

AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG GEEK CHARMING MOVIE

Ien Meise Lumendang, Nurmin Samola, Tirza Kumayas

English Education Department

Universitas Negeri Manado

Corresponding author: nurminsamola@unima.ac.id

Received: 10 June 2020

Accepted: 2 July 2020

Published: 22 December 2020

Abstract:

Sociolinguistics has a lot of aspects that can be researched. One of the aspects is slang. Slang is vocabulary that is used between people who belong to the same social group and who know each other well. Slang is very informal language. This research mainly discussed about slang in Geek Charming Movie. The purpose of this study is to identify the slangs and to describe the types of slang used in Geek Charming Movie. This study is limited to the main characters in the movie, they are Dylan Schoenfield and Josh Rosen. The writer used descriptive qualitative method by using Bodgan and Bilden (1992) theory, which consists of four steps: unitization, categorization, explanation, and interpretation. After analyzing the data, it is found out that there are three types of slang used by Dylan Schoen field and Josh Rosen in Geek Charming Movie. The types of slang are public house slang, society slang, slangin public school and university. Those are types of slang according to Eric Partridge (1950). It is important to study slang because the result of this research can be used for further research and help readers to get more knowledge about slang.

Keywords:

Slang, geek charming movie, descriptive qualitative method, Sociolinguistics, Character

INTRODUCTION

Language is very important in human life. It is an instrument to interact with other. People have their own knowledge and perception about language. (Hertzler, 1965) says that language is the primary instrument for communication; as such it is always social in its nature. In our lives, we cannot getting free from language. We generally use language in our day by day exercises. There are sorts of language on the grounds that each individual have trademark in their language. Fishman in (Muhammad Ismail, 2014) says that from the part of speaker, language assortment is separated in five sections: Dialect, Register, Jargon, Style, Slang.

Slang is jargon that is utilized between individuals who have a place with a similar gathering of people and who know one another well. Slang is exceptionally casual language. (Bossworth, 1964), it can outrage individuals in case it is utilized by others or outside a gathering of individuals who don't have a clue about one another well. We typically use slang in talking instead of composing. Slang permit an individual to become inventive in the utilization of language. A few group use slang to speak with one another casually. Also, (Eble, 1996) individuals utilizing slang can recognize different individuals from their subculture without any problem. Slang isn't something very similar at each time cause it changes rely upon period. Each individual at better place have not a similar slang they utilized. They have diverse slang.

Slang is an unique language (Fowler and Rodman, 2005). Therefore, the writer has chosen the title "An Analysis of Slang in Geek Charming Movie". Geek Charming is a 2011 Disney Channel original movie based on the novel by Robin Palmer. The movie was written by Elizabeth Hackett and Hilary Galanoy and was directed by Jeffrey Hornaday. The characters in this movie are Dylan Schoenfield, Josh Rosen, Amy Loubalu, Asher Dumentz, Hannah, Lola, Ari, Steven, Sandy Rosen, Alan Schoenfield, Caitlin, and Nicole Patterson. The main characters are Dylan Schoenfield and Josh Rosen. They used a lot of slang in their conversation.

Therefore, the writer interested in doing research to analyse the slang words in Geek Charming Movie.

From the statement above, two research questions are formulated:

1. What are the slangs used *in* Geek Channing Movie?
2. What are the types of slang used in this movie?

The purpose of this research is:

- a) To identify the slangs used in Geek Charming Movie.
- b) To describe the types of slang used in this Movie.

The *topic* of research is chosen due to the following reasons:

1. Slang is an unique language.
2. Slang can help us to be a creative person in using language.
3. The writer has chosen Geek Charming Movie because its main characters used a lot of slang.

This study is limited to the slang that used by mam characters in Geek Charming Movie. They are Dylan Schoenfield and Josh Rosen. After doing the research, the writer hopes that this research will be useful for many people. The significance of the study are:

1. To help readers to understand and get more knowledge about slang.
2. To augment slang vocabulary.

There are some terms used in this research, such as: 1. Slang is a very informal adaptation of language. In many cases, slang is specific to certain geographical locations, groups of people or specific industries. Its informal nature makes it acceptable for conversations among friends but inappropriate for formal writing because it is sometimes misunderstood.

Geek Channing is a 2011 Disney Channel original movie based on the novel by Robin Palmer. The movie was written by Elizabeth Hackett and Hilary Galanoy and was directed by Jeffrey Hornaday. Its actor and actress are Sarah Hyland and Matt Prokop. It premiered on November 11, 2011 on Disney Channel, January 27, 2012 on Disney Channel (UK & Ireland) and January 28, 2012 on Disney Channel Asia. The premiere was watched by 4.9 million viewers, the fifth largest number for a cable show of that week.

RESEARCH METHOD

The approach of this research is descriptive qualitative method, because the data consist of words, which need to identify and then to explain it. (Bodgan and Bilken, 1992:39) states that: "qualitative research is descriptive. The data will be collected are in the form of a word or picture rather than number. The written results of the research contain quotations from the data to illustrate and substantiate the presentation." (Bodgan and Bilken: 1992:30)

Source of the data

The source of the data is the movie itself that were collected through utterances that were spoken by the characters in Geek Channing. They are Dylan Schoenfield, Josh Rosen, Amy Loubalu, Asher Dumentz, Hannah, Lola, Ari, Steven, Sandy Rosen, Alan Schoenfield, Caitlin, and Nicole Patterson. The Instrument of this research is the writer herself who collected the data from the movie and then analyzed them to find out the answers of research question.

Method of data collection

- a) The writer watched the movie: Geek Charming.
- b) The data were taken from conversation of the main characters who used

slang in the movie.

Technique of Data Analysis

The data were analysed by using (Bodgan and Bilden, 1992) theory. There are four steps qualitative research:

1. Unitization

It means that the data were identified and put into unit.

2. Categorization

It means that the data were categorized based on the types of slang.

3. Explanation

It means that the data were analysed based on the theoretical bases.

4. Interpretation

It means that the data were interpreted to conclusion of findings.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Explanation

Based on classification above about the slang terms, the writer found three types of slang that used in Geek Charming Movie. They are public house slang, society slang, and slang in public school and university.

1. Public House Slang

(Hazen, 2014) said about slang "the most part, slang is the result of linguistic inventiveness, especially of young and lively persons who want fresh, original pungent, or racy terms with which they can remain ideas, actions, and objects that they feel strongly about. In effect slang is the result of a combination of linguistics irreverence and reaction against staid, stuffy, pompous, pretentious, or colorless diction". (Chaer dan Agustina, 1995).

It means the young people like Josh and Dylan in *Geek Charming* Movie used the new words and fresh as such as explanation about theory of public house slang. (Jendra, 2012), the slang terms that appropriate with public house slang are delish, ditto, DQM, easy votes, gee, geek, glam, gross, hang for a bit, lates, mute button, nope, pal, Ramp, shopping footage, show-off, skinny jeans, time dilation, what's the hold up? and whatever. Those are the slang terms that usually used by young people.

2. Society Slang

According to Partridge about society slang, he said: "In society and in all close corporations, groups, and sections of society, jargon tends to develop in proportion to the degree of its own exclusiveness. Society slang is concerned the spirit of universe, the world life, it also hovers, joyously or jauntily over objects and the practices of the slang's own calling with the difference jargon treats that solemnity and respect the avocation it serves, but slang seldom retains respect toward it, treats that avocation with the detached amusement that, viewed from a far, every human activity seems to invite". (Eric Partridge, 1954: 214).

Base on the statement above, the writer think that Society slang which is commonly use in *daily* speaking and connected to the society. As mentioned by (M. Boggs Joseph and W. Petrie Denni, 2000), society slang is a term that the vocabularies generally show the world and life. *Also*, which special vocabulary that easily changes with the changing fashion. So, the term fit with Society slang is **fashion victims**. Its can used for all of people that left out of era.

3. Slang in Public School and University

It means the slang term created by students and they used it in circles of public school or university. They create the words based on the environs. According to (Yule, 1985), as the slang term in *Geek Charming* Movie that is **sci-fi**. **Sci-fi** is the

abbreviation from Science and Fiction.

Interpretation

These are the slang terms that the writer have interpreted by using dictionary and comprehended the conversation.

1. Delish	➡	Singkatan dari Delicious yaitu lezat/enak.
2. Ditto	➡	Sama/Copas (Copy paste)
3. DQM	➡	Singkatan dari Drama Queen Mode yaitu sandiwara seorang ratu fashion
4. Easy votes	➡	Sangat mudah/gampang
5. Fashion victims	➡	Orang-orang korban mode
6. Gee	➡	Astaga
7. Geek	➡	Orang yang dianggap kikuk/canggung
8. Glam	➡	Singkatan dari Glamour, artinya daya tarik
9. Gross	➡	Kotor, kasar
10. Hang for a bit?	➡	Mampir/singgah
11. Lates	➡	Kata lain dari later, artinya sampai nanti
12. Mute button	➡	Diam
13. Nope	➡	Nggak/fidak
14. Pal	➡	Sahabat
15. Ramp	➡	Sebutan untuk markas/tempat nongkrong

16. Sci-fi ➡ Singkatan: Science and fiction
 artinya gabungan antara ilmu
 pengetahuan dan cerita
 fiksi/khayalan.
17. Shopping footage ➡ Waktu berbelanja yang sangat lama.
18. Show-off ➡ Pamer
19. Skinny jeans ➡ Celana jeans yang dibawahnya sempit, biasa
 dipakai orang-orang kurus.
20. Time dilation ➡ Memperpanjang waktu
21. What's the hold up? ➡ Tunggu apa lagi? atau Ayo!
22. Whatevs ➡ Singkatan dari whatever, artinya terserah

CONCLUSION

After analysing research findings, it can be concluded that there are three types of slang found in Geek Charming Movie. They are public house slang, society slang, slang in public school and university. Those are types of slang according to (Eric Partridge, 1950).

Slang terms have been written in the text such as delish, ditto, DQM, easy votes, fashion victims, gee, geek, glam, gross, hang for a bit, late, mute button, nope, pal, Ramp, ridiculous, sci-fi, shopping footage, show-off, skinny jeans, time dilation, what' s the hold up? and whatevs.

From the three types of slang, public house slang was the most used in the conversation because the main characters in the movie are young. They create new words in communicating with their friends. There are a lot of new slang terms often mentioned.

REFERENCES

- Adams, M. (2009). *Slang, the People's Poetry*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Bodgan, R. C and Bilden, C.O. (1992). *Qualitative Research For Education*. Second Edition. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc.
- Bossworth, J. (1964) *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, ed. Thomas Northcote Toller. Oxford University Press.
- Chaer, A. dan Agustina, L. (1995). *Sosiolinguistik Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Eble, C. (1996). *Slang Sociability: In-Group Language among College Students*. University of North Carolina Press.
- Fowler, V. And Rodman, R. (2005). *An Introduction to Language*: Fifth Edition. Victoria: Nelson Thompson Learning.
- Hazen, K. (2014). *An Introduction to Language*. Wiley Blackwell, 164-168.
- Hertzler, J. O. (1965). *A Sociology of Language*. Random House New York.
- Ismail, M. (2014). *An Analysis of Slang Used by Alexander Eglek's Community Surabaya*. Surabaya: University of Sunan Ampel.
- Jendra, I. I. (2012). *Sociolinguistics: The Study of Societies' Languages*. Graha Ilmu.

M. Boggs Joseph and W. Petrie Denni (2000). *The Art Watching Films Fifth Edition*. California Mayfield Publishing Company.

Partridge, Eric. (1954). *Slang Today and Yesterday*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.

Yule, G. (1985). *The Study of Language*. New York: Cambridge University Press.