

**TYPES AND FUNCTIONS OF SLANG EXPRESSIONS**

**IN THE MOVIE *LOVE, SIMON***

**(Sociolinguistic Approach)**

**THESIS**

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of**

***Sarjana Humaniora***



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*Wassalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuh*

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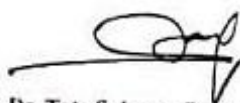
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## **DEDICATION**

This dedicated to:

1. Her beloved parents
2. Her beloved sister
3. Her beloved friends
4. Her awesome Beyond class
5. English Letters Department

## **MOTTO**

*“Ilmu itu bukan untuk ilmu, ilmu itu untuk kebermanfaatan.”*

*“Carpe diem. Seize the days.”*

*“Sebaik-baiknya manusia adalah yang paling bermanfaat bagi manusia” (HR. Ahmad).*

## PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled “*Types and Functions of Slang Expressions in the Movie Love, Simon (Sociolinguistic Approach)*” is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

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

Surakarta, November 11<sup>th</sup> 2022

Stated by,

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

Surakarta, November 28<sup>th</sup> 2022

The Researcher,

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## ABSTRACT

Eugenia Feni Fera. 173211051. TYPES AND FUNCTIONS OF SLANG EXPRESSIONS IN THE MOVIE *LOVE, SIMON* (Sociolinguistic Approach).

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Keywords : Sociolinguistics, Standard Language, Non-Standard Language, Slang.

As can be seen from the changing nature of language, it can lead to slang phenomena in the lives of teenagers, and they never stop generating slang. It is often used by teenagers and certain social groups to promote and convey meaning. Slang in changing times, slang can be found in various written media and video images. The object of this research is taken from the film *Love, Simon* which contains a lot of slang words. This study is focus on slang types, the process of word-formation slang and the slang functions.

The researcher used 4 theories to analyzed slang as found in the *Love, Simon* movie. The first theory is Partridge (1954) for analyzing the types of slang, the second theory is by Eble (1996) and Mattiello (2008) for analyzing the slang process of word-formation, and the last is theory by Allan and Burrigde (2006) for analyzing the functions of slang.

This research is applied descriptive qualitative. The researcher used documentation as the method of collecting data because the data is written and spoken which taken from *Love, Simon* movie and make observation based on the object. The researcher used the domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential analysis, and cultural theme to analyzing the data. The approach of this research is sociolinguistic.

There are 65 data analyzed as found from *Love, Simon* movie. There are types of slang, the slang process of word-formation, and the functions of slang. The types of slang is society slang has 50 data, public house slang has 7 data, public school slang has 4 data, church slang has 2 data, workmen slang has 1 data or, publicity slang has 1 data. The dominant of types of slang in *Love, Simon* is society slang. The slang process of word-formation is 16 data of compound, 15 data of affixation, 15 data of functional shift, 3 data of acronym, 10 data of clipping, 6 data of blending, 5 data of variation. The dominant found of the slang process of word-formation is compound. The functions of slang there is 6 data of address, 5 data of humiliate, 2 data of initiate relax conversation, 23 data of form intimate atmosphere, 10 data of express impression, and 19 data of show intimacy. The dominant for the slang functions is form intimate atmosphere.

The conclusion is the most dominant slang types is society slang because the characters in *Love, Simon* movie used society slang types in every informal situation place and it always connected to social of their daily life. The most dominant for the process of word-formation is compound because the characters tend to build the process of word formation with complex words, which words consist of several individual words then combined into one form and have meaning. The last, the most dominant in slang functions is form intimate atmosphere because it indicates that the character used slang is to make their conversation feel comfortable, friendly, and warm.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of Study

Human life is never separated from language, as long as human civilization is still alive, it will continue to produce language. One of the most important primary uses of language is to convey meaning, and it is also used to create and maintain social relationships, (Bernard Spolsky, 1998). Language in society is dynamic because it always changes in accordance with the culture of society.

As seen from the changing nature of language, it can create slang phenomena in the lives of teenager and they never stop producing slang. Related to the use of slang in everyday life, it is often used by teenagers and certain social groups to facilitate communication and transfer meaning. In a sociolinguistic perspective, it examines the relationship between language and society, (Hudson , 1980). Slang in sociolinguistic correlation can be seen from social factors and also the social dimension.

According to Hudson (1980) sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and society. This social form can build meaning to language. Sociolinguistic studies connected on the social aspects of language and differences in language variations related to social factors. A person's social identity can be recognized through the choice of spoken language (Nababan: 1993)

Trudgill (2000) indicate that there are two very important aspects of verbal behavior from a social perspective, the first relates to the function of language in social relationships and the second relates to the role language plays in conveying information about the speaker. It is clear from this linguistic behavior that there is a strong interrelationship between language and society.

With the development of mankind's age, many kinds of languages were born. In sociolinguistics, there are many types of languages, such as standard and non-standard. A standard language is a language characterized by having only one variant character and no connection to a specific region, and refers to an administrative, commercial, or educational center independent of a region (Yule: 2010).

Non-Standard Language is called as a variety of language styles that are not formal. Usually non-standard language such as slang can be found in people's daily lives, especially among young people, but in some cases slang is also found among adults. Adults, including elderly Americans, use slang relatively infrequently, but they may use it in very informal settings, especially when chatting with family or close friends, Yanchu Zou. As said by Eble (1996) slang is a collection of everyday words or phrases whose changes are so named that are used by speakers to build social identity within a group or with trends in the wider society. Holmes (2013) identify slang is a vocabulary that can identify a person's age in a society group. That means slang is widely used by young people and group of society. Furthermore, as stated by Yule (2010) slang is the

vocabulary or phrases used by younger speakers to replace the words of everyday terms.

In the development of a very massive era with technology and digital, slang is spread across many media such as social media and films. In everyday life, slang is often used to communicate in informal situations. In this study, the phenomenon raised is the slang found in the film Love, Simon. In this film, there is a group of school teenagers who always use slang in their conversations, and there are several cases where they also use slang to their teachers when they converse in informal situations, such as chatting outside the classroom and in the canteen.

#### **Example of phenomenon 1**

Dialogue in duration 00:11:26,052-00:11:27,679 :

Nick: “I mean, I think everybody **kinda** likes Beyoncé.”

Based on the phenomenon above, the slang word found in the word “Kinda” and this word appear in the minute of duration 00:11:26,052-00:11:27,679. This conversation happened in the car on the way to the Halloween party in Bram’s house. The slang was said by Nick when he talked to Abby about favorite singer and song. The researcher analyzed this slang is categorized as society slang because based on partridge (1954) society slang is commonly used by people in daily conversation and it is connected to society. This word is related to spirit of universe and world life. As written by The Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English the word “kinda” means approximately or sort of. “Kinda” is the short form for “Kind of”. This slang process of



word-formation is blending because the word “kinda” form by combining two words “kind of”, it is two words combining into created a new word. Based on the analyzed by researcher, Nick prefer to used slang is to show intimacy with Abby because they are best friends and this conversation is in informal situation. Moreover the character tends to used slang in daily informal conversation with his friend.

This study is related to several previous studies that have been analyzed. Edison (2021) in a thesis *Translation Strategy Used in Translating Slang Expression Found in I Love Yoo Webtoon*. It focused on identifying the types of slang expressions and the translation strategies used to translate slang expressions in the I Love Yoo Webtoon. Then, Rezeki, Sagala (2019) in a journal *Semantics Analysis of Slang (SAOS) in Social Media of Millennial Generation*. It focused on *Semantics Analysis of Slang (SAOS) in Social Media of Millennial Generation*. This research investigated the classification of SAOS used by millennial generation in social media, how the meaning of SAOS used by millennial generation in social media, and why millennial generation used SAOS in social. Then, Yulia (2020) in a thesis *Analysis of Slang Words in Selected Avril Lavigne Song Lyrics on “Head Above Water” ALBUM*. This research is identifying the types of slang, to find out the meaning of slang and to analyze the slang words which are realized in Avril Lavigne song lyrics on “Head Above Water” album. Then, Tambuna (2019) in a thesis of *A Description of Slang Words Used by Millennial Generation Social Media: Instagram*. This research is analyze the types, the meaning and also to

analyze the forms of slang word used by Millennial generation. This study classificate according to the theory used and analysis of meaning of slang words by using Modern American Slang Dictionary and online Urban Dictionary. Then, Muzayyanah (2015) in a thesis of A Description of Slang Translation in The Diary of A Wimpy Kid Novel. This research describing the types of slangs found in the novel, and the strategies used by the translator in translating those slangs.

Assumed from the example of phenomenon above, the researcher interested in examination Slang as found in *Love, Simon* movie. Moreover, slang is phenomenon that used by teenager or particular group in daily life. The researcher analysis this study purpose to provide more understanding about the types of slang, the process of slang word-formation and the function of slang as found in *Love, Simon* movie. Based on the explanation above, the researcher will conduct a study entitled *Slang as Found in Love, Simon Movie (Sociolinguistic Approach.)*

## **B. Limitation of the Study**

This study focuses on the analysis of the types of slang, the process of slang word-formation and the function of slang found in *Love, Simon*. From all the conversations in this film, the researcher determines slang that will be analyzed in this study. The data is taken from the spoken of slang. The data is collected from the *Love, Simon* movie in 2018.

The researcher uses theory of partridge (1954) to answer the types of slang, two theories by Eble (1996) and Mattiello (2008) for the process of slang word-formation, and the theory Allan and Burridge (2006) for

answer the function of slang uses. In addition the researcher uses the The Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English and some online dictionary to find out the meaning of slang.

The researcher chooses this movie as an object of this research because this movie has a lot of slang that utterance by the characters. Furthermore, this movie got rate 7.5 based on IMDB (Internet Movie Database) and got some rewards.

### **C. Formulation of the Problem**

This research deals with slang used by the characters in conversation as found from *Love, Simon* movie. There are three questions can be formulated on this research, as follows:

1. What types of slang are used by characters as found in *Love, Simon* movie?
2. How is the process of slang word-formation built in *Love, Simon* movie?
3. What is the function of using slang as found in *Love, Simon* movie?

### **D. Objectives of the Study**

Based on the problem statement above, the purpose of this research focuses to perform of slang as found in *Love, Simon* movie in two points, there are:

1. To describe out the types of slang found in *Love, Simon* movie

2. To describe the process of word-formations of slang found in Love, Simon
3. To describe the slang functions found in Love, Simon movie.

#### **E. Benefits of the Study**

The researcher hopes that this research can be useful for the readers. There are two kinds of benefits from this research, namely theoretical and practical. Theoretical

##### 1. Theoretical benefits

- a. This research is expected to be a reference for other studies that have the same topic with the aim of developing English language and literature.
- b. To increase vocabularies for the readers, especially if the audiences see on the Love, Simon movie.
- c. To more understand the functions why the characters use slang language when they are making conversation.
- d. The researcher will study more clearly of slang with similar research before.

##### 2. Practical benefit

- a. This research to add more references about the linguistics theories in terms of the slang language.
- b. To give the new information to the readers or audiences to understand what their seen that there are some slang language learn to get it.

- c. To increase experiences of the readers that can apply in their activity to be more understand when found the slang words in conversation.

## **F. Key terns**

In this study, there are several theories to analyze this research. The researcher provides several key terms to explain the theory in this study.

### **1. Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics is the study of relationship between language and society (Holmes:2013).

### **2. Standard language**

Standard language is always a particular dialect which has gained its special position as a result of social, economic and political influences (Holmes:2013).

### **3. Non-standard language**

Non-standard language is a language that is outside the formal language and has no official status. This can be interpreted that dialect is part of a non-standard language (Yule: 2010).

### **4. Slang**

Slang is an ever changing set of colloquial words and phrases that speakers use to establish or reinforce social identity or cohesiveness within a group or with a trend or fashion in society at large (Eble:1996).

### **5. Love, Simon**

*Love, Simon* is a 2018 American romantic comedy-drama film directed by Greg Berlanti, written by Isaac Aptaker and Elizabeth Berger, and based on the novel *Simon vs. the Homo Sapiens Agenda* by Becky Albertalli. He struggled to balance friendship, family, and blackmailers who threatened to kick him out of school while trying to track down the identity of an anonymous classmate he fell in love with online (Wikipedia).

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Sociolinguistic

The object of sociolinguistics is not only to view language as a language, but also to be viewed as a tool of interaction in the system of human society. Every human being is never separated from the use of language. Therefore, experts state that sociolinguistics brings the issues of the relationship between language and social aspects of activities. According to Wardhaugh (2006:13) Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages functions in communication.

As stated by Holmes (2013:1) that sociolinguistics is the study of the correlation between language and society. Sociolinguistics concern in describing why people speak differently in different social context, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community, and the way people convey and construct aspects of their social identity through their language. Sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used.

Beside that Trudgill (2000:21) indicates that sociolinguistics is the part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It investigates the field of language and society and has close connections with the social sciences, especially social psychology, anthropology, human geography, and sociology. It is clear that there is a close inter-relationship between language and society.

Sociolinguists use a scope of methods to investigate patterns of language in use and attitudes towards language in use. Meyerhoff (2006:1) concerns some sociolinguistic patterns can only through close examination of lots of recorded speech and a good understanding of the speaker's background or place in a community. Some sociolinguistics research has more discuss about social issues, and linguistic matters, but what makes someone's work distinctively sociolinguistic will be the fact that, regardless of its emphasis, it has something to say about both linguistic structure and social structure.

#### 1. Social Factor

Certain social factors have been relevant in calculating the particular variety used. In any given situation, linguistic choice generally indicates people's awareness of the influence of one or more of the following components:

##### a. The Participants

Participant is people involving in a speech event, it consists of addresser, addressee and audience. Addresser is the speaker who pronounces the utterance. On the other hand,



addressee is a hearer who receives the utterance. While audience is the large amount of hearer who may contributed the specification of speech event. The participant also involve the differences are based on the background of the speaker such as, social identity, age, sex, and personal characteristics.

b. The Setting

Setting is the social context of interaction between participants which refers to the place of where an event or conversation takes place. Different aspects of the social identity of a person are also relevant in determining his/her different setting or social context. People need to be concerned with the meaning of their words in the cultural context in which they are normally used. It involves the understanding of the cultural and social situations in which the speakers are communicating.

c. The Topic

Particular topic may be discussed in one code rather than another, regardless of the setting or addressee. People somehow attempt to establish one main topic so that the communication runs well.

## **2. Social Dimension**

In an intercultural communication, more specific social factors often need to be included, and a range of social dimensions may

need to be considered to (Holmes, 2013). They are social distance or solidarity scale which deals with the relationship between the participants, status or power scale which deals with the participants' social status, formality scale which is related to the type of the interaction and two functional scales: referential and affective which are related to the purpose of the interaction, Holmes (2013).

## **B. Standard Language and Non-Standard Language**

As stated by Holmes (2013:78) the term standard is even more slippery than vernacular because it too is used in many different ways by linguists. A standard variety is generally one which is written, and which has undergone some degree of regularization or codification (for example, in a grammar and a dictionary); it is recognized as a prestigious variety or code by a community, and it is used for H functions alongside a diversity of L varieties.

According to (Yule: 2010:240) Standard English, it is the version we believe is found in printed English in newspapers and books, is widely used in the mass media and is taught in most schools. It is the variety we normally try to teach to those who want to learn English as a second or foreign language. It is clearly associated with education and broadcasting in public contexts and is more easily described in terms of the written language (i.e. vocabulary, spelling, grammar) than the spoken language. Non-standard language is a language that is outside the formal language and has no official status. This can be interpreted that dialect is part of a

non-standard language (Tampubolon, 1978 p. 21). Non-standard dialects of English with Standard English can be distinguished by levels of grammar (Peter Trudgill: 1992).

Matiello (2005) states that in a large variety of non-standard languages, slang has its own space, namely as a diastrate variety or as a diatopic variety. As a diastratic variety, it deviates from jargon and cant, while as a diatopic variety it deviates from dialect, vernacular and accent. This illustrates that slang differs from jargon because of its lack of prestige and pretension. And another reason is because slang is not geographically restricted.

In other words, non-standard language is the language used by the general public or certain groups in informal situations. Non-standard language can be found in daily activities, in various places such as at home, at school, at work, hangout places and even in written works such as novels, short stories, and song lyrics.

### **C. Language Variation**

In the system of human society, humans are not homogeneous, therefore language becomes diverse. The occurrence of this language diversity is not only caused by the speakers who are not homogeneous, but also because the social interaction activities they do are very diverse. According to (Abdul Chaer: 2014) there are two views of the variety of languages, the first is that the variety of languages is seen as a result of the social diversity of speakers of that language and the diversity of the functions of that language, the second is that the variation of language

already exists to fulfill its function as a means of interaction in the activities of the variation community.

Sociolinguistics uses the term variety to refer to any set of linguistic forms which patterns according to social factors. Variety is a sociolinguistic term referring to language in context. Variety is therefore a broad term which includes different accents, different linguistic styles, different dialects and even different languages which contrast with each other for social reasons.

Bell (1999) said that Variations caused by the use adopted by individuals in the particular context under study, rather than by relatively persistent characteristics of users such as age, education, social class membership, etc.

A variety is the application of language. They exist in all languages, Nababan (1993). Every language has more than one type, especially in the way it is spoken. Below are some variety of language variations:

### **1. Jargon**

Jargon is a term or expression that is often used by a particular group or community, but the term used is not understood by people outside the group or community (Holmes, 1999).

Jargon consists of words or technical terms used by a profession or a certain group of people that are difficult for others to understand (Hornby, 2010). A groups that use jargon are usually in the form of certain professional or social groups orally or in

writing. The jargon terms used by certain groups are not all known by other people, but this is not a secret language. Such as in field of health, medicine, education, or trade, they have special terms that are known only to those who work in them. According to (Halligan, 2004) Form of jargon divided into four forms, there are words, phrases, abbreviations, and acronym.

The writer concludes that jargon is technical words used by certain groups of people in certain social circles from professional groups. Jargon is used by certain professions or certain groups of people to communicate and interact with people from a community group so that jargon expressions are not understood by outside groups. People outside the community need to learn the meaning of the jargon must learn it first.

## **2. Register**

In general, registers are variants related to specific usage situations including specific communicative purposes. In the description register has three main components, namely situational context, linguistic features, and the relationship associated between the first two components, (Biber and Conrad, 2009).

Register refers to a socially identified situation or style of language. Register is a variety of language related to use based on certain situations and communicative purposes, (Finch 2000).

In accordance with Pateda (1987) register functions can be classified into five, namely casual, deliberative, consultative,

oratorical, and intimate. Register function in communication can make easily communication between members of certain groups so that communication becomes more effective and efficient because they have their own words for certain terms.

In other uses, the term register is narrowed down to describe a more specific vocabulary relating to different groups of professional occupations. Besides that, this distinction lacks clarity and is ignored by sociolinguists. Registers tend to be associated with certain groups of people or sometimes specific situations of use. for example the languages of airline pilots, criminals, financiers, politicians and jockeys, the languages of courtrooms and classrooms, the sports of commentators, these can all be said to be examples of different registers (Holmes, 2013).

### **3. Slang**

Based on Eble (1996) slang is a constantly changing collection of everyday words and phrases that speakers use to build or strengthen social identity or cohesiveness within a group or with trends or fashions in society in general. The existence of vocabulary of slang vocabulary in a language possibly as old as language itself, because slang language appears to be part of the everyday language used by a large enough community of people and diverse enough to have subgroups that can be identified.

Holmes says (2013:176) slang is another area of vocabulary which reflects a person's age. Current slang is the linguistic prerogative of

young people and generally sounds odd the mouth of an older person. It signals membership of a particular group-the young.

As claimed by Yule (2010) slang is more typically used among those who are outside established higher-status groups. Slang, or “colloquial speech,” describes words or phrases that are used instead of more everyday terms among younger speakers and other groups with special interests. Slang is an aspect of social life that is subject to fashion, especially among adolescents. It can be used by those inside a group who share ideas and attitudes as a way of distinguishing themselves from others. As a marker of group identity during a limited stage of life such as early adolescence, slang expressions can “grow old” rather quickly.

a. Characteristic of slang

As stated by Andersson and Trudgill (1990) there are some several of characteristics slang as follows:

1) Used below the neutral syntactic level

Slang is a relative concept. A change in neutral or formal use will cause a change in what is considered slang, this is because slang is relative. There is slang words in English that have moved from slang to neutral or formal language. For examples “*Phone*”, “*bike*”, “*bus*” and “*pub*” the slang version used to be more proper “*telephone*”, “*bicycle*”, “*omnibus*” and “*public house*”. Words and phrases that were once slang are now considered neutral or part of

"proper" speech. This means that slang changes over time. What is colloquial to one person, generation, or situation may not be colloquial to another.

2) Typical of informal situations

The formality of language is tied to the situation. People expect formal language in formal situations and informal language in informal situations. Slang is far more out of place or shocking at the Queen's dinner table than it is in the dressing room.

3) Typical of spoken language

For some people as a whole, for people writing is a more formal situation than speaking situation which is less formal in some activities.

4) Creative

The important thing in slang is related to the creative aspect. Slang meanings are often surprising, amusing, or shocking, (Andersson and Trudgill, 1990).

Creative aspect of slang is important. The point of slang words is often to be startling, amusing or shocking. (Andersson and Trudgill, 1990: 78). Slang like the words "groovy", "heavy" and etc. are eye-catching. But when these words are heard over and over again, they quickly lose their influence and slang evolves to distinguish them from more common lexical items.



b. Types of slang

Partridge (1954) stated that there are some slang types. The explanation of slang type can be seen as follows:

1) Cockney slang

Cockney slang is a type of English slang that form originated from the End East of England. Cockney slang has been popularized through film, music, and literature.

Eric Partridge in his book *To Day and Yestrday* mentions that there are two types of cockney slang. The first is variety of speech that modified that is cockney English of London spoken of the educated Middle-Class people. “The peculiarities” which is owned of this kind of London English that will be able to differentiate it from the received standard and this has certainly come from an area like Liverpool or Manchester which is the cockney accent.

The second one is standard of variety that modified in London which is spoken by the semi-literate and quite literate, as known as “the London cockney of the streets” in Londoners generally.

The difference between the first and second slang is except for the difference in accent, that the first slang is the same as Standard English speakers, and they use one of the special slang such as commercial or military. The last slang is what will usually be referred to as cockney slang. These

are some examples of cockney slang. “Barge at” means to argue roughly with, “Bark” means for an Irish person, “Beacon” means a red nose and “Guiver lad” means a low-class dandy.

## 2) Public house

The type of public house slang has a definition for a category of words, and phrases that make up for the smallness of the recorded vocabulary by the nature of the object.

It has idiosyncrasies genial, cheery, materialistic, but not gross nor cynical. Examples of public slang words are as follows. “Booze-Shunter” has a meaning for a beer drinker, this word become general among the cheery-beery of society because the term originated comes from the south-western rail-way porters and guards, who frequented visited pubs around waterloo station. “Weak in the Arm” means a short drink of beer; the word generally refers to a half-pint served in a pint pot.

## 3) Workmen slang

Workmen slang is a type of slang which still connected to public house slang. This slang type also has very closely to tradesman slang, but it is better to consider them apart.

The usage of this kind of slang says something with terms that are commonly used and understood by their

community. The users of this slang are not only workmen but also city laborers, city operators, and farmer laborers. the example of workmen slang words are, “screw up” means without money, “want an apron” means to be out of work, “matey” means a companion in labour, “brass” means money.

#### 4) Tradesmen slang

Tradesmen slang is a type of slang that is almost the same as workmen slang. There are several slang terms used by various trades, some terms are the common property of all or almost all. but the difference is in the typical of slang workmen users, namely, tailors, butchers, chemists, and builders.

This is some example related to Tradesmen slang; “chuck a dummy” means to faint because this word is from the ludicrous appearance of an overturned tailor's dummy, "house of parliament" means a meeting of tailor's assistant and apprentices in the shop for a serious purpose, "turker buyer" means a person of considerable important, "tamarinds" means money, "flannel jacket" means the navy on heavy work has so long and so unexceptionally worn flannel.

#### 5) Publicity slang

Publicity slang is a type of slang that often used in commerce because much of the success of modern commerce depends on publicity. Some of certain firms have so impressed on the public with the usage of "catchy phrases and rhymes", so that the word becomes more often used by the people in conversation with a figure of speech that is easy to understand but also confuses foreigners. As example given, "Rolls Royce" means generic for a luxurious car, "Woodbine" means any cheap cigarette, "Sunlight" means soap.

6) Art slang

Slang in art has always along with the society. The words and phrases of art are quickly adopted by the society, which however knows only a few words of artistic slang. The society likes it because it was a fun thing for them.

However, actually slang in art is more difficult to guess in present day. Some of these are examples of art slang, "Drawing" means a picture in water-colour, "Frame" means picture, "Sculpt" means to work in sculpture, and "Sculpt" means to work in sculpture.

7) Theatre slang

Slang in theatre is related with slang in art because theatre is one of art term. Theatre slang begins to develop in

nineteenth centuries and expands its influence on ordinary and informal spoken English.

Therefore, theatrical slang little by little gained a status in the first part. For example the Roman writers Plautus, Horace, Juvenal, and Petronius used slang for stylistic purposes and Shakespeare also used slang in his plays. In theatre slang, there are some familiar terms, such as actor by professional is called “pro”. The man who is occasionally hires at trifling remuneration to come upon the stage as “one of a crowd”, or when a number of actors are wanted to give affect is name a “supe”. The band or orchestra is called as “manageria”. “Ben” is for benefit and “sal” for salary.

#### 8) Slang in church

Slang not only appears from people in the street or in their daily conversation, but also can be found from a holy place such as, church. It come up that slang has long since penetrated in the forum, and now we can meet it in the senate, even the pulpit itself is no longer free from instruction.

On the contrary, and in justice to the clergy, it must be said that the principal disseminators of pure English throughout the country are the minister of our established Church. This is an example of church slang, “Holly Joe” means shallow,

and “Candle shop” means A Broad Church term for either a Roman Catholic chapel.

9) Public slang in school and university

In these type students becomes the main source, because they are fresh, full of spirit to move forward for their future. In public school as in board schools and private, it happened about more than two centuries, there are two kinds of slang; a slang proper and gibberish.

The other kind of slang is almost impossible to generalize, for every school has its special words known to no other school. For example, “Bonse” means head, and “Bung” means a lie.

10) Society slang

Society slang is commonly used daily speaking and connected to society. Every society group uses some types of slang and by association, those words or phrases become property that belongs to that group. In the modern world, slang has become so much defining trait of many groups that it is impossible to ignore the impact it has had on western society.

There are so many slangs in the colloquial speech of society, most of the words soon disappear, but a considerable number of them make good their place in ordinary speech. Moreover, society slang shows a joyously

or jauntily over the object and practice of the slang user's own calling. Here is several example of society slang, "Come the Rothschild" means to pretend to be rich, and "Repulsive" means unpleasant dull.

c. History of slang

According to Fasola (1996), Most linguists and lexicographers admit that the origin of the word slang is "uncertain" or "unknown". One notable exception is Skeat, a lexicographer, who claims that slang ("vulgar language") is of Scandinavian origin and a derivation of Icelandic slyngva ("to sling"), which can be compared with the Norwegian verb slengja ("to sling the jaw") and the Norwegian noun slengjeord ("slang word"), used for insulting words. In a similar vein, Partridge referred by Eble in her book "Slang and Sociability; in-group language among college students" says that certain resemblances between English word slang and the Scandinavian sling suggest that the words have developed from a common Germanic root.

One of the Swedish researchers on slang Anna-Brita Stenstrom, in her article "From slang to slanguage: a description based on teenage talk" shows that one of the Swedish dictionaries consulted "Bonniers Stora Lexicon" maintains that the Swedish word slang comes from English slang, and that the origin is unknown. Also she provides an

identical opinion of Swedish encyclopedia “Nationalencyclopedia”, which states that the word slang was not introduced in the Nordic countries until the middle of the 19th century. The first occurrence of the word slang is dated 1756 in the OED, according to which ultimate source is “not apparent”.

Consequently, word “slang” appeared in English language earlier than in the languages of Scandinavian countries. Beside that Partridge (1950) indicated that the history of slang is divided into five decades, which can be seen in those following era:

#### 1) Sixteenth Century

Slang for the first time appeared in the society and became the strange language, also only particular group using it. For example, thieves, beggar, criminals, etc.

#### 2) Seventeenth Century

In this century, slang rich of metaphors or figurative language and related to immoral action. Moreover, slang began to present in popular plays event and put the slang language on the stage for the first time, such as; in Richard Brome’s comedy *A Fovial Crew* and in one of William Shakespeare’s poem in the word hick.

#### 3) Eighteenth Century



The rhetoricians had established for the first time, among the pupils and schoolmasters alike, a key element in social conceptualization of slang. Furthermore, slang recognized as part of English vocabulary.

4) Nineteenth Century

Slang was growing, it could be seen that the intellectual produced the first slang dictionary (1899). The World War I and II also influenced in slang language, such as G.I, Pissed off, brass, etc

5) Twentieth Century

Slang became a part of spoken language and not only used by thieves or criminals but also used by ordinary people, and slang was used in daily conversation because simpler and easier to speak it.

d. The slang process of word-formation

Language is essentially a combination of form and meaning. From form and meaning, what can only be observed directly and scientific descriptions of language must be taken into account is form. The forms, or shapes, of words and expressions in a language usually reveal recurring patterns of organization. Such patterns give speakers the resources to create new forms based on those already existing in the language, rather than inventing new words directly from the

sounds. Based on Eble (1996), there are some slang process of word-formation, there are:

#### 1) Compounding

Compound is words that consist of several individual words combined into one form. The speaker marking two separate words must be interpreted as one form by two characteristic patterns of stress, i.e. the first is spoken with greater intensity and without any pauses or pitch changes. The second is that standard written languages do not have clear rules for writing compound words, these can be written as one word (overdose), two separate words (piggy bank) or a hyphen (nigh-blooming).

For the first time, compounds appeared when languages were brought to England by German settlers in the middle of the fifth century. Compound is a type of word-formation that has an ancient word formation process in English.

Throughout the recorded period of Old English, from about the eighth to the eleventh centuries, compound often occurs in both poetry and prose. Compounds can be made of individual words that vary from part of speech. The most common types are the pattern noun + noun “girlfriend”, adjective + noun “big toe”, noun + verb “heart attack”.

#### 2) Affixation

Affixation is a word formation process that comes from adding prefixes and suffixes. This makes the possibilities of the English language endless for the development of open-ended sets. The use of the same prefixes and suffixes is widely used in general slang for English purposes, but sometimes with greater freedom and has slightly different meanings or grammatical consequences.

The following is an example of suffixation in word-formation in slang: prefix “mega-” has a meaning “a great amount of” several example for prefix “mega-” are “megabitch”, “megabucks” and “megawash”. For the example of suffix “-ly” is adjective-forming that changes the noun into adjective, “dorky”, “trendy”, and “groovy”.

### 3) Functional shift

Functional shift is English words that shift in grammar which have function without changing form. English that stands as a member of one grammar class can quickly shift. As in the following example, step could be a verb, noun, adjective, or adverb.

English speakers often use functional shift in conversation when they shift word parts of a word without any lasting effect on vocabulary. The most common spontaneous word shift is from a noun to a verb. Sometimes, the shifting form is as interesting in slang as it is in language in general.

There is some example of functional shift, such as Nouns shift to verbs in the word “flag” means “make the grade F” and “potato” has a meaning “lie around doing nothing”.

#### 4) Blending

Blending is the process of combining of shortening and compounding without pieces of words and meanings. Currently, blends are quite popular in English in the form of names made for food products such as Charbroiled Burgers”, and “Cranapple Juice”.

Although blends are fashionable in the marketplace, but college slang makes little use of this process of word formation, all around a dozen examples of word blends have been collected since 1972.

#### 5) Acronym

An acronym is a word formation process in which the letters from the initial of the word are pronounced or initials of a longer word. In other words, acronyms are formed from the initial letters of a word.

Some examples for acronyms are as follows: “OTL” (out to lunch) means inattentive or unaware, “OTR” (on the rag, allusion to menstruation) “snappish, in a bad mood”, “JVTO” (not the one) “date who does not come up to expectations”, and “SOL” (shit out of luck);.

#### 6) Clipping

Clipping is the process of forming new words by removing one or more syllables from many syllable words. Clipping has the same denotative meaning as the word it comes from, but it 'is more colloquial and informal. It makes easier to spell and write in word.

The most common type of clipping pattern is the loss of sound from the end of the word. These are some examples of clipping: the word "bod" comes from "body", "friz" comes from "Frisbee", "ho" from the word "whore" that has a meaning for "promiscuous or seductively dressed female", "hyper" from the word "hyperactive", and the word "home" comes from "homebody" or "homegirl person" from the same "hometown", "good friend".

In addition, based on Mattiello (2008), there are some ways of creating slang words, there are Compounding, Prefixation, Suffixation, Final combining forms, Conversion, Back formation, Reduplicatives, Acronyms and initialisms, Blending, Clipping, Elliptic rhyming slang, Reversed forms, Variation, Infixation, Word manufactual and Fanciful formations.

#### 1) Compounding

Compounding is a general morphology that acquires new words consisting of two elements put together. The first element is a root word, or phrase and the second is a root or

a word. In English and similar languages, the modifier generally precedes the head. In slang, both head and non-head positions may be occupied by a variety of classes. In the compound process, there are some processes of classification of the compound, such as compound noun which means that nouns constitute the most extensive syntactic class of slang compounds as example “crackhead” means “one who is addicted to crack cocaine”, “big mouth” means “a very talkative or boastful person”, “jitterbug” means “means a highly nervous or excitable person.” compound adjective is combining of adjective for example “strung out” means “addicted to drugs”, and “shit-scared” means “extremely frightened”, compound verb are mostly obtained by conversion as example follows, “skin-pop” means “inject a drug subcutaneously” and “raise Cain” means “create trouble or confusion”.

## 2) Prefixation

Prefixation is the process of word formation that adding a prefix at the left edge on the base word. Prefixation does have a small number, especially when compared to slang suffixes. For instance as followings: “superactive” means ‘highly active’, “super-cool” means ‘very cool’, “relaxed and fine”, uncool ‘unrelaxed; unpleasant’, uncoordinated ‘poorly coordinated; not in full control of one’s faculties’.

### 3) Suffixation

Suffixation is the process of forming word formations by adding a bound morpheme to the right edge of the base word. Suffixation is a broader phenomenon than prefixation in English slang.

### 4) Final combining forms

Final combining is the process in which final combining with traditionally viewed as pseudo- or semisuffixes happen in neoclassical compounds, Marchand (1969), Bauer (1983) in Mattiello. as sampling for “-logy” means ‘science of’, it is an anglicised adaption from Gr. *logía* via French use, as in “psychology”, “sociology”, “pharmacology”.

There are two types of combining forms based on modern English, specifically truncated forms of model words, for instance “-holic” “alcoholic” as in “spendaholic”, and parts of model words, that happen to established morpheme-forms, for example “-gate”, “Wategate” as in “Yuppiegate”.

Another example found in the words the final combining form by “-alicious” comes from “delicious”, babelicious/babe-alicious means for “of a woman or girl: sexually attractive, gorgeous” this form comes from “babe” that means “a girl or women”. in addition, the final combining form “-fest” is the abbreviation of “festival”. For an example “gabfest” means for “a gathering for talk, a

prolonged conference or conversation” this form comes from “gab” which means “talk”.

#### 5) Infixation

Infixation is the process where by an affix (called an infix) is inserted in the middle of a word. The infixation process is frequent in slang, its most common expletive infixes being “bally, blssed, bloody, blooming, and fucking.”

#### 6) Conversion

Conversion is a process consisting of the syntactic change of a word without any corresponding formal change. Beside the standard types, in slang we distinguish some extra types. For, instance, nouns may also be obtained from adjective “busy, queer”, adverbs “down”, proper names “Jack, Jane”, numerals “forty”, pronouns “it”, and interjections “wow”.

#### 7) Back-formation

Back formation is the process of ordering words across multiple speech statements. Usually, a word of one kind (usually a noun) is reduced to another word of a different kind (usually a verb). Back formation is a process in which new words are formed with the proper affixes of existing words, for example: “Confess” (Confessor), “Baby Sit” (Baby Sitter), “Edit” (Editor), etc.

#### 8) Reduplicatives

Classification of slang reduplicatives:



(a) Ablaut (or apophonic) reduplicatives, exhibiting vowel gradation (a systematic alternation of the stressed vowel) as in “chit- chat, tick-tock”.

(b) Rhyming reduplicatives, exhibiting rhyming constituents and apophony of the initial consonant, as in “fuzzy-wuzzy”.

(c) Rhyming compounds, in which both bases are meaningful, as in “funny bunny”.

Copy (exact) reduplicatives, in which the two constituents are identical, as in “bye-bye”.

#### 9) Acronym and initialism

Acronyms and initialisms are words coined by taking the initial letters of the words in a title or phrase. Some examples are: “DL” (Down Low), “BTW” (By The Way), “NATO” (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), etc.

#### 10) Blending

Blending is the result of a certain type of compounding, which is formed by combining several words that are used together to produce a new word. But blending is usually done by just taking the beginning of one word and combining it to the end of another word. For example: “modem” comes from “modulator+demodulator”, “smog” from “smoke+gog”, “brunch” from “breakfast+lunch”, “kidvid” from “kid+video” etc.

#### 11) Clipping

Clipping occurs when a word that has more than one syllable and then the word clipped into one syllable or into a shorter form in the same meaning. For example: “Prof” (Professor), “Phone” (Telephone), “Flu” (Influenza) etc.

#### 12) Elliptic rhyming slang

Rhyming slang formations are no longer used in their full form, but rather as elliptic forms which often drop the final element. For example: “tiddly” means “a drink”.

#### 13) Reversed forms

A reversed form is slang may seem similar to the case of semordnilap. The latter is a term coined in recent years to refer to words and phrases that make sense when read backwards.

#### 14) Variation

Variation is a type of word formation in which the word formation process modifies the word base by varying parts of its spelling. This is including a general term for a different process; there is analogy, malapropism, metathesis, letter pronunciation, alteration, and extension.

##### (a) Analogy

Analogy is the process of word formation by creating new words using a constructive process that resembles an

existing process. For example is “bananaland” (Austral) for ‘Queensland’.

(b) Malapropism

Malapropism is the process of word formation by the intentional and ridiculous misuse of words in mistaking a word for another resembling it. As example here is “basket” (euphem) from the word ‘bastard’, and “dick” from ‘detective’.

(c) Metathesis

Metathesis is the process of changing the sound elements or letters in a word, or sometimes it can be whole words or syllables. For example "yok" (derog) comes from the word "Yiddish goy, with unvoicing of the final consonant".

(d) Letter pronunciation

Letter pronunciation is the process of reproducing the pronunciation of the initial letters of a word to represent the whole word. As example given: “eff” from ‘fuck’, and “gee” from the word ‘guy’.

(e) Alteration

Alteration is the respelling of a word, whereby a novel item which alliterates or rhymes with it is formed. Example as follows: “canuck” from the word “Canada” which has a meaning ‘a Canadian’, “flick” from the word “film” which has a meaning ‘a film’, and

“crickey/cricky/crikey” from the word “Christ” which has a meaning for an ‘exclamation of astonishment’.

(f) Extension

Extension is the addition of one or more syllables to a word that does not match the existing suffix. For instance, “-bie/-bee/-by” in the word “freebie/freebee/freeby” which comes from the word “free”

15) Word manufacture and fanciful formations

Word manufacture includes the attainment of words, without any morphological motivation, the arbitrary word Mr. G. Eastman for trademark purposes. The process is usually used in order of brand names and scientific words. A slang example is “scag/skag”. Fanciful formations are no recognizable base, in fact, but a fantastic odd shape, which mostly reproduces a blurred indistinct meaning. For example: ‘spondulicks’ is ‘money, cash’.

e. The function of slang

According to Allan and Burrige (2006), suggesting why people speak using slang, here are the functions based on Allan and Burrige (2006), theory:

1) To Address

The speakers use slang words to address another speaker in order to maintain their close relationship. Besides that, close relationship usually choose to use informal address

because if they use formal address, it point out that the speaker has distance in relationship.

2) To Form Intimate Atmosphere

Slang can be an alternative way to alleviate the relationship among the strangers so that they can reduce social distance and more comfortable.

3) To Initiate Relax Conversation

The speakers who have close relationship with other tends to use certain vocabulary in order to make the conversation ruin more relaxed so that they can feel more comfortable.

4) To Show Impression

The speakers often use slang to reflex their impression whether it is a good or a bad impression about something in order to give a clear role about the certain feeling that they want to express.

5) To Show Intimacy

The speakers usually use formal language with strangers during conversation built prefer to use slang with friends to indicate intimacy or solidarity of their social relationship

6) To Reveal Anger

The speakers who have close relationship often use slang words to curse others rather than use regular words when they need to describe anger.

7) To Humiliate

The speakers have the tendency to express unpleasant or dislikes feelings of the speakers towards someone or something by mocking them.

#### **D. Movie**

Along with the development of the times, films are increasingly becoming familiar in people's lives. People usually really enjoy watching movies to entertain themselves. Films are a very interesting part of entertainment media for the public because films offer a variety of pleasures in visualization through a series of moving images with sounds that tell stories. Films that tell various stories can make the viewers laugh, happy, sad and also cry.

According to Merriam Webster movie is a recording of moving images that tells a story and will become the course of the story, and people watch on a screen or television. Now days, people watch movies not only through cinema, theater, or television screens but through their smart phone. It's getting easier for people to quickly access what movies they want to watch.

There are many types of films, namely action adventure, comedy, drama, horror, and science fiction, Burns (2009).

##### **1. Action Adventure**

Action adventure are films that contain physical action, fights, chases, explosions, explosions, advanced special effects, emphasis on athletic and action performance and achievements,

and heroes overcome obstacles and dangers to achieve important and moral missions.

## 2. Comedy

Comedy films are films made to emphasize the element of humor. This film aims to make the audience laugh. This film aims to entertain the audience and usually humor films have a happy ending.

## 3. Drama

Drama is a film that focuses on plots and scripts that tell life situations by depicting realistic characters. Drama films often raise current issues, social ills, injustice, poverty, gender inequality, and other issues related to social issues.

## 4. Horror

Horror films are films that tell about supernatural powers or characters that come from evil demons. The making of this horror film aims to entertain the audience by frightening them by presenting scary stories and images.

## 5. Science Fiction

Science fiction is a genre of film that discusses science fiction phenomena, technology, a perfect future, and creates public anxiety about technological phenomena and their growth that has the potential to cause damage in the future. This science fiction film is speculative which is not fully accepted by mainstream

science, such as depicting extraterrestrial life, spaceships, robots and others.

#### **E. Love, Simon**

*Love, Simon* is a 2018 American romantic comedy-drama film directed by Greg Berlanti, written by Isaac Aptaker and Elizabeth Berger, and based on the novel *Simon vs. the Homo Sapiens Agenda* by Becky Albertalli. He struggled to balance friendship, family, and blackmailers who threatened to kick him out of school while trying to track down the identity of an anonymous classmate he fell in love with online.

#### **F. Previous Studies**

This research is about slang analysis in film. Several studies on slang analysis have been conducted by previous researchers. Moreover, there are differences regarding previous research with current research, both in terms of theory, subject and object of research, as well as research findings, and other aspects. The following is a previous study that researchers used as a reference.

The first research was written by Edison (2021) in a thesis *Translation Strategy Used in Translating Slang Expression Found in I Love Yoo Webtoon*. It focused on identifying the types of slang expressions and the translation strategies used to translate slang expressions in the *I Love Yoo Webtoon*. The researcher classified the data by using Hary Shaw's theory for the types and Mona Baker's theory for the translation strategies. The data were in the form of slang expressions in the



dialogue of I Love Yoo webtoon which is focused on 100-130 episodes. A difference to this research is that the previous study research translation strategy used in translating slang.

The second research written Rezeki, Sagala (2019) in a journal *Semantics Analysis of Slang (SAOS) in Social Media of Millennial Generation*. It focused on *Semantics Analysis of Slang (SAOS) in Social Media of Millennial Generation*. This research investigated the classification of SAOS used by millennial generation in social media, how the meaning of SAOS used by millennial generation in social media, and why millennial generation used SAOS in social. Differences to this research that previous study research focus on Semantics approach in Media Social.

The third research was written Yulia 2020 in a thesis *Analysis of Slang Words in Selected Avril Lavigne Song Lyrics on "Head Above Water" ALBUM*. This research is identifying the types of slang, to find out the meaning of slang and to analyze the slang words which are realized in Avril Lavigne song lyrics on "Head Above Water" album. The researcher's data found 74 words in Avril Lavigne song lyrics on "Head Above Water" album. The data were analyzed by identifying the song into four types of process, classifying the word in each type of slang, analyzing the data into the slang word. It was found that there were four types of slang in selected Avril Lavigne song lyrics on "Head Above Water" album namely blending, coinage, clipping, and compounding. The writer found the most widely type of slang namely clipping among words of slang in

selected 8 songs lyric of Avril Lavigne on “Head Above Water” album. The writer was realized that the words were the slang word which was found in Avril Lavigne song lyrics on “Head Above Water” album by reading all the lyrics in detail and analyzing the word by trying find the correct word or the real meaning, then the researcher can decided the word was called as slang word. A difference to this research is in the object, this previous study is slang on song lyrics.

Tambuna (2019) in a thesis of A Description of Slang Words Used by Millennial Generation Social Media: Instagram. This research is analyze the types, the meaning and also to analyze the forms of slang word used by Millennial generation. This study classificated according to the theory used and analysis of meaning of slang words by using Modern American Slang Dictionary and online Urban Dictionary. The research finds out that the Millennial generation used slang abbreviation form, the wrong talk funny one form, shortened form, interjection form and also used types of house slang, types of society slang and types of art slang. A difference to this research is in the object, this previous study is slang on social media.

Muzayyanah (2015) in a thesis of A Description of Slang Translation in The Diary of A Wimpy Kid Novel. This research describing the types of slangs found in the novel, and the strategies used by the translator in translating those slangs. The types of slangs found in the novel consist of three types, they are workmen’s, public schools and universities, and society. The strategies employed in translating slangs in

the novel are translation by a more general word (superordinate), translation by a more neutral/ less expressive, translation by cultural substitution, translation using loan word or loan word plus explanation, translation by paraphrase using a related word, translation by paraphrase using an unrelated word, translation by omission, and translation by illustration. The differences to this research that previous study research focus on Translating approach in Novel.

Based on the above explanation regarding the similarities and differences related to previous studies, researchers can find gaps or areas which have not been analyzed by previous researchers. The research found a gap, namely in the object of research and the approach to the analysis. The researcher will use a sociolinguistic approach with a focus on the types of slang, the word-formation of slang, and the function of slang in the film *Love, Simon*. In this study, looking at social aspects such as sociolinguistics. Researchers hope to enhance their previous work with new focuses and subjects. In future research, researchers can develop slang analysis research. Therefore, this study examines the analysis of slang based on society.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

Research in the general definition is referring to the search for knowledge. Research in the general definition is referring to the search for knowledge and research can also be defined as a scientific and systematic search for information discussing a particular topic. (Kothari: 2004) Research is an academic activity and as such the term should be used in a technical term. This chapter discusses research methodology related to Research Design, Data and Data Sources, Data Collection, and Data Analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

According to Hancock (1998) qualitative research is concerned with finding the answers to questions which begin with: why? how? in what way? Qualitative research is concerned with the opinions, experiences and feelings of individuals producing subjective data. Qualitative research describes social phenomena as they occur naturally. No attempt is made to manipulate the situation under study as is the case with experimental quantitative research.

Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a society or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the

researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data. The final written report has a flexible structure, Creswell (2014:32).

According to Punch (2006:3) qualitative data is the data not in the form of numbers (most of the time, though not always, this means words). Qualitative research is empirical research where the data are not in the form of numbers. Qualitative research is much more than just research which uses non-numerical data.

From the definition above, it can be concluded that the qualitative methods use words as the data. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method because qualitative research is concerned with qualitative phenomenon that relating to or involving quality or kind and qualitative research investigating the reasons for human behavior such why people think or do certain things, Kathori (2004). The data are showed from words and utterances in conversation of the characters in the movie Love, Simon. The researcher collects the data, analysis the data, and makes conclusion based on slang language data research.

## **B. Data and Source of Data**

The data in qualitative research is in form the utterances of words which contain slang. Data can be said as research material and cannot be identified as research subjects. As research material, data is not raw material, but material that has finished material through the stages of selecting and sorting speech (Sudaryanto,1993). Another state said by Longkutoy (2012) that data is all the facts that is based in the form of images, symbols, names, object, idea and tables that become information

in objects. The data in this research was taken from the utterances of slang by the characters. The object of the research is characters in *Love, Simon* Movie.

Based on Sutopo (2002) Source of data in qualitative research is from events, places, information, and document. The source of the data of this research indicates spoken and written data. The oral data are taken from watched then transcript the utterances in the conversation of the characters. Besides that, the written data are gotten from subtitle to get the right clarification.

The research use *Love, Simon* Movie as the source of data because this movie got rate 7.5 based on IMDB (Internet Movie Database) and got some rewards. The researcher only chooses the utterances of slang in *Love, Simon*.

### **C. Technique of Collecting Data**

The data collection steps include setting the boundaries for the study, collecting information through unstructured or semi structured observations and interviews, documents, and visual materials, as well as establishing the protocol for recording information, Creswell (2014:239).

This research uses documentation as the technique for collecting data. The researcher uses a movie as the public document. Data collection starts from the transcript of the film and then analyzes it using some slang language theories. The researcher uses *Love, Simon* movie, then analysis the conversation performed by the characters in *Love, Simon* movie. The

utterances are data on the phenomenon of slang in every conversation performed by the characters. Several steps to collect data, as follows:

1. The researcher plays *Love, Simon* movie and understands the whole story.
2. The researcher read about the theories of slang.
3. After understand the theories of slang, the researcher starts to collect the data through words or utterances that are indicated as slang in the movie of *Love Simon*.
4. The researcher takes a note and make table for data collection to make it easier.

#### **D. Technique of Analyzing Data**

The data that has been collected must be analyzed according to the outlines that have been determined for the development of the research plan. It is very important for scientific studies and researchers to ensure that the data they have are relevant for making comparisons and considered analyses, Kothari (2004:122).

After the researcher collected the data, the researcher analyzed the data with data research methods based on a scientific process. Spradley (1980) explained that the strategy in analyzing the qualitative data that had been collected had four main stages, namely: Domain analysis, Taxonomic analysis, component analysis and discovery of cultural themes (Spradley, 1980:180).

1. Domain analysis

Domain analysis is the analysis stage which refers to the use of obtaining a classification that distinguishes whether this includes data or not. The researcher uses domain analysis to classify the data, look for data in the utterance display of slang, then retrieve the data by noting words that contain slang, and take a picture (take a screenshot) of each character scene that displays slang. The researcher presents the data and categorizes the data based on the problem formulation, and then the data is placed in the domain.

Data : Except I have one huge-ass secret.

Not Data : I admit it girl, that I can dig it.

From the example above, the word “huge-ass” is include the data because it is slang. The word “huge-ass” means large, it is describing something secret. Meanwhile “I admit it girl, That I can dig it.” is not data because this is just a common conversation without any slang language.

## 2. Analysis of taxonomy

According to spradley (1979:174), componential analysis is systematic “search for attributes (components of meaning) associated with cultural symbols”. This analysis is used to determine the basis of cultural values. This step is to investigate the type of slang, the process of slang word-formation and the functions of slang used by the characters in *Love, Simon* movie.

## 3. Componential analysis



Componential analysis is grouping data by domain. It aims to reveal certain patterns in the data to get meaning in cultural values. The data is sorted by viewing and reading the data sources, then the researcher identifies the data and makes the selected documentation, moreover the researcher also arranges the data in tables, so it is understandable clearly.

*Table 3.1 Table of Componential*

Types of slang										The process of slang word-formation						The functions of slang								
C	P	W	T	P	A	T	C	P	S	C	A	F	B	A	C	V	A	F	I	S	E	R	H	
N	H	M	M	C	R	T	H	S	C	P	F	S	L	C	L	R	D	I	R	I	I	A	M	
																		A	C					

Types of Slang:

- ❖ CN : Cockney slang
- ❖ PH : Public house slang
- ❖ WM : workmen slang
- ❖ TM : tradesmen slang
- ❖ PC : publicity slang
- ❖ AR : Art slang
- ❖ TT : Theatre slang

- ❖ CH : Church slang
- ❖ PS : Public school and university slang
- ❖ SC : Society slang

The process of slang word-formation

- ❖ CP : Compounding
- ❖ AF : Affixation
- ❖ FS : Functional shift
- ❖ BL : Blending
- ❖ AC : Acronym
- ❖ CL : clipping
- ❖ VR : Variation

Functions of Slang:

- ❖ AD : Address
- ❖ FIA : Form Intimate Atmosphere
- ❖ IRC : Initiate Relax Conversation
- ❖ EI : Express Impression
- ❖ SI : Show Intimacy
- ❖ RA : Reveal Anger
- ❖ HM : Humiliate

4. Cultural themes

Culture analysis is carried out by developing themes that go beyond such as inventory of domains to discover the conceptual themes that members of society use to connect the domains (spradley, 1979:185)

## **E. Data validation Method**

In this research, data is one of the significant points. The data must be analyzed before the researcher starts to analyze the data. Based Gibbs (2007) in Creswell (2014), Gibbs says that Qualitative validity means that the researcher checks for the accuracy of the findings by employing certain procedures, while qualitative reliability indicates that the researcher's approach is consistent across different researchers and different projects.

Validity is one of the strengths of qualitative research and is based on determining whether the findings are accurate from the standpoint of the researcher, the participant, or the readers of an account (Creswell & Miller, 2000). Terms abound in the qualitative literature that address validity, such as trustworthiness, authenticity, and credibility (Creswell & Miller, 2000), and it is a much discussed topic (Lincoln, Lynham, & Guba, 2011).

According to Creswell and Milner (2000) there are three forms of the validation. Those forms are triangulation, member of checking and auditing. Triangulation is that a validity procedure where researchers search for convergence among multiple and different sources of information to form themes or categories in a study. Meanwhile, the auditing refers to the researcher as an audience in other individual service. The last is member of checking. This form is a process of data validation which involves the advance practitioner or people who knows the field of the research.

The researcher uses member of checking to validate the data. The researcher chose an English literature lecturer at UIN Surakarta as a validator. The researcher chooses Mr. M.Romdhoni Prakoso, M.Pd., as the validator . He is an expert of linguistics, and for slang. The researcher used the member of checking because it is more effective and objective in validating the data. The process is used to know whether the data is true as in its category or not.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter focuses on analyzed the data result concerning with the problem statements in Chapter I. The data analysis of the research is used based on the theory of Chapter II which related with types of slang and its functions. In chapter IV investigated the data analysis and the result of the research.

#### A. Finding

This chapter presents the findings based on the problem statements. The finding include the types of slang by the theory of Eric Partridge as found in the movie *Love, Simon*, and the functions of slang uses the theory of Allan and Burridge used in by the character in *Love, Simon* movie.

Researcher classifies the data based on the types of slang. The data is qualitative data form of slang and analyzed in descriptive analysis. The data of slang are collected from *Love, Simon* movie. The slang data is indicating in bold sign.

#### 1. Types of slang words in *Love, Simon* movie

The analysis of types of slang in this research is use by the theory of partridge (1954). Based on this theory has 10 types of slang that is 1) cockney slang 2) public house slang 3) workmen slang 4) Tradesmen slang 5) Art slang 6) Society slang 7) public school and university slang 8) publicity slang 9) Theater slang 10) Church slang. The researcher only found six types of slang, there are 1) Society slang

2) church slang 3) publicity slang 4) public school slang 5) workmen slang 6) public house slang.

From 65 data there is 50 data of society slang, 2 data of church slang, 1 data of publicity slang, 4 data of public school slang, 1 data of workmen slang, and 7 data of public house slang. The researcher will explain more detailed in sub chapter and will provide the data on the table below:

*Table 4.1 percentage of slang types*

<b>No.</b>	<b>Slang Types</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
1	Society Slang	50	76,92%
2	Public House Slang	7	10,76%
3	Public School Slang	4	6,15%
4	Church Slang	2	3,07%
5	Workmen Slang	1	1,53%
6	Publicity Slang	1	1,53%
<b>Total</b>		65	100%

The table above shows the result of slang types as found in *Love, Simon* movie. The result are: 1) 50 data or 76,92% for society slang, 2) 7 data or 10,76% for public house slang, 3) 4 data or 6,15% for public school slang, 4) 2 data or 3,07% for church slang, 5) 1 data

or 1,53% for workmen slang, 6) and 1 data or 1,53% for publicity slang.

Based on the table above, the researcher analyzed that the finding dominant of slang types is society slang with 50 data or 76,92% percentage. This occurs because the characters of *Love, Simon* tend to use society slang in their daily conversation in informal situation. Furthermore, this conversation is occurred in informal situation so they prefer to use society slang that related to society life.

a. Society slang

According to Partridge (1954) society slang types is society slang is slang that is commonly used by people in daily life conversations that are closely related to people's lives in various activities. The following is the analyzed society slang data:

5/SC/AC/SI/00:04:53,375-00:04:55,009

LEAH: “Becca Peterson got caught giving Ryan O'Donovan an **HJ** in the pool.”

Based on the data above, the character Leah has produced slangs which in the word “HJ”. This conversation happened with the three participants, they are Leah, Nick and Simon. Leah is talking about daily news on the blog with her friends. The setting of this conversation is in the car when they want to go to school together. In addition Leah used the word “HJ” to describe a sensual activity.

According to Urban Dictionary, the word “HJ” has a meaning of ‘hand job’, this is an abbreviation which has similarity with an activity of stimulating the man’s genital.

Based on the analyzed by the researcher, the word “HJ” is categorized as society slang, because this word is related to society. It is commonly used by the people in their society’s daily activities. And this word is familiar in their community, especially in informal situation.

18/SC/CP/FIA/00:13:11,758-00:13:13,487

SIMON: “Except I have one **huge-ass** secret.”

From the data above, the main character, Simon, used slang “huge-ass”. The dialogue’s setting is in the text of Email. It was start with an anonymous student called Blue who posted his story of being closet gay at school on the school blog. CreekSecret is an online blog where the students share their secret. Then, Simon contacts him with sent a text by Email to Blue because they have the same secret of sexual orientation.

The word “huge ass” has a meaning for “very large or very big”. This word has similarity with slang “big ass” which has a meaning very large in the book of *The Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English*, (p.48)

The researcher analyzed this data into the category of society slang because according to Partridge (1954) society slang is



related to society which has been common used by the society and it always connected to the spirit of universe.

16/SC/CP/SI/00:11:27,787-00:11:29,448

SIMON: “Bieber just **took a dump** on the floor.”

On this data, the main character Simon utterance slang in the word “took a dump”. The conversation’s setting is in the video call between Simon and Leah. Leah video called Simon to inform news about CreeckSecret blog that someone just posted a status about his secret of sexual orientation that it said he is gay. Simon feels like nervous of that news, so he made up a lie that Bieber, his dog defecated on the floor, to end the video called.

According to the *Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English* (p.253), the word “took a dump” has a meaning as to defecate. It has similarity with “poop”. The word used in daily conversation and in informal situation.

This analysis make the investigation that the data above is categorized as society slang because this word is related to the characteristic of society and colloquial speech of society. Furthermore, the characters use this slang in informal situation and in their society life.

b. Public house slang

Based on partridge (1954) public house slang is a category of words, and phrases that make up for the smallness of the

recorded vocabulary by the nature of the object. It has characters of genial, cheery, materialistic, but not gross nor cynical. Here are the analyzed public house slang data:

20/PH/AF/AD/00:15:17,132-00:15:20,501

ABBY: “**Guys**, I just found a press-on nail in my salad.”

The dialogue above is setting at canteen’s school, when Abby, Nick, Simon, Leah, Garrett, and Bram have lunch together. The character Abby produced slang word “Guys” when she talked to her friends.

As stated by Dictionary of Cambridge University that “Guys” has a meaning for “people or friend of regardless their sex”. Moreover, the *Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English* (p.369) said that “guy” has a meaning for a man or a boy which general form to address, but in the plural form “guys” it can be used for women and men in a mixed of group.

As analyzed, the researcher classified the data into public house slang because public slang has characters of genial, cheery, materialistic, but not gross nor cynical. The character use this slang “guys” to address her friends regardless their sex.

65/PH/VR/AD/00:59:53,890 → 00:59:54,755

Simon: “**Dude**. Leah's in love with you.”

The data above explain that the character Simon utterance slang in the word “Dude”. This conversation setting is in canteen

between Simon and Nick. They are such a great best friend. Simon tells Nick if Leah is in love with Nick, and he wants them to try having a date together.

Based on Urban Dictionary (<https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=dude> ), the word “dude” has a meaning for “an individual, typically male”. Moreover, the *Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English* (p.251), “dude” has a meaning for “a regular fellow”. This word has similarities with "friend". It's usually used in daily conversation in informal situation to call out someone in related friendship. Sometimes, it also can use for call the bestfriend.

In this analyzed that the data above is categorized as public house slang because this word is used to call someone in a relationship in which this word has characteristics that are neither harsh nor cynical.

12/PH/CP/AD/00:08:31,892 → 00:08:33,492

Martin: “Bye, **big boy**.”

The data indicate slang in the word “big boy”. This setting is in classroom corridor, Martin said to Simon using slang words with "big boy". They are a classmate. When Martin just talked with Simon in the classroom corridor and suddenly the bell is ringing, and he said to Simon “bye, big boy”.

As written by Urban Dictionary (<https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Big%20Boy>), the word “big boy” has a meaning for “man”. It’s like a nickname to call anyone who thinks they are big. This word usually used in daily conversation in informal situation to call out someone in related friendship.

Based on the analyzed, the data above is categorized as public house slang. This is because the term is used to refer to someone in a relationship that is neither harsh nor cynical and the character call his friends by that word.

c. Public school and university slang

As written in the theory of partridge (1954) public school is source of the words are from students, because they are fresh, and full of spirit word. Indeed, slang in University is slang that can be found among college students. The data below is the analysis data found in the type of public school:

9/PS/FS/FIA/00:07:28,931 → 00:07:30,365

MR.WORTH: “Look at those new **kicks**, my brother.”

Drew on the data above, the character Mr. Worth used slang in the word of “kicks”. This dialogue happened when he had a conversation with Simon in the school corridor. Mr. Worth greets Simon and asking about his new kicks. As recorded by Urban Dictionary, slang “kick” has a meaning for shoes.

The researcher analyzed this data as classified public school slang because this word found at school environment and it has the characteristic of freshness and spirit.

29/PS/CP/EI/00:24:40,112 → 00:24:41,807

Garrett: “Thank you, Bram's **dumb-ass** aunt!”

By the data above, the character Garrett utterance slang in the word “dumb-ass”. This conversation is between Garrett and his friends, Bram. It takes place in the school park, when they were having for their lunch together. Bram told his friends about his aunt's problem, so because of that problem Bram was able to have a Halloween party at his house where he only lived alone.

In record of Urban Dictionary ( <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=dumbass> ), the word “dumb-ass” has a meaning “stupid person”. It also has similarity with foolish.

Based on the analysis above, the word “dumb-ass” is analyzed as public school slang types because this word is used among school students related to stupidity's someone.

48/PS/AC/SI/01:01:50,085 --> 01:01:53,387

Abby: “Simon, that Almont **QB** is insanely hot.”

From the data, this conversation is take place in the Homecoming event at school which involved Abby and Simon. They are best friends. The character Abby utterances slang “QB”. This dialogue happened when Abby and Simon are coming to

Homecoming event at their school to see a football match, and Abby tells Simon about one of the player football QB is hot. Abby wants Simon to see how hot that football player.

As seen by the Urban Dictionary ( <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=QB&page=6> ) that “QB” is the slang for “Quarter Back (sport)”. It used the acronym form to be slang. This word used by the character which is a student that watches the match on her school event.

As analysis above, the researcher investigated that this word is categorized as public school slang because this slang is used by the students in their environment’s school. This word is also related to the school activities of sport.

d. Church slang

Church slang is words that can be found from a holy place such as, church. This word tends to relate the church. The data below is church slang type analysis:

64/CH/VR/EI/00:01:18,278 → 00:01:20,110

JACK: “Oh! Gracious. Oh, my **gosh**.”

Based on the data, the word slang founds in the word “gosh”. This conversation takes in Simon’s house, when his father, Jack taste Norah’s cooking, but the taste is not good enough, so Jack utterance slang “gosh” to express his feeling regarding the food taste. Jack is a father of Simon and Norah. Norah is a little sister for Simon.

As recorded in Urban Dictionary (<https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Gosh>), the word “gosh” stands for “god”. This word comes from the variation words “god” to be “gosh”. It is a disrespectful way to pronounce “god”. Based on the analysis above, the researcher indicates this slang is church slang because the word “Gosh” is referring to the “God” which is used as an exclamation of surprise or shock and it could be as an interjection.

15/CH/CL/EI/00:11:26,052-00:11:27,679

SIMON: “Oh, gosh. **Jeez**. I gotta go.”

Slang found in the data with the word “Jeez”. This scene is happened when Simon have a video call with his friend, Leah. He was surprised about his dog that was pooped, but actually his dog is not pooped. He was lying to Leah to end up the video call.

As claimed by the *Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang* (P.440), the “Jeez” is derived from the phrase “Jesus Christ!” It is interjection slang to exclamation for fright, incredibility, shock, surprise or anger. Based on the researcher analyzed, this slang is categorized as church slang type because this word refers to something sacred, Jesus Christ.

e. Workmen slang

Workmen slang is the term that used by the workmen. It usually found in the workmen place. The following are some examples of findings found in the movie such as:

63/WM/FS/FIA/01:41:03,066-01:41:06,135

TICKET KEEPER: "It's four tickets, four **bucks**."

From this dialogue, slang found in the word "bucks". This conversation's setting is in the ferris wheel of carnival and the speaker is between ticket keeper and Martin. This happens when Martin wants to buy a ferris wheel ticket for his friends, Simon, and the ticket keeper used slang word "bucks".

As stated in the *Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang* (p.99), the word "bucks" means for "a dollar" which dollars are the unit of currency. Based on the analyzed above, the research investigates that this slang is categorized as workmen slang because this is the term that is used by the workmen.

f. Publicity slang

Said by Partridge (1954) publicity slang is often used in commerce. Some of certain firms have so impressed on the public with the usage of "catchy phrases and rhymes", so that the word becomes more often used by the people in conversation with a figure of speech that is easy to understand but also confuses foreigners. The following is the analyzed publicity slang data:

21/PC/AF/FIA/00:24:55,928-00:24:57,259

MR. WORTH: "I can't have all my students **Tindering** it up.". Based on the datum of 21/PC/AF/FIA found slang "Tindering" in the minutes 00:24:55,928 → 00:24:57,259. This slang produced by Mr. Worth. This conversation happened when



Simon is playing his phone on the hall of school, after that Mr. Worth saw Simon and took his phone.

Based on Urban Dictionary (<https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Tindering>) "Tindering" has a meaning for playing tinder. This slang analyzed as publicity slang because based on partridge (1954) publicity slang is often used in commerce. Some of certain firms have so impressed on the public with the usage of "catchy phrases and rhymes", so that the word becomes more often used by the people in conversation with a figure of speech that is easy to understand.

*Table 4.2 Number of Data Slang Types*

No.	Types of Slang	Data Number
1	Society Slang	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62
2	Public House Slang	3, 11, 12, 20, 33, 41, 65
3	Public School Slang	9, 29, 30, 48,
4	Church Slang	15, 64
5	Workmen Slang	63
6	Publicity Slang	21

## 2. The process of word-formations slang found in *Love, Simon* movie

In the word-formation of slang, the researcher use two theories, that is by Eble (1996) and Mattiello (2008). As said by Eble (1996), there is six process word-formation of slang, such as compounding, affixation, functional shift, acronym, clipping and blending. Moreover, in the theory of Mattiello (2008), there is fifteen process word-formations of slang, namely compounding, prefixation, suffixation, final combining forms, infixation, conversion, back-formation, reduplicatives, acronyms and initialisms, blending, clipping, elliptic rhyming slang, reversed forms, variation, and word manufacture and fanciful formations. The researcher only found one process of word-formation used by theory of Mattiello (2008) that is variation word-formation of slang.

Based on 65 data, the researcher finds that there is 16 data of compound, 10 data of affixation, 15 data of functional shift, 3 data of acronym, 10 data of clipping, 6 data of blending and 5 data of variation. The researcher will explain in the table and give some example of analyzed as bellow:

*Table 4.3 Percentage of The Process Slang Word-Formations*

No.	The process of Slang Word-formations	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Compound	16	24,61%
2.	Affixation	10	15,38%

3.	Functional shift	15	23,07%
4.	Acronym	3	4,61%
5.	Clipping	10	15,38%
6.	Blending	6	9,23%
7.	Variation	5	7,69
<b>Total</b>		65	100%

As written in the table above, it shows that the result of slang word-formation as found in *Love, Simon* movie. The result are: 1) 16 data or 24,61% of compound, 2) 10 data or 15,38% of affixation, 3) 15 data or 23,07% of functional shift. 4) 3 data or 4,61% of acronym, 5) 10 data or 15,38% of clipping, 6) 6 data or 9,23% of blending 7) 6 data or 9,23% of variation.

Based on the table above, the researcher investigated that the finding dominant of slang word-formation is compound which have 16 data or 24,61% percentage. This ensues because the characters in *Love, Simon* tend to build the process of word formation with complex words, namely compound slang. The characters like to use slang by taking words that can stand alone and then arbitrarily pasting them with other words that are spread and spoken spontaneously.

a. Compound

Compounds are words that consist of several individual words combined into one form. Compounds can be made of individual words that vary from part of speech. The most common types are the pattern noun + noun, adjective + noun, and noun + verb.

22/SC/CP/FIA/00:15:59,425-00:16:01,416

MR. WORTH: “We like to have sex. That's not a **big deal**, right?”

The data above, the character produced slang in the word “Big deal”. This conversation happened in the hall of school, when Mr. Worth saw Simon playing his phone around the hall, then he reprimanded Simon. They started had a conversation about dating someone. Mr. Worth is the principal, and Simon is the student.

Based on the Collin Dictionary (<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/big-deal>), the slang “big deal” has a meaning for “an important or impressive person or thing”. The researcher analyzed the slang “big deal” as compounding because it consist of several individual words combined into one form and it has a meaning. The word “big” stand as an adjective and “deal” stand as a verb.

53/SC/CP/SI/ 01:18:35,020 → 01:18:36,287

Simon: “I know I **messed up**, okay?”

This dialogue occurs when Simon and his friends are fighting due to Simon's own actions. He tries to create a lie by telling Nick that Abby already has a college student boyfriend, so

Nick can't get close to Abby. Nick is deeply in love with Abby. Simon tells Abby to date Leah, because Leah is also in love with Nick, which is not the case. Then Simon apologized to his friend. Simon uses the word mess up because he is describing the messed up state he has created.

Based on the Urban Dictionary (<https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=mess%20up>), the word "mess up" has a meaning for "Disarrayed". This word is categorized as a compound word-formation because this word consists of several individual words combined into one form and it has a meaning. "mess up" has two words that are combined and form meaning. Mess as a noun and up as an adverb.

16/SC/CP/SI/00:11:27,787 → 00:11:29,448

Simon: "Bieber just **took a dump** on the floor."

From the data, the character Simon utters slang in the word "took a dump". This conversation's setting is in Simon's house, Simon and Leah were doing video calls. They are bestfriends. Leah told Simon about a post in their school website namely Creeksecret. This post is about a closet gay kid. Leah just wondering who is that gay kids who post on the Creeksecret. After Simon was told by Leah about posting a closet gay kid, he got nervous and he hung up on the lie that Bieber was pooping.

According to the *Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English* (p.253), the word

"took a dump" means "to defecate". Simon uses this slang term for his close friend, Leah. This is an informal situation. Based on this analysis, the researcher identified that the word "took a dump" is a compound word because this word has several individual words that are combined into one and form a meaning. The word took a dump, consisting of "took" which means as a verb and "dumb" as an adjective. So this is a word formation that belongs to the compounding category.

b. Affixation

Affixation is a word formation process that comes from adding prefixes and suffixes.

8/SC/AF/FIA/00:07:23,158-00:07:24,624

MR. WORTH: "Stop with the **selfies**."

From the data above, the character utterance slang in the word "selfies". This conversation takes place in the hall of school. Mr. Worth talks to his student that does a taking of picture. He was warning the student to stop doing taking a picture while in the hall of school.

According to the Urban Dictionary ( <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Selfie> ), "selfie" means for "a photographic self-prtrait". It is usually use by the teenager to take a selfie from their smartphone. From the analyzed, the researcher categorized this word is affixation word-

formation because the word “selfies” has suffixes “-ies”. The word “selfies” comes from derived “self” into “selfies”.

45/SC/AF/FIA/00:48:54,143 → 00:48:55,943

Simon: “The Internet's a **freaky** place to meet people.”

In the data above, character Martin uses a slang term for the word "freaky". this conversation happened between Martin and Simon, they are classmates. they circled in the closet. At that time Martin explained his plan to urge Simon to immediately get close to Abby, because Martin likes Abby.

According to the *Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English* (p.306), freaky means "weird, odd". Martin uses the term freaky to give the impression that Martin and Simon are close friends. from the analysis, it can be identified that freaky is a type of word-formation affixation. this is because the word freaky has the suffixes that stand for -y. the word "freaky" comes from derived "freak" changes to "freaky" which is called an affixation word-formation.

20/PH/AF/AD/00:15:17,132 --> 00:15:20,501

Abby: "**Guys**, I just found a press-on nail in my salad."

As written on the data, this dialogue contains slang in the word "guys". This conversation involves Abby and her friends Garret, Simon, Nick, Leah, and Bram. At that time they were

having lunch together in the cafeteria. Abby found a press-on nail in her salad, and all her friends knew for sure that it was Debby's press-on nail.

Based on the the *Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English* (p.369), the word "guys" means "friend". The character Abby uses the word "guys" to refer to her male and female friends because the word "guys" refers to people regardless of their sex. In this analysis, the researcher investigates that the word "guys" belongs to the word-formation affixation category. This refers to the word "guys" which has an affixation that stands for '-s'. the word "guys" comes from derived "guy" changes to "guys" which is called an affixation word-formation.

c. Functional shift

Functional shift is English words that shift in grammar which have function without changing form. English speakers often use functional shift in conversation when they shift word parts of a word without any lasting effect on vocabulary.

9/PS/FS/FIA/00:07:28,931 → 00:07:30,365

MR. WORTH: "Look at those new **kicks**, my brother."

As seen from the data above, the character used slang in the word "kicks". This scene was setting in the hall of school, when the students are entering their class, then Mr. Worth greets Simon with talking about Simon's new shoes.



As stated by Urban Dictionary ( <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=kicks> ), slang “kick” has a meaning for shoes. This slang is analyzed as functional shift word-formation because in slang “kick” has meaning “shoes” as noun, and in Standard English it has a meaning to kick as verb.

7/SC/FS/EI/00:07:05,674 → 00:07:06,606

Leah: “Dick”

In the data, the Leah character uses the term "dick" which is indicated as slang. This setting happened when Leah and her friend watched Ethan being bullied by Spencer and Aaron in the school garden. They are school friends. Leah seemed annoyed with the bully, so she vented her frustration by saying "dick".

In the urban dictionary, the word "dick" means "rude". Leah's character wants to describe how disgusting and rude the bullies' actions are. The word "dick" has the meaning to describe a disgusting lowly act. From this analysis it can be investigated that dick is a functional shift word-formation because dick comes from a noun which means male penis, but in this context dick turns into a verb which describes a demeaning act.

14/SC/FS/SI/00:10:35,101 → 00:10:37,331

Jack: "Better music"? This was **huge** when we were young.”

30/PS/FS/EI/00:24:41,981 → 00:24:43,278

Garrett: "All right, this is gonna be **epic**, you guys."

The data above contains a slang word for the word "epic". This conversation involves Garrett and his friends, Simon, Nick, Bram, Abby and Leah. This happened in the park when they were having lunch together. Bram wants to throw a Halloween party, and Garrett has a karaoke machine to bring to the party. Garrett was so excited and excited about the plan that he used the slang term "epic".

Based on the *Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang* (P.264), the word epic has the meaning of “excellent”. Based on this context, Garrett's character uses this word “epic” to describe a cool and good plan. The result of the analysis is that the word is included in the functional shift word-formation category. Epic comes from a noun and in this context becomes an adjective.

d. Acronym

An acronym is a word formation process in which the letters from the initial of the word are pronounced or initials of a longer word. In other words, acronyms are formed from the initial letters of a word.

48/PS/AC/SI/01:01:50,085-01:01:53,387

ABBY: “Simon, that Almont **QB** is insanely hot.”

As written in the data above, the character used slang in her conversation in the word “QB”. This scene is setting in the homecoming event at school. The conversation has participants

between two people, Abby and Simon. They went to homecoming event at school to see sports game.

As seen by the Urban Dictionary (<https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=QB&page=6>) that “QB” is the slang for “Quarter Back (sport)”. This slang is analyzed as Acronym because “QB” is short for “Quarter Back” and it taken from initial letters of words.

5/SC/AC/SI/00:04:53,375 → 00:04:55,009

Leah: “Becca Peterson got caught giving Ryan O'Donovan an **HJ** in the pool.”

From this data, Leah's character utters the slang word "HJ". This conversation happened with the three participants, they are Leah, Nick and Simon. Leah is talking about daily news on the blog with her friends. The setting of this conversation is in the car when they want to go to school together.

According to Urban Dictionary (<https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=hj>), the word “HJ” has a meaning of “hand job” which has similarity with an activity of stimulating the man’s genital. From this analysis, the researcher identified that HJ was included in the acronym word-formation category. This happens because the word "HJ" is taken the initial letters of the words "Hand Job", so this includes the acronym of word-formation.

55/SC/AC/FIA/01:20:14,088 → 01:20:15,288

Mr. Worth: “Just FYI, just for the record.”

The data above contains the slang word “FYI” which is spoken by the character Mr. Worth. The dialogue took place between Mr. Worth with Simon. When everyone already knew that Simon was gay, all eyes were on him, including Mr. worth. He wanted to confirm what he said earlier that he felt the same as Simon, but after he found out that Simon was gay he corrected his previous statement that he was not the same as Simon using the word "FYI". Mr. Woth is the principal, and Simon is a student to him.

Based on the the *Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang* (P.322), the word “FYI” is short for “For your Information”. This word is an affirmation from Mr. Worth to Simon, that this is information specifically addressed to Simon. Based on the analysis, this word is included in the acronym category because “FYI” is taken the initial letters of the words “for your information”, namely words that are shortened by taking the letter terms in the word.

e. Clipping

Clipping is the process of forming new words by removing one or more syllables from many syllable words. Clipping has the same denotative meaning as the word it comes from, but it ‘is more colloquial and informal.

6/SC/CL/HM/00:06:59,302 → 00:07:00,636

AARON: “Whatever, **fag**.”

From the data above, the character, Aaron used slang in his conversation in the word “fag”. This scene occurs when Aaron walking in front of Ethan in the park of school. He was mocking to Ethan, because Ethan is gay.

As believe in the *Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang* (P.269), “fag” has a meaning for “a male homosexual”. The word “faggot” is analyzed as clipping word-formation because “Fag” is short for “Faggot”.

15/CH/CL/EI/00:11:26,052 → 00:11:27,679

Simon: “Oh, gosh. Jeez. I gotta go.”

From this data, Simon's character utters slang on the word "Jeez". This conversation took place between Simon and Leah. They are on a video call together. Simon was in his room. It was Simon Poop's dog, and he asked Leah to hang up.

According to the *Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang* (P.440), the word “jeez” means “Jesus”. It is an abbreviation of "Jesus". The character Simon uses this word to refer to "Jesus". From this analysis, the researcher categorizes that "Jeez" is a clipping word-formation because the word "Jeez" is short for " Jesus ". This happens because clipping is shortening a word by cutting several syllables. The word “Jeez” is the result of 1 syllable truncated from Jesus”.

28/SC/CL/SI/00:24:00,886 → 00:24:03,386

Nick: “**Yup**. They're practically Cantonese twins.”

Judging from the data above, the nick character utters the slang word "yup". This happened when Nick and Abby were talking about Leah and Simon's favorite food. This conversation took place in the school garden when Nick, Abby, Leah and Simon had lunch together. They are close friends.

According to the Urban dictionary (<https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Yup> ), yup is an interjection that means "Yes". This is short for “Yuppee”. From the analysis above, the researcher categorizes that "yup" is clipping because there is an omission of 1 syllable “ppee”.

#### f. Blending

Blending is the process of combining of shortening and compounding without pieces of words and meanings.

19/SC/BL/SI/00:15:09,423 → 00:15:11,256

NICK: “Garrett, I'm not **gonna** shave my legs.”

From this data, Nick's character utters the slang term "gonna". This conversation takes place while Nick and his friends Garrett, Bram, Simon, Leah and Abby are together in the cafeteria and they are talking about football. This conversation involves the characters nick and garrett, and they are close friend.

According to the Urban Dictionary ( <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=gonna> ), gonna

is short for “going to”. This word is often used to express desire. Based on the analysis above, the researchers investigated that the gonna is a blending word formation because there is a process of combining of shortening and compounding without pieces of words and meanings. The word “gonna” comes from the word going to which is combined without spaces and shortened to have the same meaning.

37/SC/BL/SI/00:34:50,188 → 00:34:51,553

NICK: “I mean, I think everybody **kinda** likes Beyoncé.”

From these data it is indicated that it contains the slang word “kinda”. This conversation took place between Nick and Abby in the car on their way to a Halloween Party. They are close friends. At that time they were talking about their favorite music and playing songs in the car.

Based on the Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English (P.467), the word "kinda" has the same meaning as "kind of". This is the long form. From this analysis, the researcher categorizes “kinda” into the blending word formation category. This refers to the process in which the word "kinda" undergoes unification and shortening which still has the same meaning as before.

42/SC/BL/SI

Bram: “Hey, you **wanna** play Beirut?”

In the data above, the character Bram uses slang for the word “wanna”. This conversation took place at Bram's house where he was having a Halloween party, Bram offered Simon to play Beirut together. Bram and Martin were close friends at school.

Based on the Urban Dictionary, (<https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=wanna>), the word “wanna” is an abbreviation of “want to”. This word is used when someone wants to do something or has a desire. The researcher analyzes that the word “wanna” is a type of blending process because the process in which the word “wanna” undergoes unification and shortening from "want to" which still has the same meaning as before.

g. Variation

Variation is a type of word formation in which the word formation process modifies the word base by varying parts of its spelling. This is including a general term for a different process; there is analogy, malapropism, metathesis, letter pronunciation, alteration, and extension.

64/CH/VR/EI/00:01:18,278-00:01:20,110

EMILY: “Oh, my **gosh**.”

Based on the data, the character used slang in the word “Gosh”. This conversation setting is in the kitchen with the participants are Emily and Jack. They are a wife and husband. This



scene happen when Nora is cooking and Jack taste his daughter cook, and the taste is spicy so, he throws up the food.

As recorded in urban Dictionary ( <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Gosh> ), the word “Gosh” stands for “God”. This word comes from the variation words “God” to be “Gosh”. It is a disrespectful way to pronounced God. The word “Gosh” is categorized as variation because “gosh” is word-based order of slang by variation the spelling from word “God”.

4/SC/VR/IRC/00:04:30,017 → 00:04:31,150

Nick: “**Yo!**”

In the data above, Nick's character produces slang on the word "Yo!". This setting takes place on the street when Simon picks up Nick to go to school together, and Nick greets Simon with the word "Yo!". They are close friends.

Based on the Urban dictionary ( <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Yo> ), “Yo” means "hi". It is used to say hello in a fairly subtle way. Based on this research, it is included in the category of variation word-formation because the word “yo!” is a word-based order of slang by variation of the spelling of the word “hi!”.

35/SC/VR/FIA/00:31:39,144 → 00:31:40,245

SIMON: “**Nope.**”

The data shows that Simon used slang in the word “Nope”. This conversation took place at Martin's house, when Simon came to Martin's house just to have a small talk. They are class mates.

According to the Urban Dictionary (<https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Nope>), “Nope” means “No”. It’s kind of a rather rude way of saying no. Based on this analysis, it is included in the category of variation word-formation because the word “nope” is a word-based order of slang by variation of the spelling of the word “no”.

*Table 4.4 Number of Data The Process of Slang Word-Formations*

NO.	WORD-FORMATION OF SLANG	DATA NUMBER
1.	Compound	12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 31, 36, 38, 41, 49, 52, 53, 58,
2.	Affixation	8, 13, 20, 21, 33, 34, 45, 47, 56, 57
3.	Functional shift	3, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 30, 40, 43, 46, 50, 51, 60, 61, 63
4.	Acronym	5, 48, 55
5.	Clipping	1, 2, 6, 10, 15, 28, 32, 39, 59, 62
6.	Blending	19, 23, 37, 42, 44, 54
7.	Variation	4, 26, 35, 64, 65,

### 3. The functions of slang used by the characters in *Love, Simon* movie

For the functions of slang, the researcher use theory by Allan and Burrige (2006). As stated by Allan and Burrige (2006), there is seven functions of slang, such as to address, to humiliate, to initiate relax conversation, to form intimate atmosphere, to express impression, to reveal anger, and to show intimacy. The researcher only found six slang functions in *Love, Simon* movie, there is to address, to humiliate, to initiate relax conversation, to form intimate atmosphere, to express impression, to show intimacy.

Based on 65 data, the research found that there is 6 data or 9,23% of Address, 5 data or 7,69% of Humiliate, 2 data or 3,07% of Initiate Relax Conversation, 23 data or 35,38% of Form Intimate Atmosphere, 10 data or 15,38% of Express Impression, and 19 data or 29,23% of Show Intimacy. The researcher would provide the table below and some analyzed:

*Table 4.5 Percentage of Slang Functions*

No.	Slang Functions	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Address	6	9,23%
2	Humiliate	5	7,69%
3	Initiate Relax Conversation	2	3,07%
4	Form Intimate Atmosphere	23	35,38%
5	Express Impression	10	15,38%

6	Show Intimacy	19	29,23%
<b>Total</b>		65	100%

Based on the table above, it shows the result of slang function as found in *Love, Simon* movie. The result are: 1) 6 data or 9,23% of Address, 2) 5 data or 7,69% of Humiliate, 3) 2 data or 3,07% of Initiate Relax Conversation, 4) 23 data or 35,38% of Form Intimate Atmosphere, 5) 10 data or 15,38% of Express Impression, 6) and 19 data or 29,23% of Show Intimacy.

From the table above, the researcher analyzed that the finding dominant of slang function is form intimate atmosphere with 23 data or 35,38% percentage. This occurs because the characters of *Love, Simon* movie prefer use slang for maintain relationship with someone that has distant relationship with them. So using slang to form intimate atmosphere can be an alternative way to keep the conversation run smoothly and comfortable.

a. To address

The speakers use slang words to address another speaker in order to maintain their close relationship. Besides that, close relationship usually choose to use informal address because if they use formal address, it point out that the speaker has distance in relationship. Here is the following of analyzed slang function of to address:

3/PH/FS/AD/00:03:33,795-00:03:35,897

EMILY: “Hey, **honey**. Be back by seven! It's TV night.”

The data above, the slang “honey” is said by the character, Emily. This scene happened when Simon wants to go to school and Emily, a mother of Simon asked to Simon to not late and be back at home on time because they will have a family agenda that is watching TV together.

In this context Emily used slang “honey” to address her beloved son. Besides that, Emily wants to show her feeling as a mother to her son that she loves her son by addressing used “honey”. In addition, “honey” means dear, or it has similarity with sweetheart. This word also tends to something that pleasing, (Tom Dalzell: 2009). Based on the explanation above, the researcher analyzed that the character used slang “honey” to address someone she loved.

12/PH/CP/AD/00:08:31,892 → 00:08:33,492

Martin: "Bye, big boy."

In the data above, this conversation contains slang in the word "big boy". This dialogue occurs when Nick and Simon chat briefly in the school corridor, they talk about their class project, namely theater. Simon and martin are classmates. The bell rang, their conversation stopped and Martin said "bye, big boy".

As written by Urban Dictionary ( <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Big%20Boy> ),

the word "big boy" has a meaning for "man". It's like a nickname to call anyone who thinks they are big. This word is usually used in daily conversations in informal situations to call out someone related to friendship.

Based on the analysis, the researcher investigated that the characters used the slang "big boy" to address Simon for his classmates.

20/PH/AF/AD/00:15:17,132 □ 00:15:20,501

Abby: "Guys, I just found a press-on nail in my salad."

As written on the data, this dialogue contains slang in the word "guys". This conversation involves Abby and her friends Garret, Simon, Nick, Leah, and Bram. At that time they were having lunch together in the cafeteria. Abby found a press-on nail in her salad, and all her friends knew for sure that it was Debby's press-on nail.

As stated by Dictionary of Cambridge University that "Guys" has a meaning for "people or friend of regardless their sex". Moreover, the *Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English* (p.369) said that "guy" has a meaning for a man or a boy which general form to address, but in the plural form "guys" it can be used for women and men in a mixed of group. In this analysis, the researcher analyzes that the

slang used by the character Abby is to address her friends which consist of boys and girls.

b. To humiliate

The speakers have the tendency to express unpleasant or dislikes feelings of the speakers towards someone or something by mocking them. This is the following of analyzed slang function of to humiliate:

6/SC/CL/HM/00:06:59,302 → 00:07:00,636

Aron: "Whatever, fag."

Above there is a slang word for the word "fag". This dialogue takes place when Aron is in a park with his friends and he taunts ethan for being gay. this conversation happened between aron and ethan, they are friends.

From the data above, the character, Aaron used slang in his conversation in the word "fag". This scene occurs when Aaron walks in front of Ethan in the park of school. He was mocking Ethan, because Ethan is gay.

As believed in the *Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang* (p.269), "fag" has a meaning for "a male homosexual". Based on the analysis, the context of this dialogue, the character uses slang to humiliate his friend.

56/SC/AF/HM/01:21:15,883 → 01:21:18,750

Spencer: "Oh, yeah, Ethan, Simon **likey**."

In this data, Spencer's character utters the slang "likey". This scene was set in the canteen and the participants were Spencer and Aron. They practiced sodomy in front of all their school friends in the canteen. They're doing this to insult Simon because he's gay, and everyone knows his secret.

According to the Online slang dictionary (<http://onlineslangdictionary.com/meaning-definition-of/likey>),

"likey" means like. Based on the analysis, the context of this dialogue, the character uses slang to humiliate his friend.

58/SC/CP/HM/01:21:58,247 → 01:22:01,182

MRS. ALBRIGHT: "Nobody feels sorry for those **assholes**, especially me."

Based on the data, the character has utterance slang with the word "assholes" in the minute 01:21:58,247 → 01:22:01,182. This scene was setting in the canteen with the participants of conversation Mrs. Albright, Aaron, and Spencer. This conversation happened when spencer and Aaron were bully Simon and Ethan who is gay, they were bullying by practicing lewd scenes in front of his friends in the canteen. Then Mrs. Albright comes to stop the bullying, after that she was mocking them with unpleasant slang word "asshole".

Based on the *Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English* (p.18) which "asshole" has a meaning for "a fool that a person held in contempt". This word is



usually used for mocking, humiliate or demean someone. This context, Mrs. Albright used slang “asshole” is to humiliate Aaron and Spencer. Even Mrs. Albright is a teacher but she is not hesitant to used slang “asshole” to her students, Aaron and Spencer, because they already did something very humiliating to his student who has a different sexual orientation who is gay.

c. To initiate relax conversation

The speakers who have close relationship with other tends to use certain vocabulary in order to make the conversation ruin more relaxed so that they can feel more comfortable. The following of analyzed slang function of to initiate relax conversation data as follows:

4/SC/VR/IRC/00:04:30,017 → 00:04:31,150

Nick: “Yo!”

In the data above, Nick's character produces slang on the word "Yo!". This setting takes place on the street when Simon picks up Nick to go to school together, and Nick greets Simon with the word "Yo!". They are close friends.

Based on the Urban dictionary (<https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Yo>), the word "Yo" means "hi". It is used to say hello in a fairly subtle way. Based on this analysis, the character use this slang is to initiate Relax conversation. This context, the character wants to greet Simon, so he chooses “Yo!” to start the conversation.

32/SC/CL/IRC/00:27:32,966-00:27:33,933

SIMON: “**Sup**, Tyler?”

From this data, the character uses slang in word “sup?” this scene was happened in the library, when Simon and Martin went to the library to have a secret small talk, then they met Tyler, so Simon greets Tyler with the word “sup?”.

The word “sup?” has a meaning for what’s up? The character uses slang is to initiate relax conversation because Simon and Tyler are not really close friend, and they met in the library just a minutes, so Simon used “sup?” to greeting Tyler.

d. To form intimate atmosphere

Slang can be an alternative way to alleviate the relationship among the strangers so that they can reduce social distance and more comfortable. Here is the following of analyzed slang function of to form intimate atmospher:

45/SC/AF/FIA/00:48:54,143 → 00:48:55,943

MARTIN: “The Internet's a **freaky** place to meet people.”

Based on the data above, the character is produced slang in the word “freaky”. This scene is setting in the supply closet and the participants of this conversation are Martin and Simon. It happened when they want to get first aid in the supply closet.

According to *Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang* (p.306), the word “freaky” has a meaning for odd. This context, Martin used slang is to form intimate atmosphere because

Martin and Simon are in the same classmate, but they are just get seldom to hang out together.

18/SC/CP/FIA/00:13:11,758 → 00:13:13,487

Simon: "Except I have one **huge-ass** secret."

From the data above, the main character, Simon, used slang "huge-ass". The dialogue's setting is in the text of Email. It was start with an anonymous student called Blue who posted his story of being closet gay at school on the school blog. CreekSecret is an online blog where the students share their secret. Then, Simon contacts him with sent a text by Email to Blue because they have the same secret of sexual orientation.

The word "huge ass" has a meaning for very large or very big. This word has similarity with slang "big ass" which has a meaning very large in the book of *The Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English* (p.48). Based on this context, this slang is category to form intimate atmosphere, because the relation Simon and Blue is still not a close yet. They are just still new friend.

35/SC/VR/FIA/00:31:39,144 → 00:31:40,245

Simon: "**Nope.**"

The data shows that Simon used slang in the word "Nope". This conversation took place at Martin's house, when Simon came to Martin's house just to have a small talk. They are class mates.

According to the Urban Dictionary (<https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=Nope>),

“Nope” means “No”. It’s kind of a rather rude way of saying no. in this context the character uses slang to form an intimate atmosphere because Martin and Simon are in the same classmate, but they are just get seldom to hang out together.

e. To express impression

The speakers often use slang to reflex their impression whether it is a good or a bad impression about something in order to give a clear role about the certain feeling that they want to express. Here is the example of analyzed of express impression:

46/SC/FS/EI/00:49:05,409 → 00:49:07,741

ABBY: “Those programs are a **bitch**.”

Slang found in the word “bitch” in datum 46/SC/FS/EI. This scene was taken place in the supply closet, there are Nick and Martin first, and then Abby come to the supply closet and she utterance slang “bitch”.

As stated by the *Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English* (p.46), the word “bitch” means for something that is difficult or unpleasant. This word used when someone got annoyed or insulting something, so they used “bitch”. Based on this context, the character used slang is to express impression of her annoyed of the program of school which is

playing theatre. So she said “bitch” to show annoyance and curse to the programs of school.

7/SC/FS/EI/00:07:05,674 → 00:07:06,606

Leah: “**Dick**”

In the data, the Leah character uses the term "dick" which is indicated as slang. This setting happened when Leah and her friend watched Ethan being bullied by Spencer and Aron in the school garden. They are school friends. Leah seemed annoyed with the bully, so she vented her frustration by saying "dick".

In the *Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English* (p.218), the word "dick" means "rude". Leah's character wants to describe how disgusting and rude the bullies' actions are. The word "dick" has the meaning to describe a disgusting lowly act. Based on this context, the character the character used slang is to express impression of her annoyance at Aron and Spencer's actions for humiliate their gay classmate.

15/CH/CL/EI/00:11:26,052 → 00:11:27,679

Simon: “Oh, gosh. **Jeez**. I gotta go.”

From this data, Simon's character utters slang on the word "Jeez". This conversation took place between Simon and Leah. They are on a video call together. Simon was in his room. It was Simon Poop's dog, and he asked Leah to end up the video call.

As claimed by the *Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang* (P.440), the word “Jeez” means “Jesus”. It is an

abbreviation of "Jesus". The character Simon uses this word to refer to "Jesus". This context, the character the character used slang is to express impression of his feelings of shock and annoyance because his dog defecated on the floor.

f. To show intimacy

The speakers usually use formal language with strangers during conversation built prefers to use slang with friends to indicate intimacy or solidarity of their social relationship. The following is example of analyzed:

31/SC/CP/SI/00:24:55,928-00:24:57,259

BRAM: "You're gonna **freak him out**, man."

In the data above, the character has produced slang "freak out". This conversation was setting at School Park. It happened with six participants, Bram, Leah, Simon, Garrett, Nick and Abby when they are having a small talk and lunch together. Bram is talked to Garrett that he might be make a junior being freak out of his telling information, because Garrett was yelling to a random junior about Halloween party information at Bram's house.

As claimed by the *Routledge Dictionary of Modern American Slang and Unconventional English* (p.307), slang "freak out" has a meaning for panic or loss control.

Based on this contextual, the researcher analyzed the character uses slang is to show intimacy with his close friends in informal conversation. Bram and Garrett are close friends and it

may be have a tendency to the character uses slang for being intimate each other.

16/SC/CP/SI/00:11:27,787 → 00:11:29,448

Simon: "Bieber just **took a dump** on the floor."

From the data, the character Simon utters slang in the word "took a dump". This conversation's setting is in Simon's house, Simon and Leah were doing video calls. They are bestfriends. Leah told simon about a post in their school website namely Creeksecret. This post is about a closet gay kid. Leah just wondering who is that gay kids who post on the Creeksecret. After Simon was told by Leah about posting a closet gay kid, he got nervous and he hung up on the lie that Bieber was pooping.

According to the dictionary, the word "took a dump" means "to defecate". Simon uses this slang term for his close friend, Leah. This is an informal situation. From this analysis, the characters use slang to show intimacy. The relation Simon and Leah is close friend, so they use slang to show intimacy .

19/SC/BL/SI/00:15:09,423 → 00:15:11,256

Nick: "Garrett, I'm not gonna shave my legs."

From this data, Nick's character utters the slang term "gonna". This conversation takes place while Nick and his friends Garrett, Bram, Simon, Leah and Abby are together in the cafeteria and they are talking about football. This conversation involves the characters nick and Garrett.

According to the Urban Dictionary ( <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=gonna> ), gonna is short for “going to”. This word is often used to express desire. In this analysis, the researcher investigates that the characters use slang to show intimacy because Nick and Bram are close friend, so they tend to show their intimacy with using slang.

*Table 4.6 Data Number of Slang Functions*

NO.	SLANG FUNCTIONS	NUMBER OF CODE
1.	Address	3, 11, 12, 20, 33, 65
2.	Humiliate	6, 51, 56, 58
3.	Initiate Relax Conversation	4, 32
4.	Form Intimate Atmosphere	1, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 35, 45, 47, 49, 50, 54, 55, 59, 60, 61, 63
5.	Express Impression	7, 15, 26, 29, 30, 34, 36, 46, 57, 64
6.	Show Intimacy	2, 5, 13, 14, 16, 19, 28, 31, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 53, 62

## **B. Discussions**

In this sub-chapter the researcher will discuss the results of the research by answering the problem statements in chapter 1. In this part of discussion, the researcher will discuss the analysis of the result based on



the problem statements of this research. The first is the types of slang as found in *Lovem, Simon* movie used the theory of partridge (1954). The second is the slang process of word-formation in *Love, Simon* movie. to analysis slang process of word-formation, the researcher uses two theory, that is Eble (1996), and Mattiello (2008). The third is the function of slang as found in *Love, Simon* movie. The researcher use Allan and Burridge's (2006) theory.

Table 4.7 Table of Taxonomy

No.	Types of slang	The process of word-formations slang																							
		CP						AF						FS											
		A D	FI A	I R C	E I	S I	R A	H M	A D	FI A	I R C	E I	S I	R A	H M	A D	FI A	I R C	E I	S I	R A	H M			
1.	CN																								
2.	PH	1				1			2							2									
3.	WM																1								
4.	TM																								
5.	PC								1																
6.	AR																								
7.	TT																								
8.	CH																								
9.	PS				1														1	1					
10.	SC		6		1	4		2		3		2	1		1		4		2	3		1			

No.	Types of slang	The process of word-formations slang																									
		BL						AC						CL						VR							
		A D	FI A	I R C	E I	S I	R A	H M	A D	FI A	I R C	E I	S I	R A	H M	A D	FI A	I R C	E I	S I	R A	H M	A D	FI A	I R C	E I	S I

	a n g																								
1 .	C N																								
2 .	P H																1								
3 .	W M																								
4 .	T M																								
5 .	P C																								
6 .	A R																								
7 .	T T																								
8 .	C H														1								1		
9 .	P S								1																
1 0 .	S C	2		4		1		1			3	1	4	1		1	1	1							

As indicated on the finding, the researcher found the most dominant of slang types is society slang. there are 50 data found identified as society slang types in Love, Simon movie. This occur because in Love, Simon movie, the characters uses society slang in every informal situation place, and the conversation shows in related daily life. So in this dominant use of society slang, Love Simon's film wants to illustrate that the dialogues that spoken by the characters in this film are conversations related to everyday people's life in an informal situation. In this category, the dominant of the process of slang word-formation is compound because

it has 13 data. This ensues because slang founds in *Love, Simon* tend to build the process of word formation with complex words, which words consist of several individual words then combined into one form and have meaning. The functions of slang most dominant is form intimate atmosphere which has 6 data. It means that all the characters in *Love, Simon* used slang when they talk to someone whom they not really close for maintain their relationship with someone that has distant social. It will reduce social distant and feel more comfortable when they have a conversation together in informal situation. The second dominant of slang functions is show intimacy which has 4 data. This occurs because the characters that has close relationship tends to used slang in informal situation is to show their intimacy. Furthermore, the data found of humiliate is 2. It means that the character used slang is to insult someone that they doesn't like or something that make them being annoyed. And the last is 1 data of express impression. It means that the characters in *Love, Simon* movie who used slang to express impression about something that they feel.

The second most dominant of the process of slang word-formation in the society slang types is functional shift, it has 10 data. This happens because slang as found in the film *Love, Simon* is a slang that is built with word formation in which English words undergo grammatical shifts that function without changing form. In the functional shift word-formation process, the researcher found 10 data of slang functions, such as 4 data of

form intimate atmosphere, 3 data of show intimacy, 2 data for express impression, and 1 data of humiliate.

The third most dominant of the process of slang word-formation is clipping, it has 9 data. This occur because the process of slang word-formation in the film Love Simon used by the characters removes one or more syllables from many syllables that have the same denotative meaning as the original word. This clipping process of word formation the researcher finds 9 data of slang functions, such as show intimacy has 4 data, it means that the characters tend to used slang to show their intimacy and to create intimacy situation. For form intimate atmosphere has 3 data, the characters used slang in the situation when they talk to someone whom they not really close for maintain their relationship with someone that has distant social. While, initiate relax conversation has only 1 data and humiliate has only 1 data.

The fourth most dominant of the process of slang word-formation is affixation, it has 7 data. This means that the process of forming the slang words found in the Love, Simon movie comes from adding prefixes and suffixes to form words with meaning. In this process of word-formations is form intimate atmosphere has 3 data, express impression has 2 data, show intimacy has 1 data, and humiliate has 1 data.

The fifth dominant of the process of slang word-formation is blending, it has 6 data. It means that the process of forming slang by combining shortening and compounding without any fragments of words

and meanings. There are 6 data slang functions found, such as show intimacy has 4 data, and form intimate atmosphere has 2 data.

The sixth dominant of the process of slang word-formation is variation, it has 3 data. It means that the process of forming slang words from modifying the base word by varying the spelling. In the process of slang word-formation, researcher finds 3 data from slang functions, there are, 1 data of form intimate atmosphere, 1 data of express impression, and 1 data of initiate relaxed conversation, this case the character used slang to initiate relaxed conversation to make the conversation more comfortable to start and run smoothly.

The last of the process of slang word-formation is acronym, it has 2 data. This happen because the process of slang word-formations is by taking the initial letters of the spoken word or the initials of a longer word. Characters tend to use less acronym slang formations, in this context because the characters don't use them often. Based on the analysis, 1 data found from the slang function is to form intimate atmosphere in the process of acronym word-formation and 1 data of to show intimacy.

The next dominant of slang types found is public house slang. The researcher finds 7 data of public house slang. It means that the characters in this *Love, Simon* movie that utterance the public house slang want to show that public house slang has characteristics of public house slang is genial, cheery, materialistic, and not gross nor cynical. In this category, the researcher finds the same amount of data for process of slang word-formations. The first, the process of compound word-formation slang, the

researcher finds 2 slang function data that is 1 data of to address and 1 data of to show intimacy. The second, the process of affixation word-formation slang, the researcher only found 2 slang functions of to address. The characters in *Love, Simon* used slang is to address their close relation's person or used slang to address for maintain their relationship to make it relax and comfortable. The third, the process of functional shift word-formation slang found 2 data of to address. The last is the process of variation word-formation slang only found 1 data of to address.

The next dominant of slang types found is public school slang. This happen because the public school slang is used by the students in their school setting and the words is related to the school. The researcher finds 4 data of public school slang. In this category, the researcher found 2 data of the process functional shift word-formation slang, 1 data used the slang function of to express impression and 1 data used the slang function of to show intimacy. Then, the researcher only found 1 data of the process compound word-formation slang and used the slang function of to show intimate. The last, the researcher only found 1 data of the process acronym word-formation slang and used the slang function of to show intimacy.

Furthermore, the dominant of slang types found is church slang. This is because the church slang used by the character is for an interjection that refers to God of Jesus, and the words is related to the religion. Based on the analysis, the researchers found 2 data of church slang. In this category, 1 data found in the process clipping word-formation slang, 1 data used the slang function of express impression. Then, the researcher found

1 data of variation word-formation of slang, 1 data used the slang function of express impression.

Moreover, the slang type that the researcher found is workmen slang. The researcher only found 1 data of workmen slang. This is because the character uses a word related to buying and selling and in that situation. For the process of slang word-formation, 1 data found is in the word-formation functional shift process. The slang function only found 1 data that is form intimate atmosphere.

The last, the slang type that the researcher found is publicity slang. The researcher only found 1 data of publicity slang. The words that are said are derived from the names of large companies, and are used in people's conversations because they are words that are close to the community. In publicity slang, the process of slang word-formation, 1 data found is functional shift process. The slang function only found 1 data that is form intimate atmosphere.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

After analyzing the data in chapter IV, the researcher will present conclusions and suggestions. The researcher draws conclusions and suggestions based on the explanation of the discussion in chapter IV.

#### A. Conclusions

Based on the analyzing and data finding in chapter IV, the researcher will write the conclusion. The first is the types of slang as found in *Love, Simon* movie. Based on the analysis in chapter IV, there are found six of slang types in *Love, Simon* movie, such as society slang 50 data or 76,92%, public house slang 7 data or 10,76%, public school slang 4 data or 6,15%, church slang 2 data or 3,07%, workmen slang 1 data or 1,53%, and publicity slang 1 data or 1,53%. As indicated by the percentage shows that the dominant data found in *Love, Simon* is society slang. The reasons is because the characters in *Love, Simon* movie used society slang types in every informal situation place and it always connected to social of their daily life.

This occur because in *Love, Simon* movie, the characters uses society slang in every informal situation place, and the conversation shows in related daily life. So in this dominant use of society slang, *Love Simon's* film wants to illustrate that the dialogues that spoken by the characters in this film are conversations related to everyday people's life in an informal situation.



Then, the slang process of word-formation in *Love, Simon* movie. From the explanation of analysis in previous chapter, the researcher found seven slang process of word-formation built, there are compounding for 16 data or 24,61%, affixation for 10 data or 15,38%, functional shift for 15 data or 23,07%, acronym for 3 data or 4,61%, clipping for 10 data or 15,38%, blending for 6 data or 9,23%, and variation for 5 data or 7,69%. According to the data that has been analyzed, the most dominant slang process of word-formation is compounding. From the analyzed, this happen because slang in *Love, Simon* movie tends to build the process of word formation with complex words, which words consist of several individual words then combined into one form and have meaning. The characters utterance slang in the form of compounding word-formation because this word formation is can stand alone and then arbitrarily pasting them with other words that are spread and spoken spontaneously.

The last is the function of slang as found in *Love, Simon* movie. As indicated on analysis in previous chapter, there are found six of slang functions in *Love, Simon* movie, there are to address 6 data or 9,23%, to humiliate 5 data or 7,69%, to initiate relax conversation 2 data or 3,07%, to form intimate atmosphere 23 data or 35,38%, to express impression 10 data or 15,38%, and show intimacy 19 data or 29,23%. As shown by the data that the most common found of slang function is form intimate atmosphere. This analysis indicates that the character used slang is to make their conversation feel comfortable. When the characters talked to someone that has distant relationship, they prefer to use slang for reduce

their social distant. It can say that the characters in *Love, Simon* movie used slang to maintain their relationship with someone that has social distant.

## **B. Implications**

The researcher found that the most common type of slang found is society slang, this is because the character in the *Love, Simon* movie uses society slang in informal situations and the conversations that occur are related to everyday life. In *Love Simon* movie describes more about social life of teenagers. It related to the function of slang that the most common dominant as found is to form intimate atmosphere, the reason is because the characters tends to used slang to maintain their relationship with someone that has social distant. They prefer used slang to reduce social status.

## **C. Suggestions**

Based on the conclusion and implication above, there is some suggestion that proposed as follows:

### 1. To the students of English Letters

This research is expected to provide knowledge as a reference for English letters students, especially about slang in movie.

### 2. To the other researcher

This research can be a reference for conducting research on slang. The researcher hopes that further research can develop the knowledge of slang in the movie. This can contribute to a major in linguistic.

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# APPENDICES

## VALIDATION

This thesis data titled “**The Types and Functions of Slang Expressions in *Love, Simon* Movie (Sociolinguistic Approach)**” had been validated by M. Romdhoni Prakoso, M.pd.

Day : Tuesday

Date : September 20<sup>th</sup>, 2022

Surakarta, September 20<sup>th</sup>, 2022

**Validator**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Romdhoni Prakoso', written in a cursive style.

**M. Romdhoni Prakoso, M.Pd.**

### DATA VALIDATION

	DIALOGUE	MINUTES	SOCIAL FACTORS			SLANG WORD	MEANING	TYPES OF SLANG	WORD - FORMATION	FUNCTION OF SLANG	EXPLANATION	F/V
			PARTICIPANTS	SETTING	TOPIC							
1/ SC /C L/ FI A	“We drink way too much iced coffee, watch bad '90s movies and hang out at Waffle House dreaming of college and gorging on <b>carbs.</b> ”	00:01:38 ,265 → 00:01:40 ,063	Simon	Opening monologue	Introduction his life monologue	<b>carbs</b>	Abbreviation for ‘carbohydrate’	Society slang	clipping	To Form Intimate Atmosphere	The data is classified as society slang because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. The word “carbs” is classified as clipping from the word “carbohydrate”. This word	



											is shortened into shorter word which still has the same meaning. The character uses slang word for form intimate atmosphere.
2/ SC /C L/ SI	“Okay. How <b>'bout</b> that?”	00:01:30 ,406 → 00:01:31 ,840	Simon → Leah	In the canteen	Joke each other	<b>'bout</b>	Short form for 'about ,	Society slang	Clippin g	To show intimac y	This data is analyzed into society slang types because used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This is clipping word-formation because

											<p>“bout” is short for “about”. This word is shortened into shorter word which still has the same meaning. The character uses slang to show intimacy of their close friendship in informal situations. Simon and Leah are best friends.</p>
3/ PH /F S/ A	“Hey, <b>honey</b> . Be back by seven! It's TV night.”	00:03:33,795 → 00:03:35,897	Emily → Simon	At home	Requesting service	<b>honey</b>	Dear	Public house slang	Functional shift	To Address	The data slang word “honey” is categorized as public house slang because this

D											<p>word has characteristics of friendly, cheerful, and not rude. It has similarity with “dear”. The word slang “honey” is classified into functional shift word-formation because This word undergoes a process of shifting function from an adjective to noun. The character uses slang is to address her</p>	
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											beloved son, Simon.
4/ SC /V R/I R C	<b>“Yo!”</b>	00:04:30 ,017 --> 00:04:31 ,150	Nick → Simon	At street	Greeting	<b>Yo!</b>	Hey	Society slang	Variati on	To initiate relax convers ation	The word "Yo!" is analyzed as society slang types because this is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. “Yo” is categorized as variation because “Yo” is word-based order of slang by variation the spelling from word

											<p>“hey”.</p> <p>This word is shortened into shorter word which still has the same meaning. The character uses slang is to initiate relax conversation because Nick and Simon are best friends so Nick greets Simon with “yo!”</p>
5/ SC /A C/ SI	“Becca Peterson got caught giving Ryan O'Donovan an <b>HJ</b> in the	00:04:53 ,375 → 00:04:55 ,009	Leah → Simon	In the car (on the way to school)	Daily news in the blog	<b>HJ</b>	Short for ‘Hand job’ (the action	Society slang	Acronym	To show intimacy	The data “HJ” is categorized as society slang types because this word is used

	pool.”						of a person stimulating a man's penis.)				commonly in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. The word “HJ” is analyzed as acronym word-formation because "HJ" is taken the initial letters of the words “Hand Job”. The character uses slang to show intimacy of their friendship in informal situations.	
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											Leah and Simon are best friends
6/ SC /C L/ H M	“Whatever, fag.”	00:06:59 ,302 → 00:07:00 ,636	Aaron → Ethan	At schoolyard	Bully	<b>fag</b>	Short for ‘Faggot’ (a gay man)	Society slang	clipping	To humiliate	This data is analyzed as society slang types because the word “fag” is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This word is clipping word-formation because “Fag” is short for “Faggot”. This word is shortened into

											shorter word which still has the same meaning. The character use slang to humiliate because Ethan is homosexual and that's why Aaron uses slang word "Fag" to mocking him.
7/ SC /F S/ EI	<b>"Dick"</b>	00:07:05 ,674 → 00:07:06 ,606	Leah → Simon, Nick, Abby	At schoolyard	Bully	<b>Dick</b>	To descri be rude or deceitf ul action s.	Society slang	Function al shift	To Express Impress ion	"Dick" is analyzed for society slang because this word is used in daily conversation among the society in informal



												situation. The word “Dick” is classified as functional shift because it has a meaning “penis” as noun and it became verb for the meaning “to describe sexual activity, and as a pejorative term for individuals who are considered to be rude, abrasive, inconsiderate, or otherwise
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											contemptible” . The character uses slang to express impression. Leah got annoyed with Aaron and spencer who is insulting Ethan because he is homosexual	
8/ SC /A F/ FI A	“Stop with the <b>selfies.</b> ”	00:07:23 ,158 → 00:07:24 ,624	Mr. Worth → the students	School corridor	Gave announc ement	<b>selfies</b>	A photo graphi c self- portrai t taken manua lly with a smartp	Society slang	Affixati on	To Form Intimat e Atmosp here	This data is classified as society slang types because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal	

							hone				<p>situation. This word is affixation word-formation because the word “selfies” has suffixes “-ies”. The character uses slang to build an intimate atmosphere.</p> <p>Mr. Worth is a vice principal, so that he uses slang to his students to reduce social distance status between vice principal and students.</p>
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9/ PS /F S/ FI A	“Look at those new <b>kicks</b> , my brother.”	00:07:28 ,931 → 00:07:30 ,365	Mr. Worth → Simon	School corridor	Style of shoes	<b>Kicks</b>	Shoes	Public school	Function al shift	To Form Intimat e Atmosp here	“Kick” is a type of public school slang because this word is used among school students related to their school's attributes, namely shoes. The word “kicks” is categorized as functional shift because in slang “kick” has meaning “shoes” as noun, and in standard English it has a meaning to
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											<p>kick as verb.  This word undergoes a process of shifting function from verb to noun. The character uses slang to build an intimate atmosphere.  Mr. Worth is a vice principal, so that he uses slang to Simon, his student, to reduce social distance status and also awkward between vice principal and</p>
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											student in their conversation.
10/ SC /C L/ FI A	“Me! Me! Me! Took your phones now!  You can get 'em at my office!”	00:07:40 ,974 → 00:07:45 ,676	Mr. Worth → All of students	School corridor	Announc ement to turn off phone	'em	Short form for 'Them '	Society slang	Clippin g	To Form Intimat e Atmosp here	This data is analyzed into a society slang types because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. The word “'em” is classifying as clipping from the shortening word for “them”. This word is shortened into shorter word which still has

											the same meaning. The character uses slang to build an intimate atmosphere. Mr. Worth is a vice principal, so that he uses slang to talk to his students, it will reduce social distance status and also awkward between vice principal and students in their conversation.	
11/ PH /F	“Oh. Nice therapy burn,	00:09:01 ,074 --> 00:09:03	Jack → Emily	Living room	Therapy	<b>Baby</b>	Dear or sweet	Public house	Function al	To address	The data is categorized as public house	

S/ A D	<b>baby.”</b> Thank you.	,042					heart		shift	slang types because this word has characteristic of friendly, cheerful, and not rude. The data is analyzed into functional word-formation because this word undergoes a process of shifting function from adjective to noun. The character uses slang is to address. Jack use slang	
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												“baby” is to address someone that she love, Emily, his wife.
12/ PH /C P/ A D	“Bye, <b>big boy.</b> ”	<b>big</b>	00:08:31 ,892 → 00:08:33 ,492	Martin → Simon	classroom corridor	Small talk about drama class	<b>Big boy</b>	A man	Public house slang	compound	To address	The words “big boy” is included categorized as public house slang types because this word has characteristics of friendly, cheerful, and not rude. This data is analyzed as compound because the words “big boy” created

											by two words merging into one word and it has a meaning. Martin uses slang is to address Simon because they are classmates, so he uses slang word “big boy” to try to strengthen the relationship and feel more comfortable.
13/ SC /A F/ SI	“He is so <b>fruity.</b> ”	00:09:19 ,059 → 00:09:20 ,083	Jack → Nora	Living room	Watchin g movie	<b>Fruity</b>	Effem inate or flamb oyant	Society slang	Affixati on	To show intimac y	The word "fruity" is analyzed as society slang types because this word is

											<p>used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This data is categorized as affixation word-formation because the word “fruity” has suffixes stand by “-y”. The character uses slang is to show intimacy. Jack uses slang to Nora is to show intimacy between father and</p>
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											daughter, so it can relax the conversation.
14/ SC /F S/ SI	"Better music"? This was <b>huge</b> when we were young."	00:10:35 ,101 → 00:10:37 ,331	Jack → Simon	House	Music	<b>Huge</b>	Loveable or likeable	Society slang	Functional shift	To show intimacy	The word "huge" is analyzed as society slang types because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation.  This data is analyzed into functional shift because this word undergoes a process of shifting

											function from verb to an adjective. The character uses slang is to show intimacy. Jack said “huge” is to show intimacy with his son, Simon. In addition, Jack wants to reduce the social distance between father and son by using slang to build an atmosphere like friends.
15/ C	“Oh, gosh. <b>Jeez.</b> I gotta	00:11:26 ,052 →	Simon	At Simon’s	Simon’s dog is	<b>Jeez</b>	Short form	Church	Clippin	To Express	“Jeez” is a type of church

H/ CL /EI	go.”	00:11:27 ,679	→ Leah	house (by video call)	taking a dump		for ‘Jesus ,	slang	g	Impress ion	slang because it refers to an interjection slang derived from ‘Jesus’. The word “jeez” is identifying as clipping because it is shortening from “Jesus”. This word is shortened into shorter word which still has the same meaning. Simon uses slang to express impression of surprise that something he
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											doesn't like is that his dog is pooping. Simon got annoyed when his dog poops on the floor.
16/ SC /C P/ SI	“Bieber just <b>took a dump</b> on the floor.”	00:11:27,787 → 00:11:29,448	Simon → Leah	At Simon’s home (video call)	Simon’s dog is taking a dump	<b>Took a dump</b>	To defecate	Society slang	Compound	To show intimacy	This data is included as society slang because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. The data is analyzed as compound word-formation because the words “took a

											dump” created by two words merging into one word and it has a meaning. The character uses slang to show intimacy of their close friendship in informal situations. Simon and Leah are best friends.
17/ SC /F S/ FI A	“And no, they didn't <b>peak</b> in high school.”	00:12:58 ,945 --> 00:13:00 ,276	Simon → Blue	At Simon's bedroom (by texting on Gmail)	Introduction about simon's life	<b>Peak</b>	Bad or Terrible	Society slang	Functional shift	To Form Intimate Atmosphere here	The word "pick" is analyzed as society slang because this word is used in daily conversation



											among the society in informal situation. This data is categorized as functional shift word-formation because this word undergoes a process of shifting function from noun to verb. The character use slang is to form intimate atmosphere because Simon and Blue are a new online
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											friends.	
18/ SC /C P/ FI A	“Except I have one <b>huge-ass</b> secret.”	00:13:11 ,758 → 00:13:13 ,487	Simon → Blue	At Simon’s house (by texting on Email)	Telling simon’s secret	<b>Huge- ass</b>	Really big	Society slang	Compo und	To Form Intimat e Atmosp here	The word “huge ass” is analyzed as society slang because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This word is categorized into compound word- formation because the word “huge ass” is created by two words merging into one word and	

											it has a meaning. The character uses slang for form intimate atmosphere because Simon and Blue is a new online friends.
19/ SC /B L/ SI	“Garrett, I’m not gonna shave my legs.”	00:15:09 ,423 → 00:15:11 ,256	Nick → Garrett	At the canteen	Sport	<b>Gonna</b>	Short for ‘Goin g to’	Society slang	blendin g	To show intimac y	The slang data is analyzed types of society slang because this word is used commonly in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This slang word is

											<p>categorized as blending word-formation because the word “gonna” form by combining two words “going to”. It is two words combining into created a new word and it still have the same meaning. The character uses slang to show intimacy of their close friendship in informal situation. Nick</p>
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											and Garrett are close friends.	
20/ PH /A F/ A D	“Guys, I just found a press-on nail in my salad.”	00:15:17,132 --> 00:15:20,501	Abby → Her friends	At canteen	Food	<b>Guys</b>	Friends or people, regardless of their sex	Public house slang	Affixation	To address	The data is analyzed into public house slang types because this word has characteristics of friendly, cheerful, and not rude. This data is included as affixation word-formation because the word “guys” has suffixes “-s”. The character uses slang is to	

											address her friends. They are such a close friends.
21/ PC /A F/ FI A	“I can't have all my students <b>Tindering</b> it up.”	00:15:42 ,608 --> 00:15:44 ,406	Mr. Worth → Simon	At hall school	Prohibition to use cellphones in the hall	<b>Tindering</b>	Playing an adult dating website	Publicly slang	Affixation	To Form Intimate Atmosphere here	The word “tindering” is analyzed as publicity slang because this word is comes from a stems from successful modern commerce that phrases or rhymes that catch and impress the public. This data is analyzed as affixation word-

											<p>formation because The word “tindering” has suffixes “-ing”. The character uses slang to build an intimate atmosphere. Mr. Worth is a vice principal, so that he use slang to Simon, his student, it will reduce social distance status and also awkward between vice principal and students in their</p>	
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											conversation.	
22/ SC /C P/ FI A	“We like to have sex.  That's not a <b>big deal</b> , right?”	00:15:59,425 → 00:16:01,416	Mr. Worth → Simon	At hall school	Human side	<b>Big deal</b>	Matter	Society slang	Compound	To Form Intimate Atmosphere here	The data is society slang types because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This is included as compound word-formation because created by two words merging into one word and it has a meaning. The character uses slang to build	



											an intimate atmosphere. Mr. Worth is a vice principal, so that he uses slang to Simon, his student, to reduce social distance status and also awkward between vice principal and students in their conversation.
23/ SC /B L/ FI A	“Yeah, no. No <b>biggie</b> at all.”	00:16:01 ,494 → 00:16:02 ,791	Simon → Mr. Worth	School hall	Human side	<b>Biggie</b>	Short form for “big deal”	Society slang	Blending	To Form Intimate Atmosphere here	This data is categorized into society slang types because this word is used in daily

											conversation among the society in informal situation. The word "biggie" is analyzed as blending because the word "biggie" forms by combining two words "big deal", it is two words combining into created a new word. The character uses slang is to build an intimate atmosphere. Simon is	
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											<p>talking to his vice principal, so he uses slang to more relax and reduce social distance status between student and vice principal in their conversation.</p>
24/ SC /C P/ FI A	<p>“That was the biggest <b>train wreck</b> our stage has ever seen.”</p>	<p>00:17:23 ,709 → 00:17:26 ,542</p>	<p>Taylor → Ms. Albright</p>	<p>Theater room</p>	<p>Give the opinion about the theater practice</p>	<p><b>Train wreck</b></p>	<p>Disast rous situati on</p>	<p>Society slang</p>	<p>Compo und</p>	<p>To Form Intimat e Atmosp here</p>	<p>The data is analyzed into society slang because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This data is included as</p>

											<p>compound word-formation because “train wreck” is created by two words merging into one word and it has a meaning. The character used slang is to build an intimate atmosphere. Taylor uses slang to her teacher, Ms. Albright is to build an intimate atmosphere, so that there</p>	
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											will reduce social distance status and feel awkward for having a conversation between student and teacher	
25/ SC /C P/ FI A	“Rob and Brianne were practically <b>dry humping</b> the whole song.”	00:17:26 ,646 → 00:17:28 ,171	Taylor → Ms. Albright	Theater room	Give the opinion about the theater practice	<b>Dry humping</b>	sexual activity that doesn't involve direct contact between genitals	Society slang	Compound	To Form Intimate Atmosphere	The data “dry humping” is categorized into society slang types because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This data is categorized as compound	

												because “dry humping” is created by two words merging into one word and it has a meaning. The character uses slang to build an intimate atmosphere. Taylor uses slang to her teacher, Ms. Albright is to build an intimate atmosphere, so that there is no social distance status and feel awkward for	
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											having a conversation between teacher and students.	
26/ SC /V R/ EI	“Me too. I’m a little meh”	00:23:11 ,991 → 00:23:14 ,016	Mr. Worth → Simon	library	Dating someone	<b>Meh</b>	Bored	Society slang	Variation	To express impression	The word “meh” is included as interjection society slang types because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. The word “meh” is categorized as variation because “meh” is word-based	

											order of slang by variation the spelling from word "bored". The character uses slang to express impression for his dislike.
27/ SC /C P/ FI A	"The bell is a <b>buzz kill.</b> "	00:23:27 ,172 → 00:23:28 ,401	Mr. Worth → Simon	Library	Dating someone	<b>Buzz kill</b>	spoils the mood or the pleasu re	Society slang	Compo und	To Form Intimat e Atmosp here	The word "buzz kill" is classified as society slang because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. The word "buzz kill" is categorized as



											<p>compound word formation because it is created by two words merging into one word and it has a meaning.</p> <p>Character uses slang to build an intimate atmosphere.</p> <p>Mr. Worth is vice principal, so he uses slang because to reduce social distance status between vice principal and student.</p>	
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28/ SC /C L/ SI	“ <b>Yup</b> . They're practically Cantonese twins.”	00:24:00 ,886 → 00:24:03 ,386	Nick → Abby	School park	Food taste	<b>Yup</b>	Short form for "Yuppies!" "yes"	Society slang	Clipping	To show intimacy	The word “yup” is categorized as interjection society slang types because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. The word “yup” is identifying as clipping, this is shortening from “Yuppies”. “Yup” has similarity with “yes”. This word is shortened into
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											shorter word which still has the same meaning. The character uses slang is to show intimacy of their close friendship in informal situations. Nick and Abby are best friends.
29/ PS /C P/ EI	“Thank you, Bram's <b>dumb-ass</b> aunt!”	00:24:40 ,112 → 00:24:41 ,807	Garrett → Bram	At school park	Bad news about thievery	<b>dumb -ass</b>	Stupid person	Public school	Compound	To express impression	The word “dumb ass” is analyzed as public school slang types because this word is used among school students related to

												stupidity's someone. This data is analyzed as compound because the words “dumb ass” created by two words merging into one word and it has a new meaning. The character uses slang is to express impression because Garrett expresses his gratitude to aunt's Bram because she has made a
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											mistake, so Bram's family have to go to deal it, therefore Bram can having a Halloween party at his house and invite all his friends.	
30/ PS /F S/ EI	"All right, this is gonna be <b>epic</b> , you guys."	00:24:41,981 → 00:24:43,278	Garrett → Bram, Leah, Simon, Nick	School park	Inform about Halloween party	<b>Epic</b>	Excellent, outstanding	Public school	Functional shift	To express impression	The word "epic" is analyzed as public school slang types because this word is used among school students related to express something	

											amazing. This word is analyzed as functional shift because this word undergoes a process of shifting function from noun to adjective. The character uses slang to express impression of something would be amazing.
31/ SC /C P/	You're gonna <b>freak him out</b> , man.	00:24:55,928 → 00:24:57,259	Bram → Garrett	School park	Inform about Halloween party	<b>freak out</b>	Frightening	Society slang	Compound	To show intimacy	The data is categorized into society slang because it is used in

SI											<p>daily conversation among the society in informal situation. The word "freak out" is analyzed as compound word-formation because it is created by two words merging into one word and it has a meaning. The character uses slang to show intimacy of their close friendship in</p>	
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											informal situations. Bram and Garrett are close friendship.	
32/ SC /C L/I R C	“Sup, Tyler?”	00:27:32,966 → 00:27:33,933	Simon → Tyler	Library	Greeting	<b>Sup?</b>	Shor for “What’s up?”	Society slang	Clippin g	To initiate relax convers ation	The word “sup?” is categorized types of society slang because it used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This word is included as clipping word-formation because the	



											word “sup?” is shortening from “what’s up?” This word is shortened into shorter word which is still has the same meaning. The character uses slang is to initiate relax conversation. Simon and Tyler is not a close friend.
33/ PH /A F/ A D	“Very creative, <b>kiddo.</b> ”	00:28:14,939 --> 00:28:16,238	Jack → Nora	Dining room	Cooking	<b>kiddo</b>	Child	Public house slang	Affixation	To address	The word “kiddo” is categorized types of public house slang because this word has

											characteristics of friendly, cheerful, and not rude. This data is categorized as affixation because the word “kiddo” has suffixes stand by “do”. The character uses slang “kiddo” to address his daughter.	
34/ SC /A F/ EI	“ <b>Ripped.</b> ”	00:30:54 ,619 --> 00:30:55 ,484	Martin → Simon	Martin’s house	Mucle	<b>Rippe d</b>	Muscu lar	Society slang	Affixati on	To express impress ion	This data is analyzed as society slang because this word is used in daily conversation among the	

											<p>society in informal situation. The data is categorized as affixation word-formation because the word “ripped” comes from “rip” has suffixes “-ed”. The character uses slang is to express impression. Martin said “Ripped” when he was admiring his own muscle.</p>	
35/ SC	“Nope.”	00:31:39 ,144 -->	Simon →	Martin’s	Offering sleepove	<b>Nope</b>	No	Society	Variati	To form	The word “Nope” is	

/V R/ FI A		00:31:40 ,245	Martin	house	r			slang	on	intimat e atmosph ere	analyzed as society slang types because this word is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. The word “nope” is categorized as variation because this word is word-based order of slang by variation the spelling from word “no”. The character uses slang is to form intimate	
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											atmosphere. Simon and martin are not close friends.	
36/ SC /C P/ EI	“That's a nice costume, <b>for real.</b> ”	00:33:04 ,282 → 00:33:05 ,681	Nick → Abby	Nick’s House	Costume Hallowe en	<b>For real</b>	Seriou s	Society slang	Compo und	To Express Impress ion	The data is analyzed into society slang because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This data is analyzed as compound word-formation because this word is created by two words that merging into	

											one word and it has a meaning. The character uses slang is to show intimacy, because Nick and Abby are best friends.
37/ SC /B L/ SI	“I mean, I think everybody <b>kinda</b> likes Beyoncé.”	00:34:50,188 → 00:34:51,553	Nick → Abby	In the car (on the way to the party)	Music taste	<b>Kinda</b>	Short form for ‘Kind of’	Society slang	Blending	To show intimacy	This data is analyzed into society slang because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This data is included as blending because the

											word “kinda” form by combining two words “kind of”, it is two words combining into created a new word. The character uses slang to show intimacy of his close friendship in informal situation. Nick and Abby are best friends.	
38/ SC /C P/ SI	“Oh, <b>bad.”</b>	<b>My</b>	00:35:40 → 605 → 00:35:42 403	Bram → Nick	Bram’s house (when having a Hallowe en party	Wrong guess about what nick played at	<b>My bad</b>	Apolo gy	Society slang	Compo und	To show intimac y	The word “my bad” is classified as society slang because it is used in daily

				at Bram's house)	the Hallowe en party						conversation among the society in informal situation. This word is categorized as compound word- formation because it is created by two words that merging into one word and it has a meaning. The character uses slang is to show intimacy because Bram and Nick are close friends.
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39/ SC /C L/ SI	“So I'm just <b>chillin'</b> in  Hawaii, drinking Mai Tais, writing memoirs and hoping  Trump doesn't destroy my legacy.”	00:35:47 ,312 → 00:35:49 ,508	Bram → Simon	Bram's house (when having a Hallowe en party at Bram's house)	play a role at the Hallowe en party	<b>chillin'</b>	Spend ing time relaxi ng	Society slang	Clippin g	To show intimac y	The word “chillin’” is analyzed as society slang because this word used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This word is categorized as clipping word- formation because this word chillin’” is short for "chilling". This word is shortened into shorter word
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											which still has the same meaning. The character uses slang is to show intimacy because Bram and Simon are close friends.	
40/ SC /F S/ SI	“No, I drink. It's <b>cool</b> . I drink.”	0:36:18, 643 → 00:36:20 ,008	Simon → Bram	Bram's house (when having a Hallowe en party at Bram's house)	Little toast	<b>Cool</b>	Very good, pleasi ng	Society slang	Function al shift	To show intimac y	“Cool” is categorized as society slang types because this word is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This word is analyzed as functional shift because	

											<p>this word undergoes a process of shifting function verb to adjective. The character uses slang is to show intimacy because Simon and Bram are close friends.</p>
41/ PH /C P/ SI	<p>“All right, that’s <b>my man.</b>”</p>	<p>00:36:19,657 → 00:36:20,990</p>	<p>Bram → Simon</p>	<p>Bram’s house (when having a Halloween party at Bram’s house)</p>	<p>Little toast in party</p>	<p><b>my man</b></p>	<p>My brother or my buddy</p>	<p>Public house slang</p>	<p>Compound</p>	<p>To show intimacy</p>	<p>"My man" is analyzed as public house slang types because this word has characteristics of friendly, cheerful, and not rude. This</p>

											word is categorized as compound because it is created by two words that merging into one word and it has a meaning. The character used slang is to show intimacy because Bram and Simon are close friends.
42/ SC /B L/ SI	“Hey, you <b>wanna</b> play Beirut?”	00:38:08 ,987 → 00:38:10 ,250	Bram → Simon	Bram’s house (when having a Hallowe en party at Bram’s	Offering a game at party	<b>wanna</b>	Short for: want to	Society slang	Blendin g	To show intimac y	This data is categorized into society slang types because this word is used in daily conversation

				house)							among the society in informal situation. This data is categorized as blending word-formation because the word “wanna” is form by combining two words “want to”. It is two words combining into created a new word. The character uses slang is to show intimacy because Bram
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											and Simon is close friend.
43/ SC /F S/ SI	“ <b>Chug!</b> <b>Chug!</b> <b>Chug!</b> ”	00:39:24 ,295 → 00:39:25 ,956	Bram, Abby, Martin → Simon	Bram’s house (when having a Hallowe en party at Bram’s house)	Play a game	<b>Chug</b>	drink beer	Society slang	Function al shift	To show intimac y	“Chug” is included as society slang types because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This word is functional shift because this word undergoes a process of shifting function from noun to verb. The character uses slang is

											to show intimacy of their close relationship.	
44/ SC /B L/ SI	“We <b>gotta</b> get you home.”	00:41:31 ,269 → 00:41:33 ,137	Leah → Simon	At street (they want to go home from party)	Drunk	<b>Gotta</b>	Short form for “Got to”	Society slang	Blending	To show Intimacy	The slang word “gotta” is analyzed into the category of society slang because this word is used commonly in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This slang word is types of blending word-formation	

											because the word “gotta” form by combining two words “got to” which similarity with “have to”. It is two words combining into created a new word. The character uses slang to show intimacy of close friendship in informal situations. Leah and Simon are best friend.	
45/ SC	“The Internet's a <b>freaky</b> place	00:48:54 ,143 -->	Martin →	Supply	Arguing about	<b>Freak y</b>	Strang	Society	Affixati	To Form	“Freaky” is included as	



/A F/ FI A	to meet people.”	00:48:55 ,943	Simon	closet	lacking email		e	slang	on	Intimat e Atmosp here	society slang because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. The data is categorized as affixation because the word “freaky” has suffixes stand by “-y”. The character uses slang is to form intimate atmosphere. Martin and Simon is not really close friend.
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46/ SC /F S/ EI	“Those programs are a <b>bitch.</b> ”	00:49:05 ,409 --> 00:49:07 ,741	Abby → Simon	Supply closet	Theater practice	<b>Bitch</b>	Unpleasant	Society slang	Functional shift	To Express Impression	The word "bitch" is analyzed as society slang types because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This word is functional shift word-formation because this word undergoes a process of shifting function from noun to verb. The character
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											uses slang is to express impression because Abby was annoyed with the program in school so she expressed it with the word "bitch"
47/ SC /A F/ FI A	"And my dad's staying at the same <b>crappy</b> motel as always."	00:54:56,660 --> 00:54:59,425	Blue → Simon	Texting by Email	Holiday	<b>Crap py</b>	extremely bad	Society slang	Affixation	To form intimate atmosphere	The word "crappy" is included as society slang types because this word is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This data is

											analyzed into affixation word-formation because the word “crappy” has suffixes stand by “-y”. The character uses slang is to form intimate atmosphere because Blue and Simon are just a new online friends.
48/ PS /A C/ SI	“Simon, that Almont <b>QB</b> is insanely hot.”	01:01:50,085 --> 01:01:53,387	Abby → Simon	Homecoming event at school	Sport	<b>QB</b>	Quarter Back (sport)	Public school	Acronym	To show intimacy	The word “QB” is analyzed as public school slang types because this word is used

											among school students related to sport. This word is classified as acronym word-formation because "QB" is short for "Quarter Back" and it taken from initial letters of words. This character uses slang is to show intimacy because Abby and Nick are best friends.	
49/ SC	"I know you and her <b>hang</b>	01:03:30 ,351 →	Lyle →	Homecoming	Asking about	<b>Hang out</b>	To spend	Society	Compo	To form	This is categorized as	

/C P/ FI A	out a lot.”	01:03:31 ,884	Simon	event at school	the relations hip between Abby and Simon		time doing nothin g in partic ular.	slang	und	Intimat e Atmosp here	society slang because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This data is included as compound formation because the words “hang out” is created by two words merging into one word and it has a meaning. The character uses slang word for form intimate atmosphere
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											because Lyle and Simon is not close friend.	
50/ SC /F S/ FI A	“I could never be just friends with someone that <b>hot</b> .”	01:03:37,681 --> 01:03:39,149	Lyle → Simon	Homecoming event at school	Give clarification	<b>Hot</b>	sexy	Society slang	Functional shift	To form intimate atmosphere here	The word “hot” is analyzed types of society slang because this word is used by social group or community in their common daily conversation and in informal situation. This data is classified as functional shift because	

											<p>this word undergoes a process of shifting function from verb to adjective. The character uses slang is to form intimate atmosphere because Lyle and Simon are not close friends.</p>
51/ SC /F S/ H M	“He's just here to check out the <b>packages.</b> ”	01:05:00 ,109 --> 01:05:01 ,875	Spencer → Aaron	Homecoming event at school	Bully	<b>Packages</b>	A man's genital s.	Society slang	Functional shift	To humiliate	<p>The word “packages” is analyzed as society slang types because this word is used in daily conversation</p>



											among the society in informal situation. This data is classified as functional shift because this word undergoes a process of shifting function from verb to noun. The character uses slang is to humiliate because Spencer is mocking to Ethan who is gay and he thinks that Ethan is
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											watching football game just to looking for bottom.	
52/ SC /C P/ M H	“She's too hot for you, <b>assface!</b> ”	01:07:24 ,886 --> 01:07:26 ,987	Aaron → Martin	Homeco ming	Bully Martin's confess	<b>Assfa ce</b>	A conte mptibl e person	Society slang	Compo und	To humilia te	The word "assface" is categorized as society slang types because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This data is included as compound because it is created by two words that merging into one word and	

											it has a meaning. The character use slang to express insulting. Martin wants to confess to Abby and that's why Aaron use slang word "assface" to mocking him.
53/ SC /C P/ SI	"I know I messed up, okay?"	01:18:35,020 --> 01:18:36,287	Simon → Leah	On the street (around the house)	Clarification	<b>messed up</b>	Disarrayed	Society slang	Compound	To show intimacy	The data is categorized as society slang because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This

											data is included as compound word-formation because it is created by two words that merging into one word and it has a meaning. The character uses slang is to show intimacy because Simon and Leah are best friends.	
54/ SC /B L/ FI	“Gotcha.”	01:20:12 ,685 --> 01:20:13 ,584	Simon → MR. Worth	School corridor	Clarifica tion	<b>Gotch a</b>	Short for 'got you.'	Society slang	Blendin g	To Form Intimat e Atmosp	The word “gotcha” is included as society because this	

A										here	<p>word is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. The data is categorized into blending word-formation because the word “gotcha” is form by combining two words “got you”. It is two words combining into created a new word. The character uses slang to</p>	
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											build an intimate atmosphere. Simon uses slang because he wants to reduce social distance status between student and vice principal, so it can make the conversation feels not awkward
55/ SC /A C/ FI A	“Just <b>FYI</b> , just for the record.”	01:20:14 ,088 --> 01:20:15 ,288	Mr. Worth → Simon	School hall	Clarification the common	<b>FYI</b>	Short form for: For your Informatio	Society slang	Acronym	To Form Intimate Atmosphere here	This data is included as society slang types because this is used in daily conversation among the

							n				<p>society in informal situation. This data is analyzed as acronym word-formation because "FYI" is short for "For your information" and it taken from initial letters of words. The character uses slang to build an intimate atmosphere. Mr. Worth is vice principal, so he uses slang when</p>
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											talking to Simon because he wants to reduce social distance status between vice principal and his students.
56/ SC /A F/ H M	“Oh, yeah, Ethan, Simon <b>likey.</b> ”	01:21:15,883 --> 01:21:18,750	Spencer → Aaron	At the canteen	Practicing lewd	<b>Likey</b>	Like	Society slang	Affixation	To Humiliate	The word “likey” is analyzed as society slang because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This word is classified as affixation word-



											formation because the word “likey” has suffixes stand by “-y”. The character uses slang is to humiliate. The character use slang to express insulting because everyone already know that Simon is homosexual, then Aaron and Spencer practicing obscenity to humiliate and bully Simon	
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57/ SC /A F/ EI	“And you know why?  Because you're just those two assholes that did that <b>shitty</b> thing in front of the whole school.”	01:21:52 ,618 --> 01:21:54 ,318	Ms. Albright → Aaron and Spencer	At canteen	Debating demeaning actions	<b>shitty</b>	Short for shit.	Society slang	Affixation	show express impression	This data is analyzed as society slang types because this is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This data is categorized as affixation word-formation because the word “shitty” has suffixes “-ty”.The character uses slang is to express impression.
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											Ms. Albright is being annoyed with Aaron and Spencer because they bullied Simon just because Simon is gay.	
58/ SC /C P/ H M	“Nobody feels sorry for those <b>assholes</b> , especially me.”	01:21:58 ,247 --> 01:22:01 ,182	Mrs. Albright → Aaron and Spencer	At canteen	Debating demeaning actions	<b>assholes</b>	Jerk or idiot.	Society slang	Compound	To humiliate	The data is analyzed as society slang types because this word is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This data is categorized as compound word-	

											formation because "asshole" is created by two words that merging into one word and it has a meaning. The character uses slang is to humiliate. Mrs. Albright is mocking to Aaron and Spencer because they already insulting and bullied Simon.
59/ SC /C L/	“ <b>I'mma</b> sell it.”	01:22:08 ,468 --> 01:22:10	Ms. Albright →	At the canteen	Debating demeaning	<b>I'mma</b>	Short for: “I am going	Society slang	Clipping	To Form Intimate	The word “I'mma” is analyzed as society slang

FI A		,803	Aaron		actions		to”			Atmosp here	types because this word is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. The data is analyzed as clipping because the word “I’mma” is shortening from “I’m going to”. This word is shortened into shorter word which is still has the same meaning. The character uses slang is to
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											form intimate atmosphere. Mr. Albright is a drama teacher, so she uses slang to speak with her student to reduce the social distance and awkward between her student.
60/ SC /F S/ FI A	“Why does Mr. Worth have to talk to us? I mean, can't we just let this <b>shit</b> go?”	01:22:26,442 --> 01:22:28,467	Simon → Ethan	Mr. Worth's office	Give clarification	<b>Shit</b>	Foolishness or something of little value	Society slang	Functional shift	To Form Intimate Atmosphere	This data is included as society slang because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This data is

											<p>categorized as functional shift because this word undergoes a process of shifting function from verb to noun. The character uses slang is to form intimate atmosphere because Simon and Ethan is classmates.</p>
61/ SC /F S/ FI	“I can <b>dig</b> , seriously.”	01:24:27,006 --> 01:24:28,339	Mr. Worth → Simon	School corridor	Apology for bad things happend	<b>dig</b>	Understand	Society slang	Functional shift	To Form Intimate Atmosphere	The word “dig” is categorized as society slang types because this word is

A											<p>used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This data is functional shift word-formation because this word undergoes a process of shifting function from noun to a verb. The character uses slang is to form intimate atmosphere because Mr. Worth is vice</p>	
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											principal, so he used slang to Simon, his student, that he could reduce social distance status between vice principle and student.	
62/ SC /C L/ SI	“If I’m your best friend, then why did you <b>come out</b> to Abby and not me?”	01:31:25 ,447 --> 01:31:26 ,414	Leah → Simon	On the street (around the house)	Give the clarification	<b>Come out</b>	Short form for ‘coming out of the closet’	Society slang	Clipping	To show intimacy	The word “come out” is analyzed as society slang because it is used in daily conversation among the society in informal situation. This word is clipping word-	

											formation because “come out” is short for “coming out of the closet”. This word is shortened into shorter word which still has the same meaning. The character uses slang is to show intimacy because Leah and Simon are best friends.	
63/ W M/ FS /FI	“It’s four tickets, four <b>bucks.</b> ”	four four	01:41:03 ,066 --> 01:41:06 ,135	ticket keeper → Martin	Carnival	Buying a ticket	<b>Bucks</b>	A dollar	Workmen slang	Functional shift	To form intimate atmosphere	The data is included as workmen slang types because this word is used

A											in the activities of the worker's society. This data is analyzed as functional shift because this word undergoes a process of shifting function from verb to a noun. The character uses slang to form intimate atmosphere.
64/ C H/ V R/	“Oh! Gracious. Oh, my <b>gosh</b> .”	00:01:18 ,278 → 00:01:20 ,110	Jack → Emily	At dining room	Food	<b>Gosh</b>	God	Church slang	Variation	To express impression	The word “Gosh” is a type of church slang because it refers to

EI											interjection slang a euphemism for God. “Gosh” is categorized as variation because “gosh” is word-based order of slang by variation the spelling from word “God”. The character uses slang is to express impression of his feeling.
65/ PH /V R/	“ <b>Dude</b> . Leah's in love with you.”	00:59:53 ,890 → 00:59:54 ,755	Simon → Nick	At the canteen	Crush	<b>Dude</b>	Man	Public house	Variati on	To address	The word “dude” is categorized as public house

A D											<p>slang types because this word has characteristics of friendly, cheerful, and not rude. "Dude" is categorized as variation because "dude" is word-based order of slang by variation the spelling from word "male". The character uses slang is to address his close friends, Nick.</p>	
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