

AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS IN KEVIN HART'S JOKES

A Thesis

Submitted to Fulfillment of The Requirements for Bachelor Degree

BY:
SITI AMALIAH
1811040329

Study Program : English Education

Advisor : Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, M.Hum

Co-Advisor : Agus Hidayat, M.Pd



TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
LAMPUNG
2021/2022

ABSTRACT

AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORDS IN KEVIN HART'S JOKES

By :
SITI AMALIAH

This research mainly described the form, kinds, and meaning of slang words in Kevin Hart's joke video subtitle. The background of this research is language development fastly. It occurs in slang word, which is built through several processes based on morphology, indicating the word classes based on syntaxis and finding the meaning based on the semantical definition. The research aims to know the formations of a slang word, the word classes of the slang word, and the denotative and connotative meaning of slang words in Kevin Hart's joke video subtitle.

This research used a qualitative approach. It was focused on analyzing the slang word in Kevin Hart's Joke video. In conducting this research, the researcher used design was, a descriptive qualitative method to describe and interpret the data found. The material of this research is the monologue script with video subtitles.

This research found the following: the formation of slang words, such as *root*, *acronym*, *compounding*, *blending*, *coinage*, *inflection*, *derivation*, and *clipping*. The word classes of these slang words are *noun*, *verb*, *adjective*, *auxiliary*, *interjection*, *adverb*, and *pronoun*. By analyzing the word formation, word classes, and the meaning of the slang words, we could enrich our knowledge and vocabulary of slang word development.

Keywords: *morphology, syntaxis, semantic, slang word.*



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

Alamat : Jl. Let. kol. H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721)703260

APPROVAL

Title : **AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORD IN KEVIN HART'S JOKES**
Student's Name : **Siti Amaliah**
Student's Number : **1811040329**
Study Program : **English Education**
Faculty : **Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**

APPROVED

To be tested and defended in the examination session at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung

Advisor,


Dr. Moh. Muhassin, M.Hum
NIP. 197708182008011012

Co-Advisor,


Agus Hidayat, M.Pd
NIP.

The Chairperson
Of English Education Study Program


Dr. Moh. Muhassin, M.Hum
NIP.197708182008011012



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

Alamat: Jl. Letkol H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame, Bandar Lampung 35131 Telp. (0721) 703260

ADMISSION

A thesis entitled : **“AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORD IN KEVIN HART’S JOKES”** by: **SITI AMALIAH**, NPM: 1811040329, Department: **English Education**, has been successfully defended as Thesis Defense of the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung. The thesis defense was held on: Monday, July 25th, 2022.

Board of Examiners:

The Chairperson : Syofnidah Ifrianti, M.Pd (.....)

The Secretary : Dr. Nur Syamsiyah, M.Pd (.....)

Primary Examiner : Dewi Kurniawati, M.Pd (.....)

The First Co-Examiner : Dr. M. Muhassin, M.Hum (.....)

The Second Co-Examiner: Agus Hidayat, M.Pd (.....)

**The Dean of
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**

Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirya Diana, M.Pd

NIP.196408281988032002



MOTTO

فَإِصْبِرْ لِحُكْمِ رَبِّكَ فَإِنَّكَ بِأَعْيُنِنَا
فَإِصْبِرْ لِحُكْمِ رَبِّكَ فَإِنَّكَ بِأَعْيُنِنَا

" So when you have finished (your duties), then stand up (for worship). And to your Lord direct (your) longing. (QS. Al-Insirah: 7-8)



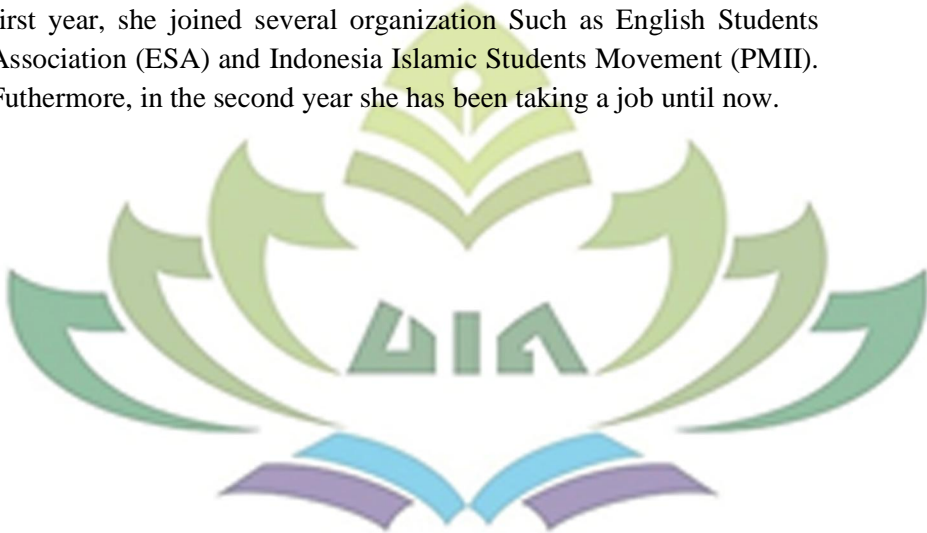
DEDICATION

This graduating paper is dedicated to:

1. I thank Allah SWT, my Lord almighty, who has guided me to face everything in this extraordinary world.
2. To my parent. Mr Jumali and Mrs Ainah for their love, faith, motivations, advice, and endless sacrifice from when I was a child until now. I would never be able to pay back the love and affection showered by my parent.
3. For my sister Mulyani and my young brother Rifa'i for their support and prayers every time until I keep my spirit to end this thesis.
4. I also thank my Academic Advisor, Dr Mohammad Muhassin, M.Hum, who has educated, direct, advised the researcher, and recommended this thesis so I can complete my thesis.
5. I also thank my Co-Advisor, Mr Agus Hidayat, M.Pd, who has educated, supported, directed, and given sound advice in completing this thesis.
6. Thanks to Mr Ray Irawan and Mrs Yusnila for their supporting the researcher, her education and carrying out this research.
7. I also thank my friends, Hernanda Dewi Saputri,S.Pd, Istiqomatul Insani, Fiska Andani,S.Pd, Nursaqian Nisfulaila, Ima Nur Aini, and others who have always remembered me for completing this thesis.
8. Special Thanks to my alma mater, the English Education Study Program of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung. I am proud of them.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Siti Amaliah was born in Baru Ranji on August 28th, 1998. She is the second daughter of Mr Jumali and Mrs Ainah. She has a sister named Mulyani and a young brother named Rifa'i. In her academic background, Siti Amaliah completed her formal education at MI Nurul Falah Baru Ranji in 2004 and graduated in 2010. In the same year, she continued her study at MTs Nurul Falah Baru Ranji, graduating in 2013. After that, she continued at MA Darul Falah Islamic Boarding School for three years. Then she continued her education colleague at Raden Intan of State Islamic University Lampung and took English Education Study Program in 2018 until she finished her study. In the first year, she joined several organization Such as English Students Association (ESA) and Indonesia Islamic Students Movement (PMII). Futhermore, in the second year she has been taking a job until now.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrohmanirrohim,

Assalamualikum Warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

The highest gratitude to Allah SWT. In the name of Allah, the Lord of the world. For blessing and mercy in completing this undergraduate thesis. This undergraduate thesis entitled "An Analysis of Slang Word in Kevin Hart's joke video subtitle" is submitted as the final requirement for an undergraduate degree at the English Education Study Program, Tarbiyah, and Teacher Training Faculty. In Arranging this thesis, many people have provided motivation, advice, and support for the researcher. I appreciate all of them. The first, the most profound gratitude is intended for:

1. Prof. Wan Jamaluddin, PhD as the Rector of State Islamic University Raden Intan Lampung.
2. Prof. Dr.Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd as the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of State Islamic University Raden Intan Lampung.
3. Dr Moh.Muhassin, M.Hum as the head of the English Education Study Program of State Islamic University Raden Intan Lampung and my advisor who has recommended, advised, and directed this thesis from the beginning until the end
4. As my Co-Advisor, Mr Agus Hidayat, M.Pd, has educated, supported, directed, and advised this thesis from the beginning until the end.
5. All the lecturers in the English Education Study Program of State Islamic University Raden Intan Lampung.
6. All of the staff helped the researcher in the processing of graduating administration.
7. All of my friends who I couldn't write to one by one.

Finally, this graduating paper is expected to provide helpful knowledge and information to the readers. Moreover, the researcher is pleased to accept more suggestions and contributions from the readers for the improvement of the graduating paper.

Bandar Lampung, April 25th, 2022

The researcher

Siti Amaliah

1811040329

TABLE OF CONTENT

COVER

ABSTRACT.....	i
APPROVAL	ii
ADMISSION.....	iii
MOTTO	vi
DEDICATIONS.....	vii
CURRICULUM VITAE	viii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....	ix
LIST OF TABLE.....	xii
LIST OF APPENDICES	xiii

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

A. Tittle Affirmation.....	1
B. Background of The Problem	2
C. Focus and Sub-Focus	4
D. Identification and Limitation of The problem	4
E. Formulation of the Problem	4
F. The objective of the Research	4
G. Significance of the Research	5
H. Relevance studies.....	5
I. Research Method	6
1. Research Design.....	6
2. Instrument of the Research	6
3. Data Collecting Technique	7
4. Data Analysis	7
J. Trustworthiness of the Data	7
K. Systematic Discussion	8

CHAPTER II REVIEWS RELATED LITERATURE

A. Language and Linguistic	11
B. Language Variety.....	11
C. Morphology	12
D. The Word Formations	13
E. The Word Classes	15
F. The Semantical Meaning of Word	17

G. Slang Word	19
H. Kevin Hart's Profile	20
I. Moral Value	20
CHAPTER III DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH OBJECT	
A. Research Object description	23
B. Data of the Research	23
CHAPTER IV FINDING DISCUSSION	
A. Data Display	25
B. Classification of the Data	27
1. Data Classification of Slang Word Formation	27
2. Data Classification of Slang Word Classes	31
3. Data Classification of Slang Word Meaning	34
C. Analysis Of the Data	36
1. Slang Word Formation	36
2. Slang Word Classes	49
3. The Meaning of Slang Word	64
CHAPTER V CLOSING	
A. Conclusion	77
B. Suggestion	78
REFERENCES	79
APPENDICES	83

LIST OF TABLE

Table

1. Table 1.1	Data Instrument Classification	7
2. Table 2.	Table of Formation, The Classes and The Meaning of Slang Words	23
3. Table 4.1	Data Display	25
4. Table 4.2	Data Classification	28
5. Table 1.1	Appendix	28



LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1

The Pictures of Video

Appendix 2

The subtitle of Kevin Hart's Monologue

Appendix 3

Table of Data instrument Classification

Appendix 4

The Pictures of Video





CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Title Affirmation

Analyzing produces the result and new knowledge for the researcher and the readers. According to Rummel, factor analysis can be applied to explore the content area, structure a domain, and map known concepts. Classify or reduce data, illuminate casual nexuses, screen or transform data, define relationships, or make inferences. ¹Slang word is part of language variety that appear during language development. This phenomenon includes linguistics. It makes the researcher interested in finding the formations, the word classes, and meanings of the slang words in Kevin Hart's joke that the researcher found in the Netflix video.

In this study, the researcher explains to avoid misunderstanding this title. In the research entitled **AN ANALYSIS OF SLANG WORD IN KEVIN HART'S JOKES**, the description of some terminology contained in the title of this research is following:

1. Analysis is an activity that includes the activity of sorting, breaking down, differentiating things to be classified and grouped according to certain criteria and then looking for their significance and their relevance² Analysis is an activity of problemsolving process that usually use in the research or instancy necessary. By holding an analysis we can solve the problem into several units.
2. Slang is something that everybody can recognize but nobody can define. The literal meaning of slang word according to oxford dictionary slang is a type of language consisting of a word and phrases that are regarded as very informal, are more common in speech than writing.³

¹Rummel, R.J, "*Understanding Factor Analysis.*" (University of Hawaii), Vol. 6.P.448.

² Makmuddin, "Analysis Sosial Bersaksi dalam Advokasi Irigasi.(Akatiga:Bandung,2006),P.20.

³ Muhartoyo, "The use of slang words informal Communication Among 8th Semester Students of English Department in Binus University." *Humaniora* 5, no.1 (2014)

3. Kevin Hart is a an American comedian and actor. He has the comedy album, such as seriously funny, I am a grown little man and others.
4. Jokes isa thing that someone says to cause amusement or laughter, especially a story with a funny punchline.

B. Background of the Problem

Language is an essential component of life. Humans are unable to live without language. Language is the tool to express feelings, information, and ideas. According to Allen, language is one of the fundamental aspects of human behaviour and a crucial component of our lives.⁴ According to Fasold and Jeff, All languages share some universal characteristics, but language also differs in any way. The language that people use varies depending on who's speaking and the situation in which they are speaking.⁵ Language as science in academics is studied in linguistics.

We can use language trough written and spoken language. Both are important in communication. The written language is used in newspapers, magazines, and messages. Spoken language is used in direct communication through television, teaching activity, and daily interaction. These kinds of language have the rules, which is writing is concerned with grammatical or structure. But in another while,spoken will be concerned with utterance and pronunciation.

Language is devided into : formal and informal language. Formal language we can use in certaint situation such as conference, research paper or article, and instancy necessary. Informal language is used in daily conversation such as jargon, idiom and slang word. Slang words are formed as new vocabulary and the product of generation by the generation that exists in expressing the words as slang. In the role, freedom in creating language was an interesting phenomenon to be analyzed.⁶; Slang is the product of a particular community and sometimes used by

⁴Allen, "*Neutral Language Understanding*."P.2.

⁵ Ralph Fasold, and Jeff Connor Linton, "*An Introduction to language and Linguistic*," (Cambridge press University: New York 2006), P.6.

⁶Izmoya, Guzel Alexevna, "*Linguistic and Social Features of Slang*," Kazan Federal University.

others widely. Slang is used as a jokes by some people. Slang is a vulgar meaning; that's why slang has various functions, like jokes or mocking. Slang words include non-standard language or non-formal. The slang word usage is identical to casual and intimate language. Therefore, it is used by the comedian as a jokes.

Slang is formed by pronunciation spoken fastly, such as in the monologue of Kevin Hart's jokes video *"I'ma tell you to put your hands up, put your hands up, let's fight .now if I gotta fight you and you start stretching that mean you know some shit I don't know .i am gonna fight you"*. In this monologue, the researcher found the word that imitative form, among others: I'ma, let's, gotta, gonna. These come from I am going to, let us, going to, go to, want to. All of them are spoken based on the native speaker's dialect, so it will simplify the pronunciation for the speaker.

The appearance of slang as the development of non-formal language spread widely along with the development of technology. Netflix is the facility for accommodate the video that is convenient to access currently. That's why language variation will be easy to apply fastly. The same goes for the slang on Kevin Hart jokes in Netflix. Kevin Hart, as the speaker, uses slang as a jokes. From the video subtitle, the formations and the classes of slang are varied.

The appearance of the slang is a development in language, where the characteristic of language is dynamic. The researcher suppose that language education is important to do. Through analyzing the formations, the classes, and the meanings, the researcher wishes they will make enrich the vocabulary of the reader. Kevin Hart's jokes video is a object that will be researched. In the video he use the informal language, it appears the slang words are used by Kevin Hart to interested the audience in laughing. Variety of the slang formations and the classes can be studied in simplifying us to found the meaning as the vocabulary enrichment. Through analyzing this variable will develop the linguistic ability for students. It is the reason for doing research about slang words, becoming a language phenomenon, analyzing the formations, the classes, and the meanings of slang words.

C. Focus and Sub Focus

This research focuses on Slang Word usage in Kevin Hart's Joke Video Subtitle. Meanwhile, the Sub-focus is on the analysis of the formations, the classes, and the meaning of the slang words in Kevin Hart's jokes. The slang word Formations are analyzed through morphology based on George Yule theory explain about word formed, the slang word classes are analyzed through syntax based on G.David Morley theory explain about the word order , and the meaning is analyzed through semantics based on Jos Daniel Parera theory explain the meaning of words including denotative and connotative. This analysis used the subtitle in the video of Kevin Hart's. Based on the subtitle the researcher identify the slang freely.

D. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem above, the researcher identifies the problem of this research:

1. Many people don't know the word formations of slang words
2. Many people don't know the word classes of slang words
3. Many people don't know the meanings of slang words.

E. Problem Formulation

Based on the background of the problem, the researcher formulates the problem of this research:

1. What are the slang word formations in Kevin Hart's jokes video?
2. What are the slang word classes in Kevin Hart's jokes video?
3. What are the slang word meanings in Kevin Hart's jokes video?

F. The objective of the research

1. To find the slang word formations in Kevin Hart's jokes video subtitle.
2. To find out the slang word classes in Kevin Hart's jokes video subtitle
3. To know the slang word meanings in Kevin Hart's jokes video subtitle

G. The Significance of the Research

Based on the background of the research, there are theoretically and practically uses :

1. Theoretically, the researcher expected it would contribute to linguistic knowledge, especially for analyzing slang words about the formations, classes, and meanings.
2. Practically, the writer expected this research would be helpful:
 - a.) For the students, in addition to the knowledge about the language
 - b.) For the reader and teacher in convincing toward slang word
 - c.) For the researcher as contributing analysis about the formations, the classes, and the meaning of slang words.

H. Relevance Studies

The researcher has read the previous research which relevant to this research. The researcher includes several previous research as relevant studies to indicate the development of the theory. At least three relevant studies include:

1. Afifah Rahmawati wrote her thesis about: "*Word Formation on Slang Words are used by Transsexual*" explained about the process of word formation on slang word. According to her thesis, she found compounding, Blending, Clipping, Back Formation, conversion, inflection, derivation, Reduplication and Abreviation. In her thesis she used the several theories from the experts, such as Htch and Brown (1995), O'grady and Guzman (1996), and Katamba (1993)
2. Recza Maharani Runuk, explained about word formation of slang words in her theses the title is "*Word Formation of English Slang Words in Selected Songs in Rich Brien's Album Amen*". In her reserah question, she wrote the questions about the formation of slang word. The experts are used by her are George Yule (2010) and Brinton(2010). In her discussion he found multiple process, compounding, borrowing, clipping, acronym and blending.

3. Soraya Nurlatifah, explained in her thesis Journal about the word formations. The title is about “*An Analysis of Slang Words in “Deadpool” Movie.*” According William O’Gradi (1996). She explained about Word formations process, such as affixation, conversion, clipping, blending, abbreviation and compounding.

According to those relevant studies above, the researcher concluded and related to this thesis, the researcher differentiate from the research question, from those relevant studies they wrote the word formation problems. But in this thesis, the researcher combined several problems, such as word classes and the meanings involve denotative and connotative meanings.

I. Research Method

1. Research Design

In this research, the researcher applies descriptive qualitative in conducting this research about “**An Analysis of Slang Word in Kevin Hart’s Joke Video Subtitle**” According to Mukhtar, the research method of descriptive qualitative is a method used to find the knowledge of the subject of the research in a particular time.⁷ In the qualitative approach, the problem such as the form of slang, kinds of slang, and the meaning of slang, the research will be conducted by the researcher toward the data gained. The Data were taken from the sentence uttered by the speaker in the video of Kevin Hart's Joke.

2. Instrument of the Research.

In this qualitative research, the instrument is the researcher. She analyzed the data, namely spoken sentences containing the slang words, and interpreted them into some sheets. They were gained by observing the language in the subtitle of the video. The researcher analyses the data and classifies the data in the following table:

⁷Mukhtar, “*Metode practice Penelitian Descriptive Qualitative.*”

Table 1.1 Data Instrument Classification

No	Slang Word	Forms, Kinds, and meanings	Meaning	
			Denotative	Connotative

3. Data Collecting Technique

In the data collecting technique, the researcher observes the monologue of spoken language on the video of Kevin Hart and found the data in the field of the linguistic phenomenon through several methods below:

- a) The researcher accessed the Netflix in paid account to find the data.
<https://www.netflix.com/title/70111504?s=a&trkid=13747225&t=wha&clip=81041485>
- b) The researcher watched and interpreted the video of Kevin Hart's Joke. it is about an hour duration during two weeks. At the same time, the researcher watched the video and typed the subtitle into some sheets.
- c) The researcher found and collect the data based on NTC's American Slang and Kamus Gaul Percakapan Bahasa Inggris.
- d) The researcher classified the data based on the table instrument and described the data according to the research design used.
- e) The researcher described the data based on three problem formulations. They are formations, word class, and meaning.

J. Trustworthiness of the data

In the research, the validity of the data is essential in measuring the accuracy and precision in measuring its function. According to winter in Golafshani journal, a wide range of terms

in qualitative research describes the concept of validity.⁸ In the validity of the data, there is triangulation in considering the data found. According to Matthew and Huberman, triangulation is supposed to find by showing that independent measures of it agree with it or, at least, don't contradict it.⁹ Triangulation is a step in taking and processing the data to be employed in the research.

There are several steps of triangulation :

1. Data triangulation

This step is the methodology of research in verifying the data validity based on place, situation, and condition in the field. Qualitative research may be a source of the interview, observation, and documentation.

2. Investigator triangulation

This step is the exploration of the data into the theories from some experts in relating the data and theories

3. Methodological triangulation

In methodological triangulation, the researcher will use one kind of method in studying the phenomenon. The phenomenon of the data that will be conducted on the research and resulting conclusion.

4. Theoretical triangulation

This method is the use of multiple theories or hypotheses in the research. It will be a reference in studying the phenomenon.

In this research, the researcher used investigator triangulation as the data validation, where the researcher will explore the data and relate the data to theories from some experts.

K. Systematic Discussion

In this research, the researcher arranges a systematic discussion to simplify the research. The researcher arranges below:

⁸ Nahid Golafshani, "Understanding Reliability and Validity in Qualitative research," (Ontario: Toronto University, 2003), p.602.

⁹ Miles Matthew B and Huberman, A. Micheal, "Qualitative Data Analysis," (Sage Publication Ltd: California 1994), p. 266.

1. The chapter I present the introduction involves several parts, among them: Affirmation as the strengthen the background of the research, the background of the problem, Identification of limitation of the problem, Problem formulation, objective of the research, the significance of the research, Relevance studies, and Research Method.
2. Chapter II, Reviews of Literature or provide the theories about slang words.
3. Chapter III shows the data gained from the document as an instrument of the research.
4. Chapter IV Present the data and descriptions about the slang word as the data of the research.
5. Chaper V Conclusion and Sugestion.





CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Language and Linguistic

According to Fashola, that language is productivity. Language can systematically combine the minimal units of meaning called morphemes.¹⁰ It means that language combines the morpheme that can be the sentence or phrase. Language is the study that can be called linguistic. Linguistics is the study of language. In linguistics, we can learn about language based on a branch of linguistics. Language is the object that can be learned based on its branch; there are phonetic, morphology, syntax, semantic, pragmatic, sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic, etc.

We can learn about the sound of English utterance the from phonetics, morphology is about formed of the word, the syntax is about the requirement of making the word, semantics is about the meaning of the word, phrase, and sentence levels, Pragmatic is the study about the relation between out the context and he utterance purpose, sociolinguistic is the language study and the society, psycholinguistic is a study about how the people possible use and understand the language. Language is the symbol of a human or a group; through the language problem of the study, linguistics facilitates us in studying the language. For example, we can analyze the joke based on its formed or social.

B. Language Variety

In linguistics, the speaker is the first component of language usage. Individually, someone will use language as a characteristic. The characteristic will form the language variation. Language variation is the differentiation of language usage involving sound structure or grammar.

According to Holmes, language is not purely linguistic entitled; They serve a social function set. It defines a language. It is essential to look at its social and political function and

¹⁰Ralph W. Fasold, "*An Introduction to Language Linguistic*," (Barcelona: Cambridge University Press, 2006), P.4.

linguistic features. So language can be taught as a collection of dialects that are usually linguistically similar, used by different social groups who choose to say that they are speakers of one language, which functions to unite and present them to other groups.¹¹

According to Wardhaugh in Mafroatul Unaifah's thesis, language variety is that, in reality, the language people use in everyday living is remarkably varied. It can be assumed that language variation is a language that people use daily. There are many language variations, such as dialect, accent, register, slang, etc.¹²

C. Morphology

In linguistics, word formation is studied in morphology. In etymology, morphology comes from its shape, and logo is science. According to Prayogo, morphology is concerned with the forms of a word or how words are constructed or arranged out of smaller meaningful units called a morpheme. But According to Damascus that morphology is the study of the structure of the word. It is the study of the combination of words. Furthermore, the researcher concludes that morphology is the study of a morpheme that is the smallest unit in word structure. In morphology, the word structure is explained complexly.

The smallest unit of morphology is called a morpheme. We may not divide it into the smallest unit. A morpheme can be the element of a word. It can be a word or piece of a word, such as the word "read" it can be understood the meaning although it consists of one morpheme. The same goes for the free morpheme, whereas the free morpheme is independent and can stand alone, and for a piece of the word such as ed- in the adjective or past tense. It includes bound morpheme is a dependent morpheme. It needs a free morpheme as the root of the word, and usually, if a

¹¹ Holmes Janet, "An Introduction to Sociolinguistic," (New York: Routledge,2013), P.138.

¹²Mafroatul Unaifah, "a Sociolinguistic Analysis of Slang Used by BTS Army Community In Facebook".(Thesis, Brawijaya University, Malang,2017), p.8.

free morpheme and bound morpheme are attached, it will consist of two morphemes. A word is possible consists of two or three morphemes. In morpheme form, we can identify changes in the word-formation that occur in linguistics, especially in morphology. The changes are often called affixation.

According to Crowley in Serli Natalia and Tita Ratna Wulandari's journal, an affix is a morpheme that is not free and must permanently be attached to root morphemes.¹³ Affix is a bound morpheme, meaning that in affix usage, we always need free morphemes such as verb, adjective, noun, and adverb. A word may consist of one or more morphemes. In a word, it can consist of a *prefix*, *root*, and *suffix*.

The affix will be added to a free morpheme; for example, a word in one morpheme consists root: *writing*. For example, a word in two morphemes consists of a root and suffix: *writing* write is *root* as a free morpheme, and *ing* is a bound morpheme as *the suffix*. And three morphemes consist of prefix+root+suffix, for example, pre-writing. Pre- as a *prefix*, write as *root* and *ing-as suffix*. So, if we combine them becomes pre-writing.

D. The Word Formations

According to George Yule, the creation of new words in a language never stop, and English is one language that is particularly fond of adding to its large vocabulary¹⁴. There are several processes in forming the words: Borrowing, Compounding, Blending, Clipping, Back-Formation, Conversion, Coinage, Acronym, and Derivation. In each part, the researcher will be described in the following explanation.

a.) Borrowing

According to yule that borrowing is taking over the word from other languages. It means that English has taken the

¹³ Serli Natalia, Tita Ratna Wulandari "*Identifying types of affixes in English and Bahasa Indonesia*", (Palembang : Bina Darma university, 2017), p.11.

¹⁴ Yule, George,"*The Study Of Language*", (Cambridge: CambridgeUniversity Press, 2017). P.114.

word from a foreign language, dutch, French, Italian, Norwegian, Arabic, turkey, etc. at the same point, the piano is borrowed from Italia, yogurt is borrowed from turkey, a sofa is borrowed from Arabic, etc.

b.) Compounding

There is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form. It means that compounding is one of the methods to make the new word-formation morphologically. In the compounding technique, we may attach to words becoming one word and build a new formation.

c.) Blending

Blending is a combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term that is also present in the process. In the blending technique, we may use the piece of the word and attach it to another word that is taken at the end of the letters. It occurs in new formations through this blending technique.

d.) Clipping

Clipping is the element of reduction that is noticeable in blending and is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. The same goes for cutting the word become smaller words and just taking some letters of a word.

e.) Back-formation

Back formation is the process of forming a new word by removing the affix. The word is cut but the class is not changed become others classes.

f.) Conversion

Conversion is the one technique of word formation, a change in the function of a word. For example, when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction) is generally known as conversion. Other labels for this very common process are "category change" and functional shift.

g.) Coinage

Coinage is the word formation process in which a new word is created either deliberately or accidentally without using the other word formation processes and often from seemingly nothing.

h.) Acronym

Acronyms' new words are formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. It means that in this technique, we have to collect the initial letters to build the new word like WHO (World Health Organisation). It is the same as a word formed but without a change in the meaning.

i.) Derivation

The derivation is accomplished through a large number of small bits of the English language that are not usually given separate linguistics in the dictionary. It is one of the words formed. it means that this technique attaché the bound morpheme and change the class of word.

E. The Word Classes

In linguistics, kinds of words can classify into several types. According to Daniel and James, types of words are divided into closed class and open class. Closed classes are those that have relatively fixed membership. Example prepositions are closed class because there is a fixed set of them in English, and new prepositions are rarely coined. By contrast, nouns and verb classes because new nouns and verbs are continually coined or borrowed from other languages. According to G.David Morley, words are traditionally allocated to one of the following range of the word classes,¹⁵ the researcher concludes that the types of words include the part of speech. Part of speech includes nouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, prepositions, conjunction, and interjection. The explanation of the part of speech will be regarded based on the G. David Morley theory in the following discussion.

¹⁵ G. David Morley, "Syntax in Functional Grammar," (New York: Paston prepress,2000), p.31

1. Nouns denote what we will call entities. It means that a thing nominal refers to a person, thing, animals, plants, and place. In noun or nominal, the suffix can be added, such as when we differentiate *singular* or *plural*. For example, the book is *singular*, and after that, we add *s-* it will be *plural*. The noun will thus be regarded as the form, the main but not the only form of the word.
2. Verb as the component of a sentence. A verb is a description of what someone does for something, or we can be called action or express process, which can be classified in one of three broad ways: action, recorded events, and states. In a sentence, we need the subject and verb to stand. In verbs, we can add affixation. Prefix and suffix are available for verbs, such as an example following:

forget-root

un-prefix+ forget-root = unforget

able-suffix+forget-root= Forgettable

un-prefix+forget -root+able-Suffix= un-forgettable

3. The adjective is a description of the word that refers to the noun. It has the role of describing an attribute of the future to a noun. Commonly it is found before the headword noun. Or we can find it in the nominal sentence attached to the auxiliary.
4. The adverb has been seen as performing a modifying role in relation to verbs. The type of adverb is adapted from the noun (tomorrow, abroad, etc.), adjective (beautifully, particularly, slowly, etc.), nominal phrase (instead, only quite, etc.),

Example: I eat lunch at *11.00 am*.

The adjective is described noun, pronoun, or thing. Adjectives are always in front of nouns. In the sentence, adjectives include in a nominal sentence.

Adverb of manner is adapted from adjective and added by *-ly* as the suffix.

Example: *beautiful+ly*= beautifully

Quick+ly= Quickl

5. A preposition is accompanied, indeed usually followed, by a comparative element in the form of a phrase or clause. Phrase (

- in, from, at, on, without, etc.), and clause (from nearby, after, etc.)
6. The conjunction has been seen as the grammatical connector and classified into two subtypes coordinate (and, but, or, for, yet so, etc.) and subordinate conjunction. (then, whether, after, before, etc.).
 7. The pronoun used to be thought of as a class of words that may be substituted in place of a noun. It refers to a subject or object, such as I, you, we, they, she, he, and it.
 8. Auxiliary is the word to support the main verb in a sentence. It refers to the subject and the tenses consider it.
 9. Interjection is the word to express the speaker's exclamations or emotional reaction.

F. The Semantical Meaning of the Word

Language is used to express the meaning which can be understood by others. The purpose of language usage is to introductory the conversation. It means that the listener should understand the language that we use. According to Karim, that semantics is the study of language.¹⁶ According to James etc., that semantics is about the meaning of language.¹⁷ semantically, the meaning has the types, Denotative and connotative meaning, According to Riemer Denotation as the main component of the meaning of a linguistic expression.¹⁸ It means that the denotative meaning is the lexical meaning or old meaning that can be found in the dictionary. Where the usage of the denotative meaning is the real meaning based on lexical meaning. According to Geoffrey Leech, Connotative meaning is the communicative value an express has by virtue of what it refers to over and above its purely conceptual content.¹⁹

¹⁶ Karim Nazari Bagha," *A Short Introduction to Semantic*," (Astara: Islamic Azad University: 2011), p .1.

¹⁷ James R. Hurford et al., "*Semantic a Course Book*," (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007), p. 1.

¹⁸ Nick Riemer, "*introducing Semantics*," (Cambridge:Cambridge University Press,2010), p.25

¹⁹ Geoffrey leech,"*Semantics*," (New York: the Chaucer Press, 1981), p.12

According to Parera, Connotative is stimulating and influence the senses, feelings, attitude, appraisals and certain needs. This stimulating can be positive and negative.²⁰ It means that positive (purword) contain the comfortable and smooth. But in negative meaning contain bed feeling sometimes it is not appropriate.

Rubik explains two types of meaning there are denotative and connotative. The following will be discussed.

- 1.) Denotative meaning is identified as the central aspect of word meaning. It means that called lexical meaning. The meaning is the same as the dictionary meanings, which everybody generally agrees about. The same goes for the meaning of words literally and specific meanings. For example, we know the meaning of home. The same goes for the house. We can understand the meaning of something that the placeto live in. denotative meaning is also able to understanding as the conceptual meanings deal with the core of expression or literal meaning.
- 2.) Connotative is a definition of the comprehensive collection of positive and negative associations that most words carry; it is also a word that means something else, the additional meaning or sense value contained in a word. It refers to the personal aspect of meaning. It is the idea of the words based on personal experiences. The suggestion is one more meaning. It can also be called figurative language. According to Wardoyo, personification is considered an inanimate object with a human-like characteristic of human behavior. Metaphor is used to describe something as if it was something else. It makes the comparison. Smile is a literal term to compare two different things and show a standard quality between them. Hyperbole is used in poetry and expresses the ideas or feelings of the event.²¹

²⁰ Jos Daniel Parera, " *Teory Semantics*" (Jakarta:Gelora Aksara Pratama,2004),p.99

²¹ Rulik Setiani, " *Denotative and connotative meaning used in writing poetry,*" (Kotabumi: Muhammadiyah University), P.89.

G. Slang word

In language, there used in the speech or oration formal event, and informal is the daily language that often are two kinds of language, there is formal and informal language. Formal language is often used daily, like in our families and environment. Slang word is a language style that is used by the groups or the generations. Slang can characterize theera, but the appearance cannot investigate the cause. Slang appears spontaneously. Slang is usually used in daily language because it includes informal or low language variety, and sometimes it is unpolite when spoken in inappropriate situations. Slang can describe theemotions of the users. Slang is diction in language usage related to the situation of speakers.

Slang is a non-standard language. It's because it should not be used in formal situations. Usually, we find slang on platforms such as social media, Facebook, Instagram, or even youtube videos. Slang can useexpress feelings in joking, anger, or mocking. The user of that platform the user expresses their language in another style. The young are the most people who use slang in daily language, or we can see the context of the situation, the informal situation is possible more. In Indonesia, it is called "Bahasa Gaul" in expressing the word. According to Wulan Rahmatunnisa et.al. People are interested in using slang words in informal situations used by people or a particular group.²²For beginners, slang perhaps is hard to understand. But if we analyze, slang has function and contribution to enriching the vocabulary. It is part of new vocabularies enrichment in the newly formed slang capable of building from the compounding, blending, acronym, or other factors that can build it become a new word in linguistics.

As part of language, slang is not always negative, but if we use slang positively. Based on slang formed, the slang usage flexible orally in every situation example, for the fluency utterance, we can use the slang in the formal context, such as wanna, gonna, will simplify in the utterance than we speak going to, want to, etc.

²² Wulan Rahmawati et al., "Prevalent Positioned Slang Word Tapestry in potatoes crew WhatsApp group," (Kuningan: English Education, 2020), p.318.

Slang is an interaction inter-community to deliver the message particularly. Slang is usually used by youth; therefore, slang is the culture for youth. It contributes to the language as the formed new word. The dynamism of language is variation in linguistics. Language development also can be seen from slang as the dynamism of language. Which slang as an expression for youth and send the meaning of it. Slang word has a role in a newly formed language. Slang is usually learned independently out of an informal context. Recently, we can get slang in the environment, social groups, and social media. Enrichment of vocabulary and knowledge can be obtained in slang because slang is a new vocabulary.

H. Profile of Kevin Hart

Kevin Hart is an actor and comedian. His complete name is Kevin Darnell Harts. He is the youngest of two boys from the pair, Mrs. Nancy and Mr. Hanry Harts. His ethnicity is American-Afro. His nationality is in the USA. He was born on July 06, 1979, in Philadelphia, USA. But he was raised by single parents. His father is a cocaine addict and in-out the jail. Since the problem of his life, Hart tried to amuse his life by joking. Unexpectedly, he grew into a funny boy and became a famous comedian. He is called the Father of Jokes in America.

He started his career as a stand-up comedian in the 2001's after he won New England Competition. He released his first stand-up album in 2009, entitled " I'm grown little man." he is famous for his funny jokes. In his joke, he always uses slang words straight forward and makes the audience laugh hard. Sometimes, he always tells his life in a comedy about the problem of his father as a prisoner and his love for his mother, who has died because of cancer.

I. About Video and Moral Value

I'm a Grown Little Man is about speech in comedy. He explained his good perspective on jobs, ethnicity, family, and friends. In the video, he talked about criminalism, when he was attacked by someone or animals he just denied and he didn't

replied. With his job, he said that women would attack back. He said that he didn't like fighting. Therefore he always got another way to overcome every problem. Talking about his family, in the joke, he told about his toddler children who grew up and didn't talk to him. It made him angry because he didn't understand what the children said, so he caught the babies talking about their gestures. By talking about the problem or phenomenon told by Kevin Hart, ask the hearer to avoid the anger toward children, criminalize, and proclaim the KDRT (Domestic Violence).



REFERENCES

- Rummel, R.J. *Understanding Factor Analysis*. University of Hawaii: Manoa.
- Allen. (1995). *Neutral Language Understanding*.
- Linton, Jeff Connor, and Fasold, Ralph. *An Introduction to Language and Linguistics*. New York: Cambridge Press.
- Morley, G. David. (2000). *Syntax in Functional Grammar*. New York: Paston PrePress.
- Izmoya, Guzel Alexevna. *Linguistic and Social Features of Slang*. Kazan: Kazan Federal University.
- Mukhtar. "Metode praktis Penelitian Descriptive Qualitative".
- Golafsani, Nahid. (2003). *Understanding Reliability and Validity in Qualitative research*. Ontario: Toronto University.
- Huberman, A. Micheal. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis*. California: Publication ltd
- Fasold, Ralp. W . (2006), *An Introduction to Language Linguistic*. Barcelona: Cambridge University Press.
- Jane, Holmes. (2013). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic* New York: Routledge.
- Unaifah, Mafroatul. (2017). *A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Slang Used by BTS Army Community In Facebook*. Malang: Brawijaya University.
- Natalia, Serli. (2017). *Identifying types of affixes in English and Bahasa Indonesia*. Palembang: Bina Darma University.
- Raja, Viator Lumban. (2014). *Word Formation: A Morphological Analysis*. Manila: Santo Thomas University.
- Bagha, Karim Nazari. (2011). *A Short Introduction to Semantic*. Astra : Islamic Azad University.
- Hurford, James. R. et.al. (2007). *Semantic a Course Book*. new York: Cambridge University Press.
- Setiani, Rulik. *Denotative and connotative meaning used in writing poetry*. Kotabumi : Muhammadiyah University.
- Rahmawati, Wulan .et.al. (2020), *Positioned Slang Word Tapestry in potatoes crew whatsapp group*. Kuningan: English Education.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kevin_Hart
<https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&q=the+meaning+of+jokes>

