, (Institute Of Islamic Studies Ponorogo, 2021)

⁸ Fadil Muhammad, An Analysis Of Slang Words in Thee Heat Movie, (Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung, 2021)

⁹ Mistika Kurniati Lusiana, Kurniawan Yulius, The Use Of Slang by The Main Characters In "P.S. I Still Love You" Movie, (University of Widya Kartika, 2020)

C. Research Problems

Based on the explanation in the background above, the research question can be taken as follows :

- a. What types of slang word used by characters in the Turning Red movie?
- b. What is the function of the slang word used by characters in Turning Red movie?

D. Objectives Of The Research

Based on the research question, the researcher concludes that the objectives of this research as follows :

1. To find out the types of slang used by the characters in the Turning Red movie.
2. To explain the function of the slang word used by the Turning Red movie character.

E. Significances of the Study

The importance of research is divided into two :

1. Theoretically

This research is to enrich readers' knowledge about slang, especially readers to be able to understand slang because it will enrich or increase new vocabulary and help future researchers to analyze slang. This research is also useful for readers to differentiate them about sociolinguistics, especially in slang because this research contains many theories related to slang.

2. Practicaly

- a. For English Departement lecturers and students

The findings of this study are needed to provide commitment to the progress of sociolinguistic studies. This research is also expected to provide a better understanding of the types and functions of slang.

b. For other researchers

This research is expected to be used by future researchers as reference material who are interested in analyzing slang. This research is needed to become a valuable reference and next help to decide inquire about that to be useful for additional research, particularly in the field of sociolinguistics.

F. Scope of the Research

This research is directed at the field of sociolinguistics depending on the analysis of slang types and functions of slang. The writer finds slang in both the words and the level of expression in the discussions used by the characters in the Turning Red movie.

The research subject in this study would be the Turning Red movie. The object of research in this study is the slang words in the Turning Red movie. This research is conducted in the 2023/2024 academic year, 2 months this research was conducted.

G. Organization of the Research

To make a good thesis proposal, the writer organizes the process of this research report systematically. The thesis organization includes the following chapters. They are:

Chapter I : Introduction. It consists of study background, scope and research limitations, research problem formulation, objectives research, the importance of research, organization study, Definition of key terms,

Chapter II: Literature Review. Consist of a review of several theories related to research, a review of previous research,

Chapter III : Research Methodology. It consists of research design, research objects, data and sources od data, data collection techniques, data trust and data analysis techniques, instruments, tringulations of the research

Chapter IV : Findings and discussion

Chapter V : Closing. Consist of conclusions and suggestions

H. Definition of key terms

a. Slang

According to Burgess slang is a joke or play on words, irony, a gem that eventually falls from overhandling but still listens when held up in the light.¹⁰

According to James, Slang serves as a weapon against the ins and outs. By using this slang they deny loyalty to the existing order. And those who are paid to maintain the status quo are encouraged to emphasize fringe just as to emphasize other symbols of potential revolution.¹¹

From the definition above, slang is a language that is used in informal situations and contains many words of irony, slang that appears as time goes by can disappear, but this slang will always appear every time there is. Slang is a form of those who have a certain community.

b. Turning Red Movie

¹⁰ Anthony Burgess, *A Mouthful of Air*, 1992, p.256

¹¹ James Sledd, "On Not Teaching English Usage." *The English Journal*, November 1965

According to Adam Turning Red is such a coming of age story with wonderful bursts of whimsy and a refreshing lack of nausea when it comes to themes of puberty and teenage sexuality.¹²

According to Nell puberty mess that is uncontrollable and served with compassion, understanding and a lot of humor either empathy or genuine joy.¹³ In conclusion, Turning red is a youth film that is presented with affection and has a storyline for adolescent development. They are presented in a more polite way so that the intent and message of the film can be conveyed.

c. Sociolinguistics Perspective

According to Holmes, Study related to language and the context of the language used. relationship between language and society. Meaning that people speak differently in different social contexts. Sociolinguistics discusses the social function of language and how to use it and also to convey social meaning. All topics provide information about how language works, social relationships in communities, and how to hide aspects of social identity through language.¹⁴

According to Carol, Sociolinguistics relating to language interaction and setting.¹⁵ According to Ronald, Sociolinguistics related studies investigate the relationship between language and society, the aim of which is to gain a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communication.¹⁶ All in all, sociolinguistic study is a study that explains the relationship between language and society in communication, which conveys the social meaning in language and explains how language works in society.

¹² Adam White, an independent reviewer from the UK

¹³ Nell Minow, a Movie Mom reviewer Top Critic

¹⁴ Janet Holmes, An Introduction to Sociolinguistics, 2001, p.1

¹⁵ Carol M. Eastman, Aspects of Language and Culture by Carol M. Eastman, 1975, p. 113

¹⁶ Ronald Wardhaugh, An Introduction to Sociolinguistics, 1986, p.12

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Review of Related Theory

a. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is that part of linguistics which focuses only on the nature of language and is applied to social references including contextualization. Miriam Meyerhoff argues that sociolinguistics is the science of the relationship between language and society.¹⁷ This means that sociolinguistics looks at the way individuals use language in social activities. Then Wardhaugh also argued that the way people speak is influenced by the social context in which they speak.¹⁸ It means that there is a difference in who can hear us, where we speak, the same as what we feel. Similar meanings may be communicated in slightly different ways to a variety of individuals. Sociolinguistic studies are concerned with the language and settings used, solidarity between speakers and listeners and the social position of society as a whole.

According to Holmes, Sociolinguistic related to language and the context of the language used. relationship between language and society. Meaning that people speak differently in different social contexts. Sociolinguistics discusses the social function of language and how to use it and also to convey social meaning. All topics provide information about how

¹⁷ Miriam Meyerhoff. *Introducing Sociolinguistics*, (New York: Simultaneously Publisher, 2006), p.1

¹⁸ Ronald Wardhaugh. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, (Australia: Blackwell Publishing, 2006), Fifth Edition, p.6

language works, social relationships in communities, and how to hide aspects of social identity through language.¹⁹

Sociolinguistics is recognized as a part of linguistics and language and is also one of the main growth points in language studies. As well as sociolinguistics implies that the study is related to society, there are traditions between word meanings and culture. Sociolinguistics is also empirical and theoretical, meaning facts are collected systematically from research or based on experience itself.²⁰

Sociolinguistics is a broad field and can be used to study languages. Sociolinguists pay attention to the differences in what individuals say and they try to relate by paying attention to the big picture such as the fact that people think the speaker saying something one way is smarter and more interesting or more believable than a speaker who is saying the same thing in a different way.²¹

Part of this sociolinguistic study related to this research is language variation. There are two kinds of language variations namely, 1) language variations that focus on the user 2) which focus on the listener.²² Language variations centered around users clarify insights from users, such as age, nationality, region, gender as well as their social language of everyday life and organization. Language variations also clarify insights about the use of

¹⁹ Jenet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, 2001, p.1

²⁰ R.A. Hudson. *Sociolinguistic* (USA : Cambridge University Press,1996), p.1

²¹ Rajend Mesthrie. *Introducing Sociolinguistics* (UK : Edinburgh University Press,2009), p.5

²² Miriam Meyerhoff. *Introducing Sociolinguistics*, p.8

language itself such as setting, register, style, discourse Functions, Manners and more.²³

From this definition, sociolinguistic study is a study whose object is related to society and language. There is a tradition between the meaning of words and the culture used in social life.

b. Slang

1. The Origin of Slang

Everything that happens must have a history. Slang is one of the language variations in sociolinguistics. Slang is also still a topic of debate both in terms of definition or classification and relevant linguistics. The philosophy of the origin of slang is that most linguists and lexicographers admit that slang is "unknown" or "uncertain". However, according to skeat a dictionary expert claims that slang (vulgar language) originates from Scandinavia and is a derivative of the Icelandic slyngva (to Sling), which can be compared with the Norwegian verb slengja (to Sling the jaw) and the Norwegian noun slengjeord (the word slang), used for derogatory words. Later also Partridge is referred to by Eble in his book "Slang and sociability; language in groups among college students" saying that the similarities between English slang and Scandinavian sling show that the word has developed from a common Germanic root.

However, one of the Swedish researchers on slang Anna-Brita Stenstrom, in her article "From slang to slang: a description based on adolescent speech. She points out that Swedish slang is derived from

²³ Martin J. Ball. The Routledge Handbook of Sociolinguistics Around the World, (London and New York: Taylor and Francis group, 2010), p. 7

English slang, and its origins are unknown. It also adds in The National Encyclopedia states that the word slang was not introduced in the Nordic countries until the mid-19th century. The first appearance of the word slang is dated 1756 in the OED, according to its primary source "vague". As a result, the word "slang" appears in English earlier than the languages of the Scandinavian countries.

2. Definition of Slang

According to Harham and Strok quoted from Alwasilah, slang is a variation of speech which is characterized by new words and a rapidly changing vocabulary then used by young people or by professional groups in communicating and tends to prevent understanding from community speech.²⁴ That means slang is an unofficial language used by teenagers in certain groups or social groups that only exist in internal groups so that other groups will not understand.

Beside Partridge assumes that, the slang is fairly easy to use but very difficult to write about on convincing that the subject seems so simple.²⁵ However, the things that are most difficult are those that are described and talked about because they are things that attack each other persuasively

According to Finegan, slang is very popular among teenagers and students, they use more slang in everyday conversations and are only

²⁴ Chaedar A. Alwasilah. *Sosiologi Bahasa*, (Bandung: Angkasa, 1985), p.57

²⁵ Eric Partridge "Slang Today and Yesterday" (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., 1933), p.1.

limited to certain groups.²⁶ This means that most people use slang in everyday life, namely teenagers, both at school and at tertiary institutions.

Akmajian also stated that slang has several features, first slang is part of the style of using informal casual language, second is like fashion in clothing and popular music, changes quite quickly, third is often associated with certain social groups because someone can speak youth slang, criminal slang, drug culture slang and more.²⁷ This slang is more suitable for use among certain groups. Slang is still easy to find in various places and certain people.

From this definition, the writer realizes that linguists have different perspectives about the meaning of slang. However, the writer can predict that slang is spoken in an informal language that is used at every level of social life, and it tends to be concluded that slang is a relaxed or non-formal language that is communicated in a language that changes rapidly.

3. Characteristics of Slang

This slang word moved very slowly into English literature although writers and schools vehemently opposed it as vulgar, uncultured, secretive, the dialect of commoners, beggars and thieves.²⁸ Duke's slang in Deka Susanti, nowadays any writer can freely use it, especially in fiction and drama. Some slang can be expressive and also acceptable and others

²⁶ Edward Finegan "Language Its Structure and Use" (USA: University of Southern California, 2004), p.320.

²⁷ A. Akmajian, Richard A. Demers, Ann K. Farmer & Robert M. Harnish "Linguistics: An Introduction to Language and Communication" (United States: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2001), p.303

²⁸ Deka Susanti. The Usage of Slang Words as Seen in Welcome Home Roscoe Jenkins Film by Malcolm D.Lee, p. 15.

are rude or impolite. A word or phrase if it meets one or more of these characteristics can be considered slang.²⁹

1. Creativity

Creativity shows that slang has imagination, efficiency, and ability because it is made from other terms, so creativity is needed. Makers are urged to provide new terms. The creativity of teenagers that is often found is making slang terms from contemporary words but getting new meanings that are unique and different from their original meanings. Some are developed from types of colors, animals and numbers.

For example : Eighty-six, it means refusing to serve or getting rid of.
Fomo, FYI

Example of sentences : Pizza voters eighty-six extra meals tax

2. Flippant

Flippant mentions that expression slang is irrelevant to the environment. Flippant considered this term to be impolite or offensive. For example bulshit, moron, asshole and impression.

Example of sentence :

He gave me promises but they were all bullshit

(meaning something that is nonsense or not true)

²⁹ Ibid, p. 15.

3. Fresh

Fresh means that this slang is new or up-to-date, and contains various words. For example homie which means little friend or close friend. Example of sentence :

Belvania is my homie.

4. Onomatopoeic

Onomatopoeic implies that the slang is produced by imitating sounds.³⁰ Whoosh, that means applied from the sound of air blowing through an object. Hoo hoo adapted for crying or expressing sadness.

4. Types of Slang

Allan and Burridge assert that there are five different types of slang. Clarification of the types of slang will be grouped as follows:³¹

1. Compounding

Compounding means slang which is made up of 2 or more words that are formed not in accordance with the denotative meaning or the actual meaning. For example big guns

My friend carried two big guns to our gathering. The meaning of big guns is important people.

2. Imitative

It means that slang imitates or is produced from a standard English word that combines 2 unique words. Like the example of "want to" and "going to".

³⁰ Deka Susanti. The Usage of Slang Words as Seen in Welcome Home Roscoe Jenkins Film by Malcolm D.Lee, p. 16

³¹ Keith Allan & Kate Burridge "Forbidden Words: Taboo and the Censoring of Language" (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2006), p.69

- I wanna meet you tomorrow

3. Fresh and Creative

Fresh and Creative means that slang has a really new and varied vocabulary, creative, innovative. Some slang words that you may just know but are not foreign to your ears. For example Awesome, it means something great or amazing.

- My parents are awesome parents because they work very hard to earn a living for their family.

4. Acronym

Acronyms or what is commonly called an abbreviation is a type of slang formed from the main letters of each word in an expression with the initials of a group of words or syllables. For example LOL which means "laughing out loud" which was found in the US around 1991.

5. Clipping

The point is to cut or delete some parts of a longer word into shorter words in a similar structure. For example, the word "examination" is cut to "Exam", which means that clipping removes long parts of words into shorter ones with the same meaning.³²

For example :

- I will study for the Exam tomorrow

³² Keith Allan & Kate Burridge "Forbidden Words: Taboo and the Censoring of Language", p.69.

5. The Function of Slang

According to Allan and Burridge there are 7 functions of slang, as follows:³³

1. To address, meaning the speaker uses slang when talking to other people to maintain a close relationship with them. Someone who has a close relationship usually often uses informal language. Example in conversation :

Alexa : The doctor's on the phone with Dad. (into phone) I'm here with my sister and little brother, Toni.

In this conversation, the slang Sad used to address Alexa's father

2. To humiliate, it means that the speaker uses slang to express feelings of dislike towards other speakers. Example in conversation :

Toni : Have you ever walked into a Starbucks?

Andi : No.

Toni : You understand that we didn't invite you there cause you don't have any money.

In this conversation, Toni uses the slang word Cause to mock that Andi has never been to Starbucks because he doesn't have any money.

3. To start a relaxed conversation, it means the speaker starts a casual conversation because he has a close relationship because he feels more comfortable.

Example in conversation:

Yacob : Gimme your email!

Franco : Franco60@email.com

³³ Keith Allan & Kate Burridge "Forbidden Words: Taboo and the Censoring of Language" (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2006), p.10

In this conversation, Yacob has a close relationship with Franco, so Yacob uses Slang Gimmie for casual conversation.

4. To form close relationships, slang can be an alternative to establishing and strengthening relationships between people so that they can reduce distance and be more comfortable.

Example in conversation:

Miya: Midwife! Your major is midwife.

Layla : Oui and yours?

In this conversation, the slang used by Oui to make things more intimate and less social distance because they just met.

5. To express impressions, speakers use slang to give their impression whether it is good or bad, as well as giving a clear role about the particular feelings they want to express.
6. To express annoyance and anger, it means that speakers who have close relationships with other people usually use slang to curse instead of using ordinary words.

Steve: I can't believe this is happening to us

Mark : Yes, I think so.

Steve: Holy shit!

In this conversation, Steve uses slang Holy shit to express his anger at what happened to him and his friends

7. To show closer, people usually talk to strangers tend to use more formal language, different when they talk to their colleagues or community it shows the solidarity and intimacy of their social relations.

So slang is used when someone communicates with others to show familiarity and comfort when chatting, or slang can also indicate a certain community and only the people in it understand what direction is being talked about when using slang.

c. Movie

a. Definition of movie

According to Hornby Movie is a story recorded as a collection of moving images and shown on television or cinema.³⁴ That also means that film is an entertainment facility that is produced and marketed through commercial studios. Many people like this film because of the visual appearance that is given and each picture is well polished.

b. Types of movie

When we watch a film, sometimes we are swept away in the film, when the actors in it are sad, we feel sad when we are happy too. It is influenced by what type of film it is. There are several, sometimes a film has many types or genres. The types of genres as follows :

³⁴ A.S. Hornby (1995). Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. Oxford : Oxford University Press.

1. Action

Action movie tell stories about things that spread the word, such as chasing in a room or car and then shooting. Fighting and crime have always dominated in this action film. Examples of action films such as Spy Movies, Kung Fu Movies.

2. Adventure

Adventure movie always involve the hero going on a journey or searching for and rescuing loved ones.

3. Animated

Movies whose images use talking cartoons can be animated in 2 and 3 dimensions.

4. Comedy

Comedy is a funny movie that tells the story of people doing ridiculous things sometimes beyond reason that make the audience laugh. Comedy is fun entertainment.

5. Documentary

A documentary film is a movie that tells about a real incident from the people in the story. Usually these stories are things that involve extremes and are emotionally draining.

6. Drama

Drama is a movie where many actors go through several obstacles and they tell stories about interpersonal relationships.

7. Family Movies

Family movies are movies that are good to watch when together or when hanging out with family. Disney is famous for their family movies.

8. Horror movie

Horror movie is a movie that makes the audience feel scared when they watch it. The scenes that are made are sometimes under-lit to make it seem more horror.

9. Thriller

Thriller movies are usually about a mystery or strange events and crimes that must be thoroughly investigated. The audience has to guess until the end of the film and there are many plot twists.

10. Fantasy

Fantasy is a genre of fiction or unreal that shows there are some forms of the supernatural such as magic or worlds that are different from the soul.

d. The synopsis of "Turning Red" Movie

Turning red movie tells the story of a 13-year-old girl named Meilin, usually called "Mei" Lee, who lives in Toronto. This Mei is a cheerful, confident and unique teenager. He has three best friends. Mei spends a lot of time playing with her friends.

But Mei turned out to have internal problems. Mei lives with her mother, Ming, who is strict and protective of her daughter Mei. Because of her mother's protective attitude, whatever Mei does is always supervised until her activities at school. This is known because his mother monitored him from outside the window and hid behind a tree.

Mei started to panic, moreover her body started to turn weird. Mei's classmates are not aware of it. Mei's body starts turning into a giant red panda when she can't control her emotions. It turns out that this has a background from the Mei family itself. Mei's family has a curse of becoming Red Pandas

when they can't control their emotions. It is known that his mother also experienced what Mei experienced. Finally her family performs a ritual for Mei not to turn into a giant red Panda. But the ritual didn't work because Mei wanted to watch the concert. Then Mei's mother was furious with Mei and also turned into a terrible giant red Panda. In the end, all of Mei's family helped her mother not to turn into a giant red panda because she was angry with Mei. After that, the ritual was carried out and it turned out that Mei didn't want to let go of the red panda inside her body. The end of the story they make peace with their respective circumstances.

B. Previous Research

Several similar studies have been conducted by previous researchers, first a research conducted by Fika Nurmamlu'atul Khoiriah with the title an analysis of slang words used in the social network movie, This research used qualitative research with library research design or contents analysis. A research object, namely a movie entitled "The Social Network" And this research used Yule's theory to find the word formation process of slang. There are several slang words like Gonna, Gotta, Wanna, Kinda, Gimmie, Outta, what's up and others the result is that there are several types of slang words, then the function of the slang word itself.³⁵

The second is Muhammad Fadil with the title an analysis of Slang words in the heat movie, the results found 23 slang words. In this study used Bloomfield's theory. There are several types of slang consisted of abbreviation, short format, interjection, then funny mispronunciation.

³⁵ Khoiriah Nurmamlu'atul Fika, An Analysis Of Slang Words Used In the Social Network Movie, (Institute Of Islamic Studies Ponorogo, 2021)

Examples include LOL, way-fi(WIFI), Y'all, Hot damn, Fuck yeah and others.³⁶

Third Lusiana Kurniati with the title the used of slang by the main characters in "p.s i still love you" movie, the results found 12 slang words and 3 types of slang namely creativity, flippant and acronyms. In the film, it turns out that slang is found that is familiar to the public. Then this study also found the function of thirteen slang words used by the main character. Some examples of slang found are Awesome, Shit, Cool, Guys.³⁷

The difference between this researched and previous research is seen from the theory used, in this current research used the theory of Allan and Burridge while previous research used the theory of Yule and Bloomfield. Not only that, this research also fill the gaps from previous research in terms of the films being analyzed, where this researched analyzes films that was fantasy comedy or animation genre, Meanwhile, the previous researched analyzes movies in the American biography, romance and action genre. The movie analyzed in this study was also the newest movie, while for previous studies the movies used were released in 2010, 1995 and 2015.

³⁶ Fadil Muhammad, An Analysis Of Slang Words in Thee Heat Movie, (Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung, 2021)

³⁷ Mistika Kurniati Lusiana, Kurniawan Yulius, The Use Of Slang by The Main Characters In "P.S. I Still Love You" Movie, (University of Widya Kartika, 2020)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Researched design was a plan or strategy for analyzed a problem in the research. This researched design was also a researcher's plan for how to got about the phenomenon. The researched design used in this research was library research oer content analysis. According to Creswell, the approach in this research was a qualitative approach. Where this research was classified as a qualitative descriptive research.³⁸This descriptive research was also a non-experimental research because in it the researcher does not need to provide treatment or create a control class. Research design was very important for researcher because it contains strategies or steps taken by researcher in conducting research.

This research was also a library research. Because library research refers to data collection techniques by understanding and exploring the literature, books, reports, and notes used to solve problems. It was also a collection of information and similar resources created and made accessible by the community for borrowing or reference. This research used library research because the researcher was studying the manuscript in Turning red Movie and not observing the laboratory or participants in the field. Researcher used several books and journals as well as references to support the data.

³⁸ Creswell, J. W. Research Design : Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches (London : SAGE Publications Ltd,2009)

There were methods needed by researchers in research when researcher use a qualitative approach. This qualitative descriptive approach is used to display the results of the data. It is to understand deeply, not always to analyze cause and effect but also to deepen understanding of something being studied. The method applied in this study was document analysis, the researcher was focused on analyzing a document. The goal was to focus on analyzing the types of slang words and slang functions used in the Turning Red movie.

B. Research Object

The research object of this research is the important key of this research. The object is a movie, especially the dialogues in the Turning Red movie. The data are slang words used by actors.

C. Data and Source of Data

1. The primary data source

The primary data source of this research was taken from the Turning red movie script because this script will be analyzed to determine slang words, types and functions , written and directed by Domee Shi. Produced by Lindsey Collins. This movie has been released on March 1, 2022.

2. The secondary data source

The secondary data source of this research is related to movies, namely books, journals, sources from the internet related to research on analyzing slang in movies.

D. Data Collection Technique

This research uses documentation techniques to collect data. Qualitative research also usually used written documents to understand the phenomena in research. In conducting this research, the writer will use documentary techniques to collect data by obtaining data from reading scripts and watching movies. The summary technique was a technique that uses written sources to obtain data, data collected from the internet, videos, transcripts, and several improvement books. This technique used by researcher because the object of data research was a script from the Turning red movie.

Data collection techniques be done through several steps as follows:

1. Watch the Turning Red movie several times to find out all the stories.
2. Download the English subtitles of the Turning red movie at <https://www.subscene.icu/subtitles/turning-red/english/2717085>
3. Open subtitles in notepad
4. Confessing. And pasting the dialogue from notepad into Microsoft word
5. Re-watch and check the accuracy of the Turning Red movie script
6. Put a checklist on the words in the dialogue that are suspected of being slang.
7. Classify and analyze in the form of slang words.

E. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is the process by which researcher search for and structure the data to increase understanding of the data and present what they learn to others. Because researcher used content analysis, the data to be analyzed used theory from Miles and Huberman quoted by Sugiyono, as follows:

1. Data Reduction

The aim is to reduce or remove unnecessary entries in order to sharpen the data obtained. In this step the researcher collects slang as documentation data and then focuses on the data by referring to the research problem. After the data is collected, the data will be sorted or reduced. In this process the researcher only finds slang words related to research. After reducing and collecting the data, the researcher created and displayed all the data through a descriptive form. In this study, the existing scripts were then analyzed and looked for which ones were slang words and which ones were not slang words. So after getting slang words. Then what is not a slang word is discarded and not used anymore. For example, in the script at 00:18:04,500 - 00:18:06,125 there is the sentence "Awesome, just leave them by the sink" after being analyzed, awesome is slang. Then the other word besides awesome is not slang. And it is a word that must be reduced.

2. Data Display

Displaying data is based on the formulation of research problems. This step was carried out by describing the slang in the Turning Red movie and then identifying the types of slang words and functions. In this studied, for data display after slang is collected, it is then analyzed and grouped according to research questions. Research question number 1 is types of slang. Where based on Allan and Burrige's theory, there are 5 types of slang. We took for example the slang word "what's up" at 00:45:09,039-00:45:10,248 is categorized as a type of slang, namely

compounding because compounding itself is a combination of two or more words that do not mean the actual word. After analyzed the types, then analyzed the function. This slang 'what's up' is included in the function of slang which is to start a relaxed conversation, because most people use the word what's up itself to start a simple conversation with people who are closer to them because it will make them comfortable.

3. Data Conclusion and Verification

This stage is a process for drawing conclusion from various data that has been reduced and presented to reach a final conclusion that is able to answer the problems in the research. This conclusion was also verified when the analysis was continued. Drawing this conclusion begins when after collecting the data then making temporary conclusions.³⁹ In this researched, it has been concluded that, there are 50 slangs found in this movie. Among them, there are 6 compounding, 8 imitative, 32 fresh and creative, 1 acronym, 3 clipping. And most slang words function is to start a relaxed conversation.

F. Instrument

The instrument is a tool used to obtain research data. In qualitative research, a researcher was an instrument that directly seeks and collects data by observing directly, either by seeing, hearing and feeling it directly from the respondent as a data source.

In this study, researcher used instruments, the researcher herself and documentation. In a research instrument without the researcher herself, a

³⁹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta, 2014), p. 247-252

research would not work because there is no party that determines the topic, main focus, and collects data. The researcher's duty is to determine the main focus or research topic based on her subjective thinking. Then the task of collecting research data is then analyzed and conclusions are drawn as a result. Then the document instrument or can also be called the term literature. Where the researcher found a number of documents to obtain data related to the research object. The following is a tool for researcher to used analyze the data as follows :

Table 3.1 : The blue print of the Instrument

No	Script	Time	Actor	Types of slang				
				C	I	F and C	A	Cl
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6								
Etc.								

Notes :

C : Compounding

I : Imitative

F ad C : Fresh and Creative

A : Acronym

Cl : Clipping

G. Triangulation of the research

The data used in each research must be valid and the validity of the data must be checked. But this research is not done by using credibility. According to Ary, credibility is qualitative research which concerns the truth of the findings in the research. Credibility or true value involves how well researchers find findings in research based on research design, participants and context. In this study, credibility was obtained from doing two important things, namely watching movies and reading scripts. The researcher watched the film more than three times to analyze and make the data valid. Researcher also has to often read the manuscript to get valid data.⁴⁰

In this study, researcher also used a co-rater as a tester of the data that had been analyzed by the researcher. Rater (responsiveness, assurance, tangible, empathy, and reliability) is to form a state of mind of improvement and provide a fundamental form of strong service in order to get an assessment according to the quality of service received.⁴¹ In this study used a co-rater who has a master's degree and teaching staff in the English Tadris Study Program.

⁴⁰ Donald Ary, et. al. Introduction to Research in Education Eight Edition, (United States of Amerika: Wadsworth, 2010), P. 498

⁴¹ Nursalam, Metodologi Penelitian Ilmu Keperawatan Pendekatan Praktis., (Jakarta : Salemba Medika, 2017) p.68

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISSCUSSION

This chapter will discuss the research findings and discussion. Based on the problem formula in the background, the author analyzes the slang in film conversations. There are two aspects analyzed by researcher, namely of types slang, and function be produced in the movie. There are two parts in this chapter, namely the first explaining data collection based on slang theory. The second is a discussion based on analysis of data found in the film to answer the questions in the research.

A. FINDINGS

1. Types Of Slang Words Used By Characters In Turning Red Movie

No	Types of slang	Total of slang words
1.	Compounding	6
2.	Imitative	8
3.	Fresh and creative	32
4.	Acronym	1
5.	Clipping	3

Based on the table above, it can be seen there are 5 types of slang words found in the Turning Red Movie.

a. **Compounding :**

Compounding means slang which is made up of 2 or more words that are formed not in accordance with the denotative meaning or the actual meaning. The slang words on compounding types can be seen on table 4.1 below :

Table 4.1. Result of Analysis on Compounding Types

No	Duration	Words	Meaning
1,	00:45:09,039 - 00:45:10,248.	Grab it	Urges quick action to seize or take something.
2.	00:47:52,702 - 00:47:54,496.	Easy-peasy	Indicates that something is very easy or effortless.
3.	00:50:21,018 - 00:50:22,643	Who's up	Asks who is awake or ready for some activity.
4.	00:57:28,945 - 00:57:29,945	Goody-good	Describes someone overly virtuous or behaving in an overly proper way
5.	01:29:58,309 - 01:30:00,560	Big boom	Refers to a loud explosion or a significant, impactful event
6.	00:02:33,235 – 00:02:34,736	What's up	To ask how someone is doing

1. Grab it, Easy-peasy, Who's up

The slang found in minute 00:45:09,039 - 00:45:10,248. The conversation below : Mei (the main character) : “Oh, no, it's falling!Grab it!” In this scene, look for the context they (Mei and her friends) are recording themselves and singing and then the camera falls. The meaning of this slang is take it quickly.

The slang found in minute 00:47:52,702 --> 00:47:54,496. The conversation below : Mei (the main character) : “We'll meet at Tyler's,I'll do my thing, and then we'll bounce. Easy-peasy.” Mei says that their plan will go smoothly. Judging from the existing context, at that time Mei and her friends were offered by Tyler (Mei's classmate) to come and show a show and then Tyler paid for it so that Mei would turn into a red panda on Tyler's birthday. Mei's friends are not sure but Mei is sure that what she is going to do will go smoothly because they need the money to watch the concert.

The slang found in minute 00:50:21,018 --> 00:50:22,643. The conversation below : Priya(Mei's friend) : “Who's up for some Boggle?” In this scene, Priya

and other friends are waiting for Mei to attend the party to entertain her friends and become red pandas. But May took so long to come that her friend got bored and Priya tried to offer something to her friends.

2. Goody-goody, Big boom, What's up

The slang found in minute 00:57:28,945 - 00:57:29,945 . The conversation below : Priya : "straight-A, goody-goody.." It is used to describe someone who is excessively or ostentatiously good or virtuous, often in a way that is perceived as insincere or annoying. Priya said this to Mei because Mei was considered too kind to Tyler, who was already mean to Mei.

The slang found in minute 01:29:58,309 - 01:30:00,560 . The conversation below : 4-Townie (band player) : Got a big boom. Someone refers to a "big boom" in a casual or colloquial way, it might be a less formal expression for a loud explosion or a significant event. The context of this bigboom slang said by 4-townie (band player) is because this situation is very cool and has a very good impact on the concert that is taking place.

The slang what's up found in minute 00:02:33,235 – 00:02:34, 736. The conversation below : Abby (mei's friend) : "Yeah, What's up. Mei?" In this conversation, Abby is Mei's friend who Mei calls her name and then says: yeah what's up Mei? What's up means asking for news such as how are you or asking what's happening.

b. Imitative

That slang imitates or is produced from a standard English word that combines 2 unique words. The slang words on Imitative type can be seen in table 4.2 below :

Table 4.2. Result of Analysis on Imitative Types

No.	Duration	Words	Meaning
1.	00:03:27,331 - 00:03:28,540.	Gonna	A contraction of "going to," indicating a future action.
2.	00:04:42,781- 00:04:44,658 .	Gotta	A contraction of "got to," expressing necessity or obligation.
3.	00:11:09,835 -00:11:13,630.	Kinda	A contraction of "kind of," used to indicate something is somewhat or partially true.
4.	00:14:11,015 - 00:14:13,686	Nope	An informal way to say "no."
5.	00:43:43,494 - 00:43:44,746.	Outta	A contraction of "out of," used to indicate movement away from something
6.	00:46:42,590 - 00:46:43,759	Wanna	A contraction of "want to," expressing desire or intention
7.	01:29:54,055 - 01:29:56,681	Lotta	A contraction of "lot of," indicating a large amount or number.
8.	01:36:44,547 - 01:36:46,966	Gimme	A contraction of "give me," requesting something.

1. Gonna, gotta, kinda

The slang gonna found in minute 00:03:27,331 - 00:03:28,540. The conversation below: Mei : “This is gonna be my year.” In this conversation, Mei says that she doesn't care about anyone being stupid because she will enjoy this year for herself. That's mei saying "this is gonna be my year". The slang word gonna is two words combined, going+to, to make a new word. It means to do something.

The slang gotta found in minute 00:04:42,781- 00:04:44,658 . The conversation below:Mei : “Ah, fudgesicles! I gotta go.” In this scene, Mei seems to be in a hurry to go home. It can be seen in the expression Mei shows. This slang word is a combination of two words, namely got+to, which forms a new word. in the urban dictionary it means have to.

The slang found in minute 00:11:09,835 - 00:11:13,630. The conversation below : Mei : “Hmm. Kinda looks like Devon.” In this scene, Mei is seen drawing a male supermarket employee she met on her way home from school. This slang is a combination of two words kind and of which means similar.

2. Nope, Outta, . Wanna

The slang found in minute 00:14:11,015 - 00:14:13,686 . The conversation below : Mother: ” Now, is there anything else I should know about, Mei-Mei?”Mei : “Nope. All good.” In this conversation, Mei's mother is seen scolding the supermarket employee and thinks she has made Mei change into a more mature person. Then her mother asked Mei if there was anything else her mother needed to know, then Mei answered nope. This slang means a combination of the words no+hope.

The slang found in minute 00:43:43,494 --> 00:43:44,746. The conversation below : Mei : “and step three hustle this panda and squeeze every last loonie outta those kids.”Still continuing from the above, Mei explains their strategy for getting money. outta is a slang combination of the words out and off.

The slang found in minute 00:46:42,590 --> 00:46:43,759 . The conversation below : Tyler : “I wanna talk to you, Lee.” When Mei was talking to her friend. Tyler eavesdropped and said that. Slang for the word wanna means want or a combination of want and to.

3. Lotta, Gimme

The slang found in minute 01:29:54,055 --> 01:29:56,681. The conversation below : 4-Town : Got a whole lotta love for them city streets. The context in this conversation is that these 4-townies like the many roads in the city because they go around and see the beauty of the city accompanied by Mei. That slang mean lot of.

The slang found in minute 01:36:44,547 --> 01:36:46,966. The conversation below : 4-Town : “Gimme one, two, three, four...” The context of the conversation is that 4-Townie asked for the candy that was in Mei's hand. Its mean give and me.

c. Fresh and Creative

Fresh and Creative means that slang has a really new and varied vocabulary, creative, innovative. The slang words on fresh and creative type can be seen in table 4.3 below:

Table 4.3. Result of Analysis on Fresh and Creative Types

No	Duration	Words	Meaning
1.	00:00:56,765-00:00:59,058	Sweated	To having exerted a lot of effort, often in a stressful or high-stakes situation.
2.	00:01:02,771-00:01:05,189.	Epic	Describes something as very grand or impressive.
3.	00:01:44,853- 00:01:45,854.	Oh, crap!	An exclamation of dismay or frustration.
4.	00:02:00,203-00:02:01,995.	Hustle	Used to describe working hard or rapidly, sometimes with a sense of urgency or using unorthodox methods.
5.	00:02:19,514-00:02:20,764.	Besties	An informal term for best friends
6.	00:03:16,069 - 00:03:17,070.	Oops !	An exclamation used when making a mistake or minor error.
7.	00:03:59,280-00:04:00,782	Hobo	A term for a homeless person or one who avoids regular work.
8.	00:05:04,470 - 00:05:06,430.	Bananas!	Used to describe something crazy or extremely silly.
9.	00:05:32,581 - 00:05:34,292.	Dope	Used for something considered cool or awesome.
10.	00:08:26,172 - 00:08:27,673.	Hosers	Informally refers to a foolish or unsophisticated person, often used humorously.
11.	00:08:38,100 - 00:08:39,726.	Dudes	An informal term for guys or

			people in general.
12.	00:14:22,278 - 00:14:25,114.	Sicko	Refer to something very cool or a derogatory term for someone perceived as disturbed.
13.	00:18:04,500 - 00:18:06,125.	Awesome	Describes something or someone as impressive and wonderful.
14.	00:19:40,220 - 00:19:42,471.	Biggie	Indicates something significant or important.
15.	00:21:07,015 - 00:21:08,224.	Nuts	Used to describe something crazy or unbelievable
16.	00:21:12,520 - 00:21:15,147.	Jerkwad	A derogatory term for someone who is disliked.
17.	00:21:43,426 - 00:21:44,594.	Butthead	A derogatory term for someone acting stupidly or annoyingly.
18.	00:21:57,773 - 00:21:58,900.	Dorks	Refers to people who are socially awkward or not mainstream
19.	00:32:13,056 - 00:32:15,016.	Chill	An admonition to relax or calm down.
20.	00:33:50,778 - 00:33:53,865.	Buddies	A friendly term for friends.
21.	00:35:01,139 - 00:35:02,474.	Hit	To strike someone, or, informally, to go to a place quickly
22.	00:40:22,920 - 00:40:25,172 .	Wacko	Describes someone acting irrationally or wildly
23.	00:42:19,411 - 00:42:21,579.	Stacy	Often used to denote a typical popular and attractive girl.
24.	00:42:52,735 - 00:42:53,778.	Hogging	For taking or using more than one's fair share of something
25.	00:42:56,739 - 00:42:59,326.	Gross	Expresses disgust or strong disapproval.
26.	00:43:08,126 - 00:43:11,380.	Bucks	Used for dollars or money.
27.	00:43:41,327 - 00:43:43,411.	Squeeze	For a close companion or romantic partner.
28.	00:53:14,523 - 00:53:17,068	Peeps	For "people," often referring to friends or associates.
29.	00:56:44,108 - 00:56:45,402	Diva	Someone who is self-important, demanding, or hard to please.
30.	00:58:12,822 - 00:58:14,032.	Homies	For close friends, particularly in urban communities.
31.	01:12:51,033 - 01:12:53,827.	Townie	Refers to a resident of a town, especially one who has never

			left or is very familiar with local customs.
32.	01:15:24,810 - 01:15:25,895.	Loco	Spanish for "crazy," is used in English to describe erratic behaviors or wild ideas.

1. Sweated, Epic, oh crap!

The slang *sweated* found in minute 00:00:56,765-00:00:59,058. The conversation below: Intro Meilin : “who *sweated* and sacrificed so much” It started when Mei told a story at the opening of the film about her family. where he mentioned the slang word, namely *sweated*, sweating here means someone To interrogate (someone) intensely, severely, or violently.

The slang Epic found in minute 00:01:02,771-00:01:05,189. The conversation below Meilin : “an *epic* amount of food” In this conversation, Mei also talked about the rule in her family that they had to take good amounts of food. So the word epic here means good or something that is valuable and very good.

The slang oh, crap found in minute 00:01:44,853- 00:01:45,854. The conversation below: Mei : “a spontaneous cartwheel if I feel so moved, *oh crap!*” In this conversation Mei was telling a story then without realizing she fell and said oh crap!. This slang to often used as a mild and socially acceptable way to express dissatisfaction or disappointment.

2. Hustle, Besties, Oops

The slang hustle found in minute 00:02:00,203-00:02:01,995. The conversation below: Mei : “All about that *hustle*, am I right?” In here, Mei also states that she is a hustle. The hustle in question is someone who doesn't give up.

To someone never give up to face anything, hard work or busy activity, deceptive or unscrupulous practices.

The slang besties found in minute 00:02:19,514-00:02:20,764. The conversation below: Mei : “**Besties**, assemble!” In this scene, Mei says besties because she wants to name her friends one by one. Characters who will appear in the film other than Mei. Besties is also slang because bestie is a term for bestfriend.

The slang oops found in minute 00:03:16,069 - 00:03:17,070. The conversation below: Mei : (after throw a ball on road) “oops” In this scene, Mei throws a basketball onto the road and then the ball is run over by a passing car. Suddenly Mei was surprised and said oops. The word oops is slang because it shows or implies that the slang can be imitated with sound. With oops, this shows the attitude of expressing something in surprise

3. Hobo, Bananas!, Dope

The slang hobo found in minute 00:03:59,280-00:04:00,782. The conversation below Mei : “He looks like a hobo.” In this conversation, Mei doesn't seem to like the man in the supermarket. different from his friends. because she said the man was like a hobo. The slang word means homeless.

The slang bananas found in minute 00:05:04,470 - 00:05:06,430. The conversation below : Mei : “it picks up so much dirt, it's bananas” In this scene, Mei is prevented from going home first by her friends. But Mei said that she had to go home immediately because she had to clean and her house was very dirty. In this slang bananas shows the meaning of the house is really very dirty.

The slang dope found in minute 00:05:32,581 --> 00:05:34,292. The conversation below : Priya : “See, that was good! That was dope!” They sing and dance, then Priya praises Mei with the word dope which means cool.

4. Hosers, Dudes, Sicko

The slang found in minute 00:08:26,172 --> 00:08:27,673. The conversation below :Mei : “You good for nothing hosers!” It can be seen in this scene that Mei and her mother chase away naughty children who are scribbling on the walls of Mei's house. The slang expresses the meaning that it is a friend. That's why Mei said you weren't good friends.

The slang found in minute 00:08:38,100 - 00:08:39,726. The conversation below : Mei : “And not just the dudes either” In this scene, many people visit Mei's house as a tourist attraction. So Mei said that not only men can enter.

The slang found in minute 00:14:22,278 - 00:14:25,114. The conversation below : Mei : “ You sicko! What were you thinking?” Continuation of the scene above, Mei feels embarrassed about this incident so she calls herself that.

5. Awesome, Biggie, Nuts

The slang found in minute 00:18:04,500 - 00:18:06,125. The conversation below : Mother : “Uh-huh. All right. ...ultrathin with wings...”Mei : “Awesome. Just leave them by the sink.” In this scene, it can be seen that Mei's mother thinks that Mei is having problems or is menstruating. It turns out Mei turned into a giant red panda.

The slang found in minute 00:19:40,220 - 00:19:42,471. The conversation below : Mei : “Okay. No biggie.” In this scene, Mei sees her hair turning red like a giant panda. the slang means that it is not important.

The slang found in minute 00:21:07,015 - 00:21:08,224. The conversation below : Priya (Mei's friend) : "He said your mom went nuts." In this scene, Mei's friend Priya says that she received news that happened last night, namely that Mei's mother was angry with the supermarket employees. The slang here means crazy.

6. Jerkwad, Butthead, Dorks, Chill

The slang found in minute 00:21:12,520 - 00:21:15,147. The conversation below : Mei : " Tyler is an insecure jerkwad." Mei said that Tyler was a disturbing person because he had spread the story about what happened when Mei's mother was angry with the supermarket employee.

The slang found in minute 00:21:43,426 - 00:21:44,594. The conversation below : Priya : " Tyler keeps putting these up. Knock it off, butthead." In this scene, Tyler puts up a poster depicting Mei and the supermarket employee then humiliates Mei. then priya stops him. The slang is the same as stupid.

The slang found in minute 00:21:57,773 - 00:21:58,900. The conversation below : Priya : "You want a piece of me, huh? Come here!" Mei: "Smell you later, dorks." In this scene, Priya scolds Tyler, then Tyler leaves while mockingly saying that. The slang means stupid.

The slang found in minute 00:32:13,056 - 00:32:15,016. The conversation below : Mei : "I'm gonna let go and you're gonna be chill." During this conversation, Mei hugged her friends who were shocked when they saw Mei turn into a red panda. The slang means calm or relaxed.

7. Buddies, Hit, Wacko

The slang found in minute 00:33:50,778 - 00:33:53,865. The conversation below : Friends : “Had friends and I've had buddies” In this conversation, Mei's friend encouraged Mei by saying something like that. Buddies mean friend.

The slang found in minute 00:35:01,139 --> 00:35:02,474. The conversation below : Mei : “Abby, hit me” In this conversation, Mei finally changes like a human again because she can suppress her emotions. so he tried to tell Abby whether she would turn into a panda again or not.

The slang found in minute 00:40:22,920 --> 00:40:25,172 . The conversation below :Priya : “Wacko..?” This conversation continuation of the above, where priya continues the words from mei. wacko means who is perceived as eccentric, strange, or crazy.

8. Stacy, Hogging, Gross

The slang found in minute 00:42:19,411 - 00:42:21,579. The conversation below : Priya : “Yeah, you did. Get lost, Stacy.” In this conversation, Priya scolds the person who saw Mei turn into a red panda.

The slang found in minute 00:42:52,735 - 00:42:53,778. The conversation below : Priya : “Money, money, money” Abby :” Stop hogging and give me some!” In the scene, Mei and her friends are making a recording for promotion to make money watching concerts. the conversation is included in the recording. Hogging means to describe someone who is consuming or using a disproportionate amount of something, often with a negative connotation. Or might refer to a slang term associated with a behavior where someone exclusively pursues or monopolizes the attention of others, typically in a social setting,

The slang found in minute 00:42:56,739 - 00:42:59,326. The conversation below : Priya : “Stop! That's so gross. Do it again.” Still continuing the previous

scene, Priya sees Abby throw away the drink and then get dirty. Gross mean disgusting.

9. Bucks, Squeeze, Peeps

The slang found in minute 00:43:08,126 - 00:43:11,380. The conversation below : Mei : “Our goal, four tickets. That's 800 bucks!” Mei is explaining their role to get useful money buying 4 tickets for 800 dollars. Bucks mean dollars.

The slang found in minute 00:43:41,327 - 00:43:43,411. The conversation below : Mei : “And step three... hustle this panda and squeeze” Mei explains their strategy to get money by showing the side of Mei who turns into a red panda as a performance for her school friends. So his school friends paid to see the show.

The slang found in minute 00:53:14,523 --> 00:53:17,068. The conversation below : Mei : “Yo! What up, peeps?” Mei came after her friends had been waiting for a long time and greeted them. a colloquial and informal term often used as a slangy abbreviation for "people" or "persons.

10. Diva, Homies, Townie, Loco

The slang found in minute 00:56:44,108 - 00:56:45,402. The conversation below : Abby : “What a diva!” Mei and her friends are resting at Tyler's birthday party. then tyler is still looking for may. that's why Abby cursed. slang term that is used to describe a self-important and demanding person.

The slang found in minute 00:58:12,822 --> 00:58:14,032. The conversation below : All of theme (mei and friends) : “All right, Homies” Used to refer to close friends or companions, especially within certain cultural or social groups.

The slang found in minute 01:12:51,033 --> 01:12:53,827. The conversation below : Mei : “You are a 4-Townie?” Mei saw Tyler at the boy band's concert and asked if he was also a fan of the boy band.

The slang found in minute 01:15:24,810 --> 01:15:25,895. The conversation below : Aunty : “She's gone loco” Aunt Mei said that her mother turned into a red panda. It is a Spanish word that means "crazy" or "mad." However, it has been adopted and incorporated into English slang, especially in certain contexts or regions, to refer to something as crazy or insane.

d. Acronym

Acronyms or what is commonly called an abbreviation is a type of slang formed from the main letters of each word in an expression with the initials of a group of words or syllables. The slang words on acronym type can be seen in table 4.4. below:

Table 4.4 Result of Analysis on Acronym Types

No	Duration	Words	Meaning
1.	00:05:40,923 - 00:05:44,927.	O-M-G	An abbreviation for "Oh my God," expressing surprise, excitement, or disbelief.

1. O-M-G

The slang found in minute 00:05:40,923 - 00:05:44,927. The conversation below : Mei : “O-M-G, Mir! I'll guard it with my life!” In this conversation, the meaning is that Mei was very surprised when she got the reward from Mir(Mei’s friend).

e. Clipping

The point is to cut or delete some parts of a longer word into shorter words in a similar structure.

Table 4.5 Result of Analysis on Clipping Types

No.	Duration	Words	Meaning
1.	00:21:08,307 - 00:21:09,351.	Perv	Short for "pervert," describes someone with inappropriate sexual behavior.
2.	00:49:35,889 - 00:49:37,431.	Cuz	A shortened form of "because," it is often used to give reasons or explanations in a more casual or informal way
3.	0:06:36,062 - 00:06:37,814.	Sup?	An informal greeting, short for "What's up?"

1. Perv, Cuz, Sup

The slang found in minute 00:21:08,307 - 00:21:09,351. The conversation below : Priya : “And that you're kind of a perv.” And Priya also said that mei is like a pervert.

The slang found in minute 00:49:35,889 - 00:49:37,431. The conversation below : Mei’s aunties : Hey, cuz!, suprise! In this scene, Mei's aunt suddenly arrives. This slang is a part of the word because.

The slang found in minute 0:06:36,062 - 00:06:37,814. The conversation below: Gradmother : “- Hello, Meilin. Sup?”In this scene, Mei looks like she is in a hurry to go home. Then the grandmother was seen greeting Mei by saying this. Slang here means asking how you are or what's up which is more abbreviated.

2. The function of the slang word used by characters in Turning Red movie

Table 4.6 the function of slang

No	Slang words	The function	Description
1.	Gonna, gotta, kinda, nope, outta, wanna, lotta, gimme, what's up, who's up, cuz	To start a relaxed conversation	It means the speaker starts a casual conversation because he has a close relationship because he feels more comfortable.
2.	Wacko , hosers	To form close relationships	Slang can be an alternative to establishing and strengthening relationships between people so that they can reduce distance and be more comfortable.
3.	Chill, awesome, oops, dope, besties, nutz, gross, epic, OMG, sicko,	To express impressions	Speakers use slang to give their impression whether it is good or bad, as well as giving a clear role about the particular feelings they want to express.
4.	Jerkwad, butthead, oh crap!	To express annoyance and anger	It means that speakers who have close relationships with other people usually use slang to curse instead of using ordinary words.
5.	besties, dude, buddies, homies, babe	To show closer	People usually talk to strangers tend to use more formal language, different when they talk to their colleagues or community it shows the solidarity and intimacy of their social relations.

1. To express informality/to start a relaxed conversation (Cuz, gonna, gotta, kinda, nope, outta, wanna, lotta, gimme, who's up): These slang words are functioned to start relaxed and casual conversations, reflecting closeness and comfort.

2. To form close relationships (Wacko, hosers): These slang terms are involved to help establish and strengthen informal ties, reducing social distance and adding warmth to interactions.
3. To express impressions (Chill, awesome, oops, dope, besties, nuts, gross, epic, OMG, sicko): These slang terms are used to convey speakers' attitudes or emotions, ranging from approval and enthusiasm to disgust and disapproval.
4. To express annoyance and anger (Jerkwad, butthead, oh crap!): These slang words are often used in emotionally charged situations to express frustration or anger without resorting to more offensive language.
5. To show closeness (Besties, dude, buddies, homies): These slang words are functioned to demonstrate intimacy and solidarity within a social group or community.

B. DISSCUSSION

1. Types

This chapter presents the data analysis from chapter 4. In the research question, there are 3 problems that must be answered in this study. First, the types of slang words, second, the meaning of slang words, and third, the function of slang words used by the characters in the movie *Turning red*.

The researcher conducted this research by using the theory of Allan and Burridge, where the expert said that slang is divided into 5 types, namely compounding, imitative, fresh and creative, acronym and clipping.⁴²

a. Compounding

In this study, researcher found 6 slang words such as just take it, easy, who, good-good, big boom, what is it. Which is a combination of two or more words that previously did not match the denotative meaning or actual meaning.

b. Imitative

In this study, researcher found 8 slang words goona, gottta, kinda, nope, outta, wanna, lotta, gimme. The slang words are generated from standard English words that combine 2 unique words.

c. Fresh and creative

Researcher found 32 slang words. Where fresh and creative is that the slang has a completely new vocabulary and is varied, creative and innovative. Some of the slang words that you might just know but are familiar to your ears.

d. Acronyms

Researcher found 1 form of acronym, namely OMG. This commonly called abbreviation is a type of slang formed from the main letters of each word in an expression with the initials of a group of words or syllables.

⁴² Keith Allan & Kate Burridge "Forbidden Words: Taboo and the Censoring of Language" (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2006), p.69

d. Clipping

Researcher found 3 which are obscene, Cuz, and Sup. Beheading is cutting or removing parts of a longer word into shorter words with the same structure.

From the findings, the most dominant is fresh and creative. According to the expert, fresh and creative is a slang word that is new and creative and innovative. Fresh and creative is more dominant because it is in accordance with the slang itself according to Akmajian that slang changes quite quickly.⁴³ as it is known that the genre of movies that have been studied is animations, where the movie is still teenagers and also this movie is the latest movie released in 2022. So that it affects the slang that appears will always be new. In contrast to the previous studies that have been conducted before (Khoiria, Fadil, Mistika) the slang there appears dominantly imitative because of the different genres and years of movie production. previous study is American history, action genre.

2. Function

In this study, researcher also found the function of slang words, where researchers also used the theory of Allan and Burridge, namely to address, to humiliate, to start a relaxed conversation, to form close relationships, to express impression, to express annoyance, and to show closer.⁴⁴ In this study, researchers only found 5 functions that exist in the slang word used by characters in Turning red movie.

⁴³ A. Akmajian, Richard A. Demers, Ann K. Farmer & Robert M. Harnish "Linguistics: An Introduction to Language and Communication" (United States: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2001), p.303

⁴⁴ Keith Allan & Kate Burridge "Forbidden Words: Taboo and the Censoring of Language" (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2006)

a. To start a relaxed conversation

In this research, the researcher found slang words (Cuz, gonna, gotta, kinda, nope, outta, wanna, lotta, gimme, who's up): These slang words are functioned to start relaxed and casual conversations, reflecting closeness and comfort.

b. To form a close relationship

In this research, the researcher found slang words (Wacko, hosers): These slang terms are involved to help establish and strengthen informal ties, reducing social distance and adding warmth to interactions.

c. To express impression

In this research, the researcher found slang words (Chill, awesome, oops, dope, besties, nuts, gross, epic, OMG, sicko): These slang terms are used to convey speakers' attitudes or emotions, ranging from approval and enthusiasm to disgust and disapproval.

d. To express annoyance

In this research, the researcher found slang words (Jerkwad, butthead, oh crap!): These slang words are often used in emotionally charged situations to express frustration or anger without resorting to more offensive language.

e. To show closeness

In this research, the researcher found slang words (Besties, dude, buddies, homies): These slang words are functioned to demonstrate intimacy and solidarity within a social group or community.

Only 5 functions appear because the movie only shows slang words that indicate the 5 functions. Different from previous research, the previous researcher using the theory of Yule has 5, namely to humiliate, to address, to relaxed, intimate atmosphere, reveral anger. In previous research and this research have differences in the functions to address and to humiliate.

In this study, it is also different from previous studies not only in terms of movies but also in terms of the theory used. For the previous researcher, Fika Nurmamlu'atul Khoiria's research examined slang words used in the social network movie, while this research uses Yule's theory.⁴⁵ Then research from Muhammad Fadil also analyzed slang using Bloomfield's theory.⁴⁶

⁴⁵ Khoiriah Nurmamlu'atul Fika, An Analysis Of Slang Words Used In the Social Network Movie, (Institute Of Islamic Studies Ponorogo, 2021)

⁴⁶ Fadil Muhammad, An Analysis Of Slang Words in Thee Heat Movie, (Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung, 2021)

CHAPTER V

CLOSING

This chapter presents research conclusions based on the findings and discussions presented in the previous chapter.

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data, researcher found several conclusions to answer the research question. In this research, the researcher explains the slang in the Turning Red movie, based on the theory of Allan and Burridge. Based on the previous chapter, researcher observed that there were 50 slang words collected based on slang theory. There are 6 compounding, 8 imitative, 32 fresh and creative, 1 Acronym, and 3 Clipping. And also from this data, researcher has researched the meaning of the slang based on understanding the content in dialogues and several dictionaries.

The researcher also identified the function of the slang words used by the characters in the Turning Red movie based on Allan and Burridge theory. It can be concluded that 5 functions, to express informality/to start a relaxed conversation, to form close relationships, to express impressions, to express annoyance and anger, to show closeness . By knowing the functions of slang, researcher draw a conclusion, to express informality or to start a relaxed conversation with other people is the biggest factor why speakers use slang in their conversations.

B. Suggestions

Errors and weaknesses still occur in many aspects such as method, analysis, and discussion. Researchers still need positive suggestions and criticism to make this research better. Based on this research, researchers have recommendations as follows:

1. For readers

Researchers want to read more carefully and be careful using slang in everyday conversations so that it does not offend others.

2. For lecturers

The lecturer can provide a lot of information about what slang words are and where they can be used.

3. For further researchers

The researcher suggests and hopes that future researchers will continue this research to get better slang to help avoid misunderstandings when interacting with native speakers. The researcher wants future researchers to improve this slang analysis with different theories and objects.

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BIOGRAPHY



Dilla Maya Sari was born in the city of Curup, Bengkulu province on May 13 2002. The author was born to Dedi Supriadi and Istantini and is the youngest of two children, her brother is Heru Ferdiansyah, A.Md. Started elementary school education at SDN 08 Dwi Tunggal. Then continued his education at SMPN 5 Rejang Lebong. and continued to high school, namely SMAN 1 Rejang Lebong.

In 2020, the author was registered as a new student at IAIN Curup majoring in the English language study program and graduated in 2024. With perseverance, high motivation to continue learning and trying. The author has successfully completed the final work on this thesis. Hopefully, writing this final thesis will be able to make a positive contribution to the world of education.

