

**AN ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING
SLANG LANGUAGE IN JUMANJI MOVIE**

A THESIS



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2021**

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Submitted to the English Education Department Faculty of Teacher Training and
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S1-Degree

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2021**

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Motto

"Better to feel how hard education is at this time rather than feel the bitterness of stupidity, later."

Dedication

The researcher faithfully dedicated the thesis to:

1. My lovely parents
2. Thank you for the lecturers who guide the researcher and my beloved friends who have provided assistance and support. Without their inspirations, their encouragements, and their supports, the researcher may not be able to finish this thesis

ABSTRACT

Firdha Amalia Ansar. 2021. An Analysis of Factors Influencing Slang Language in Jumanji Movie. (Supervised by Isnaeni Wahab and Novalia Tanasy)

This study analyzed slang words and factors that influence the use of slang in Jumanji: The Next Level movie. The purpose of this research were to determine the type of slang of the main character use in the jumanji movie and the factors that influencing the slang existence in jumanji movie. The research methodology was descriptive qualitative. The object of research was the movie Jumanji: The Next Level. The research instrument was the researcher himself and its script. Data collection techniques analysis transcripts and documentation. The data analysis technique was conducted by analyzing the transcript data while watching the object of his research and categorized it. The results of this study are there are 5 types of slang found, *namely fresh and creative, flippant, acronym, imitative, and clipping* along with their meanings and there are 7 factors that influence the existence of slang in this movie, *namely to address, establish an intimate atmosphere, to start a casual conversation, to show an impression, to show intimacy, to express anger, and to humiliate*. Then the slang found is categorized again according to the factor of the presence of the slang.

Keyword : *Slang, Type slang, Factors slang, meaning*

ABSTRAK

Firdha Amalia Ansar. 2021. An Analysis of Factors Influencing Slang Language in Jumanji Movie. (Dibimbing oleh Isnaeni Wahab and Novalia Tanasy)

Penelitian ini menganalisis kata-kata slang dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penggunaan slang dalam film Jumanji: The Next Level. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis bahasa gaul peneliti menggunakan teori Allan and Burridge dan 7 faktor yang mempengaruhi keberadaan bahasa gaul di Jumanji; Film Tingkat Selanjutnya. Metodologi penelitian adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Objek penelitian adalah film Jumanji: The Next Level dan naskahnya. Instrumen penelitian adalah peneliti itu sendiri. Teknik pengumpulan data analisis transkrip dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data peneliti menganalisis data transkrip sambil mengamati objek penelitiannya dan mengkategorikannya. Hasil dari penelitian ini terdapat 5 jenis slang yang ditemukan yaitu tipe *segar dan kreatif, kurang ajar, akronim, imitatif, dan kliping* beserta artinya dan ada 7 faktor yang mempengaruhi keberadaan slang dalam film ini yaitu *to untuk mengatasi, kesan, menunjukkan keakraban, mengungkapkan kemarahan, dan mempermalukan*. Kemudian bahasa gaul yang ditemukan dikategorikan lagi sesuai dengan faktor keberadaan bahasa gaul tersebut.

Kata Kunci: Slang, Jenis slang, Faktor slang, artinya

PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN

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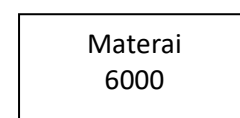
Menyatakan dengan sebenarnya bahwa skripsi dengan judul “AN ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING SLANG LANGUAGE IN JUMANJI MOVIE”, adalah benar asli karya saya dan bukan jiplakan ataupun plagiat dari karya orang lain.

Jika kemudian hari terbukti bahwa pernyataan saya ini tidak benar, maka saya bersedia menerima sanksi akademik berupa batalnya gelar saya, maupun sanksi pidana atas perbuatan saya tersebut.

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat atas kesadaran saya sebagai civitas akademik Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muslim Maros.

Makassar, 25 Agustus 2021

Yang Membuat,



Firdha Amalia Ansar

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This research is entitled "An Analysis Factor Influencing of Slang Language in Jumanji Movie"

The process of working on this research is indeed a long struggle for researcher. However, thanks to help, motivation, prayers, and thoughts from various parties, these obstacles can be resolved properly. Researcher also realize that this research is far from perfect, so researcher expect criticism and suggestions from readers for the perfection of this research. The researcher hopes that the completion of this research, but the beginning of everything, the beginning of a life struggle.

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The Researcher

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

We as social beings need a means to communicate or interact with other people and the tool we need is language. In simple terms, language is a tool for interaction or a means of communicating. Language is all forms of communication in which a person's thoughts and feelings are expressed in order to convey meaning to others. According to Holmes (2013: 2) we use language to request and provide information to others. We use it to express anger and, as well as admiration and respect. Therefore, Languages are usually dynamic, evolve and adapt to the wishes of their users.

Language is increasingly diverse, in society, especially teenagers, usually use various languages. Everyone can compose a new word, combine two different words into a new word, and use the old word in new ways. One of them is a variety of non-formal or casual language, namely Slang. Based on Holmes (2013: 78), the standard types are generally those that have been written and have experienced some degree of regularization or codification (for example, in grammar and dictionaries). Meanwhile, non-standard variations are speech that is less prestigious and not standardized. One example of a variety of languages that exist in American English is slang.

According to Tanasy (2019: 25) the choice of language used is a marker or identity that this community is a solid community. Slang is a variation of language made by a group of people to be used in the

communication process where the meaning or meaning is only known by the group. Chaer and Agustina (2010: 67), slang is a special and secret social variation. Slang can be a standard language in our daily lives, some people are quite active in persecution slang. People sometimes use slang in everyday conversations such as indirect conversations, chatting, or on social media. For example, people use the words "affection" and "bae" for their close friends. We can see casual or informal words like this everywhere. We can find this kind of talk on the radio, comic books, songs and movies. Basically some countries have their own slang in their own language.

In Indonesia we can find teenagers talking in their daily lives using both Indonesian and American slang because it is considered intimate, even though there are some people who do not know the meaning out of their circle, For example, the english foreign language words that we often encounter are used by teenagers, namely 'LOL' = laugh of loud (laughing out loud), 'ASAP' (as soon as possible), 'Bae' = before anyone else (people who are considered special) and while Indonesian slang that we often hear are 'lebay' (excessive), 'baper' (very sensitive), 'sotoy' (pretentious) and 'jomblo' (someone who is not related to anyone) etc. The reason for using slang language that is applied by teenagers in their community is to 'show off' their existence in society (Suhardianto & Ambalegin, 2017).

Meanwhile, the use of American or British Indonesian slang is still rarely used because only certain groups use and know the meaning of the slang itself. Fortunately, Hollywood Movies and American television series

have had a significant impact on Indonesians in terms of accepting various slang, vocabulary, including certain idioms, and people. Basically think that slang tends to be used more by teenagers. This urge invites them to imitate various slang, phrases, words and sentences of both American and British English for the benefit of their mastery of the foreign language and for mere existence. Holmes (2001: 183) states that slang is included in the area of vocabulary and reflects a person's age. Slang is also a specialty of young people and is considered unusual by older people in general. In addition, slang includes the identity of certain groups. Nowadays American Slang has many types and functions which may lead to misunderstanding if we don't understand the meaning. Therefore, we need to know those slang types and functions to avoid misunderstandings when interacting.

Therefore, this research used the second sequel of Jumanji movie, "Jumanji: The Next Level". This is the second sequel to the Jumanji Movie, an American Movie released in 2019 directed by Jake Kasdan and written by Jake, Jeff Pinkner, and Scott Rosenberg. This movie tells the story of the adventures of 3 teenagers who are forced to play a magical video game called Jumanji to save their friends. It turns out that not only the three of them were swallowed into the world of Jumanji but were 2 grandfathers were also swallowed into the world of Jumanji. They all have their weaknesses and strengths and there is only one way to get out of Jumanji, that is, they have to finish the game. This movie is very interesting while the genre is a comedy, adventure, and fantasy which trigger the audience to watch the adventure till

the end. A researcher was interested in researching the slang in the movie. This movie was chosen by the researcher as the object of research because the researcher found several slang words after watching this movie such as *Dad* or *daddy* (father), *Meh* (expressing no interest at all), and *Grandpa* (grandfather) besides that, this movie successfully dominated the big screen internationally. The whole movie occupies No. 1 in 44 countries and refreshes in avatar selection and rules of the game. This succeeded in arousing curiosity. The story of friendship, both young and old, is presented lightly but emotionally and carelessly. The movie, which is the production of Sonny Movie, directed by Jake Kasdan and written by Jeff Pinkner, Scott Rosenberg. This research focuses on the type and function/meaning of the slang language contained in the Jumanji movie so that, the researcher is encouraged to analyze the phenomenon. Therefore, the researcher is encouraged to analyze the phenomenon under the title "AN ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING SLANG LANGUAGE IN JUMANJI MOVIE "

B. Research Question

1. What the type of slang does the main character use in the Jumanji movie?
2. What are the factors influencing the slang existence in Jumanji movie?

C. Research Objectives

1. To find out the type of slang use in Jumanji movie
2. To find out the factors that influence the existence of slang in Jumanji movie

D. Significance Of Research

Based on the research objectives that the researcher want to achieve, this research is expected to bring benefits in the world of language, either directly or indirectly. The benefits of this research are:

1. The theoretical benefits

Theoretically, this research is hoped to be useful for contributing ideas in terms of slang language, giving scientific contributions, and as reference material for further research on the factor influencing of slang language and types in the movie *Jumanji: The Next Level*.

2. Practical benefits

Practically this research is expected to add insight into slang language, namely its function and type, as research subjects are expected to get learning.

E. Definitions Of Terms

1. Sociolinguistic

Hudson (1996: 1) states "Sociolinguistic is a research of language in relation to society" (Sociolinguistics examines language in relation to social / social factors). Nababan (1993: 2) explains that sociolinguistics is the research of language that as members of society, deals with language speakers or the research of social aspects of language related to social / social factors. In addition, he added that sociolinguistics examines language, links cultural factors and examines language in a socio-cultural context.

2. Slang

According to Chaer and Agustina (2010: 67), slang is a special and secret social variation. That is, this variation is used by certain groups who are very limited, and should not be known by those outside that group. The vocabulary used in this slang is always changing.

Slang is a language style which is a development or modification of various languages, including Indonesian, so that slang does not have a definite stylistic structure. Most of the words in teenage slang are translations, abbreviations, or puns. However, sometimes strange words are created that are difficult to trace their origin (Nurhasanah, 2014: 15).

3. The Reason using of slang language

There are many reasons why people use slang in everyday life, one of which is that they want uniqueness in communicating, this is the reason that slang already exists. Slang can also represent the identity of certain social groups, as well as fashion that everyone likes.

4. Introduction to Movie

Movie is a kind of amusement that should be possible without any problem. Individuals can watch Movies from home or in theaters, motion pictures for the most part have a span of at any rate two hours or less. Movie is a sort of amusement that gives representation through a progression of pictures that produce pictures that move ceaselessly, furnished with sound and added impacts to make the picture delightful.

5. Type Of Slang

Allan and Burridge (2006: 69) affirm that there are five different slang:

a. Fresh and creative

Fresh and Creative are slang words with a whole new vocabulary, informal types, intelligence, imagination, as well as words that can be renewed. There are some words that are foreign to our minds and maybe they are slang words that we are not aware of. An example is “Mom/Mommy” slang is used as a designation for women, especially older women.

b. Flippant

Flippant means a slang consisting of two or more words whose words are not correlated with their denotative meaning. An example is "Break a leg" which literally means to break a leg but the real meaning is to encourage / impede someone.

c. Imitative

Imitative means a slang word that imitates Standard English (SE); use the SE word in a different meaning or a combination of two different words. An example would be from the phrase 'going to' and the slogan 'gonna'. This slang comes from the phrase "want". This slang word almost everyone uses.

d. Acronym

An acronym is a type of slang that is formed from the results of the

words from the first letter of each word in a phrase or this type is made with the initials of a group of words or syllables. An example is 'LMAO' = Laughing My Ass Off, which is used as an abbreviation for 'laugh'.

e. Clipping

Clipping type is a type of slang formed by deleting several parts of a longer word into a shorter form in the same sense. An example is the use of the word 'cuz' which means "because" and 'adv' which means 'advertisement'. Frequently used words which can be cut into shorter forms.

6. Synopsis of the Movie : Jumanji The Next Level

The movie "Jumanji: The Next Level" is the second sequel to the Jumanji Movie, an American Movie released in 2019 directed by Jake Kasdan and written by Jake, Jeff Pinkner, and Scott Rosenberg in the comedy, adventure and fantasy genre. This Movie tells the story of the adventures of 4 teenagers who are forced to play a magic video game called Jumanji to save their friends. It turns out that not only the three of them were sucked into the world of Jumanji but 2 grandparents were also sucked into the world of Jumanji. They all have their own weaknesses and strengths and there is only one way to get out of Jumanji, that is, they have to finish the game.

CHAPTER II

RELATED OF LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter contains a review associate with the title of the researcher from previous studies, this review consists of analysis and can additionally discuss the definitions or theories associate with this analysis.

A. Previous of Research Finding

There are three previous studies related to this research, the first research by Prihandoko (2012) entitled An Analysis of Slang Words Used by The Characters In "Ramona and Beezus" Movie. This research focuses on the types and functions of slang in the movie Ramoona and Beezus. This research used descriptive qualitative, and the results of this research obtained two results, first there are 5 types of slang that the characters in the Movie Ramoona and Beezus used are fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping. Second, there are 7 slang functions in the Movie Ramoona and Beezus, one of which is the formation of atmosphere.

The second research is a research by Sovia, Merina, Theresia (2018) entitled Slang Word Formation In "Pitch Perfect Movie", this research aimed to identify the types of slang words which consist of the types of slang word formation in the Movie Pitch Perfect. This research used the method called Simak Bebas Eng Libat Cakap (SBLC), and the results of this research the researcher found the types of slang word formation in the Movie Pitch Perfect, namely compounding, back-formation, suffixation, and conversion.

The third research is research from Aramiko, Kasim, A. Aziz (2019) entitled Analysis Of Slang Languages In The Movie "FURY" which focused on the function, types and formations of slang words in the Movie Furry, research using the observation method. The results of this research obtain the functions that exist in the Furry Movie such as emotion, humor, rebellion, toughness, and creativity. The type of slang used in the movie Furry, hip-hop, New York slang, general slang, and special slang.

The distinction between this investigate and the past consider over is that in this investigate, the analyst analyzed not as it were the sorts of slang and its capacities but too look at the variables that impact the nearness of slang within the motion picture being examined.

B. Theoretical Background

1. Sociolinguistic

Literally sociolinguistics comes from the words sociology and linguistics. Sociology is the research of social structures and processes. Meanwhile, linguistics is a discipline that studies the structure of language without examining the social context in which the structure is studied or used. So, sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies and discusses social aspects of language, especially the differences that exist in language related to societal factors. According to Dewa Putu Wijana (2019)sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that is directly related to language and social factors, namely factors that are outside the language (extra lingual). These causes are often referred to as external or external

causes. The severity of sociolinguistic experts in arguing for a language can vary due to social factors itself. Fishman (as cited in Prihandoko, 2012) wrote in a collection of essays entitled *Reading in The Sociology of Language*. In the same year Ferguson, Fishman, and Das Gupta published a collection of papers entitled *Language Problems of Developing Nations*.

According to Sumarsono (2007: 2) linguistics as institutional linguistics associated with the linkage of language with those who use that language. the aim of the reason is largely declared. Trudgill (1974: 32) defines linguistics as a branch of linguistics associated with language. Language is taken into account as a social and cultural development. linguistics investigates the correlation between the language field and society. It additionally has shut links with the social sciences, notably psychological science, social science, human geographic and social science. Sociological is learning regarding language that's associated with things of the community, particularly the speaker. Sociolinguistic examines language by considering the link between language and society.

According to Chaika (1994: 2) linguistics as a discipline that studies however folks use language in their interactions. linguistics conjointly deals with one thing that appears insignificant. Examples are however folks speak otherwise on a crossway or in an exceedingly classroom; conjointly what folks do after they speak or however they gesture after they listen. Hudson (1996: 1) states "Sociolinguistic is a research of language in relation to society" (Sociolinguistics examines language in

relation to social / social factors). Nababan (1993: 2) explains that sociolinguistics is the research of language that as members of society, deals with language speakers or the research of social aspects of language related to social / social factors. In addition, he added that sociolinguistics examines language, links cultural factors and examines language in a socio-cultural context.

From the above explanation, the researcher concludes that Sociolinguistics may be a linguistic agent that examines the relationship between language and therefore the community of speakers. This lesson may be a discourse overview of the variations in the use of public language in very pure styles of communication. Multidisciplinary science that examines the problems of language use in society related to social structures, situations, and culture or habits in bonded teams. Language in linguistic studies is not only seen as a structure, but is also seen as a scheme, communication system, and part of a certain culture.

2. Slang

Slang is a type of informal language that appears in American English. Linguists define slang as follows:

Walter (2004) defines that slang is the words used in very informal conversations, unsuitable for formal situations. Another researcher Akmajian (2004) states that slang is something that everyone can understand, but no one can explain. Additional Coleman (2012: 43) states that slang is the use of informal words and expressions that are not

considered standard in a particular language but may be considered more acceptable when used socially. This means that the use of slang is commonly used by some communities. Many groups or communities use slang because slang can distinguish one group from another.

3. The Reason using of slang language

Slang has existed and been used since, according to the old Allan and Burridge (2006: 69) stated the first appearance of slang words around the eighteenth century. Initially slang was only used by the lower class, but over time slang is now widely used by teenagers and certain groups of people because people want to communicate quickly, easily, and uniquely. To get to know each other closely. Slang itself is arguably a mode that must be followed, even though slang has negative and harsh assumptions, according to Tanasy, (2019) Although sociolect acrolect and sociolect vulgar are contradictory, the two language variations are interrelated because if the user is in the right situation and and the right person because they are generally liked by certain groups because they are considered polite. Therefore, it has been widely used by the upper class or those with high social status

Allan and Burridge (2006) explain there are seven functions of slang terms as follows:

a. To overcome

means the speakers use slang word to address another speaker in order to maintain their close relationship,

b. Establish an 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.

c. To start a casual conversation

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

d. To show an 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 image about the certain feeling that they want to express.

e. To show intimacy

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

f. To express 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.

g. To humiliate

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

4. Introduction to Movie

Watching Movies is a movement that is frequently done by individuals in their extra time. Movies are a kind of amusement that should be possible without any problem. Individuals can watch Movies from home or in theaters, motion pictures for the most part have a span of at any rate two hours or less. Movie is a sort of amusement that gives representation through a progression of pictures that produce pictures that move ceaselessly, furnished with sound and added impacts to make the picture delightful.

Movie is generally a moving still picture, obviously (Sontag, 2012: 27). Movies are a significant type of craftsmanship, a famous wellspring of diversion, and a compelling vehicle for training. Watching unfamiliar movies is a powerful method to become familiar with an unknown dialect and we become more acquainted with the rich unfamiliar culture and occasions to improve our language abilities. Most movies have become mainstream worldwide shows using captions to make an interpretation of exchange into different dialects from which the crowd learns. Consoles (2009), states, "This examination centers around five kinds: activity experience, parody, show, ghastliness, and sci-fi". There are different sorts

in the entertainment world, yet these five classifications in general be the most significant.

5. Type of Slang

Allan and Burridge (2006: 69) affirm that there are five different slang types.

a. Fresh and creative

Fresh and Creative are slang words with a whole new vocabulary, informal types, intelligence, imagination, as well as words that can be renewed. There are some words that are foreign to our minds and maybe they are slang words that we are not aware of. An example is “Mom/Mommy” slang is used as a designation for women, especially older women.

b. Flippant

Flippant means a slang consisting of two or more words whose words are not correlated with their denotative meaning. An example is "Break a leg" which literally means to break a leg but the real meaning is to encourage / impede someone.

c. Imitative

Imitative means a slang word that imitates Standard English (SE); use the SE word in a different meaning or a combination of two different words. An example would be from the phrase 'going to' and the slogan 'gonna'. This slang comes from the phrase "want". This slang word almost everyone uses.

d. Acronym

An acronym is a type of slang that is formed from the results of the words from the first letter of each word in a phrase or this type is made with the initials of a group of words or syllables. An example is 'LMAO' = Laughing My Ass Off', which is used as an abbreviation for 'laugh'.

e. Clipping

Clipping type is a type of slang formed by deleting several parts of a longer word into a shorter form in the same sense. An example is the use of the word 'cuz' which means "because" and 'adv' which means 'advertisement'. Frequently used words which can be cut into shorter forms.

6. Synopsis of Movie

Jumanji Movie: The Next Level. The second sequel to Jumanji stars Dwayne Johnson, Karen Gillan, Jack Black, Kevin Hart, Nick Jonas, Danny DeVito, Madison Iseman, and Awkwafina. The adventure of 4 people who returned to Jumanji to save one of their friends. However, then the game changed, and they were required to dare to cross extreme obstacles and return safely from the extreme play. Unlike the first Movie, in Jumanji: The Next Level or this second series, some characters will change. There will also be two new players joining, they are Danny DeVito as Edie or Spancer's grandfather and Danny Glover as Milo, Edie's friend. They will also get caught up in the world of video games. Interestingly, Edie will

enter the body of Smolder Bravestone (Dwayne Johnson), while Milo will enter the body of Mouse Finbar (Kevin Hart). Previously Smolder Bravestone was entered by Spancer, while Mouse Finbar by Fridge. Bethany also no longer inhabits Professor Shelly Oberon (Jack Black), but will be replaced by Fridge.

Meanwhile, Martha remains in Ruby Roundhouse (Karen Gillan). There has been no information in the trailer for the character's body that Spancer and Bethany entered. The audience will see the background of Jumanji's place in the desert, icebergs and wilderness. Reported by Forbes, the Movie Jumanji: Welcome to The Jungle is a Movie by Sony with the biggest profits in North America, and is Sony's second Movie to become the highest grossing Movie in the world after Skyfall. As noted in Box Office Mojo, the first Movie earned more than 962 million US dollars (US). This placed Jumanji: Welcome to The Jungle in the 45th highest grossing Movie of all time.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type and Design of the Research

1. Type and Design of the Research

This type of research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative. According to Surakhmad (1994: 147), the descriptive method is a type of research method that uses techniques to find, collect, classify, analyze data, interpret it, and finally draw conclusions. Meanwhile, according to Sugiyono (2013: 2), the research method is basically a scientific way to obtain data with specific purposes and uses. The research method, as in the Big Indonesian Dictionary, is an orderly method used to carry out a job to achieve what is desired; a systemic way of working to facilitate the implementation of an activity in order to achieve the specified goals. Based on the opinions expressed by experts, qualitative research is a research method for a scientific way.

B. Time and Places of the Research

The research carried out on January 2021 and took place to the limit determine by the campus and library, the places that used for this research were the public / regional libraries, and at the researcher home. This researcher conducted his/her research in public area by following the standard health protocol are:

1. Putting on face mask and face shield
2. Applying hand sanitizer
3. Spraying disinfectant on table, chair, ladder, laptop surface, and bringing various drinks or meal stuff.

C. Object of the Research

In this research, the researcher used of the movie "Jumanji: The Next Level" by Jake Kasdan, which is an adventure and comedy genre. The object of this research was the movie "Jumanji: The Next Level"

D. Instrument of the Research

The instrument of this research was the researcher himself. Subsequently, the researcher spends time to get it and ponder both speculations and ideas related to the research sometimes recently collecting information and analyzing them. the researcher was rebellious that too collect data and investigate is the most instrument of this investigate since if there are no researcher, this investigate cannot run.

E. Techniques of Data Collection

The method used to collect data in this research was through documentation. In this regard, according to Sugiyono (2012), documentation can be in the form of pictures, films, works of art and others, and used analyzed transcript Data from observations, interview data, and data in the form of documents, writings, or narrated works of art are the three categories of data in qualitative research Pawito (2007)

After the researcher collected the data, the researcher then analyzed the data to get the research results. Data analysis carried out through several stages, namely: First, categorized the data by distinguishing the types of language according to theory, which was appear in the Movie dialogue, and examining the function of the slang obtained. Second, looked for the meaning

in the dictionary to ensure the correct meaning. Third, determine the reasons for using the language according to the context of the application's conversation. Fourth, discussed the results of data analysis in the discussion. Finally draw conclusions.

F. Techniques of Data Analysis

1. Researcher downloaded the movie Jumanji: The Next Level and English movie subtitles transcripts taken from <http://209.97.170.87/Jumanji-the-next-level/> and Subscene.com.
2. Printed the download subtitles to make it easier for researcher to read.
3. Watched Movie Jumanji: The Next Level which was downloaded before.
4. Re-watched Jumanji: The Next Level and wrote the word or slang that have been got in the movie.
5. To be more accurate, the researcher read and marked with a color highlighter on the slang words that are transcribed in the movie subtitles and checks and matches the accuracy of the slang words obtained after watched the movie under research without seeing the subtitles first.
6. After finishing collected the slang words in the movie Jumanji: The Next Level. The researcher analyzed and identified which types of slang words obtained which type and what their meaning/function were and the data presented in table form.

For Example:

Type of Acronym Jumanji : The Next level

Slang Words	Meaning/ Functions
OMG	Oh My God / A person who is shocked to hear or see unusual.
FYI	For Your Information / Give information to someone

G. Data Analysis Techniques

After the researcher collected the data, the researcher then analyzed the data to get the research results. Data analysis carried out through several stages, namely: First, categorized the data by distinguishing the types of language according to theory, which appeared in the film dialogue, and examining the function of the slang obtained. Second, looked for the meaning in the dictionary to ensure the correct meaning. Third, determined the reasons for using the language according to the context of the application's conversation. Fourth, discussed the results of data analysis in the discussion. Finally draw conclusions.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher present the results and discussion. In the results section the researcher described the results of this study and for the discussion section the researcher explained the results of research regarding the results of this study.

A. Research Results

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the findings obtained by the researcher from analyzing the data based on the movie "Jumanji: The Next Level" and its transcript and found the type of slang that the researcher was looking for, namely fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping

1. Type of slang

a. Fresh and Creative

Slang grouped into fresh and creative types such as *yep*, *swetie*, *dear* and others are presented below:

Table 4.1 Type Fresh and Creative

No	Slang words	Meaning
1.	Honey	Sweetheart
2.	Sucks	Annoying, bad
3.	Gosh	Something amazed
4.	Crazed	Crazy
5.	Guy	Man
6.	Guys	Colleague
7.	Goddam it	Angry
8.	Goddam	Annoyed
9.	Awfully	Extreme
10.	Awfull	Terrible

No	Slang words	Meaning
11.	Crazy	Very
12.	Nope	No
13.	Foggiest clue	Slightest Idea
14.	Great Shape	Good Body
15.	No Shit	Surprise, bad
16.	Butter	Flexibel
17.	Oh my	Good grief
18.	Fridge	Nickname
19.	Haul ass	Hurry up
20.	Dude	A man
21.	Dear	Something Bad
22.	Kid	A young person
23.	Goodness	Surprising
24.	Yep	Yes
25.	Sweetie	Sweetheart
26.	Absolutely	Very
27.	Hiyo	Yes
28.	Nope	No
29.	Pal	A man
30.	Beat it	Go
31.	Scram	Go away
32.	Insane	Crazy
33.	Boobs	A woman breast
34.	Ashtrays	Smoke
35.	Crap	Something bad
36.	Geez	Oh my god
37.	Pigment	Something Unique
38.	Bitches	Something difficult or not fun
39.	Buddy	Close friends

The researcher found 39 data was grouped into fresh and creative types. Fresh and creative types are slang types that have new vocabulary, informal variations, intelligence, imagination, and up-to-date words. The data is obtained from the transcript of the movie Jumanji: The next level.

Datum 1 to represent other data:

Dialogue 1

Milo : so what part of New Hampshire is this exactly.

Bravestone : we're not in New Hampshire, Milo.

Bethany : that's right. Exactly not New Hampshire, you're starting to get it now?

Milo : Nope.

The data that has been underlined in the datum above is of fresh and creative type where the word nope which also means no or yet and the character milo uses the word nope which is a fresh and creative type of slang.

b. Flippant Type

The data are grouped into Flippant type such as *what the hell*, *piece of cake*, and *the hell* and others are presented below:

Table 4.2 Flippant Type

No	Slang Words	Meaning
1.	Piece of cake	something very easy to do
2.	Out of th blue	suddenly appeared
3.	What the hell	A reaction to something that is abnormal to the person
4.	Who the hell	ask someone informally
5.	In the sam hill	curses for demons or strange creatures
6.	Shut the fron door	kind of expressing surprise
7.	Shake a leg	telling someone to act or hurry up
8.	Bugged the hell out of	something disturbing
9.	Low profile	tell someone not to cause trouble or attract attention
10.		Something sucks
11.		Oppose
12.	Whup your ass	Hit
13.	Spit it out	telling someone to act or hurry up
14.	Son of a bitch	Something Bad
15.	Map Guy	Someone who is good at reading roads or maps

The researcher found 15 data are grouped into flippant type. Flippant type is a slang consisting of two or more words are not correlated with their denotative meaning.

Datum 2 to represent other data:

Dialogue 2

eddie : Meh.

milo : What do you mean, "Meh"?

eddie : -Meh! What do you want already?

- You've been calling and calling.

- You show up out of the blue after 15 years.

- Why? 'Cause you wanna make some egg.

The data that has been underlined in the datum above is a flippant where the word show up out of the blue is a word that describes someone who appears suddenly.

c. Imitative Type

The researcher found four data were grouped into imitative type. Imitative type is a slang words that imitates Standard English (SE) in a different meaning or a combination of two different words. The data are grouped into imitative such as *wanna*, *gonna*, *gotta*, and others which have been presented in tabular form.

Table 4.3 Imitative Type

No	Slang Words	Meaning
1.	Gonna	Contraction for going to
2.	Gotta	Contraction for have got to
3.	Ain't	Contraction for am not, is not, are not, has not, and have not
4.	Wanna	Contraction for want to

The researcher found 4 data are grouped into imitative type. The researcher found four data were grouped into imitative type.

Datum 3 to represent other data:

Dialogue 3

Spencer : I'm gonna meet my friends for brunch at 10.

Mom : That'll be nice. Where are you going?

Spencer : Um... Nora's.

Eddie : - What are you going there for?

- All the restaurants in Brantford,

- you gotta go to that one?

Spencer : I didn't pick.

The data that has been underlined in the dialogue above is imitative slang where the words gonna and gotta are combination English words

d. Acronym

The researcher found one data that the researcher categorizes into the type of acronym. Acronym a type of slang that is formed from the results of words from the letter prefix, each word in a phrase or type is made with the initials of a group of words or syllables. Data categorized into acronym types are slang words such as NPC.

Table 4.4 Acronym Type

No.	Slang Words	Meaning
1.	NPC	Abbreviation of Non Playing Character

The researcher found 1 data are grouped into acronym type. Acronym a type of slang that is formed from the results of words from the letter prefix, each word in a phrase or type is made with the initials of a group of words or syllables.

Datum 4 to represent other data:

Dialogue 4

Nigel : My dearest Mouse, surely you remember me.

Nigel Billingsly at your service.

Milo : Hey. Nigel, I thought that was you.

Fridge : He's a... Uh, what is it called?

Martha : NPC, a non-player character.

Fridge : He's not a real person. He only has a limited number of things he can say.

e. Clipping

The researcher 4 data data that researcher categorizes into the type of Clipping. Clipping a type of slang that is slang formed by deleting several parts of a longer word into a shorter form in the same sense. The data are grouped into clipping such as *mom*, *dad*, *grandpa* and others which have been presented in tabular form.

4.5 Clipping Type

No.	Slang Words	Meaning
1.	Dad	The word <i>dad</i> comes from the word <i>daddy</i> which is made shorter
2.	Grandpa	The word <i>grandpa</i> comes from the word <i>grandfather</i> which is made shorter
3.	Mom	The word <i>mom</i> comes from the word <i>mommy</i> which is made shorter
4.	Hippo	The word <i>hippo</i> comes from the word <i>Hippopotamus</i> which is made shorter

The researcher found 4 data are grouped into clipping type. Clipping a type of slang that is slang formed by deleting several parts of a longer word into a shorter form in the same sense

Datum 5 to represent other data:

Dialogue 5

Bethany : Why would he do that?

Fridge : Remember what it was like?

Bethany : I got eaten by a fricking hippo!

Fridge : I got killed by a piece of cake!

Guys, guys.

From the results of data analysis that the researcher did and presented in the table. There are 5 types of slang found in the movie. They are fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping. For the first type, namely fresh and creative, there are 39 data that the researcher found in the film, which are grouped as fresh and creative slang such as gosh, buddy, guys, honey, etc. The second type of slang is flippant, there are 15 data obtained in the movie Jumanji: The next level which is categorized into flippant types such as what the hell, son of bitch, etc. All of the slang words found from the movie have been translated by using Google Translate Tool on internet. The slang then being explained with formal words, eg; honey (slang) was translated by using Google Translate Tool and the researcher found meaning sweetheart (formal). And so does the rest of the slang found on Jumanji: the Next Level movie.

. The third type of slang is imitative, there are 4 data obtained in the movie Jumanji: The next level which is categorized into imitative types such as gonna, gotta, wanna, and ain't. The fourth type is acronym. There are 1 data found in the movie Jumanji: The

Next Level which is categorized into acronym types such as NPC. The last type is clipping. There are 4 data categorized into clipping types. The data includes slang words such as hippopotamus, rhinoceros, and grandfather.

2. Function or reason of Slang

After analyzed the slang data in the Jumanji: The Next Level movie and grouping the data according to its type, namely Fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping, and their meaning. Next, the researcher grouped the purpose of using slang in each type of slang. Here, the researcher regroups the slang words that have been divided according to the type of each slang and regrouped according to the purpose of the slang that exists in each type of slang that the researcher found. There are seven slang goals, namely *To overcome, establish an intimate atmosphere, to start a casual conversation, to show an impression, to show intimacy, to express anger, to humiliate*. The analysis of the data can be seen as follows:

a. Fresh and creative

In the fresh and creative type, there are 6 different functions found by the researcher, namely to address, to start a casual conversation, to show impression, to show intimacy, to express anger, to humiliate. an explanation of the function of slang in fresh and creative types as follows:

a) To address

The first is the use of the type function is to address. in this movie the players use slang words to address to call other players to maintain their relationship. if someone is close of course use informal language to call it. The data in fresh and creative which have reason to address are: *Fresh and creative data that has a function to overcome are: honey, fridge, sweetie, dear, guy, guys, dan buddy.*

Dialogue 1

Fridge : Oh, no, no, no. This can't be happening!

Martha : Fridge?

Fridge : Yes, I'm Fridge, goddamn it!

The underlined word in the dialogue above is one of the fresh and creative slang data found that works to address. From the dialogue, Martha's character calls her friend Fridge whose real name is Anthony and because they are close friends they call him Fridge which literally means "ice chest" but in the dialogue above, it's the name for Anthony's character who has been friends with Martha for a long time. for the slang words *sweetie, dear, guy, guys, buddy and honey* have a similar meaning, namely a designation to show closeness or affection.

b) To start a casual conversation

The second function is to start a casual conversation from fresh and creative slang words. its function is to make conversations between characters with one another, have a close relationship so that the speaker is more relaxed because someone tends to prefer to talk informally with someone close to him. The data in fresh and

creative which have reason to address are: Fresh and creative data that has a function to start a casual conversation are: *crazed, sucks, foggiest clue, dude, crazy and nope*. The researcher describes an example of using fresh and creative slang words to a casual conversation in a conversation between Jumanji: The next level players.

Dialogue 2

Eddie : Let me tell you something. Getting old...

Spencer : I know. Getting old sucks.

Eddie : Getting old...is a gift. I forget that sometimes.

The conversation above shows the conversation of a grandfather and his grandson, namely Eddie and Spencer, in the dialogue above Spencer shows that he is close to his grandfather so he doesn't hesitate to use slang words to talk to his grandfather.

c) To show impression

The third function is a function to show the impression of other characters. In this film, players use slang words to express their impressions of other characters. the use of slang words tends to be used more often by the characters in this movie than the standard variant of vocabulary because it makes conversations more relaxed in informal situations, especially if they have close relationships because that shows they are closer. Fresh and creative data that has a to show Impression are: *oh my, goddam, awfully, awfull and gosh*. The researcher describes an example of using fresh and creative

slang words to show impression in a conversation between Jumanji:

The next level players.

Dialogue 3

Bethany & Martha : Yay, yay, yay!

Martha : Oh, gosh, how are you?

The conversation above describes the characters of Bethany and Martha who have not seen each other for a long time so that the characters are impressed with other characters, the dialogue underlined by *gosh* shows that Martha's character is impressed by Bethany's stunning appearance after not seeing each other for a long time.

d) To show intimacy

The fourth function is the function to show intimacy with other characters. In this film, players use slang words to show their intimacy towards other characters. The use of slang words tends to be used more often by the characters in this film than the standard vocabulary variant because it makes conversation more relaxed in informal situations, especially if they have a close relationship because it shows they are closer. Fresh and creative data that has the function to show intimacy are: *boobs* , *butter*, *great shape*, *yep*, *ashtrays*, *beat it*, *haul ass*, and *nope*. The researcher explains examples of the use of fresh and creative slang words to show intimacy in conversations between the characters of Jumanji: The next level player.

Dialogue 4

Eddie : - My hip feels pretty good now.

Oh, my joints feel like butter.

Milo : - Oh, yeah, look at those.

Wow. Look at these. Look at what I got

The conversation above is between eddie and milo who talk to each other about his body being refreshed and flexible because he is in the body of a game character which in the real world they are old. eddie and milo's relationship is an old close friend who has known each other for a long time so they mostly use slang words that describe they are very close. The underlined word in the dialogue is Butter which means elastic. eddie uses the slang word butter instead of using flexible. As a result, the slang word Butter is grouped which serves to show intimacy.

e) To express anger

The fifth function is the to express function with another character. In this film, players use slang words to express their anger against other characters and situations. The use of slang words tends to be used more often by the characters in this film than the standard vocabulary variant because it makes conversation more relaxed in informal situations, especially if they have a close relationship because it shows they are closer. Fresh and creative data that has the function to express anger are: *no shit!* , *scram*, *goddam it*, *crap*, and *geez*. The researcher explains an example of using fresh and creative

slang words to express anger in a conversation between the characters of Jumanji: The next level player.

Dialogue 5

Spencer : What are we doing here? fool!

Fridge : We came to get you, fool

Spencers : Bethany?

fridge : Not Bethany. Fridge, goddamn it!

The conversation above is between Spencer and Fridge characters, they have a very close friendship, because Spencer re-enters the world of Jumanji and Fridge and other friends have to pick up Spencer from the Jumanji World, making Fridge angry.

said *goddam it!* the slang word used by fridge which means stupid which expresses Fridge anger towards Spencer so that the slang is categorized as exepress anger.

f) To humiliate

The sixth function is a function to humiliate other characters. In this film, players use humiliate slang words to humiliate other characters. The use of slang words tends to be used more often by the characters in this film than standard vocabulary variants because it makes conversation more relaxed in informal situations, especially if they have a close relationship because it shows they are closer. Fresh and creative data that has the function to humiliate are: *Pal, insane, and bitches*. The researcher explains an example of using fresh and creative slang words to humiliate in a conversation between the characters of Jumanji: The next level player.

Dialogue 6

Bethany : Get out of here! I will torch you, bitches.

Fridge : I will literally burn your face. Get

The underlined word Bitches refers to the characters in the movie, which means the losers of several supporting characters who interfere or block Bethany and Fridge's path, so they issue slang words that function to humiliate.

b. Flippant

In flippant there are 5 different functions found by researcher, namely to greet, start a casual conversation, show an impression, show intimacy, express anger, and humiliate. the explanation of the function of slang in fresh and creative types is as follows:

a) To address

The first is the use of the type function for addresses. in this film the players use slang words to call other players to maintain their relationship. if someone close would use informal language to call it. Flippant data that have reasons to be addressed are. Fresh and creative data that works to address are: *map guy*

Dialogue 7

Martha : Well, you wanna check the map?

Fridge : Right. I'm the map guy now.

The word *map guy* refers to a fridge whose character is good at reading maps and the dialogue above shows Martha asking for help to check the map and fridge forgetting that she is a map

guy. The use of slang words here shows how close Fridge and Martha are as close friends.

b) To start casual conversation

The second function is to start a casual conversation from flippant slang words. its function is to carry out conversations between one character and another, have a close relationship so that speakers are more relaxed because someone tends to prefer to talk informally with people who are close to them. Flippant data that have reasons to start casual conversations are: *a piece of me, spit it out, shake a leg, shut front door, and out of the blue.*

Dialogue 8

*Eddie : You want a piece of me, huh?
That's what you want?*

*Fridge : You do not want a piece of him,
Milo, I'm telling you.*

The underlined word indicates a casual conversation between the character eddie and fridge where eddi tells the character milo if he wants to fight him and fridge says that he is not your opponent.

c) To impression

The third function is a function to show the impression of other characters. In this film, players use slang words to express their impressions of other characters. The use of slang words tends to be used more often by the characters in this film than the standard variant of vocabulary because it makes conversation more

relaxed in informal situations, especially if they have a close relationship because it shows they are closer. Flippant data which has to show Impression is : *in sam hill*

Dialogue 9

Martha : oh, God.

Milo : What in the Sam Hill just happened to him?

The underlined word shows the impression of one of the characters, namely Milo, who seemed to see the fridge character being eaten by a snake and then falling back from the sky.

d) To reveal anger

The fourth function is the function to express anger with other characters. In this film, players use slang words to express their anger towards other characters and situations. The use of slang words tends to be used more often by the characters in this film than standard vocabulary variants because it makes conversation more relaxed in informal situations, especially if they have a close relationship because it shows they are closer. Flippant data that have reasons to express anger are: *son of a bitch, what the hell, bugged the hell out, dan a pain in the ass.*

Dialogue 10

Milo : What just happened?

Eddie : What the hell was that thing?

The underlined word expresses Eddie's anger towards what happened to Milo who was almost eaten by a hippo.

e) To humiliate

Function 5 is a function to humiliate other characters. In this film, players use derogatory slang words to humiliate other characters. The use of slang words tends to be used more often by the characters in this film than standard vocabulary variants because it makes conversation more relaxed in informal situations, especially if they have a close relationship because it shows they are closer. Data to humiliate that serves to humiliate are: *whup your ass* and *a pain in the ass*.

Dialogue 11

Milo : I am harnessing my chi. And when I'm done, gonna whup your ass.
Eddie : Milo, I am telling you this is not a good idea.

The underlined word indicates Milo's character telling Eddie that he will beat him with his karate skills and fight Eddie who is big.

c. Acronym

In acronyms, researcher only got one function of acronym slang, namely to intimacy. an explanation of the function of slang in acronym types as follows:

a) To show intimacy

Researcher only got 1 function, namely intimacy with other characters. In this film, players use slang words to show their intimacy towards other characters. The use of slang words tends to

be used more often by the characters in this film than standard vocabulary variants because it makes conversation more relaxed in informal situations, especially if they have a close relationship because it shows they are closer. Data acronyms that serve to show familiarity are: *NPC*. The researcher explains examples of using keywords to show intimacy in conversations between characters in *Jumanji: The next level* player.

Dialogue 12

Fridge : He's a... Uh, what is it called?

Martha : NPC, a non-player character.

Fridge : He's not a real person.

The underlined word above shows the intimate conversation between the characters Fridge and Martha who told Milo that NPC stands for non-player character.

d. Imitative

In imitative researcher only got one function of acronym slang, namely to intimacy. an explanation of the function of slang in imitative types as follows:

a) To show intimacy

Researcher only got 1 function, namely intimacy with other characters. In this film, players use slang words to show their intimacy towards other characters. The use of slang words tends to be used more often by the characters in this film than standard vocabulary variants because it makes conversation more relaxed in

informal situations, especially if they have a close relationship because it shows they are closer. Data imitative that serve to show familiarity are: *gonna*, *gotta*, *ain't*, and *wanna*. The researcher explains examples of using k-words to show intimacy in conversations between characters in *Jumanji: The next level* player.

Dialogue 13

*Spencer : Yeah. I could just stay
downstairs on the couch.*

Eddie : What? Don't be ridiculous. If you want yeah.

Spencer : If you want, yeah.

Eddie : It's a couple weeks. It's gonna be fine

The underlined word is to show intimacy between Eddie's grandfather and his grandson Spencer. Eddie's character takes Spencer to his room and they become roommates and Spencer he's okay sleeping on the couch if Eddie objected but Eddie didn't mind, Slang words had taken to represent other data because the reasons for slang words like *must*, *gotcha*, *ain't*, and *want* are actually similar.

e. Clipping

The researcher 1 different reasons for using slang in clipping type. Those reasons is to address. To get a further description of analyzing the reasons ford using slang clipping type as follow:

a) To address

The first is the use of the type function for addresses. in this film the players use slang words to call other players to

maintain their relationship. if someone close would use informal language to call it. Data in clippings that have reasons to address are: *granpa, mom, dad, and hippo*

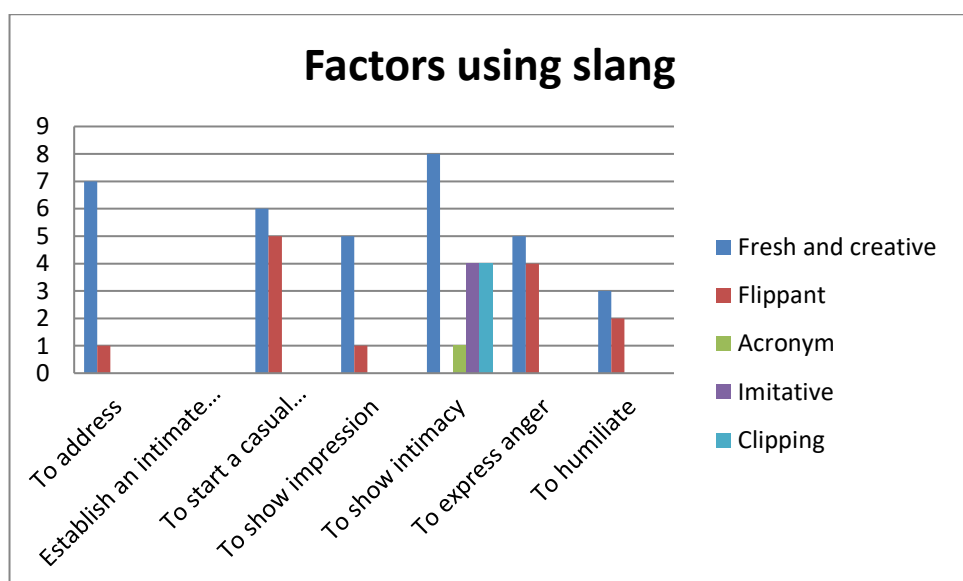
Dialogue 14

Eddie : For the first time in 40 years. I gotta go tell Milo.

Spencer : Be careful out there, Grandpa.

The underlined word is the word to address Eddie's character because iyah is a grandfather so even though they are in the game world and are in the body of the character in the game they still call him grandfather because they already know each other.

Based on the data from the results of the researcher above. The researcher got 7 factors or reasons for using slang based on 5 types of slang. The researcher use a table to clarify and clear the results of the researcher findings.



Picture 4.1 Factors using slang

The researcher concludes that there are 5 kinds of slang found in Jumanji: The Next Level movie, namely, fresh and creative slang data 39, flippant 15 slang data, acronym type 1 slang data, acronym type slang data there is 1 factor influencing the existence of slang, namely to intimacy 4. 4, clipping type slang data 4. Slang analysis data that is grouped according to the factors that influence it are obtained. There are 6 factors that influence the creative type of slang, namely to address 7, to start a fresh casual conversation 6, to show intimacy 8, to express anger 5, and to humiliate 3. There are 5 flippant slang types that were obtained by researchers and grouped according to factors which affect it, namely to address 1, to start casual conversation 5, to show impression 1, , to express anger 4, and to humiliate 2. The type of acronym has 1 factor affecting the existence of slang, namely to intimacy 4. Type of clipping has 1 factor affecting the existence of slang namely to intimacy 4. For the type that is most commonly found is the type of fresh and creative and the type that is found the least is the acronym

Based on the data in the picture above, the factors influence or reasons that appeared the most are To show intimacy and to start a casual conversation where the characters in the Jumanji: The Next Level movie already know each other and are close so that it greatly affects the slang that appears in the movie. the reason for showing intimacy a lot appears because the closer someone gets, the more they do not hesitate to say slang words on the grounds that they are close so that the slang words used have a core meaning and for casual conversation reasons most appear because the

characters tend to use words slang for starting casual or informal conversations with other characters rather than using formal vocabulary because it makes characters have distant relationships, not only that, the genre in the Jumanji: The Next level movie is also very influential. which makes the characters in the film spontaneously release slang words, whether it is slang to vent anger, cursing, calling, casual conversations between other characters, insulting and creating a fluid atmosphere.

B. Discussion

Slang has existed and been used since, according to the old Allan and Burridge (2006:69) stated the first appearance of slang words around the eighteenth century. Initially slang was only used lower class, but overtime slang now widely used by teenagers and certain groups of people because people want to communicate quickly, easily, and uniquely. There are 5 different types according to Allan and Burridge (2006:69) namely fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping. In the study, Likewise in the research of Aramiko, Kasim, A. Aziz (2019) entitled Analysis Of Slang Languages In The Movie "FURY" there are five types of slang used by characters in the movie, namely fresh and creative, flippant, acronym, imitative, and clipping. Both of these studies used Allan and Burridge's theory to type slang words. The above research also describes the slang factors of the types that have been obtained and for slang factors using Hymes' theory (1989) namely 7 slang factors to address, to casual conversation, establish an intimate, to show an impression, to show intimacy,

to express anger, you to humiliate. The second research focuses more on formations of slang words in the Movie Furry.

Based on the results of research using the theory of Allan and Burrige, there are 5 types of slang words in Jumanji: The Next Level movie. The first type is fresh and creative for example nope, the second type is flippant for example piece of me, the third type is acronyms for example NPC, the fourth type is imitative for example gonna, and the fifth type is clipping for example Dad. This is in line with previous research, Prihandoko (2012) found There are five types of slang employed by the characters in the films Ramona and Beezus. There are fresh and creative types, brash, imitation, acronyms, and clippings.

From the results of the analysis obtained factor influencing the slang existence in Jumanji: The Next Level movie for show intimacy to start a casual conversation which is a factor that influences the existence of slang in Jumanji: The Next Level movie because the characters in this movie already know each other and are familiar with and added by the movie genre, namely the adventurous genre. From Allan and Burrige (2006: 69) Initially slang was only used by the lower classes, but over time slang is now widely used by teenagers and certain groups of people because they want to communicate quickly, easily, and uniquely. To get to know each other better. Slang itself is arguably a fashion that must be followed, even though slang has negative and harsh assumptions.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

This chapter is the concluding chapter on the results of this research regarding factors influencing slang language in Jumanji: The Next Level movie.

Based on the analysis, the researcher concludes that there are 5 kinds of slang found in Jumanji: The Next Level movie, namely, fresh and creative slang data 39, flippant 15 slang data, imitative type 1 slang data, acronym type 1 slang data, clipping type 4 data. there is 1 factor influencing the existence of slang, namely to show intimacy of clipping slang types 4. Slang analysis data that is grouped according to the factors that influence it are obtained. There are 6 factors that fresh and creative type of slang, namely there are 7 factors to address, there are 6 factors to start a fresh casual conversation, there are 8 factors to show intimacy, there are 5 factors to express anger , and there are 3 factors to humiliate . There are 5 flippant slang types that were obtained by researchers and grouped according to factors which affect it, namely to address 1, to start casual conversation 5, to show impression 1, , to express anger 4, and to humiliate 2. The type of acronym has 1 factor affecting the existence of slang, namely to intimacy 4. Type of clipping has 1 factor affecting the existence of slang namely to intimacy 4. For the type that is most commonly found is the type of fresh and creative and the type that is found the least is the acronym. Of the several factors that influence the existence of

slang in the Jumani movie; The Next Level, factor to show intimacy and to start a casual conversation because the characters in the film studied tend to use core and casual words because they already know each other so they are more comfortable using informal or casual conversations.

B. Suggestion

The researcher recommends that in the future, slang might be one of the subjects for the final project, particularly for students majoring in English. Slang words can be examined from a variety of perspectives. Furthermore, scholars should be able to study the phenomenon of slang using various theories and data sources, such as novels, poetry, or other sources, in order to do future research.

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Appendix 1 : Transcript

Leaving this to come see you.

And I can't wait.

[CELL PHONE BUZZES]

[GRUNTING]

[CHUCKLES]

Whew.

[PHONE BUZZES]

Taxi! Over here.

SPENCER: Sorry. Sorry. I'm sorry.
Excuse me. Excuse me.

- Gilpin!
- Ahh!

You still on the toothpaste? Are you on your phone?

SPENCER : I'm just... I'm going home for the holidays tonight, so...

Does it look like
tonight to you?

Because to me,
it looks like today.
- Finish the toothpaste.
- Okay. Sorry.

[INHALING]

Dad, we're home!
EDDIE: I'm in the kitchen!
Jan, Spencer!
In the kitchen!

Dad, are you on a ladder?
- What are you doing?
SPENCER : Grandpa.

EDDIE: What's it look like?

Get down.

EDDIE: I'm changing your light bulb.

I leave for 10 minutes,
you're climbing ladders?

SPENCER : Don't think you should be doing that.

You think I can't
change a light bulb?

- Okay.

- There.

Ugh! No, no, no.

- I got it. I'm fine.

- Okay.

Hey, kiddo!

Hey, how's New York City?

- It's great.

- How's school?

It's okay. How you doing?

I'm terrific. I don't
even know what I'm doing here.

You're recovering
from hip surgery.

Meh! I'll be out
of here in no time.

It's not a prison.

I wanna get back
to my apartment.

- Is that so terrible?

- Your apartment? It's terrible.

Is it really cold in here?

The downstairs heater
isn't working.

- The guy's coming in the morning.
- It's like a goddamn icebox.

Did you ever call Milo?

What? No.
Dad. He's called five times.
Just call him back.

I'm not calling him back.
I don't wanna talk to him.

Come on, I'll help you
with your bags.

[SIGHS]
Oh, you're staying in here.

We're roommates.

Yeah. I could just stay
downstairs on the couch.

- What? Don't be ridiculous.
- If you want, yeah.

It's a couple weeks.
It's gonna be fine.

Come on in.
Make yourself comfortable.

- Oh! You're gonna...
- Whoa!

[GROANING]

- You okay?
- Don't tell your mother!

This goes there. There.

That's in there.

- All right, let's try it.
- Okay, let's see.

All right, so there's that.

There's this. There's this.

The blue light, the red,
the green light.

Oh, look at you two.
How sweet is this?

Okay, I have to leave for work
before either of you gets up.

The heater guy's
coming in the morning.

I'm gonna meet
my friends for brunch at 10.

That'll be nice.
Where are you going?

- Um... Nora's.
- What are you going there for?

All the restaurants
in Brantford,

- you gotta go to that one?
- I didn't pick.

What difference does it make?
It's been years.

MOM: I love you, honey. I'm so glad you're home.

SPENCER: Love you too, Mom.

[SIGHS]

EDDIE: Getting old sucks. Don't let anybody tell you any different.

You still got
that little girlfriend?

No.

We're not together anymore.

I don't think.

Was it her or you?

- It's complicated.
- Try me.

We'll see
if I can understand.

Well, when we
first got together,

we were...

sort of different people
than we are now.

I mean, last year was...

amazing.

I was a senior in high school.

I had a girlfriend.

Like, I finally figured out
who I was or something.

Mm.

I wish I could just feel
like that again, I guess.

[SIGHS]

I don't know.

Long-distance
relationships are hard.

I mean, I know everybody says
that, but turns out it's true.

Can I give you a little advice?
Listen to me.

Every single day
on every single subway car,

there's lots of ladies
in New York City.

And one in five of them, I would

marry, no questions asked.

This is the best time
of your life.

- It is?
- Yes, it is.

So pull it together! It doesn't
get any better than this.

It's all downhill from here.

[♪♪♪]

[SNORING]

[MACHINE BUBBLING]

[SHUDDERING]

Bravestone.

[♪♪♪]

[♪♪♪]

[DOOR BELLS JINGLING]

BOTH:
Hi!

Yay, yay, yay!

- Ooh!
- Oh, gosh, how are you?

- Oh, my God, you look amazing.
- Thank you.

Ho, ho, ho!

- Fridge.
- Fridge!

- Come here.
- Ooh!

So we were building houses
for two months,

and then on the way home,
we stopped in Costa Rica,

which was also amazing.

That is so awesome.
I am so happy for you.

That is so cool.

So, "M," that's what
we're supposed to call you now?

You don't have to.
It's just a nickname.

One of my college friends
gave me that.

You don't have to call me that.

M. I love it. It's so hot.

- Okay.
- But you and Spencer,
- you're still not...?
- Yeah. No. Um, we're...

We're still,
like, taking a break.

Where is he, by the way?

[MACHINE BUBBLING]

[DOORBELL RINGS]

[EDDIE SNORING QUIETLY]

[DOORBELL RINGS]

[GROANS]

[♪♪♪]

Eh, Christ.

What do you want, Milo?

Nice to see you too.

Yes, I'd love to come in
for a cup of coffee.

Thanks for asking.

[♪♪♪]

You mind if I make some eggs?

Do whatever you want.
I don't care.

Just hurry up.
I don't have all day.

You going somewhere?

Have, um...?

Have you been in touch
with Spencer much?

Yeah...

You know what?

Not really, actually.

I text him a lot, but
he doesn't always text me back.

- I know.

- FRIDGE: It's just...

I've been crazed lately

with, you know,
classes and practices,

and I got games
on the weekends.

Yeah. Totally. Totally.

I've just... I've been... I've
been a little worried about him.

Okay, look, where...?

Where is this guy? For real.

Good?

- Meh.

- What do you mean, "Meh"?

Meh! What do you want already?

You've been calling
and calling.

You show up out of the blue
after 15 years.

Why? 'Cause you wanna
make some eggs?

[CHUCKLING]

You remember
when we first opened,

we had that
little dishwasher, Morris?

Yeah, of course
I remember Morris.

Worked the dinner shift.

Six days a week,
2 in the morning most nights.

- The dishwasher.

- Little Morris. Mm.

He wouldn't even touch those
saucepans until he was done

with every single utensil
in the bin.

[CHUCKLING]

Yeah, the man knew his craft.

Little Morris.

Well, get... Wha...

Just get to it, would you?

I mean, it's always
the scenic route with you.

I know what you want,
you want to apologize.

And I hate to tell you,
I'm not interested.

[DOORBELL RINGS]

You think I'm supposed
to apologize?

[KNOCKING AT DOOR]

Oh, heater guy.

- Grandpa Eddie?
- Anthony?

Yes, sir, it's me.

Anthony!

How are you?

Come on in. Come on in.

- How you doing?
- Oh, getting old sucks.

Don't let anybody
tell you any different.

Heh, heh. Oh, uh, this is
uh, Martha and-and Bethany.

This is Spencer's
grandfather, Eddie.

Martha?
You're the little girlfriend.

- Uh...
- Morning!

Morning, sir.

Sorry to barge in on you.

You're not barging.
He's barging.

Milo Walker.

Wait, Milo? Like...
Like Milo and Eddie's.

- Pleased to meet you.
- Man, my dad said

you guys had
the best restaurant.

We were just there.
Well, it's called Nora's now.

Pfft, Nora's.
It's barely even a restaurant.

It's more like
a breakfast place now.

Were you with Spencer?

No, we came here
looking for him, actually.

You all hungry?
Eggs on the griddle.

- Might have to take a look.
- Hey, man,

you can do more
than take a look at it.

FRIDGE:
All right, all right. My man.

- Whoa. Do you need a hand?
- Do I look like I need a hand?

BETHANY:
Martha?

Hey.

Where is he?

[RHYTHMIC DRUMBEAT PLAYS]

- Do you hear that?

- Yes.

[RHYTHMIC DRUMBEAT CONTINUES]

You hear something?

It's probably the heater.

It's broken.

[DRUMBEAT STOPS]

How did it
even get here?

I don't know.

Maybe he...

I don't know,

maybe he went back for it
or something?

Is he trying
to fix it?

Why would anyone
try to fix that thing?

I don't know.

I don't know. Maybe he went
to buy parts or something?

Okay, look,
I'm calling him again.

I'm sure everything's... fine.

[PHONE BUZZING]

Fourteen texts
and four missed calls.

I don't think he went out.

I think...

I think he went back in.

No, no, no.

No, no, no, no, no...

- What? No. Why...?

- FRIDGE: Come on, man!

BETHANY:

Why would he do that?

FRIDGE:

Remember what it was like?

- I got eaten by a fricking hippo!

- I got killed by a piece of cake!

Guys, guys.

How is he gonna get out?

Uh, he's gotta take the...

The green jewel.

And stick it back
in the statue thing.

By himself?

[SIGHS]

We gotta go get him.

Are you crazy?

- I'm coming with you.

- Are you out of your minds?

We can do this. We've been
there. We know what to expect.

I gotta stop hanging out
with white people.

I don't know what's
wrong with me.

She's right. We played

before and we won.

We barely survived!

You know
he would do it for you.

For any of us.

[♪♪♪]

Be careful.
It looks pretty busted.

- [ELECTRICAL CRACKLING]
- [MARTHA & FRIDGE GASP]

NIGEL [OVER TV]:
<i>Welcome to Jumanji.</i>

What...? We haven't even
picked our guys yet!

What?

Okay, okay. Here we go. Oh, I
hate this part. All right. Okay.

This is not happening!

You guys?

Appendix 2: Extract Data Slang

Table 4.1 Type Fresh and Creative

No	Slang words	Meaning
1.	Honey	Sweetheart
2.	Sucks	Annoying, bad
3.	Gosh	Something amazed
4.	Crazed	Crazy
5.	Guy	Man
6.	Guys	Colleague
7.	Goddam it	Angry
8.	Goddam	Annoyed
9.	Awfully	Extreme
10.	Awfull	Terrible
11.	Crazy	Very
12.	Nope	No
13.	Foggiest clue	Slightest Idea
14.	Great Shape	Good Body
15.	No Shit	Surprise, bad
16.	Butter	Flexibel
17.	Oh my	Good grief
18.	Fridge	Nickname
19.	Haul ass	Hurry up
20.	Dude	A man
21.	Dear	Something Bad
22.	Kid	A young person
23.	Goodness	Surprising
24.	Yep	Yes
25.	Sweetie	Sweetheart
26.	Absolutely	Very
27.	Hiyo	Yes
28.	Nope	No
29.	Pal	A man
30.	Beat it	Go
31.	Scram	Go away
32.	Insane	Crazy
33.	Boobs	A woman breast
34.	Ashtrays	Smoke
35.	Crap	Something bad
36.	Geez	Oh my god
37.	Pigment	Something Unique
38.	Bitches	Something difficult or not fun
39.	Buddy	Close friends

Table 4.2 Flippant Type

No	Slang Words	Meaning
1.	Piece of cake	something very easy to do
2.	Out of th blue	suddenly appeared
3.	What the hell	A reaction to something that is abnormal to the person
4.	Who the hell	ask someone informally
5.	In the sam hill	curses for demons or strange creatures
6.	Shut the fron door	kind of expressing surprise
7.	Shake a leg	telling someone to act or hurry up
8.	Bugged the hell out of	something disturbing
9.	Low profile	tell someone not to cause trouble or attract attention
10.	A pain in the ass	Something sucks
11.	A piece of me	Oppose
12.	Whup your ass	Hit
13.	Spit it out	telling someone to act or hurry up
14.	Son of a bitch	Something Bad
15.	Map Guy	Someone who is good at reading roads or maps

Table 4.3 Imitative Type

No	Slang Words	Meaning
1.	Gonna	Contraction for going to
2.	Gotta	Contraction for have got to
3.	Ain't	Contraction for am not, is not, are not, has not, and have not
4.	Wanna	Contraction for want to

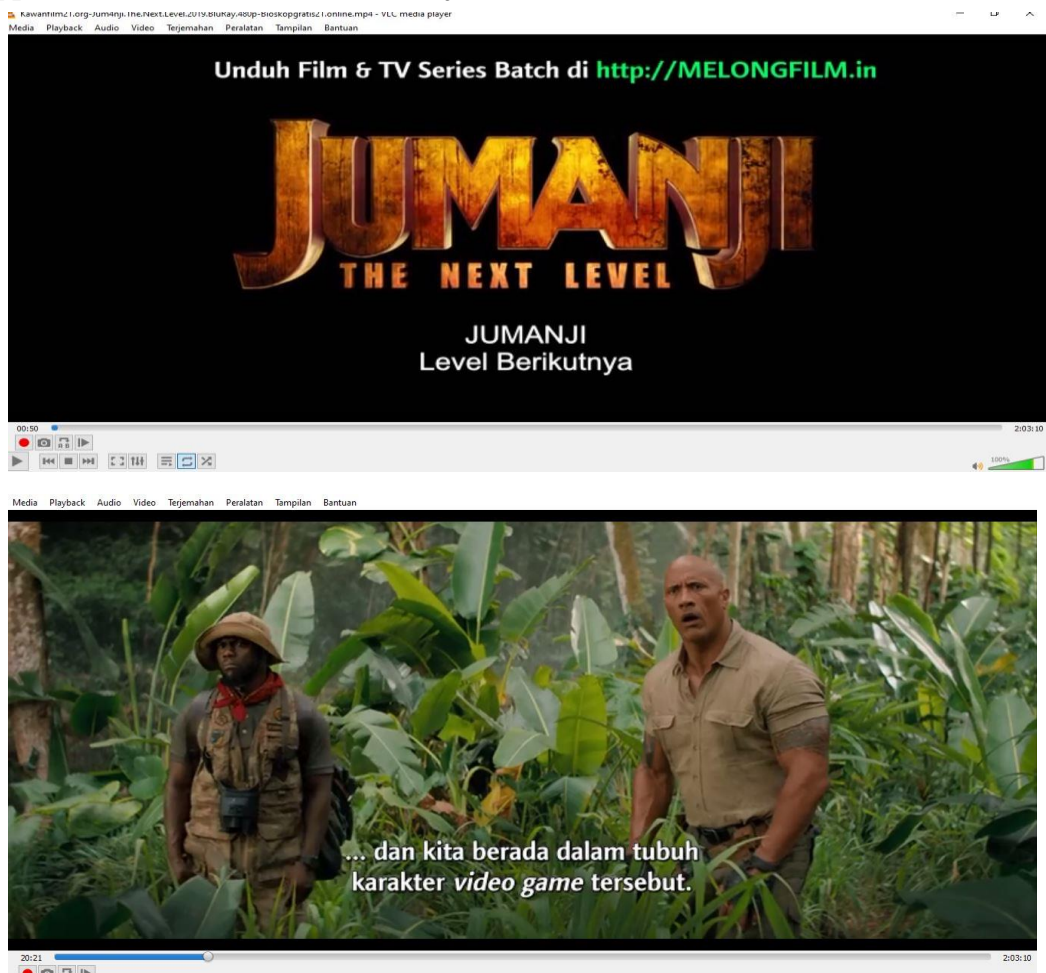
Table 4.4 Acronym Type

No.	Slang Words	Meaning
1.	NPC	Abbreviation of Non Playing Character

4.5 Clipping Type

No.	Slang Words	Meaning
1.	Dad	The word <i>dad</i> comes from the word <i>daddy</i> which is made shorter
2.	Grandpa	The word <i>grandpa</i> comes from the word <i>grandfather</i> which is made shorter
3.	Mom	The word <i>mom</i> comes from the word <i>mommy</i> which is made shorter
4.	Hippo	The word <i>hippo</i> comes from the word <i>Hippopotamus</i> which is made shorter

Appendix 3: Documentation Of Jumanji Movie : The Next Level



Appendix 3 : Documnentation of Research Activities

