

**SOCIOLECT USED IN MOVIE
“COOL RUNNINGS” (1993) BY
JON TURTELTAUB**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyse sociolect jargon, argot and slang and the form of sociolect action in the movie. The movie used is Cool Runnings Movie 1993 by Jhon Turteltaub. The data source is *movie and script of Cool Runnings 1993 by Jhon Turteltaub*. In the data collection process, the writer uses the method *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SBLC)*. In this study, the writers analyse the data qualitatively and presented the findings descriptively.

The movie contains all three types of sociolect expressed in 38 forms entirely belonging to jargon (13 forms), argot (8 forms) and slang (17 forms). The results of the writer's analysis of jargon, argot and slang can be applied in real life, for example as humans.

Keywords: *Sociolect, Jargon, Argot, Slang*

A. Introduction

Sociolect is a very important science to be studied at this time, sociolect is defined as a variety of language that focuses on the communication style used by community groups in certain fields or regions, the importance of learning sociolect for humans is so that they can interact and communicate more smoothly in a community environment that has diverse social groups. By understanding the language and terms used by these groups, ordinary people can more easily convey their messages appropriately and easily understood by others. By studying sociolect can open our horizons and understanding of culture and diversity in society. So, by learning sociolect we can be more engaged and connect with those around us more effectively. As for the problems that can arise if we do not study sociolects in everyday life, for example, conflicts between communities.

This movie is very interesting, because there are many words from athletes and coaches who are straightforward about fighting spirit and high nationalism. *Cool Runnings* is a 1993 American comedy movie directed by Jon Turteltaub. The Movie is based on the true story of the Jamaica national sled team's failed debut at the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary, Alberta. The Movie stars Leon Robinson, Doug E. Doug, Malik Yoba, and Rawle D. Lewis and John Candy as Irv Blitzer, a former Jamaican bobsledder and bobsled coach. In 1993's *Cool*

Runnings, the Movie received positive reviews from audiences around the world, with a 74% rating by Rotten Tomatoes, and 31 other reviewers. The box office achievements of this movie are in 3rd place in domestic and international big earnings. The 1993 disney live-action movie Cool Runnings is based on the true story of the Jamaican Olympic sled team. Derice Bannock is a sprinter who wants to compete in the 1988 Olympics in athletics, hoping to pass down the legacy of his gold-winning father, Ben. However, his rival, Junior Bevil, fell with Yul Brenner, during the sprint race the officials refused to replay the race, it has destroyed the hopes of Derice and other competitors. Derice then had the idea to compete in the Winter Olympics, in the sport of bobsledding. Derice first convinces his friend Sanka Coffie to join him, then he finds Irving Blitzer, a grim-faced former Irv tries to get out of it by showing a reel of movie containing a sled crash to a crowd of would-be teammates, but all he does is bring Junior and Yul onto the team. The rest of the movie is about trying to cope with their lack of experience from the Olympics, further dramatized by the scorn of other teams, internal struggles within the team and the cold weather in Canada. Nonetheless the movie has some silly jokes and some uplifting moments of exercising & competing. From this information, the writer thinks that there is a need for a study of sociolect, this is very useful for ordinary people so as not to easily misunderstand the meanings spoken by someone.

B. Literature Review

Sociolinguistics is the descriptive study of the influence of any and all aspects of society, including

cultural norms, expectations, and context, on the way language is used, and the influence of language use on society (Buhari, 2021: 1). Language variations are formed due to language differences in society. Based on Chaer and Agustian (2010: 62-72) language variation has four groups, namely: variation in terms of speakers, variation in terms of users, variation in terms of formality, and variation in terms of means.

1. Sociolect

Based on Chaer and Agustina (2010: 62-68) sociolect is a variety of language used by a particular social group, encompassing terms, phrases, and distinctive language styles that characterize their social identity. It reflects the influence of culture, background, and values within that community.

a) Jargon

Based on Chaer and Agustina (2010: 68) jargon is a set of vocabulary items used by certain social group so that it is often not understood by the general public members. In more specifically. Buhari (2021: 55) explain that jargon is used more often by particular professions or technical terms for example, linguists have a large vocabulary that is not well understood by non-linguists. Jargon usually consists of particular terms in a profession, for example there is jargon in the field of computers, business, sport and agriculture.

b) Argot

Different theory of jargon, argot is a language that is understood by some groups who have the same job but is confidential and informal meanwhile, jargon is professional words without using slang or rude words.

According to Chaer and Agustina (2010: 64-68), Argot is a social variation that is used in a limited way to the profession of certain professions and sometimes it is confidential, the specificity of argot lies in the vocabulary. One of the characteristics of argot is the use of affixes, as well as there is change phonemes in a sentence.

c) Slang

"Slang is used in everyday, sometimes slang is used as a medium outpouring of hearts or ridicule through social media or in real life without seeing the impact that will arise later" (Khofifah in Maminsyaputri 2021: 573).

d) Acrolek

The meaning of acrolek according to Chaer and Agustina (2010: 62 -73) is a social variation that is considered higher or more prestigious than other social variations. For example, 'bagongan', which is a special Javanese variation and is used by the nobles of the Javanese palace.

e) Basilek

Inspired by Chaer and Agustina (2010: 62-73) basilek is a social variety that is considered less prestigious, or even looked down upon. An example of basilek is the English used by cowboys and coolies.

f) Vulgar

Based on the understanding of Chaer and Agustina (2010: 62-73) vulgar language variations that are rude, impolite, both in language, behavior and actions, this variation is usually used by less educated groups.

g) Colloquial

Colloquial refers to a style of language that is informal, relaxed, and in accordance with everyday conversation or colloquial language that we use Chaer and Agustina (2010: 62-73).

h) Ken

It is a form of variety of language used by certain social groups with songs that are made up to create a more 'pitiful' impression or to be 'pitied' Chaer and Agustina (2010: 62-73)

C. Method of Investigation

The writers apply descriptive qualitative method. The sources of the data is the movie script of Cool Runnings (1993). The movie script is taken from website: Terbit21. 2020. Cool Runnings (1993), Online Available at: <https://terbit21.ing/cool-runnings-1993/>. (Accessed on 13th of November, 2023 at 5.00 p.m.). To collect the data, the writers implement *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SBLC)* method in which the writers only role as the analyst. To analyze the data, the writers implement these steps: Downloaded the Movie, downloaded the script movie, whatched movie in general, analyze and identify every scene, ensured dialogue between actors and then match the uttarence in the script, drew conclusion.

D. Findings and Discussion

There are total 38 of sociolect aspects, namely jargon, argot and slang based on the theory of Chaer and Agustina (2010: 62-68). This movie has a type of sociolect expressed by the characters of the movie which has been grouped, namely jargon (13 forms), Argot (8 forms) and Slang (17 forms):

1. Jargon

The results of research from this type of jargon based on the theory, the author found there are 13 forms of this aspect, In the movie scenes among them are the data: 1.1 Sanka and Child prepare for the race '*Pre-race cheer*', 1.2 Start for pushcarts champion '*Pushcarts*', 1.3 The man in the picture with Deric Father '*Olympic bobsledder*', '*The bobsleds*' and '*Jamaican bobsledder*', 1.4 Deric invites Sanka to join the team '*Pushcart driver*', 1.5 Deric. explains to Sanka a good future if he joins the team '*Wheaties box*', 1.6 Deric invites his friend Sanka to be a member of the first team '*Whole heap*', 1.7 Derice and Sanka invite Irv to become a bobsledder coach '*Sled god*' ,1.8 Initial team setup '*The brake man*', 1.9 Negotiations for the launch of the new Bobsledder Team '*Sled race*', 1.10 Received rejection from Mr. Coolidge '*Sledders*', 1.11 Get ready at the stat line and glide '*Eins zwei drei*'.

2. Argot

The results of research from this type of argot based on the theory, the author found 8 forms of Argot aspects, by the data namely: 2.1 Eventually start in pushcarts race '*Kiss the lucky egg*' and '*Feel the rhythm! Feel the Rhyme!*', 2.2 Iriving Blitzer explains how to sport Bobsledder '*Ziggin and Zaggin*', 2.3 Sanka is cold in Swizz '*My royal Rastafarian nay-nays off*', 2.4 Yul and Sanka supported each other during Junior in Bully '*Eins, zwei, drei*', 2.5 Derice named Cool Runnings for their sled '*Cool runnings*', 2.6 All have prayed fervently for the upcoming

bobsledder race '*Gipper*', 2.7 Sanka convinces Derice to better exercise style like Jamaican '*Kissin an Egg*'.

3. Slang

The results of this Slang, the author found 17 form aspects of slang in the movie, by the data namely: 3.1 The pushcart race begins '*Fruitcake*', 3.2 The pushcart race took place but Sanka fell '*Sunday driver*', 3.3 Olympic running begins '*Big baldy*', 3.4 Jamaica bobsledder team recruitment '*Stinkin' island*', 3.5 After an argument '*Mama boy*', Yul finally agrees if Junior joins the team, 3.6 After debate '*shut up*', 3.7 They gather together and count the amount of money they have earned '*Don't pack a suitcase*', 3.8 Josef Grool mocks Jamaican team Josef Grool mocks Jamaican team '*The biggest assholes in the world too*', 3.9 Yul sees Sanka cooking bananas in the room '*Man shut down that hot plate*', 3.10 Junior Brevil motivates Yul not to give up on his dream home '*Rich boy*', 3.11 Sanka is cold in Swizz and wears a warmer on her stomach '*A baby*', 3.12 Derice learns that the Irving Blitzer has cheated '*Busted*', 3.13 Josef mocks Junior Brevil '*stupid friend*', 3.14 Yul Brenner motivates Junior Bevil that he is better than he thought '*Just shut up*', 3.15 Naming their sleds '*Hooker*', 3.16 New styles in bobsledder Olympics '*Damn Swiss*', 3.17 Sanka's little debate with Derice with the same background '*Ding a ling*'.

E. Conclusion

After the data analysis is done, it can be concluded that the types of sociolect in Jhon Tuteltaub's Movie "*Cool Runnings*" (1993) which has been analyzed by the writer there are 3 types of

sociolect aspects, namely *jargon*, *argot* and *slang* based on the theory of Chaer and Agustina (2010: 62-68). This movie has a type of sociolect expressed by the characters of the movie which has been grouped where 38 forms such as Jargon (13 forms), Argot (8 forms) and Slang (17 forms).

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