



AN ANALYSIS OF COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSION IN 22 JUMP STREET MOVIES

Eusebya A. Irma¹, Gratiana Sama², Fransiskus M. Separ³,
English Literature Study Program, Flores University

Angelinairma@gmail.com, [samagratianna@gmail.com](mailto:samagratiانا@gmail.com), hantz.fms@gmail.com

ABSTRAK: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan tipe dari ungkapan kolokial dalam film 22 jump street berdasarkan teori yang diajukan oleh Partridge, yaitu kata tunggal, kata terpotong, kata pendek yang indah untuk istilah teknis, kontraksi, dan kombinasi kata kerja-keterangan (kata gabungan). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode pengamatan. Data yang diambil dalam bentuk kata dan frase. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa diantara lima tipe ungkapan kolokial yang diajukan oleh Partridge terdapat 4 tipe kolokial yang terdiri dari 73 data yang ditemukan dalam film 22 Jump Street yaitu kata tunggal (21), kata terpotong (7), kontraksi (35), dan kata kerja-keterangan (gabungan) (10)

Kata kunci : *Sosiolinguistik, Kolokial, 22 Jump Street*

ABSTRACT: This study aimed to find the types of colloquial expression in 22 Jump Street movie based on the theory proposed by Partridge, namely single word, clipped word, short picturesque, contraction, verb-adverb combination (compound words). This study used a qualitative descriptive method. The data in this study used observation method. The data is form words and phrase. The results of this study indicate that among the five types of colloquial expression proposed by Partridge there are 4 types of colloquial expression consist of 73 data found in 22 Jump Street movie, namely single word (21), clipped word (7), contraction (35), verb-adverb combination (compound word) (10)

Keywords: *Sociolinguistic, Colloquial, 22 Jump Street*

INTRODUCTION

As science linguistics has two subdivisions based on the focus of analysis; one is micro and the other is macro. Micro linguistics is a branch of linguistics that deals with language within itself. The scopes of micro linguistics are phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantic, and pragmatics. On the other hand, macro linguistics is a branch of linguistics that deals with language in other fields. The scopes of micro linguistics are sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, discourse analysis, cognitive linguistics, and applied linguistics.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a branch of macro linguistics that studies language as a social phenomenon. To support this idea, Wardhaugh (2006: 13) states sociolinguistic is a concern with the relationship between language and society to be a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communication, the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language. Sociolinguistics studies



such as the linguistic identity of social groups, social attitude to language, a standard and nonstandard form of language, the pattern, and needs of national language use, social varieties and levels of language, the social basis of multilingualism. Sociolinguistic is discussing all aspects, context, and effects between language and society. In sociolinguistics, it will be known that language is quite complete in one of several possible relationships between language and society is that social structure may either influence or determine linguistic structure and behavior. If language and society do not correlate with each other, they will not be able to influence human life.

There is a difference between sociolinguistic and sociology of language. Sociolinguistics discusses language about society; meanwhile, sociology of language discusses society about language. As Hudson said in Wardhaugh, he has described that sociolinguistics is the study of language-related to society,' whereas the sociology of language is the study of society concerning language.' In other words, in sociolinguistics, we study language and society to find out as much as we can about what kind of thing language is, and in the sociology of language, we reverse the direction of our interest. It means each sector, area, and levels in society definitely have their own style or use their same language. Eventhough it is in the same country and culture. According to Fromkin (2011:451), speakers from different socioeconomic classes often display systematic speech differences, even when region and ethnicity are not factors. These social-class dialects differ from other dialects in that their sociolinguistic variables are often statistical in nature.

This statement above relates to what Holmes said about sociolinguistics studying the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Like example as follow:

Schmidt: What's wrong, man?

Jenco: The old bastard makes me crazy in the class. Damn!

Schmidt: Hey, hushhh! He's here.

Jenco: Oh! Hope he didn't hear that.

In the conversation above, John's friend hopes that his teacher does not hear his conversation. It means that sometimes people speak differently in different situations. The word Bastard is an example of an informal language that is used among John and his friends. Bastard is an informal expression of an unpleasant person. They create their own words which are related to their interest, context, or situation. People often show their social and personal backgrounds while using language. The use of language depends on social class, status, region, origin, gender, age, group, and so on.

Language can be used in formal and informal situation. In informal situation called colloquial. The word "colloquialism" comes from the Latin colloquium, which means conference or conversations. As a literary device, colloquialism refers to the usage of informal or everyday language in literature. To suppose that, Basuki Suhadi (1995:163) also explained about colloquialism; he said that colloquialism is a language that is specific to certain social strata but is more typical for certain spoken situations, namely relaxed situations. Colloquialisms are generally geographic in nature, in that a colloquial expression often belongs to a regional or local dialect. They can be words, phrases, or aphorisms. Native speakers of a language understand and use colloquialisms without



realizing it, while non-native speakers may find colloquial expressions are hard to translate. This is because many colloquialisms are not literal usages of words, but instead idiomatic or metaphorical sayings.

Colloquial is included in informal English. The literal meanings of colloquial according to Partridge (1990: 262) colloquialism are expressions appropriate to informal language. He is also mention there are five types of colloquial expressions such as single words, clipped words, contraction, short picturesque words for technical terms, verb-adverb combination.. Colloquial is a language that is often used in a particular speech society, which is often used in daily language. Colloquial occurs due to the relationship of distance between speakers both social proximity as well as a common language of the speaker's informal speech or writing. The colloquial expression refers to the total set of utterances in a familiar, informal context such as at home, at a place of relaxation, or at the workplace (Epoge, 2012), it means that informal English is called colloquialism since it is often used in daily communication. For example: when people are talking to a person who has a close relationship such as family or friends

Based on the explanation above, the reason I chose this topic to be researched because I am interested in colloquial language. The difference between this research and the other is the research object, the theory used, and the research focus

METODE

This study used the descriptive method by Creswell (2009; 4) Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involved emerging questioned procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data. The final written support has a flexible structure. The source of this data is 22 Jump Street movie. This movie was published on June 13th, 2014 directed by Phil Lord and Christopher Miller in America. The genre of this movie is action-comedy. This movie is one of the interesting movies with the first series being 21 Jump Street until 23 Jump Street movies. This movie is also a best-seller movie watched by 100.000000 apps who love it. In the source of data, the data are form the word and phrase in the 22 Jump Street movie to find out the types of colloquial expression. To collect the data, the writers adopts some steps: Watching the 22 Jump Street movie 15 times, Writing down the conversation in the form of words and phrases, Finding out about the colloquial expressions in the 22 Jump Street movie, Identifies the types of colloquial expressions that are found in 22 Jump Street movies. After collecting the data, the writer analyzes the data. It will be down through some steps, as follows:

In the first steps, the writer classified the data according to the problem of the study. In the second step, the writer analyzes the data to find the colloquial expressions in the form of words and phrases in the 22 Jump Street movie.



ANALYSIS

The result of the research shows that from four poems, the writer found 73 data types of colloquial expression in 22 Jump Street movie. The writer found 4 types of colloquial expression there are single word, clipped words, contraction, short picturesque, verb-adverb combination (compound word) based on Partridge (1990: 262)

Single word

This is called single word because it is usually use in daily speech as an informal words.

Datum 18

"Schmidt: I'm gonna **die** (00:07:35)"

"Jenko: You're not gonna **die** just get the fuck up here! (00:07:36)"

The word Die includes colloquial expression. In informal situations, people used the word die. This word has characteristics such as a rude meaning and it is often used in daily conversation. While in formal situations the word die is an impolite word. We can use the word passed away in formal situations to be polite in communication. The word die is an informal word if this word means to be dying for something very much, die means to "perish" (figuratively) from laughter or some other emotionally intense response. In colloquial expression, people are usually using impolite words, so when we use the colloquial expression we should know the meaning of the word. In informal situations, People use the word die with somebody who also knows about colloquial expression. If we use it in formal situations it can sound rude. From the conversation above, Schmidt says that he will pass away if Jenko do not help him to climb up at the truck.

Datum 26

"Jenko: Oh, like shark. (00:11:07)"

"Captain Dickson: **Fuck** a 21 jump street and fuck a Korean Jesus (00:11:09)"

The word fuck includes colloquial expression because this word is informal. The word fuck means damnable, lousy, and cursed. Fuck means a swear word that many people find offensive that is used to emphasize a comment or angry statement. In formal situations the word fuck cannot be used because it can give a big problem for people, especially for children. The uses of word fuck only use in informal situation and only with adult people who know what the meaning of the word. In this type of colloquial expression, we can find many swearing and impolite words so people should know what word he or she has to use in daily conversation. From the conversation above, Captain Dickson using the word fuck with Jenko and Schmidt who are also usually used colloquial expressions.

Datum 28

"Jenko: Whoa, capt, come on Korean Jesus is right there. (00:11:12)"

"Captain Dickson: That's Vietnamese Jesus. See, this is a Vietnamese Church, you racist sacrilegious sack of shit. Look at that. Vietnamese Jesus just dripping swage and we got some new dumb-ass interns. **Hey, hey!** Look alive! (00:11:27)"



The word hey includes colloquial expression. The word hey is commonly used in society for daily communication. Hey means an exclamation; it is used to attract somebody's attention or to express interest, surprise, or anger. In other words, hey is the most informal form of greeting, sometimes in a way that is not very polite. In formal situations, we can use the word hello or excuse me to greeting someone. As we know informal language usually call colloquial expression. The use of colloquial expressions depends on the age of the speaker who usually knows well about colloquial language. When we want to call somebody we must know well, but if we do not know someone and he does not know colloquial expression it will be a big problem because the word hey is an impolite word. In this conversation, Captain Dickson calls the people in the room to attract attention. They use the colloquial expression because to ease and faster the conversation.

Clipped word A Clipped word is a new word that is formed by shortening the original word.

Datum 36

"Jenko: What's up college? (00:13:35)"

"Schmidt: What's up, **bro**? We're 322 (00:13:36)"

Based on Partridge's theory about colloquial expression the word bro includes one type of colloquial expression namely clipped word. Bro is short for "brother". The word Brother means a friendly way of addressing a male person. The word bro, usually use in daily conversation with friends to have relaxed communication and to the closest relationship between a speaker who speaks colloquial expression. In formal situations, people cannot use the word bro because it is an impolite word. As we know in the formal situation we do not know well people from the different origin so when we want to use colloquial expression is between people who know more about colloquial expression in daily communication. From the conversation above, the word bro refers to Schmidt. Where Jenko and Schmidt are partners to undercover the dealer and the supplier of WHYPHY in MC College. They give greeting to students at the campus. They use colloquial expression in their communication because to faster the communication and to deepen their brotherhood. In this type of colloquial expression, people can get an easy way in the conversation where people do not need a long word but just a clipped word the speaker in another side can understand what the meaning of the word colloquial expression.

Datum 64

"Schmidt: Jenko, Jenko (00:46:43)"

"Jenko: I finally got my **lambo**! (00:46:46)"

As proposed the theory of colloquial expression by Partridge about a clipped word. The word Lambo is the abbreviated version of, "Lamborghini", an Italian luxury sports car. The symbol is a bull which symbolizes the Taurus. The word Lambo usually uses in daily communication especially young people who like the Lamborgini. In formal situations, people have to use the word, Lamborghini. When we speak only Lambo people in this situation can misunderstanding what is the meaning of Lambo. It can be an ambiguous meaning. In this movie, Jenko shows Schmidt that he is got his Lambo. He is very like with Lamborgini. To fast his speak, he uses the colloquial expression.



Datum 27

"Captain Dickson: Fuck a 21 jump street and fuck a Korean Jesus. (00:11:07)"

"Jenko: Whoa! **Capt**. Come on Korean Jesus is right there. (00:11:12)"

From the conversation above, the word capt is short for "captain". The word Cap usually use in colloquial expression means that this word is informal language. In formal situations, the word capt is the captain. People use the word Captain to give a polite word. Capt in this conversation refers to Captain Dickson who gave the mission to Schmidt and Jenko. Jenko called Captain Dickson with the word cap because captain Dickson also use colloquial in his communication and they having a relationship.

Contraction

Contraction is a shortened form of one or two words by omitting the internal letter.

Datum 4

"Jenko: Joste Nillsen, biggest trafficker of illegal goods in Metro city. (00:02:55)"

"Schmidt: He teamed up with a Mexican cartel and **they're** running all this shit through the port. (00:02:59)"

The word They're Short form of they are, they used in a third person plural pronoun as the subject of a verb. The words are is part of to be it is used in third person plural pronoun. From the conversation above, the word they're refers to Jastin Nielsen and his friends. This type of colloquial expression, gives an understanding for people although there has an omitted letters.

Datum 6

"Jenko: I got a new identity that's gonna be killer (00:03:08)"

"Schmidt: **I'll** be throwing it to you to make it legit. (00:03:09)"

The word I'll is a short form of I shall and I will, used for showing that somebody is willing to do something. In formal situation the language or the vocabulary we can use is all people can understand. This type of colloquial expression gives an ease for people when they want to use colloquial expression.

Datum 8

"Jenko: Okay (00:03:13)"

"Schmidt: **I'm** gonna need you to improve, okay. (00:03:14)"

The word I'm short form of I am, I used as the subject of a verb when the speaker or writer is referring to himself/herself. The word Am is a part of to be it is usually used in the first person singular. From the conversation above Schmidt use the colloquial expression to speak with his friend Jenko. In this type of colloquial expression, people will use it in many situations because only omitted letters. From the conversation above, Schmidt want Jenko to improvise with the Ghost because they want to know the things in the car. The Ghost is the supplier and the dealer of WHYPHY.



Verb-adverb combination (compound words)

Datum 31

"Captain Dickson: She took some WHYPHY got locked out of her dorm **ended up** falling off her dorm. And now she's dead. (00:12:26)"

The phrase ended up including colloquial expression because the form is a verb followed by an adverb. Ended up is used to finally be in a particular place or situation. From the conversation above, Captain Dickson explained to Jenko and Schmidt how the chronology of Syntya Watson died. Captain Dickson want Jenko Jenko and Schmidt succeed in the disbursement missin on campus to find out who has the dealer of WHYPHY drugs on campus. After listen the chronology, Jenko decided to not continue the mission. Jenko has found a friend who I right for him. He does not want to do that mission. However, Schmidt still wants to continue the mission even sadly because Jenko his friend did not care about him anymore.

Datum 53

"Mr. Walter: Eric's been all up in that shit. Isn't that right Eric? (00:25:00)"

"Eric: You guys got to get me the fuck out of here. (00:25:03)"

The phrase fuck out includes colloquial expression because the form is a verb followed by an adverb. The phrase fuck out means exhausted from copulation. In other meaning of fuck out is an angry imperative for someone to leave, leave one alone, or stop what they are doing. In informal situations, people usually use this phrase in daily conversation but in formal situations, people do not allow to use this word because in formal situations we do not know well people where they origin what language they use so it can be a big problem because the fuck out is a swearing word and a rude word when used in a formal situation.

Datum 70

"Jenko: Will you please do something about how slow this thing's going? (01:12:55)"

"Schmidt: Oh, shit! Watch out, **watch out!** (01:13:02)"

The phrases watch out include colloquial expressions because the form is a verb followed by an adverb. The phrase watch out means used to warn someone of danger or an accident that seems likely to happen. In other words, the phrase is used to say be careful or watch your step. In formal situations, we do not use this word because it is not polite when speaking or writing something and also people from different country who do not understand the phrase watch out it can make different meaning. This type of colloquial expression gives understanding for people that not all of the phrases we can use in formal situations because can bring impolite words and understanding meaning. From the conversation above, Schmidt wants Jenko to watch out or be careful because Jenko rider the motorcycle. Schmidt afraid that Jenko will bump people who playing football and they will fall down and cannot race The Ghost

CONCLUSION



This study purposes to analysis the types of colloquial expression in 22 Jump Street movie. The writer hopes that this study can give a great contribution to the watcher especially in colloquial language so the watcher can be careful to use the words. Moreover, the watchers also get much knowledge about types of colloquial expression. In this analysis, the writer uses Partridge theory that explains about types of colloquial expression like single words, clipped words, contraction, short picturesque word, verb-adverb combination. The writer concludes that the five types of colloquial expression only four types found in 22 Jump Street movie

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