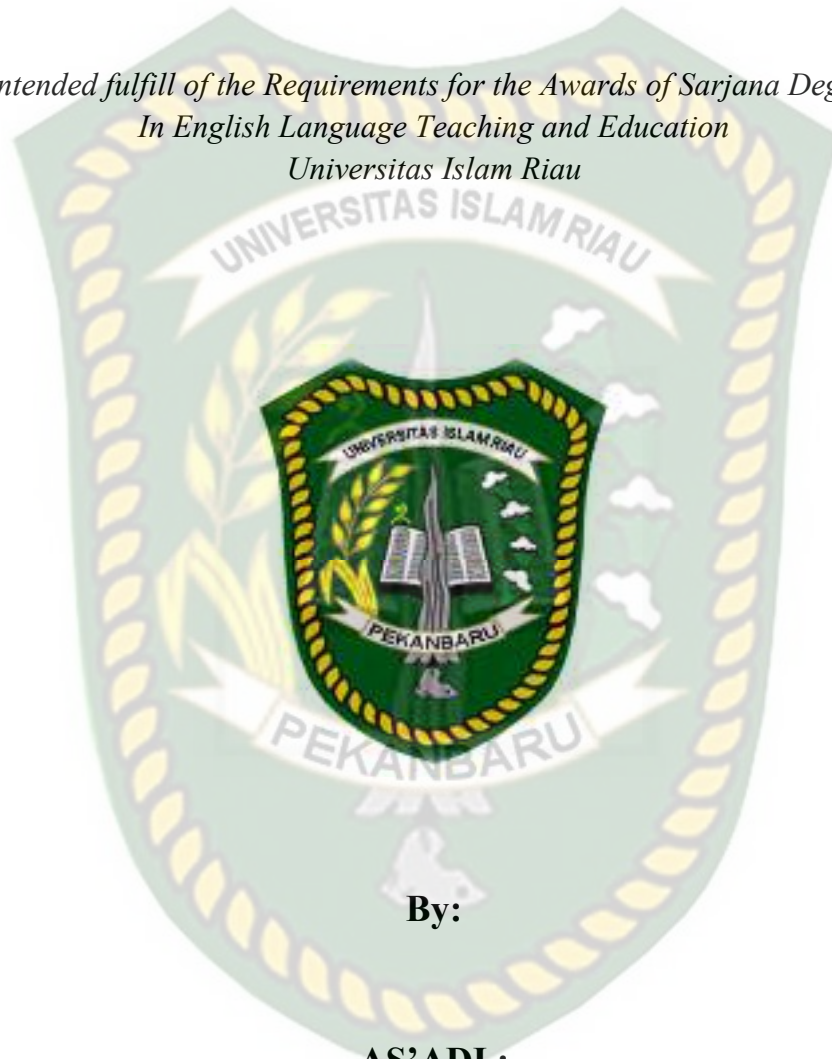


**AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS USE BY MR. BEAN IN  
YOUTUBE**

**A THESIS**

*Intended fulfill of the Requirements for the Awards of Sarjana Degree  
In English Language Teaching and Education*

*Universitas Islam Riau*



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| 1. | 10/10/2019 | Revised Tittle                          |    |
| 2. | 12/02/2020 | Revised Chapter I & II                  |    |
| 3. | 08/07/2020 | Revised Chapter III                     |    |
| 4. | 14/07/2020 | Approved to Join Proposal Seminar       |    |
| 5. | 27/07/2020 | Join the Seminar                        |   |
| 6. | 25/11/2020 | Revised Chapter III                     |  |
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I hereby declare this thesis is definitely from my own ideas, except the quotations (directly or indirectly). Which were taken from various sources and mentioned scientifically. The researcher responsible for the data and facts provided in this thesis.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, I would like to thank Allah SWT for his blessing and guidance in the process of completing this thesis. Invocation also goes to Muhammad SAW, the prophet, and his families. May Allah bless them and give them peace. I am very thankful and grateful for the precious learning and good experience which I got through the struggle of the thesis making process. Nevertheless, I realize that the thesis could not be done without any favors given to me by many individual and institution, particularly those with the deep foundation of friendly and caring love.

In this memorable moment, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the very adorable.

1. Muhammad Ilyas S.Pd., M.Pd as the Head of English Language Education and Sri Wahyuni S.Pd., M.Pd as the Secretary of English Language Education who gave support and permission to write this thesis.
2. Prof. Dr. Seno Himala Putra, M.Pd as the advisor, sponsor and the person who always push me to finish my obligation, believe in me, accept and sharing all of the ideas that we had and develop it into this thesis. Thanks for your valuable suggestion, critics, support, time, dedication, struggle, and advice. Hopefully, your kindness will be paid by Allah Subhanawata'ala. I can not thank you enough.
3. All lecturers in English Language Education of Teacher Training and Education Faculty of UIR who gave me so many lessons and experience during this course.
4. My Parents, Muhammad iqbal and Ermida Sari as a my support system, thank


you for the prays, loves, effort and who always believe in me and always say that I can do this. Same regards, would like to say to my siblings, Nailly Rizki for your support. Hopefully, I will try to do my best to make you all proud of me.

5. All of the participants involved in this thesis. The raters, Fazri Irvandi S.pd., Abi Habibi S.pd., Tankyou Fully to give time to assess My Thesis for setting to make great this Thesis.
6. Last but not least, for the people who testify my ups and downs, my cries and laughs, my hand out and all of my complains during I started my college-life. Thankyou so much , Imam Kasgugi, Wimbi sandico, and Rudiancek. Thankyou for un forge table moments that we had, I owe you guys a lot.

Finally, I realize that this thesis is far from being perfect. Thus, I appreciate any criticism and suggestions for this thesis. However, I hope that this writing gives a worthwhile contribution to the improvement of the English teaching and learning process.

Pekanbaru, 21 Desember 2020

The researcher

  
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## ABSTRACT

**AS'ADI, 2020. AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS USE BY MR. BEAN IN YOUTUBE**

**Keywords: Slang Words, Word Formation, Text from Videos Mr. Bean In YouTube Chanel.**

*Slang is generally considered as informal style of speech which is used by groups of people in particular community. Research in the form of single word, phrase of sentence. Therefore, the aim of this study this research to Analyze the word formation process of slang language and to the describe the meaning of each slang language. The subject of the research was the text on the videos Mr. Bean was in YouTube.*

*This research conducted by using qualitative. The researcher consisted some of some step they were: reading, selecting, classifying, analyzing, and describing. The data analysis technique was used by the researcher is Yule method. The researcher used Yule's theory to analyze the kind of word formation. While the researcher also used manual and online to describe the meaning of slang language.*

*The result of this research. They were Acronym, Blending, Clipping, and Flippant. The most dominant type of word formation process is Clipping. There are 2 Acronym process, 19 Blending process, 3 Clipping process, and 6 Flippant process. Most of the have some meaning words abbreviation, vulgar and rude words. The researcher concluded that slang is growing rapidly and most of them do not last for a long time. Therefore, people must follow the development to understand the meaning of slang.*

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Problem

Language is the toll of communication among the human. Whether it is verbal and non verbal communication that is used in the society life. By using Language the society can express their ideas, sharing, discussing and topic that is happened in the society life. Language also can represent a society characteristic whether it is class, gender, race, etc. the area of language and society is intended to show our language use in governed.

Slang is one of the form of language variation. Slang is used by all kinds of people who share situations or interest and it is often used in formal situations. Burke (Fernando Charlino Haspo 2018) stated that slang includes “secret” words or sentence used in everyday conversation, book magazine, television, movies, or song lyric. Slang language is not an official or it is informal language although it is widely used for oral communication in many purposes, as many word quickly become outdated or obsolete because of trend. There is no formal classification in slang words language. Expect that is subclass of the language. Slang words have a variety from generation to generation and from one geographical area to others. Thus, the existence of slangs never constant. The form of slang colloquial word occur through some process, linguistically these process are called words formation process. Linguistically, these processes are called word formation processes.

To illustrate the difference, he gives an example of how a thief in cant language would use terms like a horse, a prance, or a part, while in slang, a man would use terms like a fashion, a blood, or spankers, or neat tin. By the large, several definitions about slang were offered. A major part of these definitions stresses all common features characteristic of slang whereas their contradictions arise from different authors' emphases and their diverse points of view.

The development of technology is now very fast, especially inside the field of communication media. Almost every day we find changes and discoveries in the media, be it print, electronic, and telecommunications. Over time, the world has changed more rapidly in two decades; recent technological developments have had a lasting impact on all aspects of human life, one that is growing rapidly and triggers development of existing communication. The progress of human communication through online media, namely the internet, makes a message can be seen or received quickly in a count of a fraction of a second and can be responded (feedback) right away together with many audiences. So, an issue or message can reach a person's cognitive access even to the contrary in a very short time (according to the level of community interest) and with the capacity of the audience which is a lot when compared to conventional media.

Social media is an online media where its users can easily participate, share, and create content covering blogs, social networks or social networks, forums and virtual worlds. Blogs, social networks and wikis are perhaps the most common forms of social media used by people all over the world. Meanwhile, social networking is a site where everyone can create a personal web page, then connect with friends to share information and communicate. The largest social network between others Facebook, Myspace, and Twitter. If using traditional media print media and broadcast media, then social media use the internet. Social media invites anyone who is interested to participate with member

contributions and feedback openly, member comments, as well share information in a fast and unlimited time. Current technology the internet and mobile phones are getting more advanced, so social media also grows rapidly.

The rapid development of social media is now due to everyone like being able to have their own media. If to have traditional media such as television, radio, or newspapers, it takes a lot of capital and energy a lot of work, so it is different with the media. A media user social media can access using social media with internet networks even those with slow access, no big fees, no expensive tools and done alone without employees. We are social media users can freely edit, add, modify both writing, images, videos, graphics, and various other content.

YouTube is a popular video sharing website where registered users can upload and share videos with anyone able to access the site. These videos can also be embedded and shared on other sites.

YouTube was developed by former PayPal employees in 2005 and was acquired by Google in 2006. It has had a profound impact on media and advertising. Most of the videos found on YouTube are created by amateurs, but some professional film makers also use the platform to share their work. Virtually all types and genres of videos are posted on the site, from sports accidents to homemade music videos. Copyrighted work also makes its way onto YouTube, which has raised many issues for companies that produce media for traditional outlets such as television. Because of the nature of YouTube sharing and voting, there have even been cases where new talents got discovered through simple videos, one of the most notable of which is teen pop star Justin Bieber. On the other hand, it is also possible for YouTube stars to profit from the videos they post on the site through YouTube's ad revenue sharing program. YouTube is also

initiated the Mobile Legend's players who have high rank in the game to create the video about the heroes and their characters.

Rowan Atkinson, who is a famous comedian, is a stutter. Mostly people are unaware of it. He made his weakness not a hurdle in the path of his success but his strength and became a world-renowned comedian. Yes, he is none other than Mr. Bean. A real-life Mr. bean is a stutterer. After completing his electrical engineering degree, he decided to be an actor, but nobody was willing to give him a chance because of his stutter. Rowan Sebastian Atkinson is a son of Ella May and Eric Atkinson. He was born in January 6, 1995 in Newcastle upon Tyne, England with a zodiac sign Capricorn. He started his acting career in 1978 for BBC Radio 3 with the name "The Atkinson People". In 1979, he starred in a comedy TV show "Not The Nine O'Clock News".

Rowan Atkinson to Mr. Bean Rowan is a comic character actor with two characters, when he is talking and when he is silent. While talking he is always sleek and usually lingers over the juicy words B and P which is a way to overcome his stutter and when he is silent, he is Mr. Bean.<sup>3</sup> Mr. Bean a comic play aired in 90s and came aired via PBS, HBO, and Fox Family. Mr. Bean was a child grown in a man's body.<sup>18</sup> The impressive part of Mr. Bean was his communication with gestures, funny noises, and oddball physical cues. Rowan kept playing Mr. Bean for 22 years<sup>4</sup> with 104 episodes<sup>20</sup> and 2011 was the last year of Mr. Bean on stage.<sup>4</sup> A character of Mr. bean was silently there for 10 years before he was given a name. Mr. Bean was the highest rating show of 90s and has been sold to more than 50 airlines and 245 countries.

The reason the author took the title above is the interest in popular slang from ancient times until now which is always growing rapidly in this millennial era, used by young people on various media platforms based on or using the internet and daily life. The



author here takes the example of slang from a very famous comedy actor in the world who comes from England, Rowan Atkinson, among others, Mr. Bean is one of the characters who is able to thrive in the world of film with a very funny acting that churns his stomach in various films. In some of Rowan Atkinson's films, there is language that is rarely used or slang in communication in the film. In this study, the writer used YouTube to analyze the slang used by these figures. in that medium it is very easy to use to find some films mr. bean and already has several subtitles in the film making it easier for the writer to analyze.

### **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

The term “slang” refers to any word or phrase used in informal settings among certain groups of people. Slang can be a common word or phrase used in a new context, a new word or phrase, or a combination of the two. Despite how much it may confuse “outsiders” slang serves an important function in the evolution of language by providing an outlet to test new expressions for common objects and emotions. Slang found on social media sites and in text messages has become its own subdivision of language. These platforms frequently limit the number of characters used to convey messages, requiring users to develop shorter terms and more creative means by which to express themselves. As a result, various odd acronyms (LOL, OMG, FTW, IDK, etc.) and abbreviations, have become infused into everyday communication in social media.

### **1.3 Limitation of Problem**

The research is focused on slang words that are on YouTube media. The research emphasis is on slang, types, and their meanings in English in the video Mr. bean and use the subtitles in the videos.

#### **1.4 Formulation of Problem**

Based on background of the research, the researches formulates the question as follow:

1. How can to the best classify Type of Slang Words?
2. How to make determine meaning from the Type of Slang Words?

#### **1.5 Objectives of the Problem**

This research activity is expected to find out:

1. The types of slang words in YouTube social media in the form of videos and
2. Know what the meaning of slang words contained in the YouTube media.

#### **1.6 Assumption**

In this case, The author states that the assumption of this study as follows:

This research, in this study can have type of slang on the Videos Mr. Bean from YouTube: There are 2 Acronym process, 19 Blending process, 3 Clipping, 4 Flippant process. There are the also 30 words total.

In the research, author have opinion, have more use slang words 19 Blending.

#### **1.7 Significance of the Research**

Researches hopes that the result of this research can give some advantages as the following:

The researchers hope the results of this study can provide several benefits in the field of slang, it makes knowing more about language variations that have different types, as well as ways of daily use of a person and having meaning in each of them, research is used as an additional reference for discussion of linguistics studies.

In this discussion the researcher writes in order to pay attention to the slang that is used daily in order to understand its meaning

### 1.8 Definition of the Key Terms

1. **An analysis** : analysis refers to the ability to break down material into its component parts so that organization structures may be understood. Theory analysis is the systematic examination of the theory for meaning, logical adequacy, usefulness, generality, parsimony, and testability (Nellam Punjani, 2017).
2. **Slang Words** : There are some steps of analyzing the data, those are: Firstly, the slang words found will be identified by checking the whole data carefully and looked up in slang dictionary called Urban dictionary to know whether the data are slang words or not. Secondly, the slang words will be translated into lexical and contextual meaning based on (Mansoer Patedatheory, 2020) Theory.
3. **Youtube** : YouTube is among the most used website on internet for video dissemination. It has over a billion users and created a new room for digital profession. Vloggers create channels providing the viewers an informal learning environment and feasibility. Such feasibilities are utilized as “how-totutorials” and gave rise to an emerging trend of learning through YouTube tutorials (Bhatia, 2018, p. 82)

### 1.9 Grand Theories

In this research author took the theory according to Yule (2010) in the book under the title “The Study of Language” and translates all of slang words using slang dictionary online named “urban dictionary” to know the meaning of each slang words. stated that the word formation process consist of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronym, derivation (prefixes, suffixes, infixes)

and multiple process. In this research, the researcher finds all of those word formation processes to complete the research. Besides that, the researcher translates all of slang words she found to know the meaning.

### **1.10 Research Method**

The research is a descriptive qualitative research. This research is a descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is a process of inquiry into understanding based on a tradition of different inquiry methodologies that explore social or human problems. Researchers create complex and holistic pictures, analyze words, report detailed views of informants, and conduct research in a natural setting. In this study, the researcher wanted to describe the slang words in my social media on YouTube.

Qualitative methods are usually described as inductive, with the underlying assumptions being that reality is a social construct, that variables are difficult to measure, complex and interwoven, that there is a primacy of subject matter and that the data collected will consist of an insider's viewpoint (Rovai et al., 2016).

The researcher will use this research by taking a random sample of accounts or by using a random sample divided into several accounts to research the problem.

### **1.11 Research of the Design**

The research design of this research was a qualitative descriptive research. Qualitative Methods "include research design, the role of the researcher, data collection procedures, data recording procedures, data analysis and interpretation. There is also a validity and reliability test in qualitative methods. This chapter discusses the role of the researcher, data collection techniques, such as observation, documentation, and visual

data analysis (John W. Craswell, 2017). This section focuses on the observation procedure of analyzing the slang contained in the visual video.

### **1.12 Source of the Data**

This research as well as this research will be conducted on YouTube social media. This research will be taken on my YouTube social media with several checked accounts. This sampling was checked on Mr Bean's video and selected with 6 video as a sample that is on YouTube. When the research was conducted on October 28, 2020.

### **1.13 Instrument of the Research**

In this study, data was collected from YouTube users and the data obtained were in the form of text documents or subtitles in the video. In documenting, research uses internet media to access YouTube via laptop. In this research, the internet is very important to be able to get data from YouTube. The data examined in this study were formulated into a screen capture to see where the video conversation slang was.

### **1.14 Data Collecting Technique**

In the research, the techniques used to collect data were sentence analysis, documentation, namely the method used to obtain data in the form of letters, images, and video recordings from YouTube using slang words. Data documentation collection procedures. This study selects personal or user status on videos or films that use slang words and after that the writer take a screens capture of the research object as the object of research.

Qualitative research is a descriptive research method. The tendency to look for meaning by interpreting the results of a study. According to Moleong (2019: 4),

qualitative is research that can understand phenomena about what is the subject of research such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, holistically, and by means of description in terms of words and language, in a particular context natural and by making use of various scientific methods.

### 1.15 Data Analysis Technique

The author analyzes the slang words in Mr Bean's video in the text or subtitles on the videos and cites them as data for research via the web, namely subdown. Then the researchers exported the data in a table that identified the slang words by entering the classifications or types of slang words contained in Mr Bean's video on YouTube. In addition, researchers also analyzed the use of language used in the videos, whether the use of slang with the intended meaning in the conversation.

Data engineering is a method used by researchers to collect research data from data sources (research subjects and samples). Data engineering is an obligation, because of this data technique used as a basis for preparing research instruments. Research instrument Equipment that will be used by researchers to collect research data (Kristanto, 2018).

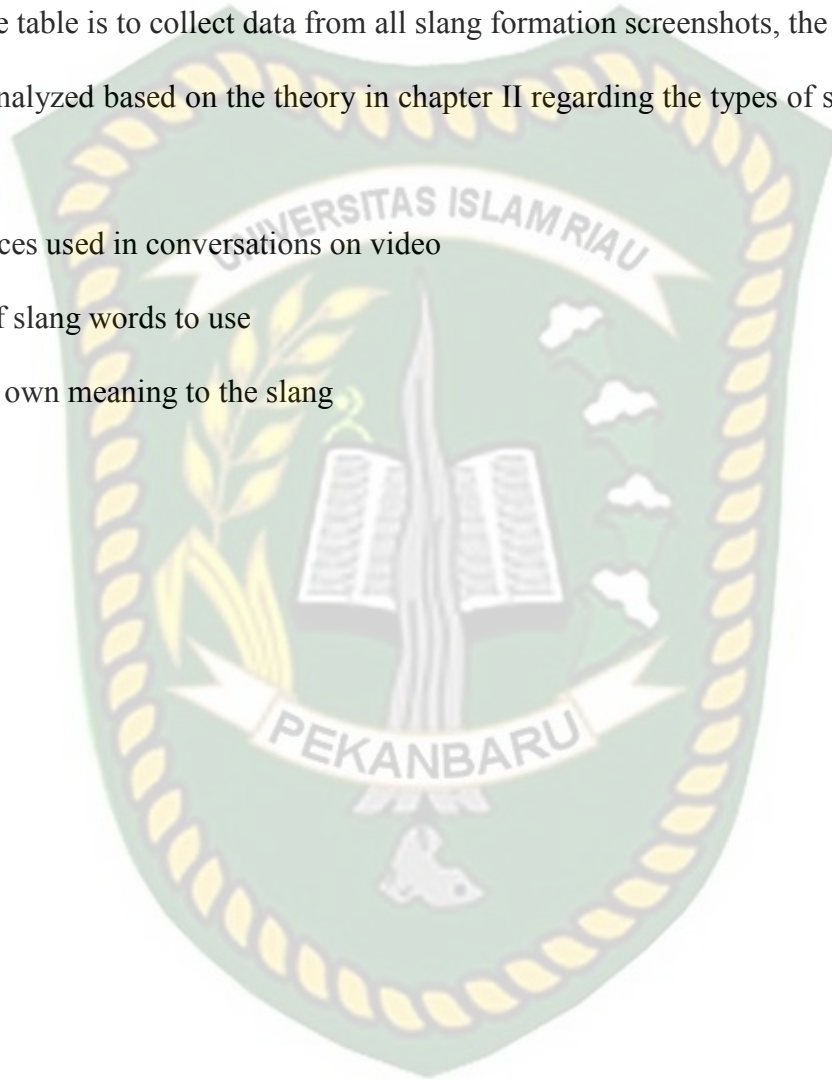
After writer got all the data, the writer put it all into a table format. The writer used one tables in the process of analyzing the screen capturing. The table could be seen as follows:

| NO | Sentence | Type of Slang | Meaning |
|----|----------|---------------|---------|
|----|----------|---------------|---------|

|   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1 |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|

The table is to collect data from all slang formation screenshots, the data collected will be analyzed based on the theory in chapter II regarding the types of slang words as follows:

1. sentences used in conversations on video
2. type of slang words to use
3. has its own meaning to the slang



## CHAPTER II

### RIVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Language Phenomena

Language is an expression that contains an intention to convey something to other people. Something that was meant by the speaker can be understood and understood by the listener or interlocutor through the language expressed.

Language is always changing, evolving, and adapting to the needs of its users. As long as the needs of language users continue to change, so will the language. Language is an essential tool for making a difference and bringing reality to life. Because of that language perceives reality in different ways. This different understanding give impressions to human communication. Likewise, every individual must Being aware of the different ways a language expresses reality (Zauitul Azma Zainon Hamzah: 2018).

Furthermore, noam chomsky cited from brainyquote (N.D) said: “language is a process of free creations its law and principles are fixed, but the manner in which the principle of generation of used is free and infinitely varied. Even the interpretation and use of words involves a process of free creations. People always take delight in playing with language as the result, many language phenomena are poppet out. Each language phenomena has its own uniqueness witch not all the people use slang in their daily conversation. Whereas slang was once considered as the lowest from of communication, many people now consider slang to be an intelligent and insightful variation to the blandness of the standard language. Slang has been in existence for as



long as language has been in existence. So slang exist because there is a language, if the language is developing too an the opposite.

### **2.1.1 Linguistics**

General Linguistics is basically a theory of how language is work. It provides categories, taken from generalizations based on observation of language and language events. This category can, in turn, be used in certain language descriptions. In general, linguistics is a language or science that takes language as the object of study. The term linguistics comes from Latin where lingua is a language, while for the French term this linguistics is linguistic, while from English this is linguistics.

Therefore, according to Seno (2001) Linguistics is a science that we study about Language and its branches specific and universal, as well as verbal and nonverbal ones. It is, moreover, similar to other fields of science. Detailly, according to its task and function has many uses in daily life of human in the World, or in short, no Linguistics no activities of Human and Science and Technology formally and non-formally in their life. In other words, everybody in the World uses Linguistics in their life both verbal and non-verbal. It can be concluded that linguistics is a science that studies the language of study structure which has its own benefits in each language, linguistics has an object, namely human language and people who are experts in the field of linguistics are called linguists.

### **2.2 Phonology**

Phonology is one part of the study of language systems. It deals with the analysis and description of the meaningful sounds that human beings make during their everyday oral communication. It is intended to describe the function of these sounds. It

also studies the differences and similarities of speech sounds. In addition, it concerns itself with how these sounds influence on another.

According to Richard Nordquist (2019), "Phonology is the branch of linguistics concerned with the study of speech sounds with reference to their distribution and patterning ". Phonology discusses languages that have different voices that have their own characteristics, each having the high and low frequencies of the voice in the individual. phonology also discusses understanding types of vowels, complete dipthong with how they are pronounced and used.

### **2.3 Morphology**

Morphology is two sub-system connection to one another. "words" is the largest unit in Morphology, as well as the smallest one in syntax. In short words, morphology is the science that studies about the language forms. In additions to this, "words" is the smallest units that can be uttered as the from, that is as phonological units and grammatical. As a phonological unit, words consist of a syllable or more syllable and that have one phoneme or more phonemes. According to Bauer (2012: 7), "Morphology is about the structure of words, how word such as dislike are made up of smaller meaningful elements such as dis and like ". As can be seen in this definition by Baeur, this branch of linguistics is studying about the structure of words. Besides defining about the structure of words, morphology also studies about elements that makes meaning in certain words. According to Lieber (2009: 2), "Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the language of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how the are used in sentences ". It means that Morphology is the science that studies about the word, a word that has innovation when used in sentences.

### 2.3.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one of those words that give the impression that something quite specific and technical is being talked about when often in fact it has no clear meaning and focuses on mainly on the investigation of speech acts.<sup>18</sup> The differences between Syntax, Semantics, and Pragmatics in the context itself, Syntax focuses on the relationship between linguistics forms and how they are arranged in well sequence forms. Semantics is defined as the study of the relationship between linguistics forms and entities in the world. Syntax and Semantics do not consider social aspects of the linguistics (Liani Ekawati: 2018).

On the other hand, pragmatics focuses on the relation between linguistics and the speakers of those forms. Pragmatics consider human into analysis, in contrast Syntax and Semantics do not consider human into analysis. In the real life people do not always speak directly to convey what they want in order to be polite and also respect others. In some particular situations, people would rather to speak indirectly than directly. For example, when a woman is sitting in very hot room with her friends then she says. *It is very hot in here*. The sentence does not mean that she just makes a statement of the room condition that is very hot temperature but it is an implicit request for her friends to open the windows. She can directly say *open the windows please!* But here she wants to be more polite so she uses an indirect request. Furthermore, context in language plays an important role in interpreting meaning. In a particular sentence, different context will derive different interpretation. Such as in this sentence. The meaning of utterances can be interpreted based on the situation or context. The study of language which focuses on the speaker meaning and context meaning is called Pragmatics. This statement is

supported by some linguists such as. Istvan Kecskes and Laurance defined pragmatics as the study of meaning in the relation to a speech situation. Similarly, Evala Alcon Soler and Alicia Martinez Flor also say that pragmatics is study of speaker meaning and contextual meaning where it focuses on the use of human language in communication which is influenced by the condition of society.

From explanations above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is about explaining how people produce and understand everyday utterances. Pragmatics is very close to context and situation of the speaker and listener where the conversations take place.

### **2.3.2 Discourse Analysis**

The analysis of the relationship between form and function of language is commonly called discourse analysis, which encompasses the notion that language is more than a sentence-level phenomenon. A single sentence can seldom be fully analyzed without considering its context. We use language in stretches of discourse. We string many sentence together in interrelated, cohesive units. In most oral language, our discourse is marked by exchanges with another person or several person is witch a few sentence spoken by one participant are followed and built upon by sentences spoken by another. Both the production and comprehension of language are a factor of our ability to perceive and process stretches of discourse, to formulate representation of meaning not just from a single sentence but from reference in both previous sentence and following sentence.

Discourse analysis is defined “as a discursive formation in which the structures of sayability prompt the language of critical intervention with a much greater probability than in mainstream scholarship” (Nonhoff, 2017). With the creasing

communicative emphasis on the discourse level of language in classroom, we saw that approaches, that emphasized only the formal aspects of learners language overlooked important discourse function.

From explanations above, it can be concluded that Discourse analysis means analysis of the language used. Discourse analyst in this case is obliged to answer what will be used. Meanwhile, linguists focus more on determining the formal characteristics of language.

### 2.3.3 Sociolinguistics

In society, language is needed to do communication. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that study about language and society. Sociolinguistics explores language in relation to society. This means that it is concerned with language as used for communication amongst different social groups of people in different social situations (Dea Ivana:2018).

The term sociolinguistics has gained much more popularity both in the studies and in the literature discussing the subject. The following definition on the subject used sociolinguistics as the names of the fields. According Edward Finegan In “LANGUAGE ITS STRUCTURE AND USE” linguistics can be defined as the systematic inquiry into human language into its structures and uses and relationship between them, as well as into the development and acquisition of language. The scope of linguistics includes both language structure (and its underlying *grammatical competence*) and language use (and its underlying *communicative competence*). Sociolinguistics differs from sociology of language in that the focus of sociolinguistics is the effect of the society on the language, while the latter focus is on the language effect on the society. In addition, the term sociolinguistics was used more to refer to the

study of language in relation to society, whereas, sociology of language is used mainly to refer to the study of society in relation language.

Based on the explanation above, it can be conclude that sociolinguistics is differ from sociology and language, where sociolinguistics focus study is language meanwhile sociology of language focus study is societies. Sociolinguistics can be defines as the study in relation between language and society which is interest in explaining why people use different language in different social context

#### 2.4 Slang

Slang is a nonstandard language or a type of language that is not standard which is common and often used by people today including Indonesian people. Usually called "Bahasa gaul" because the language is a popular but not standard language. This slang is one part of sociolinguistics that is used by the community in interacting with one another. Some people play an active role in taking part in forming even spreading slang. We can see it when someone tries to make a new phrase in expressing new things or old things in a new way and using them as a form of communication and conversation and chat in the form of media such as social media. For example, in expressing praise someone often uses language with the term "Cool" (Agi Julianto Martuah Purba Herman, Christian Neni Purba: 2019).

Slang is usually used in non-formal situation. It can make conversation becomes more intimate. Slang term is used in almost all oral language and usually used to express people's feelings and creativities. Slang is a variety of language that is used by a restricted part of the population, often younger or "less respectable" than the majority, and is based on a very informal or very innovative lexicon that often replaces other words available in the general lexicon. So, we can conclude that slang is a non-

formal or casual spoken language which create and used by the member of a certain community and usually used in informal situation.

## 2.5 Type of Slang

According to Eric Partridge in his book *Slang: Today and Yesterday*, he states that “ *the different kind of slang are numerous, and I propose to treat of only the twenty four most important: after all there are limits.*”

The explanations of types of slang are as follows:

### 2.5.1 Abbreviation

This research used assumes from other source that the first time of appearing of (abbreviation) is the most productive way of word-building in internet especially social media. These slang words are whole phrases and words. Of course, there are abbreviations of special Internet terms.

As the explained before, according to Merriem Webster (1991) Abbreviation is a shortened form of a Written word or phrase used in place of the whole word or phrase. Part of abbreviation is acronym. Both abbreviation and acronym are used to refer to a shortened form, but an acronym is a shortened form of a phrase and made up from existing words. According to Merriam Webster, an acronym is a word formed from the initial letter or letters of each of the successive parts or major parts of a compound term. This component may be individual letters or parts of words. In English and most other languages, such acronym historically had limited use, but they became much more common in the 20th century.

For Example:

- R.I.P : Rest In Peace

- U.K : United Kingdom
- DR. : Doctor
- Dept. : Department
- Fig. : Figure

### 2.5.2 Acronym

“An acronym is an abbreviations which is a combination of letters or syllables or other parts are that are written and pronounced as a words that is in accordance witch the rules of the relevant language fonotatik” (Kridalaksana. 2001 : 5). The difference between abbreviations and acronym pronounced as one words. The following forms of acronyms used in chat and sms.

- a. The acronym derived from the initial letters of each words.

Shortening the initial letters of each other is pronounced as a words called acronyms. The acronyms type only a few are found in media social data and sms chat, such as in the following example:

- ASAP : 'As Soon As Possible' (ASAP)
- FYI : For Your Information (FYI)
- LOL : laugh out louds (LOL)
- IDK : I don't Know (IDK)

- b. Acronym are written in small letters.

This acronym of a fragment of a syllable or a fragment of single letters.

Shortening is called acronyms as pronounced as a words. This kind of writing abbreviations should be written with small letter. For example:



-LMAO : (Laughing my ass off)

-BTW : (Bye The Way)

-2Day : (To Day)

-AFK : (Away from keyboard)

### 2.5.3 Clipping

Clipping is type of slang words where it is made by deleting some parts from longer word become a shorter form. Even though the form is no longer same, but the meaning is exactly the same. For instance, the word “*till*” is from “*until*”. Despite having a different form, it has the exact similiar meaning. The other examples are *coz* (*because*), *fella* (*fellow*), *gangsta* (*gangster*), *gotcha* (*got you*), *jeez* (*jesus*), *perv* (*pervert*), *-da* (*would have*), *-em* (*them*), *-ya* (*you*). However, type of clipping slang words are not appropriate to use in formal conversation or writing.

### 2.5.4 Flippant

Slang words who are classified as flippant are slang which consists of two or more words and the words composed are not correlated with the denotative meaning. Most of the words found in the table are consist of one or more words such as *at the end of rope*, *as fuck*, *beat it*, *blow and go*, *cool your jets*, *dick slapped*, *do not give a fuck*, *pull something off*, *ride a coattails*, *rock bottom*, *shiny jesus*, *son of bitch*, *the piece of shit*, *throw a bone*, *what a dick*, *what in the ass*, *what the hell*, etc.

### 2.5.5 Metathesis

Metathesis is the re-arranging of sounds or syllables in a word, or of words in a sentence. Most commonly it refers to the switching of two or more contiguous sounds. In Bahasa Indonesia, metathesis is one of Prokem's Language variation. For example: *sobek* for *besok*, *riping* for *piring*, and *neber* for *bener*.

### 2.5.6 Fresh and Creative

The reason why those slang words become familiar in our mind because those slang words have already appeared since a long time ago. The example of slang words being fresh is when they come from a new words that are not exist before (i.e. *dumbass*, *badass*, *goddamn*, etc) and creative is when it comes from an existing words but acquire a new meaning which is different from its original meaning (i.e. *baby*, *fuck*, *holy*, *shank*, etc).

### 2.5.7 Blending

In linguistics, a blend word or a blending word is a word formed from part of two or more other words. George Yule says : Blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term. Blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one new word and joining it to the end of the other words. For instance, the slang word "*gonna*" is from the words "going to". Both of the words have the same exact meaning, only the form changed. The same thing happened with *gotta* (*got to*), *wanna* (*want to*), *imma* (*i am going to*).

## 2.6 YouTube

There is basically, YouTube is a website that facilitates its users to share the videos they have, or are limited to enjoying various video clips uploaded by various

parties. There are various kinds of videos that can be uploaded to this site, such as music videos from certain musicians, short films, television films, film trailers, educational videos, video blogs belonging to vloggers, video tutorials on various activities, and much more.

YouTube is a video sharing website popular where users can load, watch, and share video clips for free. Founded in February 2005 by 3 former PayPal employees, namely Chad Hurley, Steve Chen and Jawed Karim. Generally, videos on YouTube are video clips, movies, TV, and videos made by the users themselves. (Tjanatjantia.Widika, 2013).

One of the services from Google, facilitates its users to upload videos and can be accessed by other users from all over the world for free. You could say YouTube is the most popular video database in the internet world, or maybe even the most complete and varied. At first YouTube was not developed by Google, but Google acquired it and then combined it with other Google services.

## CHAPTER III

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 Data Description

This chapter focused on the analysis of the collected data. The researcher collected the data from videos film on YouTube 1 until 3 most popular video of Mr. Bean YouTube Channel. The researcher gave the details of the findings. This chapter was the main discussion of the research. It displayed the finding of the collected data since in the begining until the end of the research.

#### 3.2 Research Findings and Discussion

##### 1. Data Presentation

In the data presentation, the writer tabulates the selected data. The data is taken from some of the most popular 1-3 videos on Mr. Bean YouTube Channel.

##### A. Table Of Slang

The writer found of slang languages used on videos Mr. Bean on account Mr. Bean YouTube Channel. There are some part slang languages that founded by the writer. The writer tabulated the data in the table below.

##### 3.2.1 Table of Slang Words on Mr. Bean YouTube Channel

| Number | Slang   | Sentence                                     |
|--------|---------|--|
| 1      | WTH     | <b>What the hell</b> is doing?               |
| 2      | AWAT    | <b>as well as those</b>                      |
| 3      | Bastard | <b>bastard</b> don't you dare take that tone |

|    |            |   |
|----|------------|---|
| 4  | Moronic    | slightly less <b>moronic</b> this brag nonsense                     |
| 5  | Gonna      | I'm <b>gonna</b> count to ten one                                   |
| 6  | Cool       | that's pretty <b>cool</b> to talk around<br>armed robbers like that |
| 7  | Silly      | why under these <b>silly</b> masks                                  |
| 8  | You'll     | <b>you'll</b> find no Craigie faced<br>criminals                    |
| 9  | Ass        | you'll be blowing bullets out of<br>your <b>Ass</b>                 |
| 10 | Prank      | lectures instead of playing ridiculous<br><b>pranks</b>             |
| 11 | Babe       | Jelly <b>babe</b> if you spend more time                            |
| 12 | He'd       | <b>He'd</b> know what to do   |
| 13 | Gotta      | we <b>gotta</b> clamp it off where the hell's that                  |
| 14 | We'll      | <b>We'll</b> be right back  |
| 15 | Gotta      | I've <b>gotta</b> get in there now                                  |
| 16 | Gonna      | but everything is <b>gonna</b> be okay                              |
| 17 | House wine | Would you like to try<br>the <b>house wine</b> , sir?               |
| 18 | Bitch      | sharing a cell with <b>Bitch</b> mistake                            |
| 19 | Gonna      | You sure this is <b>gonna</b> work, okay?                           |
| 20 | We're      | Think <b>we're</b> looking for a Brad<br>Pitt look-alike Police!    |
| 21 | You're     | <b>You're</b> willing to take                                       |

|    |             |  |
|----|-------------|--|
|    |             | responsibility for his actions   |
| 22 | Gonna       | So Johnny what are you <b>gonna</b> do about vortex                        |
| 23 | You've      | <b>You've</b> been out for hours   |
| 24 | You're      | If you go through the classified CCTV footage <b>You're</b> 'right?        |
| 25 | You've      | <b>You've</b> got a penetrating injury to the left yessssss                |
| 26 | We're gonna | <b>We're gonna</b> move energy games at EMS                                |
| 27 | He'll       | <b>He'll</b> be fine til I get my hands on him oh My god.                  |
| 28 | we'll       | can we do, <b>we'll</b> do anything?                                       |
| 29 | we'll       | I think <b>we'll</b> pass on the appetizer                                 |
| 30 | You're      | <b>You're</b> the chef just put on some vegetables have come and say hello |

B. Table of Slang and information

After the writer noted the data, based on the words formation processes.

**3.2.2 Table of Slang and Words Formation**

| Number | Slang Words | Type of Information |
|--------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1      | WTH         | Acronym             |
| 2      | AWAT        | Acronym             |

|    |             |          |
|----|-------------|----------|
| 3  | Bastard     | Flippant |
| 4  | Moronic     | Flippant |
| 5  | Gonna       | Blending |
| 6  | Cool        | Flippant |
| 7  | Silly       | Flippant |
| 8  | You'll      | Blending |
| 9  | Ass         | Flippant |
| 10 | Prank       | Clipping |
| 11 | Babe        | Clipping |
| 12 | He'd        | Blending |
| 13 | Gotta       | Blending |
| 14 | We'll       | Blending |
| 15 | Gotta       | Blending |
| 16 | Gonna       | Blending |
| 17 | House wine  | Clipping |
| 18 | Bitch       | Flippant |
| 19 | Gonna       | Blending |
| 20 | We're       | Blending |
| 21 | You're      | Blending |
| 22 | Gonna       | Blending |
| 23 | You've      | Blending |
| 24 | You're      | Blending |
| 25 | You've      | Blending |
| 26 | We're gonna | Blending |

|    |        |          |
|----|--------|----------|
| 27 | He'll  | Blending |
| 28 | we'll  | Blending |
| 29 | we'll  | Blending |
| 30 | You're | Blending |

### 3.3 Discussion

In the statement of problems, there are two problems that have to be answered in this research. The first, is about information processes of slang. The second, is about the meaning of slang words. The data was taken from the videos via subtitles which have been converted and copied via subdown through six videos on Mr. Bean YouTube Channel. The writer found and analyzed 30 words consisting of slang.

#### 1. Word formation process of slang

In relation toward word formation processes based on Yule's theory, there are some word formation processes: Acronym, Blending, Clipping, Flippant, Derivation. Acronym means new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. Blending means the combination of two separate forms to create a single new term. Clipping means the element of reductions that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process. Compounding means joining of two separate words to produce a single form. Derivation is the most ordinary word formation process to be found in the production of new English words; prefixes and suffixes, infixes.

The writer found 4 word formation processes on slang words on the videos and subtitles after via conferred via downsub such as Acronym, Blending, Clipping,



and flippant. While there are also some words and phrases that are not include in word formation processes based on Yule's theory because they are root words. The writer analyzed and tabulated the data with the code in table below.

### 3.3.1 Table of Type of Formation

| Type of Words Formation | Slang Words | Code |
|-------------------------|-------------|------|
| <b>ACRONYM<br/>(A)</b>  | 1. WTH      | A1   |
|                         | 2. AWAT     | A2   |
| <b>BLENDING<br/>(B)</b> | 1. Gonna    | B1   |
|                         | 2. Yo'll    | B2   |
|                         | 3. He'd     | B3   |
|                         | 4. Gotta    | B4   |
|                         | 5. We'll    | B5   |
|                         | 6. Gotta    | B6   |
|                         | 7. Gonna    | B7   |
|                         | 8. Gonna    | B8   |
|                         | 9. We're    | B9   |
|                         | 10. You're  | B10  |
|                         | 11. Gonna   | B11  |
|                         | 12. You've  | B12  |
|                         | 13. You're  | B13  |
|                         | 14. You've  | B14  |
| 15. Gonna               | B15         |      |
| 16. He'll               | B16         |      |

|                         |                    |     |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----|
|                         | 17. We'll          | B17 |
|                         | 18. We'll          | B18 |
|                         | 19. You're         | B19 |
| <b>CLIPPING<br/>(C)</b> | 1. Prank           | C1  |
|                         | 2. Babe            | C2  |
|                         | 3. House wife      | C3  |
| <b>FLIPPANT<br/>(D)</b> | 1. Bastard         | D1  |
|                         | 2. Less Moronic    | D2  |
|                         | 3. Pretty Cool     | D3  |
|                         | 4. Silly Mask      | D4  |
|                         | 5. Out Of Your Ass | D5  |
|                         | 6. Bitch mistake   | D6  |

From the data above, the most dominant type of word formation process is Blending. There are 2 Acronym, those are: WTH, AWAT. There are Blending 19 those are: Gonna, Yo'll, He'd, Gotta, We'll, Gotta, Gonna, Gonna, We're, You're, Gonna, You've, You're, You've, Gonna, He'll, We'll, We'll, and You're. There are 3 Clipping Those are: Prank, Babe, House Wife. There are: Bastard, Moronic, Cool, Silly, Ass, Bitch.

## 2. The meaning of slang word

Slang is a non-standard language. People used it is creative expression in order to the make the words more efficient and easier to pronounce. Slang is one of language styles belong that mostly used by youth. It is used to address, to to humiliate, to initiate relax conversation, to form intimate atmosphere, to express impression, to reveal anger, and to show intimacy. It will always be developed on

and on suitably with the youth's language growth that can fill up their desire in using language.

The writer found 6 of Mr. Bean Youtube Channel that consist 30 of slang words. The writer analyzed the slang meaning and description one by one. The writer also described the meaning and description of slang language used in Subtitle on the videos. The writer described the analysis of data on the table below.

### 3.3.2 Table of the Meaning of Slang words

| Code | Slang Words | Slang Type | Slang Function  | Meaning       | Description   |
|------|-------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|---|
| A1   | WTH         | Acronym    | To reveal anger | What the Hell | It is used in computer message shorthand which means "what the hell". An expression of extreme annoyance or frustration, usually after a recent chain of bad events has |

|    |       |          |                                |                  |  |
|----|-------|----------|--------------------------------|------------------|--|
|    |       |          |                                |                  | just been added to by something that just happened.  |
| A2 | AWAT  | Acronym  | shorten the word               | as well as those | It is words expression Something pointed the words.  |
| B1 | Gonna | Blending | To initiate relax conversation | Going to         | A word for people who are too lazy to say 'going to'.                                      |
| B2 | Yo'll | Blending | To initiate relax conversation | You all          | Yo'll is short meaning from you+all. Because yo'll has a combination word between you+all. |
| B3 | He'd  | Blending | To initiate relax conversation | He would         | he'd a combination of the words he would or he   |

|    |       |          |                                      |          |  |
|----|-------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|--|
|    |       |          |                                      |          | had  |
| B4 | Gotta | Blending | To initiate<br>relax<br>conversation | Go to    | Slang term for saying “I have to”.   |
| B5 | We’ll | Blending | To initiate<br>relax<br>conversation | We will  | Slang term for saying “we will”.   |
| B6 | Gotta | Blending | To initiate<br>relax<br>conversation | Go to    | Slang term for saying “I have to”.   |
| B7 | Gonna | Blending | To initiate<br>relax<br>conversation | Going to | A word for people who are too lazy to say ‘going to’.  |
| B8 | Gonna | Blending | To initiate<br>relax<br>conversation | Going to | General meaning gonna is has a short from going+to. Gonna called blending because this word has combination between <b>going+to.</b> |

|     |        |          |                                      |          |  |
|-----|--------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|--|
| B9  | We're  | Blending | To initiate<br>relax<br>conversation | We are   | A word<br>combination<br>from we+are.  |
| B10 | You're | Blending | To initiate<br>relax<br>conversation | You are  | You're is short<br>meaning from<br>you+are.<br>Because yo'll<br>has a<br>combination<br>word between<br>you+are.   |
| B11 | Gonna  | Blending | To initiate<br>relax<br>conversation | Going to | General<br>meaning gonna<br>is has a short<br>from going+to.<br>Gonna called<br>blending<br>because this<br>word has<br>combination<br>between<br><b>going+to.</b> |
| B12 | You've | Blending | To initiate<br>relax<br>conversation | You have | You've has<br>have two<br>meanings you+  |

|     |        |          |                                      |          |  |
|-----|--------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|--|
|     |        |          |                                      |          | have.  |
| B13 | You're | Blending | To initiate<br>relax<br>conversation | You are  | you're is a<br>combinating<br>word from you<br>+ are.                  |
| B14 | You've | Blending | To initiate<br>relax<br>conversation | You have | You've has<br>have two<br>meanings you+<br>have.                       |
| B15 | Gonna  | Blending | To initiate<br>relax<br>conversation | Going to | A word for<br>people who are<br>too lazy to say<br>'going to.          |
| B16 | He'll  | Blending | To initiate<br>relax<br>conversation | He will  | A word has<br>combination<br>from word<br>he+will its<br>means he will |
| B17 | We'll  | Blending | To initiate<br>relax<br>conversation | We will  | We'll is a<br>combination<br>word from<br>we+will.                     |
| B18 | We'll  | Blending | To initiate<br>relax<br>conversation | We will  | We'll is a<br>combination<br>word from                                 |

|     |               |          |                                      |             |   |
|-----|---------------|----------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---|
|     |               |          |                                      |             | we+will.  |
| B19 | You're        | Blending | To initiate<br>relax<br>conversation | You are     | you're is a<br>combinating<br>word from you<br>+ are.   |
| C1  | Prank         | Clipping | To initiate<br>relax<br>conversation | Prank/Jokes | Prank used<br>when prankster<br>or jokes its<br>victim was<br>trapped usually<br>used words<br>prank by<br>YouTubers for<br>example Gold<br>digger. |
| C2  | Babe          | Clipping | To initiate<br>relax<br>conversation | Babies      | The general<br>meaning babe<br>refers to what<br>todays<br>boyfriends and<br>girlfriends call<br>each.  |
| C3  | House<br>Wife | Clipping | To initiate<br>relax<br>conversation | House Wife  | When having a<br>party event<br>using that  |



|    |         |          |                                      |         |  |
|----|---------|----------|--------------------------------------|---------|--|
|    |         |          |                                      |         | words  |
| D1 | Bastard | Flippant | To reveal<br>anger                   | Bastard | Word<br>expression has<br>means to<br>reveal anger                               |
| D2 | Moronic | Flippant | To reveal<br>anger                   | Moronic | A word has<br>meaning to<br>reveal anger   |
| D3 | Cool    | Flippant | To initiate<br>relax<br>conversation | Cool    | In used when<br>feel good or<br>confident  |
| D4 | Silly   | Flippant | To reveal<br>anger                   | Silly   | Saying When<br>condition are<br>you angry  |
| D5 | Ass     | Flippant | To reveal<br>anger                   | Ass     | Word<br>expression has<br>meaning to<br>reveal anger                             |
| D6 | Bitch   | Flippant | To reveal<br>anger                   | Bitch   | A word has<br>meaning To<br>reveal anger<br>and is usually<br>used in<br>movies. |

3. From the data above, the purpose and meaning of slang words

### ACRONYM

In abbreviation **WTH** is **what the hell**, most of the meaning hearing, vulgar and rude words. In relation towards Meaning It is used message which means “what the hell”. An expression of extreme annoyance or frustration, usually after a recent chain of bad events has just been added to by something that just happened.

**AWAT** in the acronym is **as well as those**, shorten the words It is words expression Something pointed the words. This word is used to shorten an existing words.

### BLENDING

**Gonna** this is shorten the words **going to**, the purpose of gonna is to shorten words so that they are easier to read and use in non-formal situations.

**Yo'll** this is shorten the words **you all**, the purpose of Yo'll is to shorten words so that they are easier to read and use in non-formal situations.

**He'd** this is shorten the words **he would**, meaning from you+all. Because yo'll has a combination word between you+all, to shorten words so that they are easier to read and use in non-formal situations.

**Gotta** this is shorten the words **go to**, shorten words so that they are easier to read and use in non-formal situations. slang term for saying “I have to” when talking everyday.

**Gonna** this is shorten the words **going to**, the purpose of gonna is to shorten words so that they are easier to read and use in non-formal situations.

**Gonna** this is shorten the words **going to**, the purpose of gonna is to shorten words so that they are easier to read and use in non-formal situations.

**We're** this shorten the words **we are**, the purpose of We're is to shorten words so that they are easier to read and use in non-formal situations.

**You're** this is shorten the words **you are**, the purpose of You're is to shorten words so that they are easier to read and use in non-formal situations.

**Gonna** this is shorten the words **going to**, the purpose of gonna is to shorten words so that they are easier to read and use in non-formal situations.

**You've** this is shorten the words **you have**, the purpose is to shorten words so that they are easier to read and use in non-formal situations..

**You're** this is shorten the words **you are**, the purpose of You're is to shorten words so that they are easier to read and use in non-formal situations.

**You've** this is shorten the words **you have**, the purpose is to shorten words so that they are easier to read and use in non-formal situations.

**Gonna** this is shorten the words **going to**, the purpose of gonna is to shorten words so that they are easier to read and use in non-formal situations.

**He'll** this is shorten the words **he will**, the purpose of is to shorten words so that they are easier to read and use in non-formal situations.

**We'll** this is shorten the words **we will**, the purpose of is to shorten words so that they are easier to read and use in non-formal situations.

**We'll** this is shorten the words **we will**, the purpose of is to shorten words so that they are easier to read and use in non-formal situations.

**You're** this is shorten the words **you are**, the purpose of You're is to shorten words so that they are easier to read and use in non-formal situations.

### CLIPPING

**Prank** that words Prank used when prankster or jokes its victim was trapped usually used words prank by YouTubers for example Gold digger. This is usually used in nonformal situations and is usually used in speaking with jokes

**Babe** the words used when The general meaning babe refers to moment situation have relationship boyfriends and girlfriends example say “where are you bebe”.

**House wife** the words used when having a party event using that words

### FLIPPANT

**Bastard** this the words the individual can talking situation or condition, the purpose of word expression has means to reveal anger situation

**Moronic** this the words the individual can talking situation or condition, the purpose of A word has meaning to reveal anger situation

**Cool** this the words the individual can talking situation or condition, the purpose of In used when feel good or confident

**Silly** this the words the individual can talking situation or condition, the purpose for Saying When condition are you angry situation

**Ass** this the words the individual can talking situation or condition, the purpose of Word expression has meaning to reveal anger situation

**Bitch** this the words the individual can talking situation or condition, the purpose of A word has meaning To reveal anger situation and is usually used in movies.

The meaning of slang is miscellaneous. Most of the meaning is the wearing, vulgar, and rude words. In relation towards meaning, slang is not suitable to pronounce in formal occasions and to walk with the older people. Slang words can be found in movies, or social media for exam Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and each. That are used from young people and this type language is not formally. They should look for in dictionary to know bout the meaning. However, slang is growing rapidly and most of them do not last for a long time. Therefor, people must follow slang development to understand the meaning.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 4.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the researcher drew the conclusion of the word formation Analysis of Slang Words Used by Mr. bean in YouTube, the researcher can conclude based on the findings discussed in the previous chapter that:

1. There are have four word formation process on the videos. Those are Acronym, Blending, Clipping, Flippant. There are 2 Acronym process, 19 Blending process, 3 Clipping, 4 Flippant process. There are the also 30 words total.
2. The meaning of slang is miscellaneous. Most of the meaning is the wearing, vulgar, and rude words. In relation towards meaning, slang is not suitable to pronounce in formal occasions and to walk with the older people. In society, a lot of people do not know about the meaning of slang itself. Especially the meaning of in the internet slang that often found of the people column. They should look for in dictionary to know about the meaning. However, slang is growing rapidly and most of them do not last for a long time. Therefore, people must follow slang development to understand the meaning.

#### 4.2 Suggestion

Based on the researcher result and the conclusion above, the writer would like to give some suggestion.

1. Suggestion for the readers

The result of the research can improve the cultural awareness and cultural world view of people. Through this research, the writer hopes that the readers can know and understand the knowledge of slangs and their word formation processes.

## 2. Suggestion for student English Department

Through this paper, the writer suggest that slang can be one the topic of the research study in the feature especially for the student English language and letters department. Studying about Slang enjoyable, entertaining, and amusing for someone who is interesting in it.

## 3. Suggestion for the Next Researcher

Finally, this study is suggested to be a useful reference for people or feature researcher who are interested in doing in the same research topic. Hopefully, this study can give positive contribution to the development of research about slang. The writer recommend analyzing the word formation process of the slang language not only on YouTube but also on other social media platform such as Twitter, Instaram, Facebook, Etc.

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