

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the research analysis based on data collected related to the research question. This research focuses on the informal word. In addition, the writer also analyzed the types of word formation processes used in the *Sleepover* movie.

4.1 The Informal Words found in *The Sleepover* Movie

This section contains the informal words found in *The Sleepover* movie. In this part, the researcher used dictionaries such as Cambridge dictionary, Collins's dictionary, Merriam-Webster dictionary to help the researcher find each word's meaning. Here is the table of analyses where the informal words found in the movie are categorized to word formation theory.

Table 1

Data Analysis of Informal Words

Types	Words	Meaning
Coinage	-	-
Borrowing	Wicked	Really or very
	Gross	Unpleasant things
	Dork	Socially awkward person
Compounding	-	-
Blending	Gonna	Going to
	Gotta	Got to/got a

	Outta	Out of
	Wanna	Want to
	Dunno	Don't know
	Kinda	Kind of
	Gimme	Give me
Clipping	Cray	A short form of 'crazy'
	Hon	A short form of 'honey'
	Bud	A short form of 'buddy'
	Jeez	A short form of 'jesus'
	'em	A short form of 'them'
	Carbs	A short form of 'Carbohydrates'
	Legit	Something good or awesome
Back formation	-	-
Acronym	ASAP	As Soon As Possible
	TGIF	Thanks God It's Friday
Conversion	-	-
Derivation	-	-
Multiple Process	-	-

Based on the findings, the researcher found nineteen informal words used in The Sleepover movie. However, the researcher also found many repetitions of informal words used by the characters in the film. The researcher tabulates the data into a table, and the findings are presented below:

Table 2

The Occurrence of Informal Words

No	Words	Frequency	Meaning	Scene (Dialogue)	Quotation
1.	Gonna	31	The shorter form of 'going to'	Dia.8, dia.76, dia.100, dia.306, dia.343, dia.404, dia.479, 767, dia. 859, 970, dia.993, dia.1148, dia.1330, dia.1542, dia.1649, dia.1904.	dia. 20, dia.92, dia. 236, dia.323, dia.338, dia. 465, dia.507, dia. 795, dia. 990, dia.1113, dia.1313, dia. 1362, dia.1560, dia.1863, dia.1904.

2.	Gettin	4	The shorter form of getting an object	Dia.384, dia. 785, dia.1590, dia.78.
3.	Gotta	4	The shorter form 'got to' or 'got a'	Dia. 946, dia. 949, dia 1754, dia.1963,
4.	Wanna	5	The shorter form of 'want to'	Dia. 68, dia. 670, dia. 880, dia. 1801, dia.1902.
5.	Jeez	2	The shorter form of Jesus	Dia. 365, dia. 101
6.	'em	6	The shorter form of them	Dia. 273, dia. 475, dia.967, dia.1454, dia.1560, dia.1950
Total		52		

Based on the table above, the data showed that the repetition of words is used a lot in this film. There are 52 occurrences of informal words found in this movie that consist of two categories: clipping and blending. Three informal words belongs to blending with a total of forty times. Gonna is used thirty-one times. Gotta is used four times, and wanna is used five times. For clipping, jeez is used twice, em is used six times, and Gettin is used four times.

4.2 Types of Word Formation used in *The Sleepover* Movie

This section contains the explanation of each type of word formation used by the character in *The Sleepover* movie. From the table above, the researcher found that there are four types used in this movie. The explanation of each type and the meaning in the context is presented below:

1. Borrowing

Borrowing is the word formation process in which some words are borrowed from the other language. Borrowing can happen usually adapted from another language or language that existed a long time ago and has been updated. Below is the explanation of the findings.

Data 1: Wicked (dialogue 48)

00:02:27,083 --> 00:02:31,375

*Emma: Your party is **wicked** awesome.*

The form 'wicked' comes from the original word 'Wicca' from New England. The researcher categorizes this word as a borrowing because this word is derived from other languages in New England. It originates around the 1600s, in conjunction with The Salem Witch Trials in Massachusetts. The word 'Wicca' is first used to describe witches known as evil. In the late 19th century, it gradually became an adverb, 'really or very.' In this context, the sentence 'your party will be wicked awesome' means she thinks his party tonight is the best party that she has ever seen.

Data 2: gross (dialogue 1186)

00:56:58,375 --> 00:57:03,000

*Kevin: Oh, man. It's **gross**. I don't like this.*

The word 'gross' here means unpleasant, disgusting, and offensive. In the middle of the 14 centuries, this word derives from the French 'Grosse,' which means big or large. In the 1950s, the students used this word, and it changed from an adjective into an intensifier of unpleasant things. In this context, the word 'gross' is used by people to comment on unpleasant or disgusting things.

Data 3: Dork (dialogue 839)

00:40:03,875 --00:40:14,166

*Emma: Well, well, well. If it isn't Clancy Finch. Didn't think you had it in you to show up to a seniors' party. I just thought, a **dork** person never go out except their house.*

The form 'dork' is the original word of 'dorque.' In the 1960s, this word comes out from the Midwest, meaning as an alternative form of "dick." In the late 20s century, American students extend the meaning of dork to refer to a socially inept person. In this movie, the word 'dork' is used by Emma to mock Clancy because she is a socially inept person suddenly appearing at a party.

2. Blending

Blending is the process of creating new words by combining the beginning of a word, and the ending of another word. Six informal words can be categorized as blending. Below is the explanation of the words that are formed through this process:

Data 1: gonna (dialogue 1863)

00:40:48,583 --> 00:40:52,750

*Leo: Alright, here's what's **gonna** happen. Baxter will run intel. I'm interference.*

The word 'gonna' creates by combining two separate words, 'going' and 'to'. To combine it into a new word, they change the last part of the word. So the first word going changes into 'go' or 'gon,' and the second word changes into 'na.' In this context, gonna means going to do something. It is used by Leo when he makes a plan to steal a queen's crown in Duramuran Palace.

Data 2 : Dunno (dialogue 1889)

01:28:53,333 --> 01:29:04,416

*Clancy: Yeah. I **dunno**. It's just... It seems so easy for you to be yourself, not care what anyone thinks.*

The word 'dunno' creates by combining two separate words, 'do not' and 'know.' To combine it into a new word, they change the last part of the word. The first word 'do not' or don't change o into u becomes 'dun.' The second word 'know' changes by dropping k and w into 'no.' The word 'dunno' means don't know. In this film, this term is used when Clancy expresses what she feels about his brother. She doesn't know why she is jealous. She thinks that his brother is better than her. He can express himself without taking care of what anyone thinks, while she cannot do that.

Data 3: Gotta (dialogue 946)

00:44:25,708 --> 00:44:31,750

*Travis: It's dark so they won't see you, but you **gotta** hurry.*

The word 'gotta' is created by combining two separate words, 'got' and 'to.' To combine it into a new word, they change the last part of the word 'to' into 'ta.' The word 'gotta' means have to. Travis uses this word in this movie when he helps Clancy and her friend cross the sea. The police coast catches them in the middle of their journey. Trav says he will stall them, but they have to continue swimming because it is dark, so the police coast cannot see them. They have to hurry before the police coast nearby.

Data 4 : kinda (dialogue 1885)

01:28:46,000 --> 01:28:52,500

*Clancy: I'm sorry. I've been **kinda** mean lately. I think, sometimes, I get jealous.*

Kevin: Jealous of me?

The word 'kinda' is created by combining two separate words, 'kind' and 'of.' To combine it into a new word, they change the last part of the word 'to' into 'a. So, the beginning of the word kind and then added it with 'a and became 'kinda.' The word 'kinda' means instead of or somewhat. In this movie, Clancy uses this word when feeling guilty about what she feels toward her brother.

Data 5: Wanna (dialogue 235)

00:10:38,291 --> 00:10:50,666

Clancy: She loses it when you told her you were going to Boston for the summer?

*Mim: You didn't ask her, did you? [sighs] Clancy, do you even **wanna** go?*

The word 'wanna' consists of two separate forms to produce a single new term. They are 'want' and 'to.' To combine them into a new word, they delete the last syllable of

the word want into 'wan' and change the word to na. So, the beginning of the word wan and then added with the word na becomes wanna. The word 'wanna' means want to. Mim uses this word in this movie when she is in Clancy's bedroom. Mim asks whether Clancy still wants to go and continue her dream and becomes a cellist or not.

Data 6: outta (dialogue 1539)

01:13:47,125 --> 01:13:50,666

*Margot: We gotta get **outta** here.*

The word 'outta' consists of two separate forms to produce a single new term. They are 'out' and 'of,' the word of change into ta. So, the beginning of the word out and the second word ta, outta. This word represents the colloquial speech meaning get out. In this movie, Margot uses this word to tell her children to leave that place before the bodyguard chases them.

Data 7 : Gimme (dialogue 1160)

00:55:32,041 --> 00:55:34,166

*Kevin: Ow... you! **Gimme** that thing! [Lewis growls]*

The word 'gimme' consists of two separate forms to produce a single new term. They are 'give' and 'me.' To combine them into a new word, they delete the last syllable of the word '-ive' and change it into 'm'. So, the beginning of the word gim and then added the word me becomes gimme. The word 'gimme' means a short form of give me. Kevin used this word when he was in the tunnel with his sister and his friends. He asks for the

flashlight that he brings, but he cannot find it. He sees that Lewis takes the flashlight, so Kevin says, 'gimme that thing' means giving him the thing he is holding.

3. Clipping

Clipping is the word formation process in which some words are formed by clipping one or more syllables, but it does not change the original word's meaning. Below is the explanation of the findings.

Data 1: Mob (dialogue 525)

00:25:03,666 --> 00:25:13,291

Kevin: You mean to tell me our moms are in witness protection?

*Kevin: Like what they do with **mob** guys? I'm not allowed to get involved with criminal activity.*

The word 'mob' is a shorter form of a mobster, which means a large, disorganized, and often violent crowd of people. In this film, this word is used when they discover their mother's identity in the past. The word mob indicates the crime syndicate or the mafia that their mom joined in the past.

Data 2: Cray (dialogue 231)

00:10:33,166 --> 00:10:38,208

Clancy: She's ruining my life, Mim.

*Mim: Yeah, baby. She's **cray**.*

The word 'cray' is a shorter form of the word *crazy*. It is clipping one syllables 'z', but it does not change the original word's meaning. In this film, Mim is used this word to comment about Clancy's mom. She agrees with Clancy's thoughts about her parents.

Data 3: Jeez (dialogue 365)

00:16:47,208 --> 00:16:56,166

Kevin & Lewis: [both scream]

Mim: [laughs] My God!

*Kevin: **Jeez**, Mim.*

The word 'Jeez' is a clipping word of Jesus. This word means interjection of expressing surprise or anger. In this movie, the word 'jeez' here is the surprised expression of Kevin and Lewis because Mim came in when they were telling a horror story.

Data 4: Hon (dialogue 177)

00:08:20,666 --> 00:08:25,000

*Dad: Hey, **hon**!*

Mom: Hey, guys.

The word 'hon' is a clipping word of 'Honey.' The word 'Hon' is considered a free morpheme that can stand alone. Therefore, it can be categorized as a new vocabulary to describe someone they are loved, like parents- child, and couple. According to the Cambridge dictionary, it means a term of endearment to call people they loved. Dad uses this word to express his endearment to his wife in this movie.

Data 5 : 'em (dialogue 273)

00:12:25,208 --> 00:12:32,041

Lewis's Mom: Lewis has a bit of a problem with [whispers] wetting the bed.

Lewis: Mom!

Mr. Finch: Oh, don't worry about it, buddy. It happens to the best of 'em.

The word 'em' comes from the word them that, is shortened by cutting spelling the and changed with "(apostrophe)" to become 'em.' It means them are to use as the direct object of a verb. In this movie, this word uses by Mr. Finch to Lewis. It happens when Lewis' mom tells him his little secret about his problem of wetting the bed. The word 'em' indicates that people of Lewis's age also have experience with bedwetting.

Data 6: bud (dialogue 320)

00:12:48,041 --> 00:12:49,875

Mr. Finch: Uh, K-Kevin!

Kevin: Uh-huh.

Mr. Finch: Lewis is here! Come down. Quickly. Like the wind, boy.

[footsteps]

*Kevin: [chuckles] Come on, **bud**.*

The word bud comes from the word buddy, which is shortened by cutting the spelling 'dy' to become bud. It means close friend or to address another man. In this context, the word 'bud' here addresses his friend, Lewis, who is coming to a sleepover tonight.

Data 7: carbs (dialogue 439)

00:20:57,208 --> 00:21:05,666

*Man: Are you gonna kill me with **carbs**?*

Man: [man growls and laughs]

Woman: Should have brought backup.

[woman] He did.

The word ‘carbs’ is a clipping word of carbohydrates in the movie script. This word belongs to clipping words because the word carb is omitted from the last part of the word from ‘carbo.’ This word means a food contains a lot of sugars and starches that can be energy sources for the human body. For example, this word uses for a plate of cupcakes in this movie.

Data 8: legit (Dialogue 1473)

01:09:19,625 --> 01:10:59,750

Kevin: Clancy, we need you to go. Now.

Clancy: I can't play in front of all these people.

Kevin: Of course, you can. You got this! Quickly!

Clancy: [sighs]

[cello music playing]

*Guest: They're **legit***

The word ‘legit’ is clipped words of legitimate. These words mean something good or worthwhile. In this movie, this word is used for the gala for finding their parents. They disguise themselves as instrument players. When they play the music, all the audience likes the instrumental they brought. So, the ‘they’re legit’ means the instruments they play sound awesome.

Data 9: Gettin (dialogue 785)

00:37:31,625 --> 00:37:41,125

Clancy: Boys, you comin'?

*Kevin: Yeah, we're just **gettin'** some gear. OK, how about this?*

Lewis: It's just a pen.

Kevin: Ah, you're right. I'll go put it back.

The word 'gettin' is a blend word of getting. This word is created by clipping the last part of the word ing and in. It means to receive. In this movie, Kevin uses this word when they (Kevin, Clancy, Lewis, and Mim) are in the storage room. He wants to take some equipment as a provision for their journey to find his parents. The word 'gettin' here means to bring an object.

4. Acronym

Acronym words are the word formation processes in which words are formed by the first letter (or first few letters) of each word in a title or a phrase. The newly combined letter creates a new word that becomes a part of everyday languages. Below is the explanation of examples of acronym in the movie.

Data 1: TGIF (dialogue 122)

00:05:56,500 --> 00:06:07,291

Dad: Hey, Dad!

Ron: Hey!

Kevin: Hey, guys!

*Dad: **TGIF!** [chuckles] How was school?*

[both] Fine

The word 'TGIF' is an acronym for Thank God it is Friday. This word is used to express happiness that the workweek is almost over. In this movie, this word is used when they return from school. Their dad asked about the days his children spent at school, and his children said they were happy because it was the weekend.

Data 2 : ASAP (dialogue 1449)

01:09:27,291 -->01:09:37,000

Clancy: [sighs] I'm not ready.

Kevin: Yes, you are.

Kevin: You're so talented.

*Security: I need backup **ASAP**, please. We got kids in puffy shirts. I need backup!*

The word 'ASAP' is an acronym for as soon as possible. So, this word means to do it as quickly as possible or as soon as possible. In this film, the term is used by security to tell other security that needs other security to catch kids in puffy shirts, and he needs it now.