



COMPOUNDING AND CLIPPING SLANG WORDS FOUND IN “AFTER WE COLLIDED” MOVIE

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Abstract

The research aimed to determine compounding and clipping types of slang words and analysed the meaning of slang words that were used in "After We Collided" movie. The data of this study was taken from a movie entitled "After We Collided". Several steps that were done in collecting the data involved watching the movie to understand the story, reading the movie script, selecting and taking notes, and the last step is classifying the data. Yule's (1986) theory was used to determine the types of compounding and clipping and Leech's (1981) theory to analyse the meaning of slang words found in "After We Collided" movie. The descriptive qualitative method was used in this study. The researcher found seven data as compounding, and eleven data found as clipping. With the percentage, compounding 39% and clipping 61%. There are six data classified in conceptual meaning, only one data determined as connotative meaning, one data as affective meaning, and eleven data categorized in social meaning. With the percentages social meaning 34%, connotative meaning 5%, social meaning 61%, and affective meaning 5%.

Keyword: *slang word, meaning, movie*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan jenis pemajemukan dan penggalan kata-kata slang serta menganalisis makna dari kata-kata slang yang digunakan dalam film "After We Collided". Data penelitian ini diambil dari film yang berjudul "After We Collided". Beberapa langkah yang dilakukan dalam pengumpulan data meliputi menonton film untuk memahami cerita, membaca naskah film, memilih dan mencatat, dan langkah terakhir adalah mengklasifikasikan data. Teori Yule (1986) digunakan untuk menentukan jenis compounding dan clipping dan teori Leech (1981) untuk menganalisis arti kata-kata slang yang ditemukan dalam film "After We Collided". Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Peneliti menemukan tujuh data sebagai compounding, dan sebelas data ditemukan sebagai clipping. Dengan persentase, compounding 39% dan clipping 61%. Ada enam data yang diklasifikasikan dalam makna konseptual, hanya satu data yang dikategorikan sebagai makna konotatif, satu data sebagai makna afektif, dan sebelas data dikategorikan dalam makna sosial. Dengan persentase makna sosial 34%, makna konotatif 5%, makna sosial 61%, dan makna afektif 5%.

Kata kunci: *kata slang, makna, film*

Introduction

Sociolinguistics belongs to science that explores the purposes and functions of language used in social life (Yasemin, 2013:70). Sociolinguistics is related to exploring the connection between language and society to build good comprehension

about the structure of language and its purposes in daily conversation (Wardhaugh, 2006: 13). As stated by Fishman (1972: 1972), sociolinguistics covers lessons about variety, purpose, and speaker of the language. In his opinion, sociolinguistics can be changed, interacted, and modified in daily language. Humans cannot live alone. They need to socialize to survive. Studying sociolinguistics is very important to avoid miscommunication and create better communication in order to understand each other. There are many things that we can learn in sociolinguistics, one of the most important is slang words.

Slang is a spread-out thing and included in varieties of language known and used as a less formal speech in a particular community group (Ediwan, et al., 2018; Holmes, 2008: 61). Slang is mostly used by the young generation. Teenagers usually like to express their true selves in a real way. By using slang words, they also aim to keep their environment distinguished and approved by children and adults (Cameron, 2003: 373). Slang can make the atmosphere and conversation more relaxed. In society, people make a new word from the language they use in daily life and the words will be understood by the community only. That is how slang words are created. Nowadays, almost everyone uses slang. According to Partridge (1950:69), slang language in oral form used in society, popular media and by an extern, for example in song lyrics. Slang words are not only used in daily conversation, but also widely used on social media, song lyrics, or movies.

In making this article, there were several articles used to increase understanding. The existence of a literature review aims to gain a clearer understanding of existing research. Many studies discuss slang words. For example, articles from Nuraeni & Pahamzah (2021) and Abidin (2021) focused on types and the reasons why teenagers use slang. Another researcher, Situmorang & Herman (2020) focused on establishing the types of slang language styles and their functions. The next article was written by Hafiza & Rosa (2020) aimed to detect the tendency of slang words and the processes of slang word formation. The last article from CJ (2018) focused on discussing and classifying slang words based on the characteristics. In writing this article there are differences in the theories used. Nuraeni & Pahamzah (2021) analyzed the types of the slang language by Allan and Brridhge (2006) theory and the reasons for using slang in teenager interaction using the theory proposed by Partridge (1954). Abidin (2021) analyzed the types of slang words and reasons some slang words in movies used the theory by Eric Partirdge. Situmorang & Herman (2020) focused on determining the types of slang language style used in movies using the theory Sumarsono (2007) and the theory proposed by Zhou & Fan (2013) about the functions of slang language. The article from Hafiza & Rosa (2020) finds out the tendency of slang words and word formation processes of slang words in movies using the theory proposed by Yule (2010). Meanwhile, CJ (2018) focused on classified slang words in the movie using Andersson and Trudgill theory.

However, this article focused on analysing compounding and clipping types of slang words using Yule's (1986) theory and analyzed the meaning using the theory proposed by Leech (1981) in "After We Collided" movie. "After We Collided" is very interesting to analyse because besides having a good story, there are many slang words contained in this movie. With this article, it is hoped that it will make it easier for many readers to understand the types and meanings of slang words when they watch movies.

This article was written with the aim of enriching the reader's knowledge of slang words. Besides that, this paper can also be used as a reference for people who will write and analyze the same problem, especially about slang words.

Method

The data of this article were taken from a movie with the title "After We Collided". Several steps already done in collecting the data involved watched the movie on Netflix, made some notes of the slang words in "After We Collided" movie, and classified the data based on the theory proposed by Yule (1986) in analyzing the types of slang words and the theory proposed by Leech (1981) in analyzed the meaning of the slang words that are used in the movie. Descriptive qualitative and quantitative methods were used in this study.

Result

In result and discussion, it provided the analysis of the data source with a small description about the types of slang words. According to Yule (1986: 53), types of slang words are divided into ten. But this study discussed two types, namely compounding and clipping. Based on the theory proposed by Leech (1981: 9), seven types of meaning are found, which are conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning. There are three data classified as compounding and 12 data classified as clipping found in "After We Collided" movie.

Table 1. The occurrences of compounding and clipping slang words in “After We Collided” movie

No	Types of slang	Occurrences	Percentage
1.	compounding	7	39%
2.	clipping	11	61%
	Total	18	100%

Based on the table above, according to Yule (1986) theory, there are seven data classified in compounding, and 11 data classified in clipping. With the percentage, compounding 39% and clipping 61%.

Table 2. The meaning of compounding and clipping slang words in “After We Collided” movie

No	Types of Meaning	Occurrences	Percentages
1	Conceptual meaning	5	28%
2	Connotative meaning	1	5%
3	Social meaning	11	61%
4	Affective meaning	1	5%
5	Reflected meaning	-	-
6	Collocative meaning	-	-
7	Thematic meaning	-	-
	Total	18	100%

Based on the table above, according to Leech's (1981) theory, there are six data classified in conceptual meaning, only one data determined as connotative meaning, one data as affective meaning, and eleven data categorized in social meaning. With the percentages social meaning 34%, connotative meaning 5%, social meaning 61%, and affective meaning 5%.

Discussion

Compounding

According to Yule (1986: 54), Compounding is a merging of two different words in order to create a new form. The process is named compounding. In the movie "After We Collided" there are three compounding words found.

Data 1: *Kinda a sad story, we were best friends.*

(After We Collided movie, minutes 26:45)

The words "best friends" are categorized as compounding because it is the merging of two different words. It comes from the words "best" and "friends". Based on the Oxford dictionary, the word "best" means the most excellent thing. Meanwhile, the word "friends" means the person you know well and like. In this context, "best friends" means people you know well and are close with. In this case, best friends are also people that we are close with.

The "best friends" belong to conceptual meaning. Conceptual Meaning according to Leech (1981: 9), is called 'denotative' or 'cognitive' meaning in general considered the main factor in linguistic communication. Based on the conversation, Trevor said that he and Harden are best friends to make Tessa calm. It is categorized as conceptual meaning because it has its denotative meaning.

Data 2: *We became lovebirds.*

(After We Collided Movie, minutes 26:48)

The word "lovebirds" is classified as compounding slang words. As we can see above, it comes from the word "love" and "birds" that join into one word. Based on the Oxford Dictionary, "love" means strong feelings of affection. Meanwhile, the word "birds" means creatures with feathers and wings. The compounding word "lovebirds" means people who love each other and who have a romantic relationship in life.

Based on the explanation above, the word lovebirds is categorized as having a connotative meaning. Connotative meaning according to Leech (1981: 12), is the communicative grade of an expression based on what is referenced 10, exceed, and on its purely conceptual content. It has a connotative meaning because lovebirds are usually a symbol of two people's hearts who are blooming because of love.

Data 3: *Why don't you tell her if we broke up?*

(After We Collided, minutes 34: 55)

The words "broke up" are categorized in compounding slang words. It is seen that the words come from two different words "broke" and "up" that join into one word.

Based on the Oxford Dictionary, “broke” is the verb two of break. Meanwhile “up” means towards or in a higher position. The compounding words "broke up" means that two people who love each other are not together anymore, which means their relationship has ended.

This word has a conceptual meaning. It has been seen that the meaning of the words in general is considered the main factor in linguistic communication. In this context, Tessa asked Hardin why he did not tell her mom if they were broken up. It is categorized in conceptual meaning because it has its denotative meaning.

Data 4: *Is it true that you are a dumb ass for getting back together with Hardin?*
(After We Collided Movie, minutes 78:20)

The word "dumbass" is categorized in compounding. It clearly seen from the word "dumb" and "ass" that joining into one word become one meaning. Based on Oxford Dictionary the word "dumb" has meaning get rid of something unwanted. Meanwhile, the word "ass" means a stupid person.

In the theory of meaning, the words "dumbass" belongs to Affective meaning according to Leech (1981: 16), and are appropriately delivered utilizing the conceptual or connotative based on the words that are used. The dialog is between Molly and Tessa. The words "dumbass" in this situation are said by Molly for mocking Tessa because she got back together with Hardin after he hurt her so much. This is categorized as affective meaning because it expresses Molly's emotion that shows if she is jealous because Tessa and Hardin are a romantic couple.

Clipping

According to Yule (1986: 55), the reduction element that is visible in blending is even more real in the process called Clipping. This happens when more than one syllable word is reduced and becomes a shorter word. The pattern is the first character of its word is diminished.

Data 5: *So what's books are you readin'?*
(After We Collided Movie, minute 12:24)

The word "readin'" belongs in clipping. This is categorized as clipping because it comes from the word "reading" and the syllable is diminished to a shorter word become "readin'". In this context situation, some women talk in the bar while having some wine.

The word "cause" is categorized in social meaning. Social Meaning according to Leech (1981: 14), is a type of language that presents the social condition of its application. In part, "decode" the social meaning based on the text through identification of dimensions and levels of a variety of styles within the same language. It belongs to social meaning because the language is used to express the social condition of its use. In this case, they have a casual conversation and they just talk about a small thing for chit-chat. The speaker used this word to make it easier to have a conversation.

Data 6: *Welcome back, bro.*

(After Movie, minute 14:17)

The word "bro" is identified as clipping. The syllable is diminished to a shorter word. Bro comes from the word brother which means male sibling. In this context of the conversation, the speaker called his friend "bro" to make the conversation less formal and relaxed.

This is categorized in social meaning. It is because "bro" is a language that is used to express the social condition of its use. In this situation, the speaker called his friend bro to make it easier to say.

Data 7: *I'm gonna see my mom.*

(After We Collided Movie, minute 35:28)

The word "mom" belongs to clipping. It is categorized as clipping because a word of more than one syllable is diminished to a shorter word. The word mom comes from the word "mommy" which means mother. In this situation, Hardin calls his mother the word "mom" due to making the conversation more relaxed and less formal.

In the theory of meaning, this word belongs to social meaning. It is categorized as a social meaning because it comes from the word mommy and nowadays, people started using the word mom to make it easier to pronounce.

Data 8: *What is going on with dad?*

(After We Collided Movie, minutes 43:38)

The word "dad" is categorized in clipping. Dad comes from the word "Daddy" which means father. The use of the word dad is intended to make it easier to say and to help make the conversation more relaxed. In this context, Tessa asked her mother about her dad. She is a little angry at the conversation. To make it easier and express her emotion, she used the word "dad" while yelling at her mother.

In identifying the meaning, this word belongs to social meaning because it is one of the slang words that used to make the situation less formal. Besides that, the word "dad" in this context of the situation shows Tessa's anger toward her mom. She used this word to say it quickly.

Data 9: *She is out, lookin' for you.*

(After We Collided Movie, minutes 86: 35)

The word "lookin'" is identified in clipping because that word contained more than one syllable and it diminished to a shorter word. It comes from the word "looking" and becomes "lookin'". In this context of situation, London is talking to Hardin to tell him that Tessa likes him.

It belongs to social meaning. It is clearly seen because the word "lookin'" is used to express the social condition of its use. In this case, they have an informal conversation. Besides that, London was angry to Hardin because when Tessa went out

looking for Hardin, she got in an accident. London blamed Hardin because of that. The word “lookin” used to make him easier to say.

Conclusion

The final result of this research showed that there are seven data found as compounding slang words, and eleven data found as clipping. And there are six data classified in conceptual meaning, only one data determined as connotative meaning, one data as affective meaning, and eleven data categorized in social meaning. Therefore, it can be concluded that clipping is the most dominant type and social meaning is the most dominant meaning found in “After We Collided” movie. Slang words are very important and useful for the viewers. Not only in watching movies, but also in daily socialization. Slang can facilitate communication because almost everyone communicates using slang to make the atmosphere more relaxed. However, studying slang is very necessary so that the speaker can choose the right situation in using slang.

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