

Slang Expressions in Big Hero 6 Movie

Aditya Bimo Laksono¹, Sang Ayu Isnu Maharani², Ni Wayan Sukarini³

^{1,2,3}Udayana University

E-mail: adityabimo30@gmail.com¹, isnu_maharani@unud.ac.id², wayansukarini@yahoo.co.id³

Article History:

Received: 20 Agustus 2024

Revised: 30 Agustus 2024

Accepted: 01 September 2024

Keywords: *Types of slang, Functions of slang, Big Hero 6*

Abstract: *This research entitled “Slang Expressions in Big Hero 6 Movie” focuses on identifying the types and functions of slang in the movie. This research applied documentation method to collect the data completed with note-taking technique. The data were taken by watching the movie and taking notes of the slang expressions found in the movie. In analysing the data, qualitative method is applied and the findings are presented descriptively. The findings reveal the presence of 22 expressions in fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, and clipping types. The slang types and their functions are categorized according to Allan and Burridge’s theory with supporting theory by Halliday.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool used in society to be able to interact with each other. In its development, the language used in the community changes according to the changing times and speakers. One of the results of this development is Slang. In its use, speakers will use words that have different meanings from the actual meanings contained in the dictionary. Slang also plays significant role in modern youth culture. This language is often used by young people there for daily conversation. This language is also popular on social media and is used to interact. In addition, this language can also be found in music and novels. In addition to music and novels, movies are another form of media that significantly contributes to the global spread of slang terms.

One of the movies that uses slang in its show is Big Hero 6. The movie was produced in 2014 by America-based entertainment company named Walt Disney. It tells the story of Hiro and his robot, Baymax. Critics gave the movie favourable reviews and praised it for its animation, action scenes, timing, entertainment value, and emotional weight. It amassed approximately \$657.8 million in worldwide box office revenue, making it the most successful animated movie of 2014 (Lowe, 2014). It also received several awards and nominations including 87th Academy Awards as Best Animated Feature. Based on the explanation provided, this research is motivated to research the types and functions of slang used in the Big Hero 6. Many second language speakers get confused about the functions and types of the slang. Therefore, this research is expected to give better understanding for the readers.

Yulia (2020) in an undergraduate thesis titled “Analysis of Slang Words in Selected Avril Lavigne Song Lyrics on “Head Above Water“ Album” identified the slang types found in Avril Lavigne’s song lyrics in her album, to learn the definitions of slang terms used in Avril Lavigne's album's song lyrics, and analysing them. Descriptive qualitative was used as the method in this research. There were two theories used in this research. First one is proposed by Allan and

Burrige (2006) used to analyze the functions and the second theory is proposed by Yule (2010) used to identify the types. The writer divided the song into four categories, categorize the word into each category of slang, and analyze the data into the slang term to analyze the data. This research discovered four types of slang, including coinage, blending, clipping, and compounding, in some of Avril Lavigne's "Head Above Water" album song lyrics. The most common form of slang, according to the research, is clipping, which is present in 8 of Avril Lavigne's album's song lyrics.

Saputra (2016) in an article titled "The Analysis of Slangs Used in "Bad Boys" Movie Script" aimed to identify the type, function, and meaning of slang language in the script of the movie. The data used in this research was drawn from Doug Richardson's screenplay for the movie "Bad Boys" (1995). The method used is documentation method with note-taking technique. The theory used in this article is based on Allan and Burrige's (2006) theory, which describes the different forms and uses for slang as well as its definition. According to the research's findings, the characters in the film script used five slang words in the first kind, six in the second type, four in the third, two in the fourth type, and four in the fifth type to express themselves. These words also served many purposes and have various meanings. The words' meanings primarily refer to crime, violence, and illegal narcotics.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

The theory that is applied in this research is the theory proposed by Allan and Burrige (2006) which explains slang types and functions. According to the theory, there are five types of slang namely fresh and creative, imitative, flippant, clipping, and acronym. Adding to that, the theory also explains and defines the functions of slang which include to form a friendly atmosphere, to address, to initiate relaxed conversation, to express impression, to reveal anger, to humiliate, and to show intimacy. To support the analysis of functions of slang expressions in the movie, the theory proposed by Halliday (1978) about context of situation is applied in this research which consists of three elements namely field, tenor, and discourse.

RESEARCH METHOD

Documentation method is applied in this research. The method is completed with some techniques as described into steps or procedures as follows. First step in collecting the data was going to movie website (Idlix) to watch the full movie. Second step was watching the movie intensively and paid attention to the utterances of the characters in the movie. Third step was transcribing the utterances that contained slang expressions in the movie by note-taking.

Qualitative method is used in analysing the data. Qualitative method is used to analyse the data using words and sentences. The data that has been collected are analysed according to the theory of Allan and Burrige (2006). First, the data collected are classified into the types of slang as in theory. Second, the data collected are analysed to determine the functions of slang expressions found in the movie in accordance with the theory of Allan and Burrige (2006). The technique that is used to analyse the types and functions of slang expressions in Big Hiro 6 Movie is descriptive. The method used in presenting the data is informal method. Informal method is used to present the analysis descriptively in words and sentences to make it easier for the readers to understand it easily.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are 22 slang expressions that have been found and used by characters in Big Hero 6 movie. The data found are presented in this chapter firstly by data presentation. Secondly, the data are examined on their types and functions according to Allan and Burridge's theory.

Data [3-1]

Tadashi : Are you hurt?

Hiro : No.

Tadashi : Then what were you thinking, **knucklehead**!? You graduated high school when you were 13, and this is what you're doing?
(0:05:05).

The expression "knucklehead" is considered as fresh and creative type of slang expression because this word has been known and used in society and subconsciously became a slang expression due to people creativity. As a slang expression, this word is used to describe an idiotic person. The field of discourse in this dialogue is Tadashi being angry and disappointed towards Hiro for involving in illegal robot-fighting. The characters that took part in this dialogue are Hiro and Tadashi. Both characters are close to each other since they are brothers. The language that was used in the dialogue is spoken and in informal form. Therefore, Tadashi used slang expression "knucklehead" to express his anger and disappointment to Hiro. According to theory proposed by Allan and Burridge (2006), this slang expression has the function to reveal anger.

Data [3-2]

Hiro : Is this gonna take long?

Tadashi : Relax, you **big baby**. We'll be in and out. Anyway, you've never seen my lab.

Hiro : Oh, great, I get to see your nerd lab!
(0:07:29).

The expression "big baby" is considered as flippant type of slang expressions because these words are formed of two words that do not correlate with its denotative meaning. In terms of slang expression, this word is used to describe a person who is complains a lot and being stubborn in every situation that does not fit them. In the movie, this slang expression has the function to humiliate which according to Allan and Burridge (2006) means speakers use this slang expression to express their disliking thoughts toward someone or something. The field of discourse in this dialogue is Hiro complained toward Tadashi who brought him to his campus. He thought whether they would take long time in there. Characters involved in this dialogue are Hiro and Tadashi who have close relationship as brothers. The language that was used in the dialogue is spoken and in informal form marked by the usage of slang expression.

Data [3-3]

Yama : Who's next?! Who has the **guts** to step into the ring with Little Yama?!
Hiro : Can I try?
(0:02:20)

The expression “guts” in the dialogue is considered as imitative type of slang because this expression is derived from words in Standard English language. As defined by Allan and Burrige (2006), it is a grouping of two different and distinct words into one word or uses a standard word with another and altered meaning. As a slang expression, this word is used to show a sense of courage or bravery. According to the theory by Allan and Burrige (2006), the expression of “guts” found in the movie has the function to form friendly atmosphere. The field of discourse in this dialogue is Yama won the bot-fighting defeating his opponents. Feeling unbeatable, he challenged other competitors to fight his robot and to make them feel uneasy with the competition. The characters that get involved in this dialogue is Yama and Hiro who is related as fellow bot-fighters. The language used is in spoken form and in informal manner marked by the use of slang expression in the dialogue.

Data [3-4]

Announcer : Beat it, kid! House rules: You **gotta** pay to play.
Hiro : Oh. Uh... is this enough?
(0:02:41)

The expression “gotta” is considered as imitative type of slang expressions because this expression is derived from words in Standard English language. It is a grouping of two different and distinct words, or uses a standard word with another and altered meaning. “Gotta” is originated from phrase “have got to”. This expression is frequently used in daily conversation to make relaxed and less formal situation. In the movie, this slang expression has the function to initiate relaxed conversation which according to Allan and Burrige (2006) means speakers frequently use slang to let the conversation flow more easily and make them feel more at ease. The field of discourse in this dialogue is the Announcer told Hiro about the rules to join the bot-fighting. The characters that get involved in this dialogue is the Announcer and Hiro. The language used is in spoken form and in informal manner marked by the use of slang expression in the dialogue.

Data [3-5]

Yama : What's your name, little boy?
Hiro : Hiro. Hiro Hamada.
Yama : Prepare your **bot**... Zero
(0:02:54).

The expression “bot” is considered as clipping type of slang expressions because there is a part of the word that is deleted to make it shorter. This expression is originated from the word “robot” but the one syllable is omitted. The word robot is divided into two syllables, ro and bot.

However, the first syllable is omitted. People tend to omit some parts of the word to make the conversation more relaxed and less formal. In the movie, this slang expression has the function to show intimacy which according to Allan and Burrige (2006) means speakers often use slang to show closeness and solidarity in relationships within their group. The field of discourse in this dialogue is Hiro and Yama prepared their robot the fighting but before that, Yama asked Hiro's name first. The characters that get involved in this dialogue is Yama and Hiro who are related as fellow robot fighters. The language used is in spoken form and in informal manner marked by the use of slang expression "Bot" in the dialogue that is known by fellow robot fighters.

CONCLUSION

According to the analysis of types of slang in the previous chapter, there are four out of five types of slang as proposed by Allan and Burrige that are found in the movie. These four types are fresh and creative, flippant, imitative and clipping. However, acronym type of slang is not found in the movie according to the analysis. From the analysis of functions based on theory of Allan and Burrige, there are seven functions of slang found in the movie and this means that all functions are used. The functions found are to form friendly atmosphere, to address, to initiate relaxed conversation, to express impressions, to reveal anger, to humiliate and to show intimacy.

REFERENCES

- Allan. K & Burrige. K., (2006). *Forbidden Words: Taboo and The Censoring of Language*. Cambridge University Press Linguistic Society of Indonesia, 261–265. <https://doi.org/10.4225/03/5913aec719240>.
- Big Hero 6. 2014. Available from: <https://tv.idlixofficials.com/movie/big-hero-6-2014/> (Accessed: August 27, 2023)
- Halliday, M.A.K. (1978). *Language as Social Semiotic: The Social Interpretation of Language and Meaning*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Lowe, Kinsey (March 13, 2015). *Big Hero 6': No. 1 Animated Movie Worldwide 2014'*. Deadline Hollywood.
- Saputra, N. N. A. A., (2016). "The Analysis of Slangs Used in "Bad Boys" Movie Script". *E-Jurnal Humanis, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya*. Vol 14. January 2016. pp 66-72.
- Yulia, D., (2020). *Analysis of Slang Words in Selected Avril Lavigne Song Lyrics on "Head Above Water" Album*. Medan: University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.