

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

This research has analyzed the representation of gay slang expressions used by Bobby Lieber in the movie *Bros* (2022) by applying Leech's (1981) theory of seven types of meaning. The main objectives of this study were to identify the types of meaning conveyed by gay slang expressions in the movie and examine whether these meanings reflect the use of gay slang in real-life contexts, as discussed in previous studies.

According to analysis that has been done, the researcher found that the main character of *Bros* (2022), Bobby, produced a total of 33 gay slang terms. Of this total, the researcher only found four out of seven types of meaning proposed by Leech (1981). Leech's (1981) types of meaning used by Bobby in the *Bros* (2022) movie include connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, and reflected meaning. Meanwhile, conceptual, collocative meaning and thematic meaning were not found in the data. This indicates that not all categories are equally represented in the use of gay slang in the movie. The absence of conceptual, collocative and thematic meaning suggests that Bobby's slang mostly used in non-literal way.

The findings show that connotative meaning are the most dominant types, which appearing 18 times (55%). The dominance of connotative meaning shows that many gay slang expressions in the movie also contain meanings that go

beyond their literal definitions. Many terms describe how meaning is formed by collective understanding within the gay community.

Throughout the analysis, it can be observed that gay slang is strongly influenced by cultural associations and collective understanding. Many terms in the data have meanings that cannot simply be found in a dictionary, but rather meanings formed through shared social experiences, values, and a sense of belonging within the queer community. In other words, to truly understand these expressions, someone must truly understand the community's culture. This is precisely what is captured by connotative meaning. The significant presence of connotative meaning in this data indicates that gay slang in *Bros* functions not only as a tool for communication but also as a representation of the community's knowledge and cultural identity.

When compared with real-life data studies, from Online Etymology Dictionary and other dictionaries, as well as the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), consistent pattern can be observed. According to literary and social theory, this consistency shows that language in movies functions as a reflection of social reality. As Wellek & Warren (1956) stated, literature is born from and shaped by its social context. This finding supports that view, showing that the gay slang depicted in *Bros* (2022) is influenced by linguistic practices in the actual queer community, rather than creating new interpretations for the sake of the movie.

Finally, this study contributes to sociolinguistic research by filling a gap in the analysis of gay slang in literary works, particularly movies. Future research

could expand on this study by analyzing other characters, comparing different movies, or exploring other linguistic aspects to gain a deeper understanding of how gay language is constructed in the media.