

An Analysis Of Slang Used In The Film Inside Out 2

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ABSTRACT

One of the problems in learning English as a foreign language (EFL) in Indonesia is students' lack of understanding the use of slang or casual language. This problem occurs because learning in school generally emphasizes grammar rather than casual use of everyday language, as often found in film or native conversations. Slang is usually difficult for students to understand because the context of its use is not always clear, and the meaning can be different from the literal meaning. In addition, the limited authentic partially open materials become an obstacle in presenting contextual and interesting learning. Based on this background, this study aims to analyze types of slang in the film Inside Out 2 and assess its potential as an authentic material to improve students' speaking skills. This research uses a qualitative method with a content analysis approach to the discourse script of the film to identify, classify, and interpret the use of various slang in each dialogue film. The results showed that there are various types of slang used naturally and according to the context of adolescent life, which are classified into five categories; consisting of fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping. For further research, it is suggested that the development of learning media be carried out by utilizing films that contain slang elements. This media can be a form of digital modules, interactive videos, or student worksheets (LKS) that include conversational exercises, context understanding, and active use of slang. This contextualized approach is believed to increase speaking ability and cultural understanding of native English speakers.

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1. Introduction

One of the main challenges in learning in Indonesia is the low level of speaking skills, which is caused by the lack of authentic learning materials in the context of English as a foreign language (EFL). According to Putra and Wardani(2021), the use of authentic materials such as videos, slides, and brochures in learning can increase students's

motivation and understanding of English. In the audition, Amri et. al. (2024) emphasized that the constructivist approach, which focuses on social media interaction and hands-on experience, can help students develop better communication skills. However, he also noted that technological limitations and an environment that is less supportive of foreign language practice are still major obstacles. Experts agree that the integration of authentic materials and assessment in learning is necessary to improve students' speaking skills in Indonesia, although there are still challenges that need to be overcome. One form of authentic material learning that is effective in improving speaking skills is through the use of film or video containing slang or daily conversation. As stated by Rahmayadi (2023), slang is a variety of language that is used by a certain group of people in informal or unofficial situations. Slang is a part of different dialects, since it has a significant impact on language development and social life.

Based on the statement above, slang is used in informal language and generally reflects the language of teenagers. But in fact, not all students are capable of speaking. Because students only learn grammar. For effective slang, in teaching is through the use of film or video containing slang or daily conversation. This will be difficult for not native speaker. Sometimes they get some slang that they can not understand and then search on the internet, but it will have a different meaning if only explained through understanding. It will be easier to learn slang through a native speaker, and we can immediately understand the context conveyed through the film.

Herature. Previous research indicates the function, type, and formation of slang in the film "Furry". The result of the study found ten slang functions, namely emotions, humor, informality, rebellion, toughness, creativity, vibrant, stylization, conciseness, and forcefulness. The types are hip-hop, slang inner city, the slang of New York, general slang, and specific slang. The formations are suffixation, final combining, reversed form, compounding, clipping, and word manufacture. The researchers were focused more on the function, type, and combination of slang in the film.

A film is a moving picture that includes sound and is not fixed on a particular movement and implies, tells a real event or just a made-up story. A film is a series of pictures with the illusion of emotion; it looks alive in the frame projected through a projector and produced mechanically, which can be seen and heard (Hasanah & Isnani, 2015). This is one of the effective ways to improve the understanding of slang through film media from native speakers. The film "Inside Out 2" is one of the options for learning.

Inside Out 2 is an American teen animated film released in 2024, created by Pixar Animation studios for Walt Disney Pictures. The animation explores the various emotions that arise during adolescence or puberty and adopts slang. The film "Inside Our 2" not only follows the growth of the character Riley as she eagerly enters her teenage years but also enhances interactions by utilizing slang that reflects the youthful way of life. The film "Inside Out 2" has several perspectives that support the analysis of slang. One such perspective is the focus on Riley's young life, where slang is used in her daily activities. In daily Routines, slang serves to portray characters, build structure, create social

connections, and pick up social patterns, so the Film is loaded with data that almost an improvement of slang teenagers' understanding. In development, the exchanges in "Inside Out 2" are natural and contextualized, mirroring conversations that occur in real life without feeling stilted or inappropriate. The variety of slang presented in the film is also an attraction in itself, encompassing different types such as fresh and imaginative, bold, innovative, and trim. It appears in a variety of settings, from casual chatter to passionate expression and comedy. An interesting point of analysis is the wide social impact and its presence in various countries, including Indonesia, with diverse views. The film "Inside Out 2" is an ideal choice for analyzing the use of slang and providing insight into how dialects develop in popular media.

Although slang is often considered an informal language, its use can provide significant benefits in improving students' speaking skills. According to Azzahra et. al. (2024), can increase students' interest and using English cartoons as learning media can increase students' interest and enthusiasm in learning English. However, teaching slang can be challenging for teaching, especially when providing authentic and relevant teaching materials from the film "Inside Out 2". So, they can be used by teachers as teaching materials for students at school. By utilizing film as a learning resource. It is hoped that students can more their speaking skills more naturally and confidently.

According to Allan and Burridge (2006), slang is a form of informal language used by certain social groups as a marker of group identity and as a means of creating closeness, freedom of expression, or even as a form of rebellion against standard language norms. They also emphasize that slang is not just "rude" or "low" vocabulary, but an important part of linguistic variation that shows the uniqueness and richness of language in a particular social context. According to Kilickaya (2003), Authentic materials are those which are designed for native speakers and used in the classroom in a way similar to the real world. The slang included in this study refers to creative way of speaking that often differs from standard language, used to express ideas or emotions.

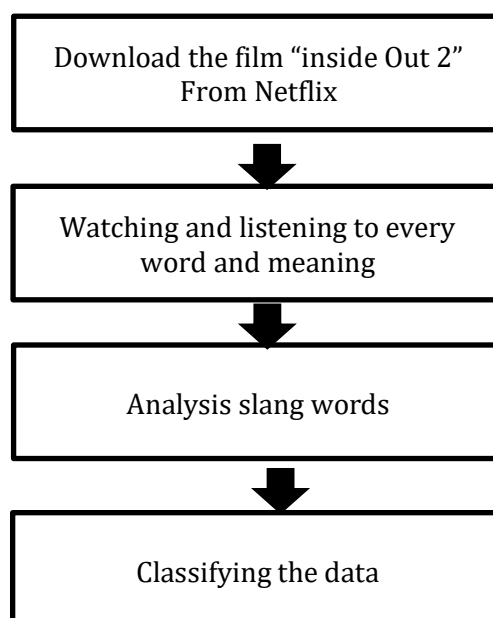
The difference between slang as informal language and formal language lies in its style, purpose, and context of use. Slang is a form of informal language used in casual conversations between friends or certain groups, characterized by being creative, expressive, and sometimes not following standard grammar rules. Slang is often used to create social closeness, show group identity, or express emotions freely. In contrast, formal language is used in official situations such as education, work, speeches, or scientific writing, with the use of standardized words, neat sentence structures, and the aim of conveying information in a clear, polite, and professional manner. In other words, slang reflects familiarity and freedom, while formal language reflects politeness and clarity.

2. Method

The research This study use qualitative research method with content analysis approach in the film " Inside Out 2". The purpose of this study was to identify and classify the types of slang and to examine their potential as authentic instructional materials for improving

student's skill in English language learning. According to Pahleviannur et. al. (2022), the qualitative approach is the discovery of the meaning of each phenomenon, finding new knowledge principles, and finding new methods. The research about data from content analysis in the film "Inside Out 2" lasted two months and used documentation to collect data. The data source of this research is the script of the film "Inside Out 2".

The steps taken are, first :



Adipted from Marying,:P.2014

Second, analyze each slang word and contextual learning by the theory of Allan & Burridge (2006).

Table of The Data 1

FNC	I	F	A	C	Topic
Awwwoogaaa!	Ugh!	Wee wee	LOL	Tites	Emotion and humor
Let's Play Some Hockey!	Bam!	Got that!	OMG, we're totally not ready!	No prob, I got this!	Sport and emotion

Note :

FNC= Fresh nd creative

Types of slang	fn	%
FNC	60	26,20 %
I	80	34,93 %
F	68	29,69 %
A	4	1,75 %
C	17	34,93 %
Total	229	100 %

I= Imitative

F= Flippant

A= Acronym

C= Clipping

Table Of The Data 2

Slang	Suitable for teaching	
	Yes (✓)	No (x)
Wooo!	✓	
Lemme at'em!	✓	
Let's play some hockey!	✓	
I mean, come on!	✓	
Wow .. so pretty	✓	
Oh my gosh, we're back in the game!	✓	
Awwwoogaaa!	✓	
Totes!	✓	
Ool!	✓	
Hackey acholarship here, my come!	✓	
Obvy	✓	
What's the back are you!	✓	
LOL!	✓	
Fist Bumb	✓	
Buddy	✓	
Sweetly Palm	✓	
Wee wee	✓	
Side-eye	✓	
Cup Holder	✓	
IDK	✓	
What's up?	✓	
All over	✓	
Hangry	✓	
Everything is beautiful	✓	
Got that?	✓	
Legging behind	✓	
Watch	✓	
Better Riley!	✓	
Over my dead body!	✓	

3. Results and Discussion

Based on the research in the film Inside Out 2, several relevant and appropriate slang words were found to be used as authentic material in language learning. They depict natural and contextual language use the lives of teenagers and children. Based on the theory of Allan and Burridge (2006), the types of slang that appear in this film can be classified into several categories. Such as fresh and creative, for example, new expressions created by characters to express emotions or unique situations. Imitative, which is slang

that mimics the standard form of the language but with a different meaning. Flippant, which consists of humorous or sarcastic expressions that are indirect. Acronyms, which are abbreviations like OMG (oh my god), and clipping, which is the shortening of words like "info" from "information". The use of slang not only enriches students' vocabulary but also helps them understand the culture of native speakers more deeply.

The analysis of Inside Out 2 revealed several slang Words suitable to be used as authentic materials in language teaching, as they show a natural and contextualized way of using language related to the lives of teenagers and children. According to Allan and Burridge (2006), the types of slang found in the film can be divided into various categories. Such as new and creative, new expressions to express unique emotions or circumstances; Imitation, which is slang that follows the standard language form but has a different meaning; Flippant, which are indirectly funny or sarcastic expressions; Acronym, such as OMG (oh my god); and clipping, truncation of words such as "info" from "information". This use of slang not only adds to students' vocabulary but also helps them to better understand the culture of native speakers.

Based on analysis of the data used in the film Inside Out 2 is classified into five types of slang according to Allan and Burridge (2006): fresh and creative, Flippant, Imitative, Acronym, and Clipping.

Fresh And Creative

Fresh and creative is an informal form of language created innovatively and imaginatively, usually reflecting the zeitgeist or popular pop trends. This type of slang not only adds to the variety of words but also shows the social interaction and culture of the community. According to Jonathon Green (2016), an expert in slang lexicography, slang terms serve two purposes: "to hide their true meaning and to help establish linguistic identity within particular groups. Symbolizes the inventiveness of language and the social identity of its users.

Data :

- a. Joy: "Oh , thank you so much **wee wee**"
- b. Riley/Bree/Grace: "(Laughing) **Awwoogaaa**"

The words "wee wee" and "awwoogaaa" can be classified as fresh and creative slang because they are newly invented expressions that do not originate from standard vocabulary, but rather emerge from the speaker's imagination to convey emotions in a unique way. According to Allan and Burridge (2006), fresh and creative slang refers to innovative and original slang forms that often arise spontaneously as a result of linguistic play, reflecting creativity and the identity of a particular social group. "Wee wee" is used by Joy as a playful and humorous way of saying thank you, while "awwoogaaa" imitates the exaggerated sound of a classic car horn to express surprise and laughter. Since these words have no fixed meaning outside their conversational context, they serve as distinctive markers of interaction between characters, enhancing familiarity, humor, and linguistic novelty in line with the characteristics of fresh and creative slang described by Allan and Burridge.

Flippant

Flippant is used in a concise, sarcastic, or -of-fact style, often to denigrate or ridicule something less seriously. According to Jonathon Green (2016), a leading slang

lexicographer, slang acts as a "counter language," a form of communication used by marginalized groups to express their identity and dissatisfaction with prevailing social norms. In his work, he explains that slang often reflects a rebellious spirit and is used to express humor, skepticism, or hidden social criticism.

There are examples of flippant slang that reflect the non-serious or casual attitude of characters. One example in minute 19.33, a line spoken by anxiety: Oh sorry. I can get too excited. I'm Anxiety, I'm one of Riley's emotions, and we're very excited to be here. Where can I put my stuff?" The phrase "so excited" suggests overzealousness with a slightly sarcastic tone, reflecting Anxiety's character, who is anxious but trying to appear calm. Although it is not mentioned exactly at what point in the film this phrase appears, these examples show how uses slang to deepen the characters and interaction between characters. Flippant is a sort of slang comprising two or more words that do not relate to denotative meaning and are frequently utilized in casual circumstances.

Data :

Anxiety: Oh, sorry. I can get **so excited**. I'm Anxiety, I'm one of Riley's emotions, and we're very excited to be here. Where can I put my stuff?"

Anger: "**Lemme at'em!**".

The expressions "so excited" and "lemme at'em" can be classified as flippant slang because they use informal, playful, and non-standard forms to convey meaning in an exaggerated or humorous manner rather than through neutral or formal language. According to Allan and Burridge (2006), flippant slang refers to slang expressions that employ imaginative, humorous, or figurative wording, often substituting standard vocabulary with more vivid and entertaining alternatives to enhance expressiveness. In this case, "so excited" functions as an informal intensifier that amplifies enthusiasm beyond the more neutral "very excited," while "lemme at'em" is a contracted and idiomatic form of "let me at them," commonly used in a dramatic or comical way to express eagerness to confront or engage. Both expressions exemplify flippant slang as defined by Allan and Burridge, as they emphasize creativity, personality, and humor over linguistic formality.

Imitative

Imitative is a type of casual language that imitates or adapts the way of speaking, expressions, or vocabulary that is popular within a particular social group, often to build a sense of community or illustrate a group's identity. According to Jonathon Green (2016), a leading linguist in the field of slang, slang functions as an "alternative language" adopted by marginalized groups to express identity and resistance to established social norms. In his book, Green's Dictionary of Slang. He highlights that slang reflects linguistic imagination and ongoing social change.

For example, in minute 19.32, the use of imitative slang shows adaptation to popular language. The character Anxiety uses the phrase "super jazzed" to indicate excessive excitement. The use of this term reflects the way characters imitate or adopt trending vocabulary as a way to describe their feelings. Although there is no information about the second time this phrase appears in the film, this example shows how Inside Out 2 utilizes

imitative slang to enrich the characters and interactions between the characters in the story. Imitative implies slang words that mimic or are inferred from standard English words, utilizing words in a diverse sense or combining two distinctive words.

Data :

Anxiety: and we are just **super jazzed** to be here.

Disgust: "How are we gonna score in time? "

The expression "super jazzed" can be classified as imitative slang because it adopts and modifies an existing colloquial term originating from a specific subculture—in this case, jazzed, which historically emerged in American slang to mean "excited" or "enthusiastic," particularly within the jazz and broader music community. According to Allan and Burrige (2006), imitative slang refers to slang expressions that are borrowed or adapted from the language of other social groups, subcultures, or historical periods, often maintaining their original informal tone and stylistic associations. In "super jazzed", the slang term jazzed is preserved with its informal meaning of strong enthusiasm, while the informal intensifier super amplifies the degree of excitement. This construction retains the cultural resonance of the original slang while recontextualizing it for a new conversational setting, which aligns with Allan and Burrige's definition of imitative slang.

Acronym

An acronym is a form of casual language that utilizes abbreviations of sentences or phrases to communicate meaning shortly and efficiently. This type of language is often seen in digital interaction and everyday conversation, especially among young people and users of social media platforms. Jonathon Green (2016) indicated a renowned lexicographer in slang, argues that casual language reflects linguistic innovation and social change. In Green's dictionary of slang, he highlights that slang functions as an "alternative language" used by certain groups to demonstrate identity and challenge established social norms.

In the film Inside Out 2, the incorporation of slang in translated versions emphasizes the dynamic nature of language as it shifts across different cultures to remain appealing to younger demographics. An example in the minute 49.07 can be seen in the Spanish version, where Angry says "delusional" is rendered as "delulu". This choice is noteworthy because "delulu" does not directly translate into conventional Spanish: instead, it represents an intensive modification reflecting youth slang common in online spaces, notably within fandoms and social media. The word "delulu" is a shortened, whimsical variant of "delusional". Typically employed in a humorous context to characterize someone who clings to outlandish or improbable beliefs, especially regarding celebrity infatuations or imaginative tales. Such a decision indicates an endeavor to maintain the cultural flavour and comedic essence of the original text by opting for language that resonates more authentically with the target audience, illustrating the way slang is not only within a specific language but also spans across different languages. An acronym could be a sort of slang built from the beginning of words, starting with the primary letter of each word in an expression, or this sort is made from the initials of a bunch of words or syllables.

Data :

Angry: and if Joy can't see that well, then she's **delulu**."

Anxiety: "OMG! I am just such a **HUGE** fan of yours. And now here I am meeting you face to face."

The expressions "delulu" and "HUGE" can be classified as acronym slang because they are formed through processes of abbreviation or modification that produce distinctive, informal terms with specialized meanings in certain social contexts. According to Allan and Burrige (2006), acronym slang refers to slang created from acronyms, abbreviations, or clipped forms that acquire new, context-specific meanings within particular groups or subcultures. "Delulu" is a clipped and playful derivative of the word delusional, commonly used in online fan communities to humorously describe someone holding unrealistic or exaggerated beliefs. "HUGE", when stylized in all capital letters in informal communication, functions as an emphatic and attention-grabbing form to express extreme significance or excitement beyond its standard meaning of "very large." Both terms align with Allan and Burrige's definition of acronym slang as they emerge from abbreviated or altered linguistic forms that develop distinct, culturally embedded meanings.

Clipping

Clipping is a type of informal language that results from shortening words or expressions without changing their original meaning. It creates a more concise form and is often used in casual interactions. Relevant examples are "info" derived from "information" or "gym" derived from "gymnasium". According to Jonathon Green (2016), a renowned lexicographer in the field of slang, clipping is one of the main techniques in slang creation, reflecting the tendency of language to adapt to the desire for quick and effective communication. In Green's dictionary of slang, Green highlights that slang often demonstrates language creativity and ever-changing social dynamics.

Examples in minute 50.00, there is the term "emo" which comes from the truncation of the word "emotional". This term is used to summarize a character or emotion in a shot and characters, or shortly and understandably for the audience. The use of words like "emo" shows how slang and truncated words are used in popular culture to describe ideas in a simpler and more acceptable way.

In Inside Out 2, slang is grouped into five categories based on Allan and Burrige's (2006) research, consisting of fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping. The fresh and creative category shows linguistic innovations that reflect contemporary culture, such as the word "jazzed" and the humorous expression "I'm gonna call you wee wee". This reflects the imagination and social identity. Flippant is expressed in a casual tone and sarcasm, for example, when the character Anxiety says "so excited in an exaggerated, ridiculous tone. The imitative category is seen when characters imitate trending expressions, such as super jazzed", which shows adaptation to language development. The acronym category appears in the film's translation, such as "delulu" for "delusional" in the Spanish version, signifying language innovation in the digital age and social media. Finally, clipping is reflected in the use of words such as "emo," which stands for "emotional", simplifying complex ideas to be more easily understood. All these forms of slang enrich the characters and interaction in the film and reflect the ongoing cultural

and social dynamics. Clipping may be a sort of slang word that comes from the expulsion of a portion of a long word into a shorter shape with the same meaning.

Data :

Anxiety : It's dark in HQ. The **emo** looks up.

The term "emo" can be classified as clipping slang because it is formed by shortening The original term emotional hardcore, a subgenre of punk rock music, into a more concise and informal form that is widely recognized in popular culture. According to Allan and Burrige (2006), clipping slang refers to slang expressions created by removing one or more parts of a longer word or phrase, often to produce a simpler, more casual, and socially distinctive term. In this case, emo retains the core meaning associated with the original phrase but has evolved to describe not only the music style but also a related fashion, attitude, or emotional persona. This shortened form exemplifies clipping slang because it preserves the identity and connotations of the source expression while making it more accessible and efficient for everyday informal communication, consistent with Allan and Burrige's definition.

4. Conclusion

This study shows that the use ofslangs in the film Inside out 2 corresponds to the types categorized by Alan and Burrige (2006), namely fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping. This is evidenced by the use of words such as "jazzed," "don'tcall oui oui," "super jazzed," "delulu," and "emo". This demonstrates the linguistic creativity and social identity of teenagers. Which is reflected in the dialogue. In addition to showing the difersity of slang usage, this study also evaluates the appropriateness if using slang as part of English language teaching materials in schools. Based on the context and usage, it can be said that such slang us suitable as supplementary learning material, particulary to enhance students' speaking skills to sound more natural, and can also serve as a medium to improve cross-cultural understanding among learners. Therefore, the film Inside Out not only showcases the diversity of slang and its usage but also provides examples of language application that are beneficial in education.

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