

# The View of Slang Words in the Movie “No Hard Feelings” (2023)

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## Abstract

This paper explores the types of slang words in the movie "No Hard Feelings," (2023) and analyses the significance within the context of the movie and contemporary Sociolinguistics. By analyzing the dialogue, the research highlights how slang words enhance character development, drives narrative progression, and reflects cultural authenticity. The research delves into the sociolinguistic implications of movie slang, examining its role in mirroring and shaping real-world language trends. The findings suggest that the strategic use of slang in the movie not only enriches the film's realism but also influences audience perceptions and everyday communication patterns. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of the dynamic relationship between film dialogue and sociolinguistic evolution, emphasizing the cultural resonance of cinematic language choices. In conclusion, the strategic use of different types of slang in "No Hard Feelings" demonstrates the power of language to convey character, context, and culture. It underscores the film's commitment to capturing the nuances of modern life, making the characters' interactions both believable and compelling.

**Keywords:** *Slang words Movie, Sociolinguistics, Language trends, Communication*

## Introduction

Recently, language serves a dynamic and evolving entity, reflecting cultural alteration, technological advancements, and more about social interactions. Among the most dynamic and expressive components of language is slang word. It encapsulates the creativity and adaptability of human communication; especially in urban space or even in particular communities. Slang words and phrases not only serve as linguistic shorthand within particular groups but also mirror societal trends and attitudes. In addition, the movie "*No Hard Feelings*" released in 2023 and directed by Gene Stupnitsky; it provides a fertile ground for examining the type, use and impact of slang word in popular media (Alawiyah et al., 2021). This paper explores the representation and significance of slang words in the movie, analyzing how these linguistic elements contribute to character development, narrative progression, and cultural influence. By examining the film's dialogue, the audiences involve to get insight into the ways slang functions within the movie's social context, reflecting both the authenticity of the characters' interactions and the broader linguistic trends of the time. Furthermore, this analysis delves into the sociolinguistic implications of movie slang, considering how the film's language choices influence and reflect real-world communication patterns (Muhartoyo & Wijaya, 2014).

Slang word serves multiple purposes: it enhances the realism of the characters, aligns the dialogue with the audience's vernacular, and underscores the thematic elements of the story. This study aims to dissect these functions, offering a comprehensive view of how slang is employed in the movie and its subsequent impact

on viewers and popular culture. By understanding the role of slang in this cinematic context, we can better appreciate the interplay between film dialogue and sociolinguistic evolution (Rahman & Zaim, 2023). Slang is language of a relatively colloquial and present day type, taken into consideration stylistically inferior to conventional formal or even well-mannered casual, speech. Slang is a variety of speech characterized by newly discovered and rapidly changing vocabulary, used by young people or social and professional groups for communication within the group, so it tends to be unknown to other parties in the speech community (Vincent-Arnaud, 2008).

Slang as a word or phrase used by young people or certain groups more often than everyday words (Agesti et al., 2022). In slang phrase, the human beings have notion that slang can be used in lots of casual scenario in exclusive region. It is determined in all languages and all time periods. In this case they use Language which occasionally disagrees with correct structure, as an example utilization of slang word (Yusuf et al., 2023). In the context of movies, slang words can greatly enhance dialogue and make it more relatable to the audience. This introduction explores the use of slang words in films, focusing on specific examples from notable films. Slang is one of the language variants of sociolinguistics. This means that society uses this language to communicate with each other. Slang is prominent in our daily life (Situmorang & Herman, 2021).

Based at the above, the trouble on this examine is formulated as follow: (1) what are types of slang word in the movie "No Hard Feelings"? (2) what are the features of slang word in the movie "No Hard Feelings"?

While the research objectives on this study are: (1) to determine the types of slang word in the movie "No Hard Feelings". (2) to determine the features of slang word in the movie "No Hard Feelings".

The effects of this research are anticipated to be beneficial, each theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the end result of examine is anticipated to be beneficial for contributing the improvement to recognize and know-how the sorts and features of slang word in American English verbal exchange. In Practical Significance, the end result of this examine may be beneficial for contributing the improvement of literary examine the various folks that are involved in literary examine particularly in sociolinguistics, and make the readers recognize and know-how approximately the sorts and features of the usage of slang word in American English verbal exchange (Situmorang & Herman, 2021).

As a concept, sociolinguistics, a subfield of sociology, studies how language use influences a society's linguistic requirements. Every culture has a set of acceptable language for communication. Sociolinguistics demonstrates how social characteristics such as ethnicity, religion, status, gender, age, and educational attainment divide groups within a community and how adhering to these criteria is used to classify people into different social classes (Jain, 2016). One can see a society through its physical surroundings. Our language may influence how we perceive the outside world. This relationship explains how a society's language can reflect the physical environment in which it lives, typically in the lexicon's structure (the method in which distinctions are created by means of single words) (Nisa, 2019). Sociolinguists contend that sociopolitical identification, not linguistic similarity or difference, is the distinguishing characteristic that determines whether two variations are regarded as independent languages or dialects of the same language. What causes speakers to identify as speakers of language X or Y is their orientation toward a specific standard language and, frequently, an accompanying national identity (Harris et al., 1989). The language that an individual grows up with and utilizes in regular, everyday social interactions is referred

to by linguists as vernacular. It should be noted that those who prefer a different variety—especially those who favor one that is strongly influenced by the written form of the language—may socially disapprove of so-called vernaculars. Therefore, when employed in public discourse, this phrase frequently carries negative connotations. Mutual intelligibility is a frequently used criterion to distinguish between dialects of the same language and distinct languages. If speakers can understand one another, they are speaking dialects of the same language; if not, they are speaking different languages (Kucer, 2021). The issue with employing mutual intelligibility as the standard for determining whether a language or dialect exists is that there are several instances of named, distinct languages that are mutually intelligible, even in the absence of a dialect continuum. Linguists believe that while Hindi and Urdu are the same language when spoken, there are subtle variances that are growing more pronounced due to political and religious motives in the pursuit of distinct national identities.

Language variances are essentially caused by the communication process. Furthermore, linguistic differences between individuals and other social groups have distinct meanings. For example, there are differences in language between tourists and vendors, guides and vendors, and vendors and purchasers. When language variants are employed, they always display distinct qualities from other groups in terms of the types and elements used as consequences. Sociolinguistics accounts for the phenomenon of language variety in social interaction (Wirata & Rahman, 2021). Languages used by the government, the media, educational institutions, and in international communications are referred to as standard languages. English is spoken in many different regions of the world, including Australia, India, and North America. There aren't many grammatical changes between these variants, despite the fact that they pronounce words differently. On the other hand, non-standard language forms exist, such as those found in various regional dialects, and these non-standard language variations differ from one another (Heidary & Barzan, 2019). Language varieties have been categorized using a number of concepts, including dialect, register, medium, and field. Some sociolinguists define "variety" more narrowly as a specific kind of situational different language, such as a dialect used for specialized reasons in the workplace (Mustapha, 2018).

The term 'slang' describes the widely accepted linguistic variance among peers who share the same standards and social standing. Slang is common in spoken and informal human interaction, and its vocabulary is restricted in terms of social class, cultural background, and geographic location. These terms, which represent the spirit of fun, creativity, and fashion, are utilized as markers of subculture participation (while keeping out non-members). Slang is acknowledged as a legitimate of Sociolinguistic phenomena, although their peculiar existence is highlighted by a number of *neologistic* forms. The employment of novel and inventive languages has been significantly impacted by changes in human life thus far, which can have an impact on the language's linguistics (Alawiyah et al., 2021). There are five types of slang are as follows: acronym are made up of the initials of a group of words or syllables and are pronounced as a new word; flippant slang is made up of two words or more and is not correlated with the denotative meaning; imitative slang is made up of words that are imitations of Standard English words; fresh and creative slang uses new vocabulary to describe things in informal situations; and clipping slang is made up of parts of longer words that are shortened while maintaining the same meaning (Rezeki & Sagala, 2019).

## **The Proposed Method**

To analyze the use and impact of slang words in the movie, this study employs a several methodological approach combining qualitative analysis and corpus data driven. The methodology is designed to systematically examine the movie's dialogue, and contextualize the type of slang words within sociolinguistic frameworks.

### **Qualitative Analysis**

Every identified slang word will be analyzed within its specific scene to understand its contextual meaning and function. This includes examining the characters that use the slang, the situational context, and the intended audience reaction. The relationship between slang usage and character development will be explored. This involves assessing how slang contributes to the portrayal of characters' identities, social status, relationships, and cultural backgrounds. Themes related to the usage of slang will be identified, such as humor, rebellion, intimacy, or authenticity. Thus, the analysis will explore how the themes are conveyed through slang words and their relevance to the overall narrative.

Special attention will be given to accurately capturing the dialogue, including all instances of slang and colloquial expressions. Slang words and phrases will be identified and categorized based on their linguistic characteristics, origin, and usage context within the film.

### **Sociolinguistic Contextualization**

The slang used in the movie will be contextualized within the broader sociolinguistic area of the time. This includes exploring how the slang words reflect contemporary cultural trends, societal norms, and linguistic innovations. The analysis of audience reception will be conducted through reviews, social media reactions, and surveys. This will help indicate how the slang words in the movie reproduce with viewers and influences their perceptions and language use. The qualitative findings will be integrated to provide a comprehensive understanding of the role of slang words in the movie "*No Hard Feelings*."

This research will discuss the broader sociolinguistic implications of the findings, considering how the movie's use of slang contributes to language evolution and reflects societal changes. By employing this comprehensive methodological approach, the study purposes to exemplify the various types and roles of slang words in "*No Hard Feelings*," offering insights into its linguistic, cultural, and sociolinguistic significance.

## **Method**

Research method in this study uses qualitative method. Qualitative technique is a studies technique primarily based totally at the philosophy of post positivism, used to observe the circumstance of an object, (as adversarial to an experiment) where in the researcher is the key instrument, the sampling of information reasserts is executed purposively and snowball, the gathering approach is triangulation (combined), information analysis is inductive/qualitative and the effects of qualitative studies emphasize that means instead of generalizations (Ugwu, Chinyere. N. and Eze Val, 2017). Observation as a way is utilized in instances wherein you need to keep away from a blunder that may be an end result of bias all through assessment and interpretation processes. It is a manner to gain goal information via way of means of looking a player and recording it for evaluation at a later stage.

The information on these studies may be acquired from accomplishing statement at the film which is likewise supported via way of means of taking be aware approach (Creswell, 2009). The information accrued via way of means of observation where the writer collects and file all of slang phrases at the film and then classifies the information via way of means of sorts and capabilities in accordance to the theoretical framework. The subject in this research is No Hard Feelings film. Laptop/PC, film script and be aware as the studies instrument. There are a few steps of accumulating information. First, No Hard Feelings film is diagnosed via way of means of looking and additionally the script of the film is read, after which phrases that encompass slang phrases categorize are marked. Second, discover the sorts and feature of slang phrases with inside the film (Arikunto, 2019).

## Results

There are many sorts of communicate on there; one of them is communication or dialogue by the network in ordinary life. They used many languages certainly considered one among them is using slang. In the *No Hard Feelings* movie, there are many slang phrases utilized by the all characters on this film. The creator analyses the records from looking the No hard Feelings film. After studying the records, the author determined many slangs with the sorts and features that used with inside the No Hard Feelings film. Slang phrases are one component of language sorts which commonly used in film, song, quotes, conversations and day daily. In this research, the author used the *No Hard Feelings* movie for research. In this research, there are several types of slang word categories found; the data were analyzed by implementing the theories described previously which indicated whether the words or phrases were categorized into which type of slang. The data source was withdrawn from the movie; by the amount of 12 data containing slang words/phrases; which is served by the table below:

**Table 1**

Data table of slang words used by all characters in No Hard Feelings film

Dialogue in the Film	Slang Words	The Meaning	Types of Slang Words
"It's true, you big <i>dummy</i> ."	<i>Dummy</i>	Stupid person	Imitative
"You <i>gotta</i> get it together, Maddie"	<i>Gotta</i>	Got to	Imitative
"I thought we were <i>gonna</i> die!"	<i>Gonna</i>	Going to	Imitative
"So, should I come up, or do you <i>wanna</i> come down here?"	<i>Wanna</i>	Want to	Imitative
"If you're really in a <i>pinch</i> "	<i>pinch</i>	Steal	Fresh and Creative
"Oh <i>shit</i> !"	<i>Shit</i>	Dang	Fresh and Creative
"My <i>buddy's</i> in the bathroom"	<i>Buddy</i>	Friend	Fresh and Creative
"Hey, <i>what the hell</i> "	<i>What the hell</i>	What is going on	Fresh and Creative

	are you doing?" "it's <i>bullshit</i> "	<i>Bullshit</i>	Nonsense	Fresh and Creative
	"You're still virgin, hot shot"	<i>Hot shot</i>	An expert and skillful	Flippant
	"What kind of dog are you ' <i>lookin</i> to adopt?"	<i>Lookin</i>	Looking	Clipping
12.	" <i>Why'd</i> you disappear on him?"	<i>Why'd</i>	Why had/ why would	Clipping

From the table statistics above, then the author attempts to research and classify the chosen slang phrases or terms via way of means of categorizing them into the kind of slang. The author becomes looking the entire of decided on slang phrases or terms in the movie via studying the slang dictionaries and a few articles approximately slang phrase. The author looking No Hard Feelings movie and studying every phrase via way of means of knowledge No Hard Feelings movie script. This study found that there were four different types of slang in the movie "*No Hard Feeling*" based on the theories above. Those categories of slang words are *fresh and creative*, *flippant*, *imitative* and *clipping*. Based on the author class the slang phrases, the author discovered all varieties of slang phrases and of slang phrases the ones are used in the movie as the data source.

### Fresh and Creative

The first trait of slang is fresh and creative. Slang is born from the presence of imagination, novelty and production. Slang is created from existing words or phrases (Supri *at all*. 2021). Based on the rationale from the theoretical framework and after the author discover the facts on the movie and from slang dictionaries and article, the author located of Fresh and Creative as a kind of slang phrase from the communicate of the characters on the film. The slang of *buddy* is found in minute 1:25:01. Henry, Sara and Maddie have a drink at the bar. Below is the conversation:

Maddie : "I'm not mad. I just... I can't believe you're leaving."

Sara : "Well, I can't believe you're staying."

Maddie : "What does that mean?"

Henry : "You know what, I just- My **buddy's** in the bathroom."

The conversation above occurred in an awkward situation because Sara and Hendry was moving house, leaving Maddie behind. Based on their situation in this film, Hendry felt to leave the conversation and used the slang word *buddy* as an excuse. In this example the author uses the context of the conversation in this film. By this example, it proves that slang language changes quickly, frequently mirroring the fluidity of cultural trends and social identities. Recent years have seen a rise in the use of the terms "buddy". African American Vernacular English (AAVE) is the source of both phrases, which have been widely used in popular culture, particularly in movie, music and social media. The sociolinguistic implications of these terms are examined in this analysis, taking into account their social functions, meanings, and historical context.

### Imitative

Based on the theory, imitative slang refers to slang that imitates or derives from Standard English (SE) words by using Standard English (SE) words in different contexts or by combining two different words. This type of slang consists of words that existed before, but their meaning expanded and was completely different from the original. For

example, *gonna* is derived from the phrase "going to". The meaning is similar to *should* or *must*.

This slang found in minutes 40:00 - 40:10. In this dialogue Maddie and Percy talk about running away from the police. This is the conversation below:

Percy : "I don't see any cops out there. I think we lost them!"

Maddie : "Are you sure? Keep looking."

Percy : "I can't believe we drove across the train tracks. I thought we were **gonna** die!"

The conversation above occurred when Maddie and Percy ran away and hid in Maddie's house. In this case the author uses the context of the conversation in the film to understand its meaning primarily based totally at the context, its means of *gonna* as going to. Imitative slang often emerges from specific social groups or cultural contexts and spreads through imitation by others. The prominent examples of such slang are "gonna". This terms, originating from internet culture and youth slang, have been widely adopted and adapted by various social groups. This analysis examines these terms using sociolinguistic theories, exploring their origins, meanings, and the processes by which they spread.

### Flippant

This type slang is a word/sentence consisting of two or more words that form a new meaning that is different from the literal meaning of the word that forms it. This slang found in the minutes 1:33:01. This dialogue is set at the beach; Maddie and Percy are drinking beer while sitting on a bench. This is the dialogue below:

Maddie : "You're still a virgin, **hotshot**."

The dialogue above is about Maddie teasing Percy because Maddie thinks Percy is great, in other slang words *hotshot*. Flippant slang is characterized by its casual, irreverent, and often dismissive nature. It typically reflects generational divides, societal attitudes, and cultural critiques. "hotshot" is a prime example of such slang, encapsulating a nuanced interplay between language, social identity, and generational conflict. This analysis explores the sociolinguistic aspects of the word focusing on its origins, meanings, and functions within social contexts. The word "hotshot" is predominantly used by younger individuals and is less likely to be adopted by older age groups. This variation helps linguists understand how language reflects and reinforces social boundaries and generational identities. It is more than a flippant slang type; it is a linguistic expression that covers up generational tensions and social critique. Through the lens of sociolinguistic theories, it can be seen of how this slang word functions to assert identity, challenge authority, and navigate social interactions. As language continues to evolve, such slang terms offer rich insights into the dynamics of societal change and cultural discourse.

### Clipping

Clipping is a type of slang where part of the word is removed, but the still has the same meaning as the original word. Removing some part of a word in slang is one of imagination and an effort to reach a certain point in communication (Syahputra and Syafitri 2022).

This slang found in the minutes 33:11. Maddie and Percy are on a date at the bar. This is the conversation below:

Maddie : "It was Christmas, I was lonely. I don't know."

Percy : "Why'd you disappear on him?"

Maddie : "What's with the questions? Can't we just get drunk and have fun?"

In this data, slang type of clipping shows a linguistic process where a longer word is shortened while retaining its original meaning. This process is prevalent in slang, where brevity and ease of use are often valued. "why'd," a clipped form of "why did" is a contemporary example of this phenomenon. This analysis delves into the sociolinguistic aspects of the word examining its origins, meanings, and social functions through various sociolinguistic theories. It is a prime example of clipping in slang, reflecting broader sociolinguistic trends and practices. By analysing the word through the lens of sociolinguistic theories, we gain insight into how language evolves, how communities of practice influence linguistic innovation, and how language serves as a marker of social identity. As new slang terms continue to emerge, they offer valuable insights into the interplay between language, culture, and society.

## Conclusion

Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "Introduction" chapter can ultimately result in "Results and Discussion" chapter, so there is compatibility. Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion). In the movie "No Hard Feelings," the use of slang is a dynamic and integral part of the characters' interactions, contributing to the film's authentic and contemporary feel. Slang in the movie can be categorized into three distinct types: flippant, clipping, and fresh and creative. Each type serves a unique function and adds depth to the characters and their relationships. The type of flippant slang in "No Hard Feelings" reflects the casual and irreverent attitudes of the characters, particularly in moments of humor and conflict. The slang word covers up generational tensions and is used to dismiss or undermine authority figures with a touch of humor. This type of slang underscores the youthful defiance and the social commentary embedded in the characters' dialogue. While in the type of clipping slang, it highlights the linguistic economy favored by the younger characters. These abbreviated forms facilitate quick and efficient communication, especially in high-energy scenes. Clipping slang also signals the characters' alignment with contemporary youth culture and digital communication norms, reinforcing their identities and social bonds. In addition, the fresh and creative slang in the movie showcases the inventiveness of the characters and their ability to play with language. This type reflects the characters' engagement with modern cultural trends, particularly those emerging from social media and popular music. This type of slang enhances the film's relevance, capturing the vibrancy of current youth culture.

Overall, the varied use of slang words in the movie "No Hard Feelings" not only enriches the dialogue but also provides a window into the characters' worlds. It illustrates their identities, social dynamics, and the cultural zeitgeist they inhabit. By incorporating flippant, clipping, and fresh and creative slang, the movie achieves a realistic and engaging portrayal of contemporary communication, resonating with audiences and adding authenticity to the narrative.

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