

COLLOQUIAL WORDS USED IN "GOSSIP GIRL" DRAMA SCRIPT WRITTEN BY CECILY VON ZIEGESAR

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Abstract: Colloquialism is a word or phrase that is more commonly used in informal speech and writing. This variety is generally understood and used by native speakers of a particular language. This study focused on analyzing colloquial words used in *Gossip Girl* drama script written by Cecily von Ziegesar. More specifically, it was intended to analyze the colloquial words used in *Gossip Girl* drama script written by Cecily von Ziegesar, the kinds of colloquial words used in *Gossip Girl* drama script written by Cecily von Ziegesar, and the meanings of colloquial words found in *Gossip Girl* drama script written by Cecily von Ziegesar.

This study used descriptive qualitative research because the data were in the non-numerical form, and they were collected in the form of words, not in the form of number like in experimental research. The object of this study was *Gossip Girl* drama script written by Cecily von Ziegesar.

The result of the study showed that there were 80 colloquial words used in *Gossip Girl* drama script. Furthermore, there were seven kinds of colloquial words used in the *Gossip Girl* drama script. They were 19 coinage (neologism), 13 colloquial words in terms of compounding, eight colloquial words in terms of clipping, 14 colloquial words in terms of semantic extension, and 24 colloquial words terms of contracted form, one colloquial word in terms of number of word and one colloquial word in terms of letter as words. The most frequent colloquial words was the colloquial words in terms of contracted form. Moreover, there were two kinds of meaning of the colloquial words found in *Gossip Girl* drama script written by Cecily von Ziegesar. They were contextual and conceptual meanings.

Key words: *Colloquial words, contextual meaning, conceptual meaning*

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Introduction

This study is generally in the area of language used as a means of social interaction. Radford et al. (2005) noted that language varieties are based on the social characteristic of the speaker (such as his social class, ethnic group, age and sex) as well as on the social context in which the language is used.

This study is intended to investigate colloquial words used in *Gossip Girl* drama script written by Cecily von Ziegesar. Drama is a prose or verse composition, commonly telling a serious story that is intended for representation by actors impersonating the characters and performing the dialogue and action (Pickett:2006). The topic about colloquials which are used in drama script is important to study because colloquial expressions in a piece of literature may give us a deep insight into the writer's society. This variety is generally understood and used by all native speakers of a particular language (Lewandowsky: 2010).

The study covers three research questions: 1)What colloquial words are used in *Gossip Girl* drama script written by Cecily von Ziegesar? 2)What kinds of colloquial words are used in *Gossip Girl* drama script written by Cecily von Ziegesar? And 3) What are the meanings of colloquial words used in *Gossip Girl* drama script written by Cecily von Ziegesar?

In order to minimize the scope of this study on the analysis of colloquial words, the writer specifically analyzes the kinds and the

meanings of colloquial words. The study is limited on the colloquial words in *Gossip Girl* drama script written by Cecily von Ziegesar in "Pilot" episode.

Sociolinguistics and Language variation

According to Wardhaugh (2006: 13), sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal of having a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communication.

Radford et al. (2005) noted that language varieties are based on the social characteristic of the speaker (such as his social class, ethnic group, age and sex) as well as on the social context in which the language is used.

Dialect

Dialect is a variety of a language associated with a particular group of speakers and mutually intelligible with other varieties (Wardhaugh: 2006). The term dialect is used to refer to any regional, social, or ethnic variety of language.

Slang

Slang is a self-sufficient, subversive, oppositional subset of the English language (Green: 2011). Slang is used in an informal situation created by a certain group of society in their social interaction. The existence of slang is unconditional and temporary.

Colloquial

According to Widawski (2003, as cited in Kollataj, 2009), colloquialisms are informal expressions which are more common used in conversation than in writing, and often convey the feel of easy going naturalness. Colloquial words are often mistakenly used with a connotation of disapproval as if it means “vulgar” or “bad” or “incorrect”, whereas it is merely a familiar style used in speaking rather than in writing.

Kinds of Colloquial Words

According to Eponge (2012), colloquial words are classified into six kinds:

Firstly is reduplication which means doubling of stem with or without a change in sound to express a morpho syntactic category. The second kind of colloquial words is double subjects. The use of double subjects in Cameroon English is another feature that exhibits colloquial use of language. Coinage (also known as neologism) as the third kind of colloquial words is a new word or expression which has come into a language. For example, the field of computer science brought about a large range of neologisms such as “user-friendly”, “software”, “floppy disk”. Fourthly, a compound word is a linguistic expression that consists of at least two free morphemes or morpheme constructions which functions as a single word. The next kind of colloquial words is a clip which is

also short variant of a complex word. In 'head words, 'the first part is used: lab(oratory), math (ematics). In 'end words,' the beginning of a word is dropped: (tele)phone,(air)plane. The last kind of colloquial words is semantic extension has to do with variation in the semantic range of word.

The Use of Colloquials in Drama Scripts

To facilitate a deeper role, a drama script is given to the actor to be learned. According to Pickett (2006), script is a copy of text used by a director or performer. In describing the story of the drama, the writer usually uses many kinds of language variation to avoid the boredom of the viewer.

Meaning

According to Trask (2007), meaning is the characteristic of a linguistic form which allows it to be used to pick out some aspect of the non-linguistic world. Yule (2010) states that meaning falls into two categorizations. They are *conceptual meaning* and *associative meaning*.

Specifically, Pateda (1990) classified six kinds of meanings:

1. Denotative meaning

Denotative meaning is a meaning of a word or a group of words based on the simple relationship between a part of language and a form of non-linguistic word. Denotative meaning is smooth meaning, a true meaning. For example, the word “dove” means a type of pigeon.

2. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is a meaning that appears as a consequence of feeling association of language users towards the word that has been heard or read.. For example, the word “dove” denotatively refers to a type of pigeon, but connotatively refers to a symbol of peace.

3. Figurative Meaning

Figurative meaning is the usage of a word in which the meaning is not its real meaning. Figurative meaning is not proper with the concept inside the word anymore; but if it is thought deeply, it still has a relation with its meaning. For example, “a Daniel” means an imperial judge (Shakespeare, “Merchant of Venice)

4. Contextual Meaning

Contextual or situational meaning is a meaning which appears as a consequence of the existence or relation between utterance and context, such as gender, age, social and economic background, situation, objective, time, etc. For example, the word “pack” in (1) “*I'm going to Hawaii this weekend, so I won't need to pack any warm clothes for trip.*” (2) “*My back started to hurt because I had to carry so many books to school in my pack.*”. The word “pack” in the two sentences has different meanings. In the first sentence, “pack” means to put something, while in the second sentence, “pack” refers to a bag.

5. Lexical Meaning

Lexical or semantic meaning is a meaning when a word is on its own, either in a lexemic form or in a suffix form as we can see in the dictionary.

6. Textual Meaning

Textual meaning is a meaning which appears after we read the whole part of text.

Research Method

Descriptive qualitative research design is used to acquire some information about colloquial words particularly the colloquial words, the meaning of colloquial words, and the kinds of colloquial words found in *Gossip Girl* drama script by Cecily von Ziegesar.

The object of the study was colloquial words used in *Gossip Girl* drama script written by Cecily von Ziegesar. The researcher chose *Gossip Girl* drama script because it was one of the favorite drama among teenagers and the drama is starred by teenagers. The story of the drama was very interesting; in addition, the language used was easy to understand.

Findings

The findings of this study cover colloquial words, the kinds of the colloquial words, and the meaning of the colloquial words found in *Gossip Girl* drama script in “Pilot’ episode.

Colloquial Words

Based on the result of the data analysis,

there were 80 colloquial words used in *Gossip Girl* drama script written by Cecily von Ziegesar in "Pilot" episode (see appendix).

Kinds of Colloquial Words

From the data analysis, the colloquial words are classified into different terms. There are 19 coinage (neologism); 13 colloquial words in terms of compounding; 8 colloquial words in terms of clipping; 14 colloquial words in terms of semantic extension; 24 colloquial words terms of contracted form; one colloquial word in term of number of word and one colloquial word in terms of a letter as a word (see appendix).

Meaning of Colloquial Words

The data analysis showed that the meanings of colloquial words used in *Gossip Girl* drama script derived from the context in which the colloquial words were used. Thus, the meaning of the colloquial words used in the drama script belonged to contextual meaning. Contextual meaning is a meaning which appears as a consequence of the existence or relation between utterance and context (see appendix).

Discussion

The colloquial words were often used by teenagers in their daily life in their naturally conversation such as *fav* for favorite, *can't* for cannot, *doesn't* for does not. Those colloquial words are used in

informal speeches with relaxed situation. It is in line with Widawski (2003, as cited in Kollataj, 2009) who states that colloquialisms are informal expressions, which are common in conversation than in writing, and often convey the feel of easy-going naturalness. Moreover, according to Lewandownsky (2010), colloquialism is the lexical base of all social dialects.

In this study, the researcher found seven kinds of colloquial words; they are colloquial words in term of compounding, coinage (neologism), colloquial words in term of clipping, semantic extension, contracted form, number of word and colloquial words in term of letter. It is supported by Eponge (2012) who points that colloquialism is a word or phrase that is more commonly used in informal speech and writing. Colloquial words are classified into six kinds, there are reduplication, double subject, coinage, compounding, and semantic extension.

Furthermore, there were two kinds of meaning (contextual and conceptual) of the colloquial words in the drama script. The examples of contextual meaning are:

"Sorry about last night. Just showing up out of the blue, without calling."

"Today Serena wearing a blue shirt."

The word "blue" has different meaning. This finding is in line with the opinion of Yule (2010) who states that conceptual meaning covers those basic, essential components of meaning that are conveyed by the literal used of a word. It is the type of meaning that

dictionaries are designed to describe. In addition, according to Pateda (1990) contextual or situational meaning is a meaning which appears as a consequence of the existence or relation between utterance and context, such as gender, age, social and economic background, situation, objective, time, etc. For example, the word “pack” in:

“I’m going to Hawaii this weekend, so I won’t need to pack any warm clothes for trip.”

“My back started to hurt because I had to carry so many books to school in my pack.”

Based on the two examples of the sentences, the word “pack” has different meanings. In the first sentence, “pack” means to put in order of something, while in the second sentence, “pack” refers to a bag.

Conclusion

The research finding showed that there were 80 (eighty) colloquial words used in *Gossip Girl* drama script written by Cecily von Ziegesar on June 2014. There were seven kinds of colloquial found in the script. The colloquial words included 19 coinages (neologism), 13 compounding, 8 clipping, 14 semantic extension, 24 colloquial words terms of contracted form, one colloquial word in term of number of word and one colloquial words in term of letter as words.

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Appendixes

Table 1. The Colloquial Words and Their Use in Context

No.	Colloquial Words	The Use of Colloquial in Context
1.	'bout	- How <u>'bout</u> a grilled cheese with truffle oil. You do love truffles.
2.	'cause	- <u>'Cause</u> I kinda think you're ineligible.
3	'course	- Used to give or emphasize agreement or permission
4	4	- 4 real Please. U know Chuck?
5	Aren't	- Oh no. We're going to shopping, <u>aren't</u> we?
6	Babe	- Hey mom, good to see you. Thanks for sending a car to get me. Of course <u>babe</u> .
7	Baby	- Just like, <u>baby</u> ? - mom wants, huh? What do I want
8	Black	- Jenny? That would look even better in <u>black</u> .
9	Blue	- Sorry about last night. Just showing up out of the <u>blue</u> . Without calling
10	Bobbing	- Serena. <u>Bobbing</u> her head
11	Buddy	- No, man. I'm good. Talk to Chuck, <u>buddy</u> . You and Blair have been dating forever.
12	Bump	- Let's start a <u>bump</u> watch!
13	C'mon	- <u>C'mon</u> , I want you to meet the lead singer of the band. - Guess it's true, you <u>can't</u> go home again.
14	Can't	- There's nothing Gossip Girl likes more than a good <u>cat</u> fight.
15	Cat	- One of the <u>catty</u> gallery girls walks up to Rufus
16	Catty	- What? I don't read Gossip Girl. That like for <u>chick</u> .
17	Chick	- She doesn't know me. No one knows me. It's <u>cool</u> .
18	Cool	- I wish I <u>could've</u> been there.
19	Could've	- Dan looks to the bag, then to Chuck and Nate. Chuck <u>dead-eyes</u> him. Dan nods.
20	Dead-eyes	- God, I <u>didn't</u> realize leaving was going to be this hard
21	Didn't	- His mother <u>doesn't</u> want to hear about it. - I dunno. Hangout with a strange guy in Brooklyn? Watching some band
22	Doesn't	- Serena did look <u>f-ing</u> hot last night
23	Dunno	- In her absence, the myth has only grown, everyone's got their <u>fav</u> Serena story.
25	F -ing	- Rumors are <u>flying</u> . And how can blame us
25	Fav	- You're a freshman, huh? I like freshmen. You're like a blank canvas. Ready to be painted.
26	Flying	- I'm <u>gonna</u> put it in the past.
27	Freshman	- I <u>gotta</u> tune this, excuse me.
28	Gonna	- You've told everyone Eric is just visiting <u>Grandpa</u> in Newport
29	Gotta	- Former ballerina an rock <u>groupie</u> . Holding onto her youth with both hands.
30	Grandpa	- <u>He's</u> with his father
31	Groupie	- Packed with <u>hipsters</u> .
32	He's	- Hold their breath.
33	Hipsters	- Blair pulls Nate inside. Kissing him <u>hungrily</u> .
34	Hold	- But I'd also love to look out West.

35	Hungrily	- <u>I'll</u> see you at school tomorrow.
36	I'd	- <u>I'm</u> sorry I have to do this.
37	I'll	- Really? 'cause <u>I've</u> had a great day.
38	I'm	- <u>It'll</u> be, like she doesn't exist, like she never excited.
39	I've	- Even from a distance, <u>it's</u> clear
40	It'll	- Cause I <u>kinda</u> think you're ineligible.
		- <u>Let's</u> hope it is.
41	It's	- Sound alarm! LOL!)
42	Kinda	- I just got sick of taking the <u>meds</u> .
43	Let's	- You missed some Classical Eleanor Waldorf
44	LOL	<u>meltdowns</u> .
45	Meds	- I'm so glad to see you. And I'm so sorry that I was
46	Meltdowns	<u>MIA</u>
		- Yeah. I mean your <u>mom'll</u> be back
47	MIA	- Who's the <u>newbie</u> ? Jenny Humphrey. She's a
		freshman.
48	Mom'll	- But <u>none</u> of them mention you.
49	Newbie	- Staff with trays of chablis wait on <u>NYC's</u> wealthiest.
		- <u>OMG!</u> Why?
50	None	- <u>Omigod</u> . You'll never believe
51	NYC	- There's this thing called MySpace where you could
52	OMG	post all this information <u>online</u> .
53	Omigod	- And if you get a drink, they're also serving <u>pigs</u> .
54	Online	- Blair flips through a <u>shoebox</u> of invites.
		- Alison <u>shoot</u> him a look
55	Pig	- Well, then maybe you <u>shouldn't</u> go.
56	Shoebox	- They pull out their <u>sidekick</u> .
57	Shoot	- Dan steal a <u>sideways</u> look at her.
58	Shouldn't	- Cause I <u>smell</u> a scandal.
59	Sidekick	- <u>Soooo</u> cute. They should be framed or something.
60	Sideways	- Blair, <u>sweetie</u> , if you're going to wear one of my
61	Smell	design, tell me.
62	Soooo	- Serena smiles <u>sweetly</u> .
63	Sweetie	- What <u>they're</u> doing?
		- But in the end, <u>this'll</u> bring us closer
64	Sweetly	- Please. <u>U</u> know Chuck?
65	They're	- Really? 'cause I've had a great day. They had this
66	This'll	green Jell-o for lunch. <u>Uh-huh</u> . Funny, let's go
67	U	- <u>Um</u> . Wait. What are you....you know her now?
68	Uh-huh	- <u>We're</u> renovating again.
		- Omigod. You'll never believe <u>what's</u> on Gossip Girl.
69	Um	- Serena's every detail, <u>windswept</u> hair, bare legs.
70	We're	- You missed some classic Eleanor Waldorf Meldowns.
71	What's	If it wasn't such a tragedy, it would've been funny.
72	Windswept	- <u>WTF?</u> They whip out their sidekicks.
73	Would've	- <u>Yeah</u> , 'cause it can't be ours.
		- I thought <u>you'd</u> want to see your friends.
		- Omigod. <u>You'll</u> never believe what's on Gossip Girl
74	WTF	- Blair, sweetie, if <u>you're</u> going to wear one of my
75	Yeah	design, tell me.
76	You'd	- One of the most beautiful faces <u>you've</u> ever seen.
77	You'll	- 1st sighting in a YR! Sound alarm! LOL!

78	You're	
79	You've	
80	YR	

Table 2. Colloquial Words and the Kind of Colloquial Words

No.	Colloquial words	Kinds of Colloquial Words
1.	Babe	Coinage
2.	Bobbing	
3.	Buddy	
4.	Bump	
5.	Groupie	
6.	Hipsters	
7.	LOL	
8.	MIA	
9.	Newbie	
10.	NYC	
11.	OMG	
12.	Omigod	
13.	Soooo	
14.	Sweetie	
15.	Uh-huh	
16.	Um	
17.	WTF	
18.	Yeah	
19.	YR	
20.	Dead-eyes	Compounding
21.	Dunno	
22.	Freshman	
23.	Gonna	
24.	Gotta	
25.	Kinda	
26.	Meltdowns	
27.	None	
28.	Online	
29.	Shoebox	
30.	Sidekick	
31.	Sideways	
32.	Windswept	
33.	'bout	Clipping
34.	'cause	
35.	'course	
36.	C'mon	
37.	F -king	
38.	Fav	
39.	Grandpa	
40.	Meds	
41.	Baby	Semantic Extension
42.	Black	
43.	Blue	
44.	Cat	

45.	Catty	
46.	Chick	
47.	Cool	
48.	Flying	
49.	Hold	
50.	Hungry	
51.	Pig	
52.	Shoot	
53.	Smell	
54.	Sweetly	
55	Aren't	Colloquial words in term of contracted form.
56	Can't	
57	Could've	
58	Didn't	
59	Doesn't	
60	He's	
61	I'd	
62	I'll	
63	I'm	
64	I've	
65	It'll	
66	It's	
67	Let's	
68	Mom'll	
69	Shouldn't	
70	They're	
71	This'll	
72	We're	
73	What's	
74	Would've	
75	You'd	
76	You'll	
77	You're	
78	You've	
79	4	Colloquial words in term number of word.
80	U	Colloquial words in term letter of word.

Table 3. Colloquial Words and the Meaning of Colloquial words

No.	Colloquial words	Meaning
	Coinage	Used conceptual meaning.
1.	Babe	- A term of endearment for a woman or a man
2.	Bobbing	- Cut in a short style (refreshing to a hairstyle)
3.	Buddy	- Friendly, too friendly
4.	Bump	- To remove someone from an airplane Flight, usually involuntarily
5.	Groupie	- A young woman who follows a band seeking romance
6.	Hipsters	- A youth of the 1950s, characterized by an interest in jazz and cool things

7.	LOL	- Laughing Out Loud
8.	MIA	- Missing In Action
9.	Newbie	- New internet user
10.	NYC	- New York City
11.	OMG	- Oh My God
12.	Omigod	- Oh My God
13.	Soooo	- So (very)
14.	Sweetie	- Dear child, husband, wife, lover
15.	Uh-huh	- Yes: the expression of agreement
16.	Um	- The expression of thinking something
17.	WTF	- What The Fuck
18.	Yeah	- Yes
19.	YR	- Year
	Compounding	Used conceptual meaning
20.	Dead-eyes	- Skilled shooter
21.	Dunno	- Do not know
22.	Freshman	- Newcomer
23.	Gonna	- Going to (intend to)
24.	Gotta	- Go to (need to)
25.	Kinda	- Kind of (some what)
26.	Meltdowns	- Severe overheating of the core of a nuclear reactor resulting in the core melting and radiation escaping
27.	None	- No one (no person)
28.	Online	- Connected to the internet
29.	Shoebox	- Tiny and cramped space (room, house)
30.	Sidekick	- Close friend
31.	Sideways	- To the side
32.	Windswept	- Messy
	Clipping	Used conceptual meaning
33.	'bout	- About: concerning
34.	'cause	- Because: in view of the fact that
35.	'course	- Of course: surely
36.	C'mon	- Come on: start to arrive or happen (Of a state or condition)
37.	F -king	- Fucking: damnable, lousy, cursed
38.	Fav	- Favorite: like or love about others
39.	Grandpa	- Grand father: Father of ones' father or mother
40.	Meds	- Medications : a substance used for medical treatment
	Semantic Extension	Used contextual meaning
41.	Baby	- A lover, one's sweetheart
42.	Black	- Color of cloth
43.	Blue	- Depressed
44.	Cat	- A fellow; a guy; a dude
45.	Catty	- Spiteful; snotty
46.	Chick	- A girl or woman
47.	Cool	- Unabashed, relaxed, calm
48.	Flying	- Alert and in the know
49.	Hold	- Slow up
50.	Hungry	- Ambitious
51.	Pig	- Someone who eats too much

52.	Shoot	- Observe intently
53.	Smell	- To suspect that something is wrong
54.	Sweetly	- Nicely
	Colloquial words in term of contracted form.	Used conceptual meaning
55	Aren't	- Are not
56	Can't	- Cannot
57	Could've	- Could have
58	Didn't	- Did not
59	Doesn't	- Does not
60	He's	- He is
61	I'd	- I would
62	I'll	- I will
63	I'm	- I am
64	I've	- I have
65	It'll	- It will
66	It's	- It is
67	Let's	- Let is
68	Mom'll	- Mom will
69	Shouldn't	- Should not
70	They're	- They are
71	This'll	- This will
72	We're	- We are
73	What's	- What is
74	Would've	- Would have
75	You'd	- You should
76	You'll	- You will
77	You're	- You are
78	You've	- You have
	Colloquial words in term number of word.	Used conceptual meaning
79	4	- For
	Colloquial words in term letter of word.	Used conceptual meaning
80	U	- You