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THE ANALYSIS OF TABOO WORDS USED IN THE KISSING BOOTH'S SCRIPT MOVIE

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ABSTRAK: Penelitian ini berfokus pada analisis jenis dan fungsi kata-kata tabu yang digunakan dalam Naskah Film Kissing Booth. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan klasifikasi Batistella (2005) dan Jay (1996). Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan jenis dan fungsi kata-kata tabu yang digunakan dalam Naskah Film Kissing Booth. Peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dalam menganalisis data. Data penelitian ini adalah ucapan para tokoh dalam Naskah Film Kissing Booth. Instrumen penelitian ini adalah peneliti sendiri. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan mengunduh naskah, mengamati, mendokumentasikan, menganalisis jenis dan fungsi kata-kata tabu, dan mengklasifikasikan jenis kata-kata tabu. Setelah mendapatkan data, peneliti mengklasifikasikan dan menganalisis jenis kata-kata tabu oleh setiap tokoh. Pada akhir analisis, peneliti menyimpulkan berdasarkan jenis kata-kata tabu dan fungsi kata-kata tabu yang digunakan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan 53 data yang mengandung semua jenis kata-kata tabu. Slang adalah yang paling sering digunakan dengan 18 ucapan. Kemudian, yang kedua adalah kata-kata kasar dengan 7 kali pengucapan. Yang ketiga adalah kata-kata cabul dengan 6 kali pengucapan dan kata-kata vulgar serta kutukan dengan 5 kali pengucapan. Sementara itu, julukan, penghujatan, dan penghinaan masing-masing memiliki 3 kali. Selain itu, kata-kata kotor memiliki 2 kali pengucapan, dan yang paling jarang adalah hinaan dengan 1 kali pengucapan. Dengan demikian, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa bahasa gaul adalah kata-kata tabu dengan peringkat tertinggi yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam film Kissing Booth. Sementara itu, jenis kata tabu terendah yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam film tersebut adalah hinaan. Studi ini menyoroti pentingnya mengajarkan siswa tentang kata-kata tabu dan fungsinya melalui kompetensi pragmatik. Guru dapat menggunakan cuplikan film untuk mengilustrasikan strategi kesopanan dan mendorong diskusi kelas tentang penggunaan bahasa dalam konteks sosial. Literasi media juga harus diintegrasikan ke dalam pengajaran bahasa, membantu siswa menganalisis bagaimana film membentuk bahasa, mencerminkan norma sosial, dan memengaruhi identitas. Pendekatan ini meningkatkan pemikiran kritis dan mempersiapkan siswa untuk komunikasi kehidupan nyata.

Kata kunci: *Fungsi, makna, kata-kata tabu*

ABSTRACT*:* This research focuses on analyzing the types and functions of taboo words used in the Kissing Booth's Script Movie. In this research, the researcher employed the Batistella classification (2005) and Jay (1996). The objective of the study is to find the types and functions of taboo words used in the Kissing Booth's Script Movie. The researcher used descriptive qualitative in analyzing data. The data of this research were the character's utterances in the Kissing Booth Script Movie. The instrument of this research is the researcher herself. The researcher collected the data by downloading the script, observing, documenting, analyzing the types and functions of taboo words, and classifying the types of taboo words. After getting the data, the researcher classified and analyzed the type of taboo words by each character. At the end of the analysis, the researcher concluded based on the types of taboo words and the functions of taboo words used. The result of this research showed 53 data containing all types of taboo words. Slang is the most frequently used with 18 utterances. Then, the second is profanity with 7 utterances. The third is obscenity with 6 utterances and vulgarity also cursing with 5 utterances. While, epithets, blasphemy, and insult have 3. Moreover, scatology has 2 utterances, and the less frequent is slur with 1 utterance. Thus, the researcher concluded that slang is the highest

rank of taboo word employed by the characters of the Kissing Booth's Script Movie. Meanwhile, the lowest type of taboo word employed by the characters of that film is a slur. This study highlights the importance of teaching students about taboo words and their functions through pragmatic competence. Teachers can use film excerpts to illustrate politeness strategies and encourage class discussions on language use in social contexts. Media literacy should also be integrated into language teaching, helping students analyze how films shape language, reflect social norms, and influence identity. This approach enhances critical thinking and prepares students for real-life communication.

Keywords: *Function, meaning, taboo words*

INTRODUCTION

Sociolinguistics studies the complex relationship between language and society, exploring how language varies and changes in different social contexts. It supported by Spolsky (1998) who declared that the study of the relationship between language and society, between language use and the social structures in which language users reside, is known as sociolinguistics. This field examines how social factors such as class, ethnicity, gender, age, and geographical location influence language use and attitudes. Sociolinguistics studies language and social dynamics that shape communication, recognizing language as a reflection of social identity and interaction.

In the context of society, sociolinguistics is inseparable from speaking. Speaking, in the context of language and communication, refers to the act of expressing thoughts, ideas, feelings, or information through verbal utterances and vocal sounds. It is a fundamental mode of communication used by humans. Speaking also involves nonverbal cues including body language, gestures, and facial expressions, which can convey additional meaning and emotions. In addition, speaking is a complex process that requires the coordination of various cognitive and motor skills. It involves both expressive and receptive language skills – the ability to convey messages effectively and the ability to comprehend spoken language from others. It is supported by Bailey (2003) who mentions that the productive oral/aural skill is speaking. It entails using methodical verbal expressions to communicate ideas. Speaking is the act of communicating information, feelings, and ideas through spoken words.

In addition, speaking itself in the context of everyday life has many aspects that need to be considered, including language style, the dialect of the language used, the influence of the language itself on its users, and even the politeness and politeness of the language also needs to be considered. However, in reality in everyday life, many people ignore these aspects which have an impact on the communication they create. One example is ignoring impoliteness in language for various reasons. Impoliteness is one of the aspects that often occur in people's lives that is done consciously or unconsciously, which also affects the communication that is created. In addition, impoliteness also violates or deviates from the norms that apply in community life, especially in the norms of politeness that apply in community life. According to Gunas (2021) generally speaking, being unfriendly goes against societal norms and cultural values. As such, it ought to be avoided in social situations since it is prohibited. The rationale is that using rude language might have the unintended consequence of dehumanizing and endangering people's sentiments and public persona. Besides that, impoliteness has a wide range of negative consequences, affecting personal relationships, mental health, societal harmony, and even legal standing.

Based on Gunas' statement above, it can be found that the nature of language impoliteness is essential for us to pay attention to and that it is important to review in everyday communication. In addition, Hardaker (2017) mentions that at least one participant seemed to associate impoliteness with emotionally harmful activities. Impoliteness can also be defined as words that include profanity, insults, derogatory language, or any speech that disrespects or offends others. Note that "behaviors" is the main focus here. On the other hand, language serves more purposes than just expressing positive meaning in social interactions. Within a given context, speakers could inadvertently filter out offensive terms like "taboo," "expressing emotion," "making fun of," or "expressing dissatisfaction with other actions." Besides, the speaker's intention when utilizing or refraining from using taboo words depends

on the purpose of the discourse (Jay, 2009). Swearing is similar to honking your car's horn, which can express various feelings (such as delight, surprise, rage, or irritation).

However, this often happens because someone is in a position of pressure or is marginalized by the person they are speaking to. Language impoliteness also occurs because of our habit of often considering this to be normal, especially when communicating with people the same age as us. One form of impoliteness in language that we often use is taboo words. Taboo words refer to a term considered inappropriate, offensive, or culturally sensitive in specific social contexts. These words often relate to topics such as sex, religion, ethnicity, or other aspects of identity. It is supported by Gunas (2021) who asserts that taboo words are one type of rude language that humans frequently employ. To quote Timothy Jay, “Taboo words represent a class of emotionally arousing references concerning body products, body parts, sexual acts, ethnic or racial insults, profanity, vulgarity, slang, and scatology” Timothy and Janschewitz (2008), while Wardaugh defines the word taboo as follows, "a taboo is something that is prohibited and avoided in society, which is believed to be detrimental to its members because it can cause anxiety, embarrassment and shame" (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2006a). Taboo words are also words or expressions that are considered inappropriate, abusive, or prohibited in certain social contexts, usually because they violate social, moral, religious, or cultural norms. In addition, taboo words have several types outlined by Battistella (2005), and four categories of forbidden words exist. These include obscenity, vulgarity, profanity, and epithets. While Jay (1996) asserts that taboo words come in nine varieties. These include blasphemy, slang, insults and slurs, scatology, profanity, obscenity, vulgarity, and epithets.

Talking about taboos is also closely related to the use of language in our daily lives. However, taboo words are not only found in everyday speech but often appear in various media, including in films, which represent social reality in various dimensions, portraying the characters, emotions, and

feelings of the characters they play.

Taboo words in film are interesting to study because film is one of the most far-reaching forms of mass communication. Through film, ideas, culture, and social reality can be conveyed to audiences from various backgrounds. The use of taboo words in films can reflect social norms and values in society, as well as how characters in films express emotions, conflict intensity, or interpersonal relationships. It is supported by Tungkagi & Djohan (2024) who stated that as a real-life story is shown in films and movies, characters are expected to act as authentically as possible, including utilizing prohibited terms in conversation with other people.

In the context of cinematography, the use of taboo words is often used to create a certain emotional impact on the audience. These words can amplify emotions such as anger, frustration, or surprise, as well as clarify the characterization of characters in the film. It was supported by Syahputri et al. (2024) who stated that one way they express their emotions is by coining forbidden terms. Some film genres, such as drama or comedy, often use taboo words to add authenticity to conversations and social dynamics between characters. However, despite their frequent use, the use of these taboo words remains controversial, mainly due to different cultural and ethical sensitivities among audiences. Therefore, analyzing the use of taboo words in films can provide deeper insights into how language is used as a means of expression in various social contexts.

One of the reasons why the use of taboo words in films requires analysis is because there are variations in the type and frequency of use based on the genre of the film, the age of the target audience, and the social and cultural context represented. In films targeting adult audiences, taboo words may be used more freely as part of an expression of artistic freedom. In contrast, films aimed at young audiences tend to be more cautious or even avoid the use of such words. Therefore, understanding the context in which taboo words are used in films is crucial in film and linguistic analysis.

Taboo words in film can also be seen as a form of resistance to social control and language considered standardized or normative. When characters in films use language full of taboo words, this can be seen as a reflection of the conflict between individuals and society or certain authorities. This makes forbidden words not just a verbal expression, but also part of a larger narrative of rebellion, freedom, and authority. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the occurrence of taboo terms in a film, particularly the kinds of taboo words that are used by the characters in the film Kissing Booth. This film was chosen for certain reasons. The main reason is that in Kissing Booth film, the characters often use taboo words in their conversations so that they can be analyzed easily. In addition, this film is chosen to analyze and describe the realistic language of teenagers, especially in the context of the use of taboo words. The film may contain examples of language use, such as the use of some banned terms, that reflect how teenagers communicate in everyday situations. Moreover, Kissing Booth is a popular teen movie available on Netflix, making it easily accessible for analysis. Last but not least this movie script was also chosen to improve students' ability to know the types of taboo words and how they function in this script so they can apply it in everyday life.

Several studies have examined the analysis of taboo words in the film, including findings by Sari (2020), which identified three categories of prohibited words in the movie Parker: profanity, obscenity, and epithets. Among these, obscenity was the most frequently encountered category, followed by profanity, while epithets had the fewest occurrences. In addition, Serti et al. (2023) in their research on types of taboo words in gangster movies, demonstrate that banned words can be found in various forms and contexts. They identified four primary categories of forbidden words such as obscenity, vulgarity, profanity, and epithets. The predominant type employed by the characters in the film is vulgarity. Second, forbidden words serve four purposes: they can be used to make a statement, be controversial, demonstrate disdain for authority, or call attention to oneself. The main

purpose of the banned words in the film is to convey disdain. Moreover, Mileh and Miarta (2020) in their research on taboo words in Crank High Voltage script found that eight different categories of forbidden words appeared. They include insults and slurs, scatology, slang, epithets, obscenity, vulgarity, and profanity. This is also in line with the research of Rahmayani and Fitrawati (2018) found that the three prohibited language categories with the largest percentage in "The Wolf of Wall Street" are vulgarity, epithets, and obscenity. Lastly, Nitisari et al. (2023) did a study about the Euphoria Season 2 TV Series, in which they found four different categories of prohibited words: sexual activity (17 data), religion (12 data), intimate parts of the body (17 data), and restroom (4 data).

However, not enough research has been done on the kinds of taboo words that are typically utilized in the Kissing Booth movie script. Although previous studies have examined taboo words, no one has focused on analyzing the types of taboo words in that film. Therefore, the author wants to examine more about the types of taboo words used in that film script. In addition, the results of this study are expected to make a significant contribution to the field of linguistic studies, particularly in recognizing how language and social conventions interact in movies. Moreover, this research aims to make readers aware of the types of taboo words used in Kissing Booth's script. Based on the descriptions and conditions described previously, this investigation will be carried on under the title "The Analysis of Taboo Words Used in the Kissing Booth's Script Movie."

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach to analyze and classify taboo words in The Kissing Booth movie script based on Batistella's (2005) and Jay's (1996) classifications. The research focused on the characters' utterances containing taboo words, with data collected through downloading the script, observing, documenting, analyzing, and classifying the taboo words. To ensure accuracy,

the researcher watched the movie multiple times. In this research, the author was the primary research instrument, the researcher also used laptops and mobile phones to collect, analyze, and document data. Data analysis followed Miles and Huberman's (1994) model, including data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing, ensuring a structured and systematic examination of the types of taboo words used in the script.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The finding of types of taboo words in The Kissing Booth's script movie are shown in the table below:

No	Types of Taboo Words			Frequency	%
	Type	**Data**	**Time Stamp**		
1.	Obscenity	Dick	18:13	6	11,32%
		Shit	18:35		
		Hoe	20:54		
		Wanker	21:37		
		Bitch	27:33		
		Fucking	01:13:19		
2.	Profanity	Douche	05:13	7	13,20%
		Holy shit bro!	29:18		
		Holy shit she looks like a hot braveheart	36:28		
		Shitting			

		Fucked up	01:03:55		
		Jesus	01:10:24		
		Bullshit	01:10:57		
			01:13:27		
3.	Vulgarity	Asshat	05:17	5	9,43%
		What an ass	05:54		
		Boobs	19:29		
		Kick ass	23:25		
		Slut	01:12:58		
4.	Epithets	Douchebag	09:36	3	5,66%
		Dick	10:35		
		Wanker	21:37		
5.	Blasphemy	Oh my God	04:26	3	5,66%
		Jesus	32:34		
		I swear to God	01:11:20		
6.	Cursing	Douche	05:13	5	9,43%
		Asshat	05:17		
		Bitch	06:05		
		Shit	19:49		
		Fuck	01:12:19		
7.	Insult	Fucking	28:43	3	5,66%
		Bitch	01:03:31		

		Shit	01:10:27		
8.	Slang	Perv Asshat Jackass Douche Baller Hoe Kick ass Easybake oven Savage . Holy shit . Dork . Get you dirty-girl on . Grind coochies . Sloppy second . Shut up . What the fuck . Fucking . Little bitch	04:06 05:17 05:54 09:36 17:27 20:54 23:26 27:31 28:11 . 29:18 . 32:34 . 44:19 . 47:57 . 56:09 . 01:03:31 . 01:12:19 . 01:13:19 . 01:13:24	18	33,96%
9.	ır	. Wanker	. 35:05	1	1,88%

0.	atology	. Are you shitting me . Holy crap	. 01:03:55 . 01:18:08	2	3,77%
	Total			53	100%

Table 1. A Total Frequency and Percentage of Taboo Word.

The data on taboo words in the Kissing Booth reveals that slang is the most frequently used category, making up 33.96% of all occurrences. This suggests that the film heavily relies on informal and colloquial language, likely to create a realistic portrayal of teenage conversations. Other notable categories include profanity (13.20%), obscenity (11.32%), and vulgarity (9.43%), indicating a strong presence of strong language and explicit expressions. These types of taboo words are commonly used to emphasize emotions, enhance humor, or depict casual teenage interactions. The frequent use of such language contributes to the film's overall youthful and informal tone, making it more relatable to its target audience.

Interestingly, scatology (3.77%), epithets (5.66%), and blasphemy (5.66%) appear less frequently, suggesting that the film does not focus much on toilet humor, discriminatory remarks, or religiously offensive language. The low percentage of slurs (1.88%) also indicates that the movie avoids highly offensive language that targets specific groups. However, the presence of cursing (9.43%) and insults (5.66%) suggests that characters occasionally use strong language to express frustration or conflicts. Overall, the film incorporates various forms of taboo words, primarily slang, and general profanity, to maintain a casual and relatable tone for its audience.

In addition, taboo words in *The Kissing Booth* movie script serve multiple functions, including expressing emotions, reinforcing relationships, adding humor, creating insults, conveying shock, reclaiming language, and providing comic relief. Words related to obscenity, profanity, and cursing, such as "fuck" and "shit," intensify emotions like anger or frustration, while slang terms like

"asshat" and "kick-ass" enhance camaraderie and informality among characters. Insults and verbal aggression, such as "douchebag" and "slut," are used to assert dominance and escalate conflicts, while blasphemous phrases like "Jesus" or "Oh my God" emphasize surprise rather than religious offense. Epithets, vulgarity, and slurs contribute to character development and reflect teenage language styles, while some taboo words, like "bitch," are reclaimed as playful or empowering expressions. Additionally, scatological expressions such as "crap" and "shitting" provide humor and exaggeration. Overall, the use of taboo words enhances the authenticity of dialogue, making character interactions more realistic and relatable.

The study conducted on the types of taboo words in The Kissing Booth script reveals a variety of linguistic elements that contribute to the film's informal and expressive tone. Based on the theory presented by Batistella (2005) which describes the types of taboo words into four types and Jay's theory (1996) which classifies the types of taboo words into ten types which include obscenity, profanity, vulgarity, epithets, blasphemy, cursing, insult, slang, slur, and scatology. The findings show that all ten types of taboo words are found in Kissing Booth's script. According to the findings in Chapter IV, the predominant type of taboo word used in the script is slang, accounting for 33.33% of occurrences. In The Kissing Booth script, slang is used to make the dialogue sound more natural, relatable, and authentic to a teenage audience. It reflects how young people actually speak, helping to establish the characters' personalities, social dynamics, and emotions. Slang adds a casual, playful, and sometimes rebellious tone, making interactions feel more realistic and engaging. Additionally, it helps to create a strong connection between the audience and the characters by mirroring real-life teenage conversations. This suggests that teenage communication in the film relies heavily on informal expressions.

Other significant categories include profanity (12.96%). The Kissing Booth script makes use

of profanity to emulate teens' natural speech patterns and give their interactions a genuine feel. It makes the conversation seem more authentic and accessible by assisting in the expression of strong emotions like annoyance, excitement, or rebellion. Furthermore, the film's themes of adolescence, violating the rules, and coming of age are all supported by the use of casual swearing, which highlights the characters' personalities and the intensity of their experiences. In addition, obscenity (11.11%), and vulgarity (11.11%), highlight the strong presence of explicit and emotionally charged language. These findings provide a nuanced understanding of how characters in The Kissing Booth utilize taboo words to enhance realism and emotional intensity. The Kissing Booth script uses profanity and obscene language to depict the unvarnished, unadulterated communication style of teenagers, giving the characters more reality and relatability. These components make encounters more powerful and captivating by assisting in the communication of strong emotions like passion, rage, or excitement. To further support the film's coming-of-age story, they also highlight themes of rebellion, immaturity, and the difficulties of maturing.

In addition, there are insults and blasphemy which both have a percentage of (5,66%). The Kissing Booth script uses blasphemy and insults to emphasize tension, disputes, and the emotional intensity of adolescent encounters. Blasphemy contributes to the informal, rebellious tone of young speech, while insults aid in depicting genuine discussions, power struggles, and character dynamics. These components strengthen themes of puberty, personal development, and the difficulties of negotiating relationships by giving the conversation a more genuine and realistic tone. And there are cursing with the persencage (9,43%). Teenagers frequently express intense emotions in real life, and the Kissing Booth script uses cursing to make the dialogue sound genuine. It makes encounters more interesting and relatable by intensifying times of conflict, excitement, or irritation. Cursing also contributes to the development of the characters' personalities and interpersonal interactions by

reinforcing the film's themes of adolescence, rebellion, and personal growth.

When comparing these findings with previous studies discussed in Chapter I, notable differences and similarities emerge. For example, the study by Sari (2020) on Parker identified three major taboo word categories: obscenity, profanity, and epithets, with obscenity being the most prevalent. Similarly, the research was conducted by Serti et al. (2023) on gangster movies found four dominant types: obscenity, vulgarity, profanity, and epithets, with vulgarity being the most frequent. In contrast, the Kissing Booth script features a higher use of slang, indicating that the nature of taboo words depends on the film's context and target audience. While gangster movies emphasize aggression and power dynamics through vulgarity and profanity, The Kissing Booth reflects teenage interactions where slang and profanity are more dominant.

Further comparison with Mileh and Miarta's (2020) research on Crank High Voltage shows an overlap in categories, including insults, slurs, scatology, slang, epithets, obscenity, vulgarity, and profanity. However, Crank High Voltage exhibits a broader range of explicit language, likely due to its action-packed and aggressive narrative. The Kissing Booth maintains a lighter tone, with minimal use of slurs (1.85%) and scatology (3.70%), reflecting its focus on teenage relationships rather than violence or crime. Based on the percentage, the presence of slurs is not often used in The Kissing Booth, but the presence of scatology is used to highlight the effect of humor and illustrate the immaturity of teenagers. Just as other teen movies often include scatology, The Kissing Booth's script also uses it to add humor and make conversations more casual or challenging from the characters' interactions.

Another significant contrast arises in the study of The Wolf of Wall Street by Rahmayani and Fitrawati (2018), which found vulgarity, epithets, and obscenity as the most common taboo words. This suggests that films with mature themes often employ stronger and more offensive language. The

low occurrence of nicknames (5.55%) in Kissing Booth underscores its suitability for younger audiences, avoiding overtly offensive language that could alienate viewers. The findings also align with the research on Euphoria Season 2 by Nitisari et al. (2023), which categorized taboo words based on themes such as sexual activity, religion, intimate body parts, and restroom-related terms. While Euphoria explores darker and more explicit themes, The Kissing Booth uses taboo words in a more humorous and emotionally driven manner. This distinction highlights the influence of genre and narrative focus on the frequency and types of taboo words used.

In terms of function, the study found that taboo words in The Kissing Booth serve multiple purposes, including expressing emotions, reinforcing relationships, and adding humor. This is consistent with findings from previous studies, which emphasize that taboo words are not merely offensive but serve social and communicative functions. For example, gangster films, reinforce dominance, whereas in teenage dramas, they enhance relatability and authenticity.

The overall comparison between the Kissing Booth script and previous studies demonstrates that while all films employ taboo words, their usage varies significantly depending on the film's genre, audience, and cultural context. The dominance of slang in The Kissing Booth differentiates it from more aggressive or mature-themed films, illustrating how language adapts to different storytelling needs.

This study also suggests some things that need to be done by teachers in schools to implement or teach students about the types of taboo words and how they function. An understanding of pragmatic competence is essential in language learning. By having a high level of pragmatic sense, teachers can teach taboo words to students in the classroom well. Teachers can also use excerpts from the film to show how politeness strategies and taboo words function in various social contexts. Class discussions

can focus on why characters use certain expressions, how they affect social relationships, and what alternative polite expressions can be used in formal communication. Encouraging students to critically analyze media content helps them become more aware of language variations and cultural nuances.

Media literacy should also be incorporated into language teaching, as students are heavily influenced by film and television. By encouraging discussions on how films shape language use, teachers can guide students in analyzing the way language reflects social norms, cultural differences, and identity construction. This approach not only enhances students' critical thinking skills but also enables them to navigate language use in various real-life situations.

In conclusion, the study contributes to a broader understanding of taboo language in film by highlighting how different genres employ these words for varying purposes. While previous research has focused on action, crime, and drama films, this study sheds light on the role of taboo words in teenage romantic comedies. The findings emphasize the importance of context in determining the prevalence and function of taboo language, reinforcing the idea that linguistic choices in films are strategically made to enhance storytelling and audience engagement.

CONCLUSION

This research focuses on the types of taboo words used in the movie Kissing Booth and the functions of each taboo word. Data collection was done by using the Kissing Booth movie script. Of the 9 types of taboo words described by Batistella and Jay (obscenity, profanity, vulgarity, epithets, blasphemy, cursing, insult, slang, slur, and scatology) all nine appear in the script. Based on the research findings, slang ranked the highest with a percentage of 33l,96%. Followed by profanity with a percentage of 13,20%. Obscenity ranked third highest with a percentage of 11,32%. While vulgarity and cursing got a percentage of 9,43%. Furthermore, epithets, blasphemy, and insult, each got a percentage of 5,66%.

Scatology got a percentage of 3,77% and slurs got the lowest percentage of 1,88%. The Kissing Booth mainly uses taboo words to increase humor, emotional intensity, and relatability among teens. As a result, the researcher found that the characters of the movie Kissing Booth used more slang. The slang is used to make the dialogue sound more natural, understandable, and authentic to the teenage audience. It reflects how young people talk, helping to establish the characters' personalities, social dynamics, and emotions.

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