

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer discusses the introduction of the study. This chapter consists of background of the study, statement of problems, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is an inseparable aspect from human life. It plays a massive role in humans' everyday interaction. As language itself has developed time by time, it leads to several language developments as well. Slang is one of the language varieties that has grown rapidly through the era. In communicating, most people use slang words to make it easier, simpler, and quicker (Coleman 2012: 108; Fromkin & Rodman 1983: 264). Slang words can be defined as an up-to-date language, shaped from various trends that continuously change and develop from past to present (Kartina & Pangestu 2019: 54). Nowadays, many slang words are commonly used in literary works such as poetry, novels, songs, movies, and TV series (Oktavia 2017: 900; Putri 2020: 4). A TV series, especially a sitcom, is produced based on the real situation in the society hence the language expressed resembles the audience itself (Quaglio 2009: 12). *Brooklyn Nine-Nine* (2013-2021) whose setting is in New York City is a good example of a sitcom that contains many slangs. As the sitcom depicts the daily life of some detectives in that American big city, the characters tend to utter some slang in carrying their cases.

As stated by Coleman (2012: 11) if language is metaphorized as a clothing, slang terms are bright colors and unusual fashion. Slang words can be in the form of completely new words or current words which occupy different meanings in some special sense (Coleman 2012: 117). The special meaning based on the context both can exclude and assume people to the significant society. Slang words do not simply refer to the synonyms of the formal variety, but slang needs beyond analysis to identify its social context and the communicative functions as well (Coleman

2012: 24). In terms of belonging, slang can point to the person whether they are part of the group or not. By using slang words, someone can show their social identity (Mattiolo 2008). A group of young men tend to use some vulgar slang words such as *foxy* to refer to an attractive woman. They used it to show that they are part of the trendy friend group.

Slang words have always been the opposite of the standard variety. Even so, slang actually gives color to the use of language (Rahayu and Budiyana 2019: 12). Slang is not corrupting a language, it is shaped to meet various social needs which proves the creativity of the use of language (Fromkin, Hyams, and Rodman 2019). Further, slang words have become one way to follow the modern trend. If someone uses slang, it can help them to be accepted in the society. The spread of slang words is also supported by its use in various literary works such as, novel, poetry, song, and movies or series. Movies are one of the media that is able to reflect the usage of language and daily conversation in society (Aryanti, Mulyawan, and Suardhana 2018: 853). This means that people can learn the slang word and its meaning based on how it is used through the movie or series.

One of the notable TV series that contains many slang words is *Brooklyn Nine-Nine* (2013-2021). *Brooklyn Nine-Nine* is an American police procedural sitcom which aired for 8 years. Portraying the daily life of detectives, this TV series takes place in fictional precinct number 99 in New York. The series focuses on the team detectives carry on their cases. The team detectives are: Jake Peralta, Amy Santiago, Rosa Diaz, Charles Boyle, Hitchcock and Scully, Sergeant Terry Jeffords and Gina Linetti, the secretary. All of them are assigned by the new commanding officer, Captain Raymond Holt, solving cases and wiping out crime out of New York. The sitcom has gained 8.4 out of 10 overall rating for the whole show since the first episode aired on 17 September 2013 (IMBd n.d). The series won the 2014 Golden Globe Award for Best Television Series for Musical or Comedy category (NBC 2021). This show also attracts a large respect on how the social issue and current concern is portrayed in good comedy without insulting any side. It also received an award from GLAAD Media Award for Outstanding Comedy Series category for its

good portrayal of the LGBTQ+ community. In its final season which was released in 2021, the writers of the series, Dan Goor and Michael Schur, rewrote the entire final season in order to address the police brutality which caused the death of George Floyd (Katz 2020). It is the police brutality which follow by the global protest through the *#BlackLivesMatter* campaign.

The show has drawn the writer's interest to take a look at it. The detectives and the criminals tend to utter some slang words whether it is on undercover duty or between his detective team. The various stories from each case which the detectives solved through the show, brought the audience to different types of criminals with their various backgrounds. Not to mention, detectives sometimes need to go undercover to get closer to the criminal. To be able enter the targeted society, detectives have to blend well, from their appearance to their utterance. This aspect is related to the use of slang itself, some groups may use special terms which only the members understand the meaning behind. Even though all the utterances in the show are scripted, Rey (2001: 138) in Quaglio (2009) stated that scripted language is different from the natural conversation, but televised dialogue is created to be as natural as it sounds. Other than that, Bernan (1987: 13) in Quaglio (2009) commented that the sitcom is made so the audience can relate to it. This illustrates that the social relevance is prior in the production of sitcoms, so that the language expressed resembled the audience itself (Quaglio 2009: 12).

The sitcom itself is widely known for the several slang words which were produced by the character through the show such as, *noice* and *toit*. *Toit* is a slang that formed from the word "tight". The slang word "tight" means something good and fun (Urban Dictionary s.v). Meanwhile the word "tight" generally means having elements close together, fitting very close, closely packed, etc. (Merriam-Webster s.v). Based on the example above, there is a pattern on the formation of a slang word. It can be concluded that these slang words experience the word-formation process. Mattiello (2008: 34) stated that slang is different from the standard language by looking at its morphological and semantics aspect. This also demonstrates how the word "tight" as a slang is not only formed into a new word

but also experienced a change in its meaning. Some people may not understand the new meaning brought by the slang words, they will try to look up the new meaning and how it is created. That is why slang words are an interesting language variety to be studied.

Word formation process is the process to produce new terms from the existing words (Yule 2017). Since some slang words are used to communicate easier and quicker, the meaning of the new slang words formed lack semantic transparency (Booij 2005). It means that the slang words carry new meaning and experience the semantic change. The shift in slang words' meaning may be completely different from the original meaning of the standard word or there is still a connection with the words' actual meaning (Mattiello 2008: 194). From the previous example, the meaning of "tight" has shifted into a different meaning but it still has a relation with the original one.

A number of studies of the slang world on movies or series, songs, and other literary works has been conducted previously. Nugraha (2018) conducted semantic research aiming to identify the slang words' meaning and find out its semantic change occurring in the *Hart's Stand-up Comedy Show*. It is found that most slang words present different meanings from the original meaning. Most of them experience semantic change and some others are not. Nur and Rosida (2020) conducted semantic research on analysis of slang found in *Deadpool 2* movies. The article aimed to discuss the lexical and contextual meaning and the types of slang words using theory proposed by Mansoer Pateda (2001) and Allan & Burridge (2006). All the five types of slang words were found. The researcher also found there are four roots of each slang word found in the movie based on the category: swear words, religion-related, sweet call, and expressions. Tubagus, Suharsih, and Hakim (2021) did morphological research on analysis of slang words in *Ralph Break the Internet* Movie. Using theory proposed by Mattiello (2008) the research aimed to identify the types of slang words based on how it is formed and the meaning of the slang words. Most of the slang found are formed with compound processes. The different meanings of slang words are affected by the morphological

process or based on its use in communicating, and some slang still serves the same meaning even when undergoing morphological processes. Those three studies on slang words use different objects and theories. Besides, each of the studies also focused on different approaches such as semantic or morphological only. In this study, the writer uses a different object, Brooklyn Nine-Nine TV series, and morphological and semantic approach to analyze the slang words which later generates different results.

There are also two previous studies in the morpho-semantic field conducted by Oficiar (2019) and Hassasein (2019). Study by Oficiar (2019) analyze the reason behind the use of gay words in students of three colleges in Tagum. The study also identified the linguistic features of the gay words through morphological and semantic aspect: word-formation process and semantic process. It is revealed that there are several reasons behind the use of gay words such as, learning gay lingo from friends, sex talks, making gossips, sexual indetity, and sense of security. As for the linguistic features, in morphological analysis there are seven word-formation patterns: clipping with affication, variety formation, straight words derivation, popular words derivation, gay word affixation, foreign sounding, and word expressions. In semantic processes there are three processes found: corporal derivation, mutual comprehension, and variety synonymy. Hassasein (2019) did a morpho-semantic analysis research on Gamedesire (GD) usernames. This study reveals there are several processes in creating GD usernames that are categorized by grammatical, lexical, phonological, graphological, and semantic derivations from language norms. The two previous morpho-semantic studies analyze different objects and aspects of morphology and semantics. Despite using the same morphological and semantic approach, this will generate different results since the writer is using different objects that are slang words in Brooklyn Nine-Nine TV series.

Through the morphology and semantic field, the purpose of this study is to analyze how the slang words are created and the semantic change of each slang word Found in *Brooklyn Nine-Nine* TV Series. Considering the rating of each

season, the writer limits the data only to season four and season five, which also contains more slang words than the other seasons. Three first episodes of season four tell how team detectives need to undergo undercover. As in season five, two of the detectives are framed for a crime and need to be imprisoned. In identifying the formation of slang words, the writer uses theory proposed by Coleman (2012) and O'Grady and Archibald (2016) about how the slang words were created: changes in meaning, changes in functions (conversion, back-formation, coinage, eponyms, inflection), changes in form (derivation, compound), changes in spelling, abbreviation (clipping, blends, initialisms, acronyms), internal change, suppletion, reduplication, tone replacement, cliticization, onomatopoeia. And as for the semantic change, the writer uses a theory proposed by O'Grady and Archibald (2016). There are seven semantic changes: pejoration, amelioration, broadening, narrowing, weakening, shift, and metaphor.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on the previous explanation, that are two problem statements that the writer constructed in this study as follows:

1. How are the slang words used in *Brooklyn Nine-Nine* TV Series formed?
2. What are the types of semantic change experienced by the slang words used in *Brooklyn Nine-Nine* TV Series?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The result of this study aims to reveal the expansion of slang words through media, especially in TV series. In order to answer the two problem questions formulated above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the formation of slang words used in *Brooklyn Nine-Nine* TV Series.
2. To identify the semantic change experienced by the slang words used in *Brooklyn Nine-Nine* TV Series.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Through this study, the writer hopes that it can give contribution to the morphology and semantic branch, specifically in the slang words study. Another significance is to identify how the slang words are formed and the semantic change experienced by slang words used in *Brooklyn Nine-Nine* TV Series supporting theory proposed by Coleman (2012) and O'Grady and Archibald (2016). Besides, this study may offer the explanation of meaning and the semantic change of slang words used in the *Brooklyn Nine-Nine TV Series*. In result, the viewers of the show can understand the meaning of slang words so they can elaborate more on the plot and scene of the show. Moreover, through this study, the writer expects it can be referenced to the next study who is interested in the same field.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

Word Formation : the process of a new word being formed or created, and it can be a completely new word, or existing word (Yule 2017).

Semantic Change : It is the process where the meaning of a word changes into a new meaning. It is produced based on the usage of language, especially the flow of the speech and the addressees (Traugott and Dasher 2002).

Slang Words : A neutral term; an informal language that is defined by its social contexts and communicative functions. It can also infer complicity in value judgments and performs personal or group identity (Coleman, 2012).

Brooklyn Nine-Nine : American police comedy series produced by NBC contains 8 seasons. This sitcom portrays the daily life of detectives in fictional precinct number 99 in New York (IMDb 2022).

TV Series : A set of episodes of fiction stories on television which aired regularly with different stories and same characters.

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer explains the theories that were used in this study as well as some previous related studies. This chapter is divided into two sub-chapters, theoretical framework and review of related studies. In the theoretical framework, the writer presents the theory of slang words by Coleman (2012) and Mattiello (2008), word-formation process, and semantic change by O'Grady and Archibald (2016). In the review of related studies sub-chapter, the writer explains five previous studies related to this study.

2.1 Theoretical framework

2.1.1 Slang

Slang is a new source of language vitality. It may be a cancelling form of the Standard English, but it is stronger, fitter, and adapts to the changing environment better (Coleman 2012: 10). Slang can occupy two different functions in terms of belonging, to keep the insiders together and outsiders out (Coleman 2012; Mattiello 2008). As slang tends to be used in normal speech, people use it to give a good impression that the speaker is warm, friendly, and welcoming. Therefore, slang that is considered as highly colloquial means it is far from Standard English.

Slang is only accepted in fewer places and used by fewer people (Coleman 2012: 13). Even so, Coleman (2012) added that slang is not a register since it is used individually as individual terms in an appropriate slot in standard or colloquial English sentences. Some words may be used as slang on different occasions. To conclude, Coleman (2012) believes that slang is a neutral term that is defined by its social contexts and communicative functions.

According to Mattiello (2008) slang words should occupy some of several characteristics. Slang as a group-restriction means it is used as the in-group vocabulary which presents intimacy. It also can restrict the outsider who does not understand the slang to keep the privacy of the group. By this, slang is used to mark

an individual identity. Some slangs are used by some special occupation or profession in society, such as the criminals. The slang is used as terminology in restricted activities, and the criminals also used slang to hide the conversations from the people in authority. It is also related to the culture-restriction used in slang. Slang is used to mark the cultural differences associated with the society level which is culturally sub-standard.

A person using slang deliberately means they desire to impress or shock others. It is related to the taboo expressions they use which causes a startling or shocking effect. Many slang words are related to taboo language and often serve as bad language. Others also deliver offensive or abuse to the hearer (Coleman 2012; Mattiello 2008). Those slangs are used to deliver insolent disrespect towards someone, and express dislike or provocation.

One of slang's main characteristics is restricted by time. Some of them are short-lived and some others stay for a long period (Coleman 2012; Mattiello 2008). Some slang is an ephemeral term which is used in a short period and no longer serves as a slang. Slang serves a freshness and playfulness in its use in conversation. It tends to give a fresh vocabulary, reveals the growth of languages and manipulates words and the meaning. Thus, it demonstrates that slang is generally a modern and up-to-date speech that embraces the rapid change of language. Besides, slang is also used to break the linguistic rules, to show unconventionality. Slang words sometimes present a faddishness that serves a unique metaphor, onomatopoeic color, and rhyming.

The use of slang also represents informality. If a person uses slang, it means they want to tone down the formality of the conversation. In addition, slang is used to lighten the mood without lowering the ambience (Coleman 2014). Just like any other colloquial variety, slang indicates a debasement in its use. People use it to lower the discourse level of a language prestige. In contrast, slang can also be used to gain prestige. It is used to convey strength and build reputation. In communicating, slang is also used to exaggerate humor. Even so, people may use slang for efficiency, to shorten and brief the things to say.

Since slang is often found in spoken language, it tends to appear spontaneity. Slang originated from spontant conversations or prompted by mass media. The mass media also supports the hybridism of slang. Some slang adopted from foreign languages. However, slang is a localism variety since it is used in certain areas.

In response to slang used in certain areas, there are two major English varieties which give an exerted influence around the world: British and American (Coleman 2014: 11). The amount of American films, television programmes, and music exposure around the world spread the various American English varieties. The globalization of American English leads to the familiarity of American slang (Coleman 2014: 12). American slang is strongly influenced by the African-American culture. Hip hop music has a big contribution in American slang. Alim in Coleman (2014) defined hip hop as a language that owns its grammar, lexicon, phonology, unique communicative style, and discursive modes. A hip-hop song tends to contain rap. When a person is *rapping*, it means they are reciting lyrics that were composed or written previously or improvising it (Coleman 2014). The lyrics in rap music are controversial, immoral, and full of violence acts (Coleman 2014: 19). The words contained in hip hop experiences reduction in writing and misspelling. One of the common examples is the spelling of “the” becomes “da”.

One of notable cities in America, New York, has a well-recorded slang used within the city throughout the time. Kearse (2006) and Westbrook (2002) discussed how slang used in the inner-city of New York is dominated by hip hop slang. In contrast, research conducted by Kripke (2014) reveals that slang in New York contains a large amount of dubious and vulgar language (Coleman 2014). Sex, violence, guns, and drugs are the major subject of the vocabulary. The criminal act also related to some terms to indicate police and detective. “DT” is referred to as “detective” and “knocked” means being “arrested”. This explanation on American slang, specifically in New York city, suggests that various slangs exist there. *Brooklyn Nine-Nine* is a TV series that takes place in Brooklyn, New York and focuses on detectives’ daily life in carrying their cases. Using this series as the

source of data, the writer hopes this study can present one of the various slang words used in New York.

2.1.2 Word-Formation Processes

Word-formation process in one of major branches in morphology (Greenbaum 1996). It is a process where a new word is formed or created and it can be from a completely new word, or existing word (Yule 2017). A new word formed may also present a new meaning from a mixed existing word (Booij 2005). According to Eble in Mattiello (2008) slang expressions are built also from the word-building process. Thus, the meaning delivered by slang words are strongly influenced by its word-formation. The writer uses two theories of word-formation processes by Coleman (2012) and O’Grady and Archibald (2016). The writer chose these theories because it defined the word-formation on slang specifically. According to Coleman (2012) there are five types of slang based on how it is formed. In order to elaborate more on slang word formation, the writer will also use word-formation theory proposed by O’Grady and Archibald (2016).

- Changes in Meaning

One of the most common forms of slang words is the change of its original meaning. The changes in meaning may be very small from the standard one. Nevertheless, there are also some slang words which occupy a reverse of the Standard English terms. The changes on meaning will be also explained more on the semantic changes.

- Changes in Function

Slang words also come from its different use in grammatical function. The grammatical flexibility is common in standard form as well as slang.

- Conversion

It is the process where the existing word changes into a new syntactic category or has a new meaning. It is also called zero derivation. *Bad* can also serve as a noun in “I’m sorry, my bad.”

- Back-formation

It is a process where the real or supposed affix is deleted to create a new word. For example, *television* is reduced to “televise.”

- Coinage

It is a word which is newly formed that has never been invented before. Usually, it presents the name of product brands such as *Teflon, Dacron, Orlon, etc.*

- Eponyms

A new word which is formed from names. For instance, *Watt* from James Watt.

- Inflection

It is the process of word formation which presents the changes in the grammatical rules. Inflection usually deals with affixation. Suffix *-s* to mark third person singular or plural noun

- Changes in Form

This type of slang words is produced by combining forms

- Derivation

It is a process which is also often conducted by adding affixes, but it does not give different grammatical functions. It usually serves a different meaning and word class. For example, *un-* prefix in “unhappy.”

- Compound

It is the process of forming a new word by combining two existing words. For example, *blue* and *bird* for “bluebird.”

- Changes in Spelling

The typographical variation of words can also produce slang words. The changes in spelling means that that particular word is being used on a specific occasion. It is commonly used in text messaging, advertising, social media and any other online forums, such as *z* is used instead of *s* in “boyz”

- Abbreviations

The slang words can also be created by shortening the word. There are four forms of abbreviations:

- Clipping

It is the process when one or several syllables of the word are omitted. *Sup?* is shortened from “What’s up?”

- Blending

The slang words are produced by combining two or more words. The word *brunch* is combined from “breakfast” and “lunch”

- Initialism

The slang words produced by combining initial letters of two or more words which are pronounced as a series of letters. For example, *BRB* stands for “be right back”

- Acronym

The slang words produced by combining initial letters of two or more words which are pronounced as a word. For example, *ASAP* to say “as soon as possible”

Aside from that, there are also other word-formation processes presented by O’Grady and Archibald (2016) which Coleman (2012) does not cover.

- Internal Change

Internal change is the process to replace one non-morphemic segment to another as for marking a grammatical difference. For instance, the changes on regular verbs such as, drive - drove.

- Suppletion

Suppletion is the process to change a morpheme into a new one as for making a grammatical difference. For instance, the changes on the irregular verbs such as, go - went.

- Reduplication

It is a process where all or part of a word is repeated which causes a grammatical or semantic change. This process is rarely found in English,

for example *hocus-pocus* which does not present a grammatical or semantic change.

- Tone placement
This process is usually used in tone-based languages such as Chinese, Vietnamese, Thai, etc. to mark the grammatical difference.
- Cliticization
Clitics is a morpheme performed as a word but phonologically depends on another word or phrase. Cliticization process is done by attaching clitics to the preceding word. For instance, the “m” in “I’m”
- Onomatopoeia
It is a word which is formed to present the sound of the source it illustrates. For instance, *meow* for the sound of a cat.

2.1.3 Lexical Semantics

Besides the word-formation process, slang is also related to the semantic process (Mattiello 2008). Slang words are different from synonyms or other equivalent variants of Standard English because they are presented with a semantic aspect that does not exist normally in Standard English (Dumas and Lighter 1978; Booij 2005). Moreover, Chambert-Loir in Adams (2009) stated that slang tends to represent the meaning based on its use rather than its lexical meaning.

To conclude, the meaning presented by the slang is different from its lexical meaning, the meaning that is listed in the dictionary. The changes after the word-formation process may allow the speaker to predict the meaning, but some of them are not predictable (Adams: 2009). A Slang word may deliver a different meaning from its lexical meaning, further analysis is needed to identify the intended meaning. Each word or lexical item holds properties to denote its meaning. For instance:

Girl—female, human, child

Man—male, human, adult

Hence, by determining the semantic properties of words can help to understand its meaning (Rowe and Levine 2016).

2.1.4 Semantic Changes

As time passes, words may experience changes in their meaning (Hollmann 2007). McConnell-Ginet in Chambers and Schilling (2013) stated that meaning is shifting based on the speakers, the actions, and the context involved. Eble in Mattiello (2008) claimed that slang often gives different meaning from its standard usage. Therefore, slang words frequently experience semantic change. According to O'Grady and Archibald (2016), there are seven types of semantic change: pejoration, melioration, narrowing, broadening, weakening, shift and metaphor.

- Pejoration

It is a situation where the meaning changes more into a bad connotation. (Traugott and Dasher 2002). *Mistress* in Old English refers to a woman with authority but now it changes into the woman who has an external marital relationship with a married man.

- Amelioration

In contrast with pejoration, amelioration is where the meaning changes more into a positive and favorable connotation. *ni(s)ce* borrowed from French, previously known for “shy, bashful” and develops into “pleasant, appealing.”

- Narrowing

It is where the meaning of a word is narrowed into a specific meaning. The word frequently presents a specified meaning than before experiencing the semantic change. *deer* in Old English refers to “animal” then gradually develops into “deer”.

- Broadening

In contrast with narrowing, semantic broadening is where the meaning of a word is expanded into a general meaning. *armare*, a Latin word for “to cover one’s shoulders” then develops in English word into “arm”

- Weakening
It is the change of meaning where the meaning is weakening but still related to the previous meaning. ‘*Soon*’ previously meant “immediately” and now simply means “in the near future.”
- Shift
In contrast with weakening, semantic shift is where the word loses its former meaning and has a new meaning but is frequently still related to the former one. *hearse* previously refers to “coffin” and now it is more to “the vehicle used to transport the coffin.”
- Metaphor
This semantic change generally occurs on a concrete meaning change into an abstract one, and the original meaning stays. *high* referred to as “on drugs.”

2.2 Review of Related Studies

Study of morphology and semantics on slang words in literary works such as movies/shows, TV series, and songs have been conducted by various researchers. The writer divides the explanation of the studies based on its similarity and differences on its object, aims, and result of the study.

Nugraha (2018) did research on the slang words found in the *Hart’s Stand-Up Comedy Show*. The thesis aimed to identify the meaning and the semantic change of slang words found in *Hart’s Stand-Up Comedy Show*. This study uses theory by Dumas and Lighter (1978) to determine the slang words. To identify the semantic change, the researcher used a theory proposed by Palmer (1981). There were 20 data of slang words found, 16 slang words have different meanings from their original word, and 4 slang words have the same meaning. There are four types of semantic change found in 16 slang words. 3 slang words experienced generalization semantic change, 7 slang words found in specialization semantic change type, 3 slang words in amelioration semantic change, and 3 slang words experienced pejoration type of semantic change. As for the 4 slang words did not experience the semantic change since they have the same meaning as the original word.

Nur and Rosida (2020) conducted semantic research on analysis of slang found in *Deadpool 2* movies. The article aimed to discuss the lexical and contextual meaning and the types of slang words using theory proposed by Mansoer Pateda (2001) and Allan & Burrige (2006). The result presents 74 slang words and phrases found. All the five types of slang words were found: fresh and creative, flippant, clipping, imitative, and acronym. The researcher also found there are four roots of each slang word found in the movie based on the category: swear words, religion-related, sweet call, and expressions.

Tubagus, Suharsih, and Hakim (2021) did morphological research on analysis of slang words in *Ralph Break the Internet* Movie. Using theory proposed by Mattielo (2008) the research aimed to identify the types of slang words based on how it is formed and the meaning of the slang words. The result reveals there are 42 slang words found. There are 11 types word formation found in the slang words: compound (12.28%), clipping (11.90%), blending (14.28%), affixation (16.66%), reduplicative (7.14%), back formation (2.4%), abbreviation (2.4%), conversion (7.76%), alternation (14.28%), extension (4.76%), and word manufactured (7.14%). The meaning presented by the slang words are changed as they are affected by the morphological process since the word categories are modified: derived. Some slang words still have the same meaning even after they have been abbreviated or changed in their spelling. In other cases, some slang words have different meanings based on the use of the slang words while communicating.

Oficiar (2019) did morpho-semantic research on the gay lingo in three different college institutions in Tagum City. The journal article aimed to identify the reason of using the particular gay words and the linguistic features of gay words used by gay students in three major schools in Tagum. There are several reasons behind the use of gay words such as, learning gay lingo from friends, sex talks, making gossips, sexual identity, and sense of security. As for the linguistic features, in morphological analysis there are seven word-formation patterns: clipping with affication, variety formation, straight words derivation, popular words derivation, gay word affixation, foreign sounding,

and word expressions. In semantic processes there are three processes found: corporal derivation, mutual comprehension, and variety synonymy.

Hassasein (2019) did a morpho-semantic analysis research on Gamedesire (GD) usernames. Using a model by Warren (1992) two hundred usernames randomly picked. This study presents that most of the usernames experience linguistic and paralinguistic mechanisms that denotatively euphemize the dysphemistic connotations that are carried. Those linguistic and paralinguistic mechanisms are: word formation, orthographic modification, borrowing and semantic innovation. Some usernames cannot be categorized into the model because of the new devices and development of the model's new rendition. To conclude, this study reveals there are several processes in creating GD usernames that are categorized by grammatical, lexical, phonological, graphological, and semantic derivations from language norms.

All of the five researches are conducted in the semantic, morphology, and morpho-semantic field with various aims and objectives. Despite being conducted in the same morphology and semantic approach, this study will generate different results since the writer uses different objects that are slang words in Brooklyn Nine-Nine TV series. The purpose of this study is to analyze how the slang words are created and the semantic change experienced by each slang word using theory proposed by Coleman (2012) and O'Grady and Archibald (2016).