

**A Morphological Analysis of Slang Words in Selected Videos
by Mr. Bean in the YouTube Channel**

By

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Abstract

This study aims at investigating the types of slang and finding out the functions of it that used in Mr. Bean's videos. So, for this study, a descriptive qualitative research approach was employed. Slang is generally known as an informal style of speech which is used in a particular community by a specific group of people. The slang of the past is different from the slang of today. However, some slang has survived into the modern day (nowadays). The main objective of the current research is to analyze the meanings of various slang languages. It also attempts to analyze how words are formed in slang. Consequently, this research uses the theory of Keith Allan and Kate Burridge (2006) to identify the five types of slang and classify their functions. The results showed that there are four types of slang. They are Acronym, Blending, Clipping, and Flippant. The most dominant type of word formation - processes is Clipping. Most of the abbreviations have vulgar and rude meaning. To sum up, slang forms are spreading rapidly, and the majority of them do not last for a long time. People must consequently keep up with developments to understand the meaning of slang.

Keywords: *Slang Words, Mr. Bean, Word formation, Blending, Flippant*

تحليل شكلي للكلمات العامية في مقاطع مختارة من السيد بين على قناة اليوتيوب

المستخلص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى التحقيق في أنواع العامية ومعرفة وظائف العامية المستخدمة في فيديوهات "مستر بين". لهذا الغرض، تم استخدام نهج بحث وصفي نوعي. تُعرف العامية عمومًا بأنها أسلوب غير رسمي من الكلام يُستخدم في مجتمع معين من قبل مجموعة محددة من الناس. تختلف العامية القديمة عن العامية الحديثة، ولكن بعض العامية قد استمرت حتى اليوم. الهدف الرئيسي من البحث الحالي هو تحليل معاني لغات العامية المختلفة. كما يحاول تحليل كيفية تشكيل الكلمات في العامية. وبالتالي، تستخدم هذه الدراسة نظرية كيث آلان وكيت بوريج (2006) لتحديد خمسة أنواع من العامية وتصنيف وظائفها. أظهرت النتائج أن هناك أربعة أنواع من العامية: الاختصار، الدمج، القص، والاستهزاء. النوع الأكثر شيوعًا من تشكيل الكلمات هو القص. معظم الاختصارات لها معاني بديئة وغير مهذبة. باختصار، تنقش أشكال العامية بسرعة، ومعظمها لا يدوم لفترة طويلة. لذلك، يجب على الناس مواكبة التطورات لفهم معنى العامية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: كلمات عامية – مستر بين – تشكيل الكلمات – دمج – غير مبالي.

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1. Introduction

Language is a means by which people communicate with each other, whether through verbal or nonverbal means. In social life, language allows individuals to express their ideas, discuss, and share topics of interest.

As a type of linguistic variety, slang is often used by a group of people. Slang is unconventional words or phrases that are used by a specific group of people in formal conversations. Holmes (2001) stated that slang reflects the age of the person according to the vocabulary area. Slang words have varied from one geographical area to another and from generation to generation. Therefore, the existence of slang never changes. Allan and Burridge (2006) define slang as a marker for certain groups of people. Nowadays, the development of technology is very fast, especially inside the field of communication media. This development creates phrases or words to use in everyday conversations like daily conversations or chats. In this way, teenagers use slang to make sentences easier and shorter to say. Sometimes, slang is more expressive and vivid than the standard words.

For instance, individuals utilize the words "brilliant" and "awesome" to convey their approval of something. Similarly, the term "crazy," which originally denoted anger, peculiarity, or foolishness, has evolved to express a completely different meaning, such as beauty, excellence, or excitement. Another example is the widespread use of internet acronyms like "FYI" (For Your Information) and "IMO" (In My Opinion), which serve as convenient shorthand for conveying specific messages online.

Overtime, the world has evolved more rapidly in two decades, and technological advancements have had a long-lasting effect on all aspects of human life, including the development of existing communication systems. The development of online communication particularly the internet, has made it possible for a message to be viewed or received in a

A Morphological Analysis of Slang Words in Selected Videos by Mr. Bean in the YouTube Channel

split second and to receive immediate feedback from a wide range of audiences. Social media refers to online platforms that enable people to participate, share and create content via blogs, social networks, forums and virtual worlds. YouTube, wikis, blogs, and social media networks are probably the most commonly used by people all over the world.

Registered users of the well-known website YouTube can upload and share videos with anybody with site access. It is also possible to share and embedded these videos on other websites. Former PayPal employees created YouTube in 2005, and Google purchased it in 2006. It has significantly impacted advertising and the media. Although amateurs make the majority of the videos on YouTube, some professional filmmakers also use the platform to share their work.

Rowan Atkinson, who is a famous comedian, is a stutterer. Most people do not know about it. He turned his weakness into a strength and went on to become a well-known comedian by using it as an opportunity for success. Rowan is widely recognized for his portrayal of the character Mr. Bean. The individual who resembles a real-life Mr. Bean encountered challenges in pursuing an acting career due to his stutter, despite having obtained a degree in electrical engineering. Rowan Atkinson, known for his comedic character roles, possesses a dual talent when it comes to performing: one when he speaks, where he is smooth and often emphasizes certain sounds like B and P to overcome his stutter, and another when he remains silent, embodying the iconic character of Mr. Bean. The comic TV series "Mr. Bean" was shown during the 1990s on PBS, HBO, and Fox Family. Mr. Bean's character can be described as a man-child, displaying impressive communication skills through gestures, humorous videos, and quirky physical mannerisms. Rowan Atkinson, the actor behind Mr. Bean, occasionally incorporates uncommon language or slang into his films' dialogue. In this research, the researcher utilized YouTube as a platform to examine the slang used by these individuals. YouTube proves to be a convenient resource as it offers a wide selection of Mr. Bean films with readily available subtitles, facilitating the analysis process for the researcher.

1.1. Research problem

Slang is a term used to describe words or phrases used in informal settings among specific groups. It can be an existing word or phrase used in a new way or a completely new word or phrase. Slang plays a crucial role in the evolution of language by providing a space to test out new expressions for common objects and emotions, even though it may confuse those unfamiliar with it. With the rise of social media and text

messaging, slang has developed its own subset within language. These platforms often impose character limits, forcing users to create shorter terms and find more creative ways to express themselves. Consequently, various unconventional acronyms (LOL, OMG, FTW, IDK, etc.) and abbreviations have become integrated into everyday communication on social media.

1.2. Limitation of the Research

The research centers around analyzing slang words found in YouTube videos, specifically focusing on the application of Allan and Burrige's (2006) slang theory. The primary objective is to identify different types of slang and comprehend their respective meanings within the English language, using Mr. Bean videos as the primary source and examining the accompanying subtitles.

1.3. Objectives of the Research

The objective of this research is to identify the various types of slang words used in YouTube social media videos by Mr. Bean and to understand the meanings associated with these slang words by using the theory of Slang by Allan & Burrige (2006).

1.4. Research Questions

This research endeavors to explore the multifaceted nature of slang words employed in YouTube videos, focusing on two primary inquiries:

1. How can slang words be effectively classified, considering their diverse forms and manifestations within YouTube content?
2. What methodologies can be employed to determine the meaning of slang words based on their types and functions within the linguistic context of YouTube videos?

By delving into these questions, this study aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the dynamic interplay between language, culture, and digital media, shedding light on the role of slang in shaping contemporary communication within the YouTube ecosystem.

1.5. Significance of the Research

The researcher anticipates that the findings of this study will offer numerous advantages within the realm of slang analysis. As it enhances comprehension of language variations encompassing diverse types and their everyday usage, thereby elucidating their respective meanings. Furthermore, the research serves as an additional point of reference for discussions within the field of linguistics, emphasizing the significance of

examining the commonplace slang utilized in daily communication to decipher its significance.

1.6. Method of the Research

The research relies on the theoretical framework proposed by Allan & Burridge (2006) to identify various types of slang and categorize their functional roles within the linguistic landscape. This research adopts a descriptive qualitative research approach, which entails an inquiry process rooted in various methodologies aimed at comprehending social or human issues. Most researchers aim to construct comprehensive and nuanced depictions, examining language intricacies, presenting in-depth perspectives from participants, and conducting investigations within authentic environments. In this research, the focus lies on depicting the usage of slang words observed on YouTube social media platforms. The researcher plans to employ this research by either selecting a random sample of accounts or distributing a random sample among several accounts to fill in the gap.

1.7. Data

The research will be conducted on YouTube social media platform using multiple verified accounts. The sampling process involved reviewing Mr. Bean's videos and selecting five as representative samples available on YouTube. The information obtained consisted of textual documents or video subtitles. Regarding this aspect, Sugiyono (2012) suggests that documentation can take various forms such as images, films, artworks, and others. The study selects personal or user status on films or videos that use slang words and then the researcher captures screenshots for analysis. Subsequently, the researcher transferred the data into a table where slang words were categorized based on their respective classifications or types observed in Mr. Bean's YouTube videos. Furthermore, the researcher also examines the language utilized in the videos to determine whether the slang terms are employed with the intended meaning within the conversations.

2. Literature Review

In this section, it is going to present the literature review to show a variety of scholarly contributions. Slang is a variant of language that diverges from standard usage and is frequently employed by contemporary individuals. It often evolves through active participation from various individuals who contribute to its creation and dissemination. This is evident when individuals devise

novel expressions to convey new concepts or give familiar ideas a fresh twist, employing them as means of communication across platforms like social media.

There are several studies related to this topic. The first study was conducted by Winda Pradianti (2013), a student at the Indonesia University of Education, in 2013 entitled "The Use of Slang Words among Junior High School Students in Everyday Conversation: A Case Study in the Ninth Grade Students of a Junior High School in Bandung." In her thesis, she applied theories from Yule, Potter, O'Grady, Guzman, and Gerber. The purpose of her research was to identify the types of slang used and analyze them in terms of their morphological and word formation processes.

The key difference between Winda Pradianti's study and the present study is their focus. Pradianti's research centered on identifying the types of slang and their morphological and word formation processes among ninth-grade students in Bandung. In contrast, the current research aims to identify the slang words in videos used by Mr. Bean in YouTube Channel as well as their types and functions.

The second study was conducted by As'adi (2021) entitled "*An Analysis of Slang Words Use by Mr. Bean In YouTube*" in his thesis, he analyzes the word formation process of slang language and describe the meaning of each one. He applies the Yule's theory to analyze the kind of word formation.

The third study was conducted by Soraya Nur Latifah, a student at the University of Mataram, in 2017 entitled "*An Analysis of Slang Words in Deadpool Movie*." In her thesis, she applied theories from Plag, and O'Grady and Guzman. The purpose of her research was to analyze the morphological aspects, focusing on the word formation process, as well as the sociolinguistic aspects, which focused on the social factors and dimensions that influence the use of slang words.

3. Theoretical Framework

3.1. The Definition of Slang

Slang is one of the language variants used in English. According to Hartman and Stork (1972), slang is a form of language distinguished by its freshly invented and swiftly evolving vocabulary. It is commonly adopted by young individuals or by social and professional cohorts for communication within their specific circles, consequently impeding comprehension by the wider community. Meanwhile, Akmajian (2004) claimed that slang is something that everyone can understand, but that no one can describe. In accordance with Mattiello (2008), slang tends to

adopt a sociological perspective on the phenomena, which is widely accepted and regards slang as a tool for establishing social identity and cohesion within a society. Meanwhile, according to Adams (2009), slang is a transitional term, linking wider linguistic interests and motives. Identifying the precise interests and motives it reflects, even within context, through interests and motives it represents, while “all of them at once” is not a difficult conclusion to draw.

Slang refers to the non-conventional use of language, often found within conversational settings. Mish (2003, p.1170) defines slang as an informal vocabulary typically consisting of newly created terms, altered words, and exaggerated, contrived, or humorous expressions. Munro, as cited in Fasola (2012, p.4), suggests that slang falls under non-standard language, comprising words and phrases suitable for everyday conversation or written correspondence but not commonly used in formal speeches or essays.

“Slang words and expressions are characterized by a high degree of informality, familiarity, vocabulary richness. They are realized by a specific group of people whose members are connected with some particular link, such as territory (Californian), age (teenagers), subculture (students), and mainly occur in the spoken form of the language.” (Burdova, 2009, p.8)

According to Lighter, as cited in Eriksen (2010, p.12-13), slang can be identified by four distinct criteria:

1. Its usage tends to diminish the formality or seriousness of speech or writing, at least temporarily.
2. The user's familiarity with either the subject matter or with individuals associated with a less esteemed or responsible social class is implied.
3. It's considered taboo in regular conversation with individuals of higher social status or greater responsibility.
4. It's employed in lieu of the commonly recognized conventional synonym, particularly to shield the user from discomfort associated with the conventional term or to avoid further explanation that might cause discomfort or annoyance.

As noted by Siringoringo et al. (2022), slang is utilized within informal contexts, often for communication among peers or within society. However, it is considered impolite to employ slang when communicating with elders. Slang is occasionally generated spontaneously by individuals,

typically to convey emotions or to introduce new vocabulary for expressing specific meanings. As stated by Olimjonova (2022), slang originates from various word formation processes and is influenced by functional and social factors. The use of slang within a community is significant as it enhances our comprehension of its culture. Learning slang idioms helps to prevent miscommunication and provides valuable insight into a culture. Mastery of slang expressions in a native language facilitates better understanding of conversations within that community.

Furthermore, slang represents an informal form of language that deviates from standard linguistic norms and is commonly utilized by particular social circles.

As mentioned by Kartine et al. (2019), “Slang is a kind of code or secret language that is used by some people or community group in society”. This implies that slang language is distinctive and clandestine, serving the purpose of concealing discussions from outsiders.

3.2. History and Development of Slang

Allan and Burridge (2006) noted that slang words first emerged in the eighteenth century. During this period, slang was typically used to modify the satirical expressions, often associated with being an outsider or a suspect. Individuals utilized words as a means of humor or to conceal the true meaning of their thoughts, while others sought to convey their emotions through a novel form of language alongside Standard English. Choomthong (2017) argues that English slang is considered inappropriate and unauthorized for instruction or usage among educated individuals. The earliest known mention of the term "slang" dates back to 1785, referring to a type of English called 'cant' (a jargon or a variety of language used by a group which is often employed for the purpose of excluding or misleading others outside the group). Cant is also said to be primarily spoken by rogues and outcasts of society. However, the exact origin of the term 'slang' remains a topic of debate. Historically, it has been associated with lower social classes of inferior quality. Traditional educational practices have long discouraged the use of slang, promoting instead a form of English deemed as "proper" and free from slang. This approach has shaped current educational standards regarding language use.

The emergence of electronic media, initially through music recordings and radio, followed by movies and television, hastened the dissemination of slang during the early 20th century (Khan Academy, 2018). With the advent of the internet, along with its social networking sites and platforms

for media sharing, the propagation of slang has been further accelerated and expanded globally. The internet has the capacity to introduce new languages directly to individuals' homes and mobile devices.

3.3. Types of Slang

Researchers divide slang words according to the classification adopted by Allan & Burridge's theory (2006) and divide them into five categories as explained in this below:

3.3.1. Fresh and Creative (Unique Words)

This category of slang encompasses vocabulary used in casual settings to describe familiar concepts with informal word variations or imaginative formations, sometimes derived from outdated terms. These slang words often evolve with time and are frequently employed among close groups, where they might serve as nicknames or codes, reflecting a unique linguistic evolution in everyday language. The reason why these slang words are familiar to us is because they have been in existence since the 18th century, establishing their recognition and presence in our minds over time. As Allan and Burridge (2006) have pointed out. For example, the term “**mom**” is used to refer to a woman. Especially the elderly. These fresh and creative slang terms serve as nicknames or codes, reflecting the dynamic evolution of language in everyday communication. In addition, there is another example of the term “**Sick**”; in slang terms, "sick" often means something exceptionally cool or impressive. It is a creative use of the word that diverges from its usual meaning of being unwell.

3.3.2. Flippant (Two-word form)

This type of slang, known as "flippant," combines two or more words whose meaning is not literal. These slang words consist of unrelated words that come together to create a new meaning. For instance, the classification “break a leg” which implies “Goodluck”. The superstition in theater that considers hoping for good luck as tempting fate is associated with a slang word originating from folk etymology. It draws context from the American actor John Wilkes Booth, who broke his leg after assassinating President Abraham Lincoln and leaping onto the stage. However, despite its connection to Booth, the term is documented as far back as the 1930s and is believed to have English origins. It became commonly used in both the United Kingdom and the United States around 1973.

3.3.3. Blending (Imitate Sounds)

This type of slang involves altering the form of the original word without changing its meaning. It's commonly encountered in everyday language, facilitating quicker and easier conversation. Slang words in this category typically derived from Standard English but adopt different meanings or result from the combination of two distinct words. One example that is often found is the word “gonna”. This-slang word is derived from the phrase “going to”.

3.3.4. Acronym (Abbreviation)

This research makes the assumption, based on other sources, that the initial appearance of abbreviations marks the most significant period of word formation, particularly in online platforms like social media. These slang terms often encompass entire phrases and words, including abbreviations specific to internet terminology. As previously stated, according to Merriam Webster (1991), an abbreviation is a shortened form of a written word or phrase utilized instead of the entire expression. An acronym, which is part of the abbreviation category, represents a shortened form of a phrase and is composed of existing words. Merriam Webster defines an acronym as a word created by taking the initial letters of each part or significant parts of a compound term. These components can consist of individual letters or segments of words. While acronyms were less prevalent historically in English and many other languages, their usage significantly increased during the 20th century.

3.3.5. Clipping

Clipping is a type of slang in which a longer word is abbreviated by cutting off certain parts, resulting in a shorter form that still carries the exact same meaning as the original word. For instance, the word “till” is derived from “until”. Although the forms are different, they shared the exact same meaning. In addition the word, “bro” is derived from ‘brother’. Although ‘bro’ is a shortened form, it retains the same essential meaning, commonly used to refer to a male friend or sibling in a casual and familiar manner. This demonstrates how clipping simplifies language while preserving the original meaning.

4. Data Analysis

This section concentrates on analyzing the collected data. The researcher gathered data from the topmost five popular videos on Mr. Bean's YouTube channel. In this research paper, I will identify the





A Morphological Analysis of Slang Words in Selected Videos by Mr. Bean in the YouTube Channel

number of slang words used in selected sentences, classify each slang word according to its type (such as flippant, acronym, or blending), and present this information in a table for clear and organized analysis. In addition, the researcher will provide a sample analysis, illustrating the application of the methodology, by presenting selected sentences along with their corresponding slang words and classifications in a table. This sample analysis will include accompanying pictures of the slang words for illustrative purposes.




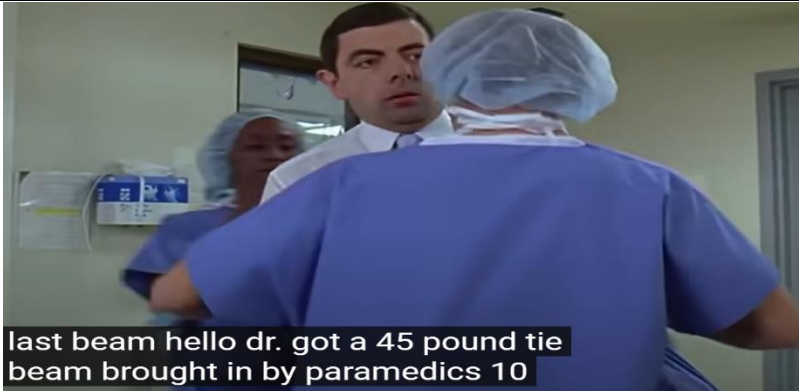
No.	Slang	Sentence	Type of Information
1	Bop	Change places bop get me on the other side	Flippant
2	He's	He's a genius	Blending
3	WTH	What the hell are we going to give them	Acronym
4	You're	You're sure this going to work	Blending
5	We'll	I think we'll pass on the appetizer	Blending
6	I've	I've got to take care of my family	Blending
7	Haven't	We haven't seen a doctor	Blending
8	Dr	Hello! Dr	Acronym
9	Gotta	We gotta clamp it off where the hell's that	Blending
10	-Em	Take the wheel off I'm getting em (them)	Clipping
11	We're	Sorry sir we're losing him	Blending
12	Gonna	But everything is gonna be okay	Blending
13	Till	He'll be fine till I get my hands on him	Clipping
14	You're	You're full of surprises	Blending
15	I've	I've done Calculus mainly	Blending
16	Damn	Go wherever I damn. well, please	Flippant
17	Pranks	You spend more time in lectures instead of playing ridiculous pranks	Clipping
18	Bastard	I'll kill you bastard don't you dare take that tone with	Flippant
19	Gonna	Go away or you're dead I'm gonna count to 10	Blending
20	Silly	Why under these silly masks	Flippant
21	He's	He's done his duty served his community	Blending
22	Moronic	Slightly less moronic this read nonsense	Flippant
23	We're	You are wonderful. We're so proud of you	Blending

I have finished compiling the table of slang and information, and I am going to share the slang words along with a table of pictures that show the context in which they were used in Mr. Bean's YouTube videos.

Nardein Maged Makram

No .	Slang words	Context (Based on Video Picture)
1	Bop	 <p>change places bop get me on the other side</p>
2	He's	 <p>he's a genius huh</p>
3	WTH	 <p>what the hell are we going to give them</p>
4	You're	 <p>you're sure this is going to work okay you're</p>




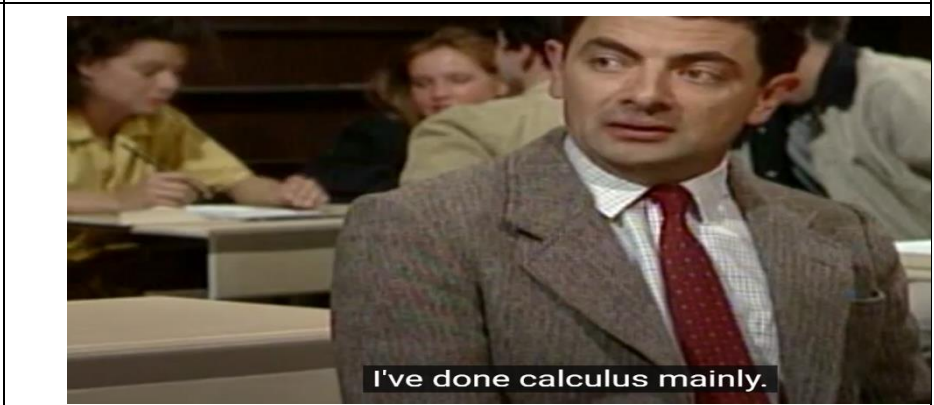
A Morphological Analysis of Slang Words in Selected Videos by Mr. Bean in the YouTube Channel

5	We'll	 <p>oh no thanks i think we'll pass on the</p>
6	I've	 <p>nothing can go wrong i've got to take care of my family</p>
7	Haven't	 <p>time out but we haven't seen a doctor yet so I don't</p>
8	Dr.	 <p>last beam hello dr. got a 45 pound tie beam brought in by paramedics 10</p>



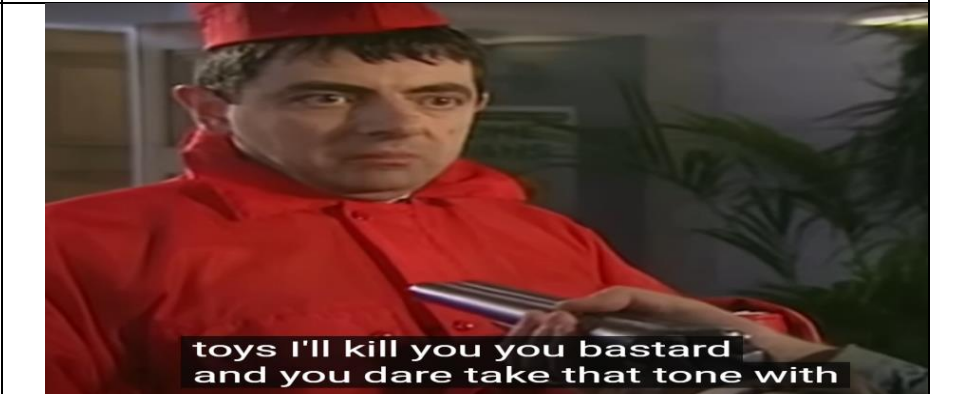
Nardein Maged Makram

9	Gotta	 <p>where's this blood coming from we gotta clamp it off where</p>
10	Em	 <p>I'm never gonna catch them in this take the wheel off I'm getting em yes</p>
11	We're	 <p>sorry sir we're losing him I got to get in</p>




A Morphological Analysis of Slang Words in Selected Videos by Mr. Bean in the YouTube Channel

12	Gonna	 <p>honey but everything is gonna be okay when</p>
13	Till	 <p>collarbone he'll be fine till I get my hands on him</p>
14	You're	 <p>You're full of surprises</p>
15	I've	 <p>I've done calculus mainly.</p>

Nardein Maged Makram

16	Damn	 <p>Don't go there. Shut it Frenchie now go wherever I damn. Well, please</p>
17	Pranks	 <p>you spend more time in lectures instead of playing ridiculous pranks like this</p>
18	Bastard	 <p>toys I'll kill you you bastard and you dare take that tone with</p>

**A Morphological Analysis of Slang Words in Selected Videos by Mr. Bean
in the YouTube Channel**

19	Gonna	 <p>go away or you're dead I'm gonna count to 10</p>
20	Silly	 <p>why under these silly masks you'll find</p>
21	He's	 <p>that he's done his duty served his community and ensure</p>

22	Moronic	 <p>you might sound slightly less moronic this read nonsense</p>
23	We're	 <p>you are wonderful we're so proud of you well I was very proud</p>

In this research, two main problems are addressed: the first concerns the process of understanding slang, and the second focuses on the meanings of slang words. The data was collected from subtitles extracted and copied from seven videos on the Mr. Bean YouTube Channel. The writer identified and analyzed 23 slang words.

According to Allan and Burridge's (2006) slang theory, word formation processes include Acronym, Blending, Clipping, and Flippant. Acronym refers to new words created from the initial letters of a series of words. Blending involves combining two separate words to form a new term. Clipping is the process of shortening a longer word by removing some of its parts, making the reduced form noticeable. Flippant word formation involves creating new words through playful or irreverent modifications of existing words.

The researcher has identified four-word formation processes in the slang used in the videos and subtitles: Acronym, Blending, Clipping, and Flippant. Based on the data, Blending emerged as the most frequent

process. Specifically, there were 2 instances of Acronym (WTH, Dr.), 13 instances of Blending (such as He's, You're, we'll, I've, Haven't, Gotta, We're, Gonna), 3 instances of Clipping (Till, Pranks), and 5 instances of Flippant words (Bop, Damn, Bastard, Silly, Moronic). In the next section research, the researcher will discuss the purpose and meaning of slang words as part of the analysis.

4.1. ACRONYM

The abbreviation " **WTH**" stands for "**what the hell**," often associated with meanings that are heard as vulgar and rude. It is commonly used in messaging to express extreme annoyance or frustration, typically following a series of negative events compounded by a recent incident.

The abbreviation "**Dr.**" in the acronym stands for **doctor**, referring to a medical or academic professional.

4.2. BLENDING

"**Gonna**" is a contraction of "**going to**," used to simplify words for casual communication, making them more accessible and suitable for informal contexts

" **Gotta**" is a shortened form of "**got to**," emphasizing the need or requirement to do something. This contraction is widely used in casual conversations to make speech more efficient and informal.

"**He's**" is a contraction of "he is" or "**he has**," commonly used in casual speech to simplify the expression of these phrases. This contraction helps in informal communication by making sentences more concise and easier to pronounce.

"**You're**" is a contraction of "**you are**," often used informally to streamline the expression of this phrase in casual conversations. This contraction aids in making speech more efficient and easier to communicate in everyday settings.

" **We'll**" is a contraction of "**we will**," typically used in casual conversation to simplify the expression of future intentions or plans. This contraction makes communication more concise and suitable for informal contexts.

" **I've**" is a contraction of "**I have**," commonly used in informal speech to streamline the expression of possessing or experiencing something. This contraction helps in making communication more efficient and suitable for casual conversations.

" **Haven't**" is a contraction of "**have not**," frequently used informally to simplify the expression of not possessing or not having done

something. This contraction aids in making communication more casual and concise in everyday conversations.

"**We're**" is a contraction of "**we are**," commonly used in casual speech to simplify the expression of this phrase. This contraction makes communication more efficient and suitable for informal settings.

"**I've**" is a contraction of "**I have**," commonly used in informal speech to streamline the expression of possessing or experiencing something. This contraction helps in making communication more efficient and suitable for casual conversations.

4.3. CLIPPING

"**Till**" is a clipped form of "**until**," frequently used informally to shorten the expression of a duration of time or event. This clipping simplifies communication in casual contexts, making speech more concise and easier to use.

"**Pranks**" is a clipped term commonly used informally to describe practical jokes or playful tricks. This clipped form simplifies communication in casual contexts, making it concise and suitable for informal conversations.

"**-Em**" is a shortened form of "**them**," often used informally in speech to refer to a group of people or objects. This abbreviation helps in casual conversation by making the language more succinct and easygoing.

4.4. FLIPPANT

"**Bop**" is a flippant term used informally to denote a quick and rhythmic movement or dance, often associated with popular music genres. This term simplifies communication in casual contexts, adding a playful or lighthearted tone to conversations.

"**Damn**" is a flippant term used informally to express strong surprise, frustration, or emphasis. This term simplifies communication in casual contexts, conveying a more expressive and colloquial tone in conversations.

"**Bastard**" is a flippant term used informally to refer to a person born out of wedlock or as an insult suggesting rudeness or contempt. This term simplifies communication in casual contexts, often adding a derogatory or confrontational tone to conversations.

"**Silly**" is a flippant term used informally to describe something or someone as lacking seriousness or behaving in a foolish or playful manner. This term simplifies communication in casual contexts, often conveying a light-hearted or dismissive tone in conversations.

" **Moronic**" is a flippant term used informally to describe something or someone as extremely foolish or unintelligent. This term simplifies communication in casual contexts, typically conveying strong criticism or disdain in conversations.

The definition of slang is diverse. It often includes informal, vulgar, and impolite expressions. In terms of meaning, slang is not appropriate for formal occasions or when in the company of older individuals. Slang terms are commonly encountered in movies and on social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram, primarily used by young people. This type of language is informal and requires consulting a dictionary for understanding. Despite its rapid growth, slang expressions often have a short lifespan, necessitating people to stay updated with slang evolution to grasp their meanings.

5. Results and Conclusion

In conclusion, the analysis of slang words and word formation processes observed in Mr. Bean's YouTube videos reveals a dynamic and evolving use of language. Through the identification of various forms such as acronyms, blending, clipping, and flippant expressions, it becomes evident that slang serves multiple purposes, from informal communication to adding humor and emphasis. The prevalence of these linguistic adaptations underscores their significance in reflecting contemporary cultural norms and the rapid evolution of language in digital media. Studying these linguistic phenomena not only enriches our understanding of language variation but also highlights the importance of staying attuned to linguistic shifts in popular culture.

In addition, slang words used in Mr. Bean's YouTube videos are mostly informal, often rude or vulgar, making them inappropriate for formal situations or when interacting with older people. Understanding slang meanings, especially from the internet, can be challenging, requiring people to consult dictionaries for clarity. As slang evolves quickly, it is important for everyone to keep up with these changes to grasp their meanings and cultural context effectively.

5.1. Recommendation

In future studies, researchers could explore various aspects of slang usage as observed in Mr. Bean's YouTube videos, aiming to uncover trends and cultural insights surrounding informal language on digital platforms. Here are some simple examples of future study suggestions based on the analysis of slang in Mr. Bean's YouTube videos.

- **Study Slang Trends:** Track how slang words change over time in online videos like Mr. Bean's, seeing which ones become popular and why.
- **Compare Slang Across Cultures:** Look at how slang varies between different cultures and languages, and how people use it in different ways.
- **Understand the Impact of Slang:** Learn how slang affects the way people talk to each other, especially between younger and older generations.
- **Teach About Slang:** Develop new ways to teach about slang in schools, helping people understand its role in everyday conversation.
- **Analyze Slang Meaning:** Dive into what slang words really mean and how they can express different feelings and ideas in a unique way.

These simpler suggestions focus on exploring slang in online videos, understanding its cultural impact, and finding better ways to teach and understand it.

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