



**ANALYSIS OF SWEAR WORDS USED BY THE BLACK
AMERICAN CHARACTERS IN THE NOVEL *THE HATE U
GIVE* BY ANGIE THOMAS**

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
Undergraduate Degree Majoring American Studies in English Department
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly states that this thesis is written by herself without taking any works from other researchers in any university, in diploma degree, S-1, S-2, and S-3 degree. The writer also ascertains that she does not take any material from other works except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, 3 May 2020



Hanna Levina Goei

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“How God see you is more important than how people see you.”

This thesis is fully dedicated to
both my parents, for they have given me everything.

APPROVAL
ANALYSIS OF SWEAR WORDS USED BY THE BLACK
AMERICAN CHARACTERS IN THE NOVEL *THE HATE U*
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VALIDATION

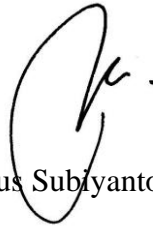
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Semarang, 3 May 2020



Hanna Levina Goei

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ABSTRACT

The Hate U Give novel by Angie Thomas features Black American characters that utter some unfamiliar words in Standard English in general and they like to insert many swear words in order to express their feelings and emotions. This paper deals with morphology and sociolinguistics, specifically word formation processes and types of swear words uttered by the Black American characters. The purposes of this study are to analyze the word formation processes from non-swear words and swear words, to analyze the types of swear words and also reasons behind the use of swear words in the novel. Close reading and note taking are used to collect the data. Beside that, Sudaryanto's (1993) non participant referring technique is used to analyze the data. The writer found that the most dominant type of word formation processes from non-swear words is Inflection and from the swear words is Compounding. Also, the most frequent type of swear word is Expletive Interjection. The Black American characters in the novel like to use Expletive Interjection swear words in order to express their feelings spontaneously to some certain situations.

Keywords: *The Hate U Give*, Angie Thomas, Word Formation, Swearing, Analysis.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the most essential part of humans' interaction because humans are born as social beings. Thus, language is needed to fulfill human interaction's everyday needs such as communicating, socializing, and expressing feelings and thoughts. Humans tend to be heavily attached to languages and are able to produce many new words in a short amount of time. As a result, there are a lot of languages with different characteristics where even in certain languages, each social community has its own characteristic in using and formatting words. The study of language is called as Linguistics where it explains about the different aspects that each language has. This results in continuous research and study done by linguists up until this day. The reason why language is still studied up until this day is that because human beings cannot live without other people thus, they need one thing to build a relationship with others. Language is the bridge to make a good communication. In general, people use language in order to send messages. Moreover, Chaika (1982) states that people use language in order to reveal personal identity, character and background.

Linguistics consists of many sub-disciplines and one of them is morphology. Morphology is one of the sub-disciplines of linguistic that discusses formation of words and its structures. In morphology, there is a more specific study called word formation process analysis and yet another sub-discipline of

Linguistics that will be discussed in this paper is Sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics deals with the relationship between social structure and the language that is used. Every human being has his own language characteristics and this can be seen clearly from their word formation processes, as it distinguishes the way humans form and use words in order to communicate with each other. The most unique and noticeable word formation can be seen from the way the Black Americans use English by adding some word formation processes that cannot be found in Standard English in general. Some people have a tendency to use language as a medium to express their feelings such as anger, sadness, disappointment, etc. They like to utter swear words which to some culture it is considered as something bad and harsh. Nevertheless, each of swear words has more than literal meaning because it also carries an emotional connotation (Pinker, 2007, p.12).

This paper does not only analyze the word formation processes from the Black American characters but because the utterances from the Black American characters also consist of swear words, it will also analyze the word formation processes from the swear words, the types of swear words and the reason behind the use of swear words in the novel. Furthermore, we cannot deny that swear words include in our daily lives because it is quite common to be found both in private and public settings. On the other hand, we find them easily in novels, films, songs or television programs. The same thing goes to the utterances from Black Americans characters in *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas novel. There are Black Americans characters' utterances in this novel that are interesting and need to be analyzed. The conflict in the novel raises the use of swear words in it

and the words are varied just like what the linguists have categorized. Thus, *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas novel is a very interesting novel to be analyzed.

1.2 Research Problem

The writer has formulated four research questions:

1.2.1 What are the types of word formation processes found in Black American characters' dialogues in the novel *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas?

1.2.2 What is the most frequent type of word formation processes found in the Black American characters' dialogues in the novel *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas?

1.2.3 What are the types of word formation processes from the swear words uttered by the Black American characters in the novel *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas?

1.2.4 What are the types of swearing that can be found in Black American characters' utterances in the novel *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas?

1.2.5 What are the reasons for Black American characters to use swear words in the novel *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

From the research questions above it can be said that first, the writer aims to categorize the types of word formation processes from and the most frequent type from the Black American characters' utterances in the novel *The Hate U*

Give by Angie Thomas. Second, the Black American characters often use swear words in their conversations thus the writer aims to analyze the word formation processes from the swear words and categorize the types of swear words and finds out the reasons behind the use of swear words found in Black American characters' utterances in the novel *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas.

1.4 Previous Studies

This section is divided into two parts. The first part consists of the previous studies about word formation processes analysis and the second part consists of the previous studies of swear words analysis. The previous studies are from both journals and thesis reports that helped the writer regarding in conducting this research.

1.4.1 Word Formation Processes

The first study that the writer read was from Dian & Rohmah (2014). They analyzed the use of Slang Language in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Fin* novel and found out the fact that slang language is used as daily language in the novel. Second, Hesti (2017) analyzed the morphological and syntactic features of AAVE. She used the AAVE theory from Lisa J. Green (2002: 76-102) and C.M Millward (2001: 361-363) and the word formation processes theory from Prof. Laurel J. Brinton and Donna M. Brinton (2010, 94-110). She continued the previous study and found that there were a lot of differences from the old one. Third, Khoirinisa & Viki (2017), analyzed the word formation processes by using the theory from Rodman and Hyams (2011), Hannah and Davenport (2005) and Roach (1991) and found some new words of deletion, regressive assimilation,

insertion rule, alphabetic abbreviations, blends, clipping, eponyms. Fourth, Dhita (2017) analyzed the word formation processes in the “Deadpool” movie script and found 5 processes such as Blending, Compounding, Clipping, Initialism and Multiple Processes by using the theory from George Yule. Fifth, Muhammad & Rusdi (2020) analyzed the word formation processes of English Slang in *Straight Outta Compton* movie by using the theory from George Yule (2010) and found that Blending is the most dominant type.

1.4.2 Swear Words

First, Alifiani, Rizka Ayu (2018) analyzed swear words in *The Heat* movie. She analyzed the types and the reasons of swearing in Shannon Mullins’ utterances by using the swearing theory from Ljung (2011) and found that Emphasis is the most frequent type of swearing. The reason behind this is the environment of working place of Shannon Mullins. Second, Wulandari, Octavia (2017) analyzed swear words in PewDiePie’s Youtube video. She wanted to know what types of swear words in his YouTube video by using the theory from Pinker (2007: 323). She found that there were 5 types of swear words such as Dysphemistics, Idiomatically, Abusively, Emphatically and Carthartically. She also concluded that the swear words used by PewDiePie is merely to express his feelings towards other people without offending someone else. Third, Susetyaningsih, Ririn (2014) analyzed the types and reasons of using swearing words of the main character in *The Wolf of Wall Street* movie by using the theory from Andersson and Trudgill (in Lindahl, 2008: 4) and Andersson (in Karjalainen, 2002: 24). She classified the swear words into 4 types and they are Expletive

Swearing, Abusive Swearing, Humorous Swearing and Auxiliary Swearing. Furthermore, Psychological, Social and Linguistic Motives are the reasons behind those swearing expressions. The dominant type is linguistic motives that refers to Jordan Belfort's effort to emphasize the thing he is talking about. Belfort also uses the swearing words only to whom he has close relationship with. This means that those swearing are used to show intimacy. Fourth, Esterika, Triolinda (2016) analyzed swear words in the *12 Years A Slave* movie by using the theory from Batistella (2015). She found that there are 3 types of swearing in the movie. They are epithet, profanity and obscenity. Furthermore, White characters are more often in uttering swear words than Black. The reason behind those swear words is to discredit other people and to attract attention. Fifth, Prawinanto, Prasetyo & Bram (2020) analyzed the swearing types and the reasons in *Antalogi Rasa* novel by using the theory from Anderson and Trudgill (Lindahl, 2008:4). The reason why they did the research is because the four characters in the novel are Indonesian but they often mix it with English swear words. The most dominant type was Auxiliary Swearing along with Psychological Motives. Thus, the reason behind those swear words was mostly influenced by their feelings such as anger, frustration, sadness, joy and surprise.

From all of the previous studies about word formation processes analysis and swearing analysis above, none of them deals with both the word formation processes and swearing types of Black American characters in the novel *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas. Thus, it can be concluded that this paper is a new study that is very interesting to be analyzed by the writer.

1.5 Scope of the Study

In this study, the writer choose to limit the scope because the writer wants to make the chosen topics to be more effectively and precisely analyzed. The scope of the study will be focusing on two aspects, describing, classifying and analyzing the word formation processes and the types of swear words in the Black American characters' utterances.

1.6 Writing Organization

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains Background of the Study, Research Problems, Objectives of the Study, Previous Study, Scope of the Study and Writing Organization of the Study.

CHAPTER II THEORY AND METHOD

This chapter explains Theoretical Framework and Research Method that support this study. Theoretical Framework consists of the theory used to analyze the research problems. Research Method consists of the explanation of the method and steps in compiling and analyzing the data.

CHAPTER III RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discuss the result of the discussion and the answers from the Research Problems. The writer precisely and logically writes down the result of the discussion based

on the data analysis of Word Formation and Swearing analysis of the Black American in the novel “The Hate U Give” by Angie Thomas.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

This chapter contains the conclusion of the analysis result based on the research.

REFERENCES

APPENDIX

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

First of all this research deals with word formation process types analysis, swear words types analysis and the reason behind the use of swear words in the novel. Thus, it can be said that this study relates to both Morphology and Sociolinguistic study. In short, Morphology is a substantial part or sub-discipline of linguistics that is directly involved in word formation processes. Meanwhile, Sociolinguistic is the study of language that deals with the factor that caused someone using certain types of language.

2.1 Word Formation Process

O'Grady (1996) classified types of word formation into nine categories and they are inflection, derivation, compounding, conversion, clipping, blending, back formation, acronym and onomatopoeia. Furthermore, according to Prof. Laurel J. Brinton and Donna M. Brinton (2010, 94-110) there are 8 types of word formation processes covering derivation, reduplication, compounding, conversion, blending, back formation, clipping or shortening and coinage or root creations. The word formation process theory is used to analyze the word formation processes uttered by the black American characters in the novel *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas. Thus, the writer choose to use theory from Prof. Laurel J. Brinton and Donna M. Brinton (2010, 94-110) and O' Grady (1996) because the writer believes that both theories are deemed to be the most appropriate ones to use. Additionally, the writer believes that by combining these two theories, it will

tremendously help with the analysis process. Thus, the combination according to Prof. Laurel J. Brinton and Donna m. Brinton (2010: 94- 110) and O’Grady (1996) there are 11 types word formation processes as mentioned below:

2.1.1 Derivation & Inflection

Derivation is a word formation process that involves the addition of derivational affix or affixes to form a new lexeme. This process may change the phonological, orthographical aspect or the root, semantic meaning or the word category of the derived morphemes. Some familiar examples in English are the elements un-, mis-, pre-, -ful, -less, and so on. In contrast with inflection, it produces grammatical variants of the same word. However, both processes can share morphemes that have the same sound but not the same meaning. For example, when affix *-er* is added to an adjective as in *smaller* (inflection) but when added to a verb as in *cooker* (derivation).

2.1.2 Reduplication

Reduplication happens when an entire syllable of a word is doubled. The example of this process is divided into three parts, the first part is exact reduplication such as *so-so*, ablaut reduplication such as *zig-zag* and the rhyme reduplication such as *hocus pocus*.

2.1.3 Compounding

Compounding is the process of combining two or more morphemes with different or same word class category and make it into a word with new different meaning. E.g: bookstore, bluebird.

2.1.4 Conversion

Conversion is made by changing an existing word into a new syntactic category but this conversion only occurs restrictedly to a single morpheme and does not involve any affixation process. E.g: a book – to book. The word book itself can function as both noun and verb.

2.1.5 Blending

Blending is the process of creating new word by combining two or more morphemes, it can also by deleting or changing several parts of the morpheme. There will also be phonological changes in this process. E.g: brunch from breakfast and lunch; spam from spiced and ham.

2.1.6 Back Formation

Back Formation can happen when there is a deletion of an affix or morpheme. This process may change the lexical category and the semantic meaning of the newly formed word. E.g: donate from donation; enthuse from enthusiasm.

2.1.7 Clipping or Shortening

This process can be happened by clipping or cutting off several parts of a word. In this process, there are three types based on the place of cutting the word:

- a) Fore-clipping: a clipping process by deleting the initial parts of the word. This process can be found in *burger* – *hamburger*.
- b) Back-clipping: a clipping process by deleting the final parts of a word such as in *ad* – *advertisement*.
- c) Middle-clipping: a clipping process by deleting both the initial part and the final part of the word but still retain the middle part and can be found in *flu* – *influenza*.

2.1.8 Coinage

Coinage is the invention of a new word. It can be created by blending, borrowing, cutting, summarizing or any other ways. The example of coinage that can be seen in everyday life is the use of one product's name such as *Kodak* to describe a camera even though not all cameras are made from *Kodak* factory.

2.1.9 Acronyms

Acronyms are formed by taking the initial letters of some or all the words in a phrase and pronouncing them as a word, for example ILO (International Labor Organization).

2.1.10 Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is the process of creating a word that phonetically imitates the sound that it describes. For example, to describe “whisper” not only by the

breathy sound of the people but also describes the action of people talking quietly. It can also be seen in the word *meow*, *moo*, etc.

2.2 Swearing Types

Language is the key to social interactions in all layers of society because language and society are very related to each other. The use of language differs in every layer of society, it includes age, gender, social class, ethnicity and cultural groups (Baron,2005; Howe, 2012). In analyzing the swear words in the novel, the writer choose to use the theory from Ljung (2011) that states that swearing is emotional language that is used to reflect the speakers' feelings and attitudes. Ljung (2011) also states that swearing is not only the use of offensive language but also about its use in particular types of linguistic constructions. It is also stated by Ljung in his book which titled as *Swearing Cross – Cultural Linguistic Study* (2011: 30) that there are two functions of swearing such as Stand-Alone and Slot-Fillers.

2.2.1 Stand-Alone

Ljung (2011) states that there are 3 types of stand-alone and they are Expletive Interjection, Curse and Unfriendly Suggestion.

2.2.1.1 Expletive Interjection

It usually consists of one or two words, has expressive meaning and relates to the speaker's emotional attitude. Some examples of this function are *Fuck! Shit! Damn! Bloody hell!* (Ljung, 2011:74).

2.2.1.2 Curse

Curse expresses the speaker's wish in order to harm another person. Formal cursing uses taboo words in literal meaning meanwhile informal cursing is used to express the speaker's dislike towards something. For example *Damn you!*, *Fuck You!* (Ljung, 2011:31).

2.2.1.3 Unfriendly Suggestion

Unfriendly Suggestion are used to express aggression directed at somebody. The literal meaning ranges from the religious *Go to hell* to *Kiss my ass/cock!* and other implausible sexual acts (Ljung, 2011:32).

2.2.2 Slot-Fillers

The other function is the slot-filler function that is classified into four categories such as adverbial or adjectival intensifier, adjective of dislikes, emphasis and anaphoric of epithet.

2.2.2.1 Adverbial or adjective intensifier

It is used to elevate the meaning of some words such as "*It's **bloody** marvelous!*" or "*They drove **damn** fast!*" (Ljung, 2011: 33). It has the same function as the word "very", "highly", or "extremely".

2.2.2.2 Adjective of dislike

It is used to indicate the dislike from speaker to the following noun such as a human being or inanimate things such as "*That **damn** Paul is looking at our homework!*" (Ljung, 2011: 34). The word 'damn' in this sentence is used to express

or reveal the speaker's dislike to Paul because Paul was looking at the speaker's homework.

2.2.2.3 Emphasis

It is used to put emphasis on the following noun. It can also be formed as an infixation in a word (Ljung, 2011:34).

2.2.2.4 Anaphoric use of epithet

Epithet is classified into a noun. The examples of the anaphoric use of epithet are *bastard, asshole, bugger, motherfucker, son of a bitch* (Ljung, 2011: 34).

Swearing behavior might relate to social environment where someone gets involved in a certain social community thus, he or she will talk the same way as the member of that social community. Furthermore, Jay (2000) stated that peer groups give more influence on child's speech than parental speech does.

2.3 Research Method

In this chapter, the writer discusses the research method of this study. It covers discussion about types of research, data, population, samples, technique of sampling, data collecting method, data analysis method, example of analysis, procedures in conducting the study and the schedule.

2.3.1 Type of Research

The type of this research is library research using descriptive – qualitative method. It is descriptive because it is simply describing the characteristics of the population or phenomenon that is being studied just like what the writer does by describing the word formation processes by the Black American characters in the novel. It is qualitative because this study is an analytical study without using any statistical procedures. The perspective, opinions in the qualitative discussion will give a deeper understanding and more insights to solve the problems. This study is also a non-participant observation because the writer observed the data without having any contribution or direct involvement of participants in collecting the data. This study will classify the word formation processes found in Black American's characters utterances and will identify and describe the types of swearing and the reasons behind the use of swear words in it.

2.3.2 Data, Population, Sample and Sampling

The writer uses data taken from literary work of Angie Thomas specifically from the utterances of the Black American characters in *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas. The writer collected the primary data from the word formation processes of Black American characters discovered in the novel. The population for this study is taken from all utterances spoken by the Black American characters in the novel. Meanwhile the sample for this study are reserved only for utterances that can be analyzed using the word formation, and the theory of swearing. The purpose of taking samples is to get the writer to focus on observing and analyzing in a small scope, in order to get this study to become more precise. The samples of this study were collected by using non-random or

purposive sampling method from each of the utterances from Black American characters that can be categorized as the types of word formation process in the novel.

2.3.3 Method of Collecting Data

Method of collecting data is surely needed to make the data become more effective and precise. In collecting the data, the writer uses Sudaryanto's (1993) non participant referring technique. The writer of this study acts as an observer of the use of language by her study subject. The writer is not involved in the act of the subject and only looks at the dialogues made by the Black American characters in the novel. The writer also uses close reading and note taking because the writer collects, classifies, analyzes and takes conclusion from the finding. The first step was to read the whole novel but besides reading, note taking was also applied by the writer to gain more accurate data by writing down the words of Black American characters' utterances that can be analyzed by word formation process theory and swear words theory.

2.3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

The most important stage of this study is analyzing the data because this stage determines the success of the whole research. In analyzing the data, the writer used referential analysis technique. The writer began from the collected data and started to categorize, classify, analyze, discuss and report it.

1. Categorizing the data

The writer will categorize the utterances that might become the proofs for the research. The categorizations are about the types of word formation processes, the types of swearing and the reasons for uttering it.

2. Analyzing the data

After categorizing, the writer will analyze the data by using the chosen theories. The quantitative method will be used in this stage to support the description of the data.

3. Discussing the data

The writer will validate the findings to the chosen theories that were applied in the analysis. After that, the findings will be elaborately explained to answer the research questions.

4. Reporting the data

In order to answer the research questions, the writer will do reporting in this paper. Reporting is made to make a brief answer to the research questions. The writer will also conclude the finding in this section. In addition, some suggestions will also be added to make this research will be maximized.

CHAPTER III

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer writes down the results and discussions about word formation analysis and swearing types analysis that are divided into two parts. The first part talks about word formation analysis including the types that are found in the novel and the most frequent type. Meanwhile the second part will talk about the types of swearing and the reason behind the use of swearing words in the novel *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas.

3.1 Word Formation Processes

The chosen novel tells the reader about the life of Black Americans in America. Thus, it consists a lot of Black American characters. Nevertheless, not all of their utterances can be analyzed with Word Formation Process theories. Thus, the writer only analyzed 16 of them. Since Starr Carter is the main character of the novel, she utters lots of words that can be analyzed. After compiling and analyzing the data, the writer found that the chosen theories can be applied to analyze the data. There are 11 types of Word Formation processes and can be seen on the table below:

Table 1

No.	Word Formation Process	Quantity
1.	Derivation	175
2.	Reduplication	5
3.	Compounding	117

4.	Conversion of Functional Shifts	12
5.	Blending	392
6.	Backformation	5
7.	Clipping or Shortening	329
8.	Coinage	359
9.	Acronym	10
10.	Anomotopoeia	32
11.	Inflection	2,017
TOTAL		3,453

There are 3,453 terms found in the chosen novel. All of the 11 types of word formation processes exist in those term. From the table above, it can be concluded that inflection is the most common term in the Black American characters in the chosen novel and the writer will give further explanation below.

3.1.2 Word Formation Process in *The Hate U Give* novel by Angie Thomas

3.1.1.1 Derivation

It is basically a word with added affixes that change the word class or meaning. In this novel, the writer found some words that have additional affixes. For example, the word *gangbanger*, *security*, *unfollow*, *injustice* and *unprofessional*.

3.1.1.1.1 Derivational Suffixes

It happens when suffixes such as *-er*, *-ity*, and so on are added at the end of the word. The sample of this term are stated below: “... *You said it, he wasn't a gangbanger, and if everybody knew why he sold drugs, then-*” (p. 106) *Gangbang* (a violent activity from a group of people) [verb] + *-er* → *Gangbanger* (the member of people who do gangbang)[noun]

Gangbanger in this context refers to Khalil who is being accused by the society as a drug dealer and a member of King Lords which is a big drug dealer in the Garden Heights. The use of *gangbanger* in this novel refer to someone who plays a role as a member of a gang. The word *gangbanger* itself comes from the word *gangbang*, which means a massive or a group of people who do violent actions

Secure (feeling safe or protected) [adj] + *-ity* → *Security* (the people who give protection)[noun]. “*Him and his boys gon' provide security for us tonight and tomorrow*” (p. 140). When Starr tells the truth about Khalil's murder, her house is being attacked by someone unknown. Thus, her father named Big Maverick tries to give protection by calling his friends to provide security in their house. The word *security* is somehow a derivation from *secure* to *security*, by adding suffix *-ity* changes the word class from adjective to noun.

3.1.1.1.2 Derivational Prefixes

This process happens when prefixes are added in the beginning of a word, for example *-un*, *in*, and so on. Some of the examples of the data are stated below:

“*Why did you unfollow my Tumblr?*” (p. 110)

Un- + *follow* [verb] → *Unfollow* [verb]

There is no change of class of word in this term because the word *follow* is a verb and *unfollow* is also a verb. The change only occurs at the meaning of the word. Starr and her friends use Tumblr as a media to connect with each other, they used to follow each other but then after Starr posted lots of Black American racism, one of her friends started to stop following her. Thus, she asks her friend about it by using the word *unfollow*.

In- + *justice* (an equal behavior) [noun] → *injustice* [noun]

*“I’m going to invite Sister Freeman to come up and give a word about the **injustice** that took place tonight.”* (p. 177). The same change occurs in this process, the word *injustice* comes from *justice*. By adding the prefix *-in*, it makes the meaning becomes the opposite.

3.1.1.1.3 Complex Derivations

*“I shouldn’t have lost my cool like that. It was **unprofessional**. Now I’ve set a bad example for you”* (p. 113)

Un- + *profession* (job) [noun] + *-al* → *Unprofessional* (below the expected standards) [adj]

The word *unprofessional* comes from the word *profession* which is a noun but then added with affixes *un-* and *-al* and becomes an adjective. Here, Unce Carlos states that he gives bad example to his niece, which is Starr, by mentioning that his behavior of punching One-Fifteen is below the police expected standards and calls it as *unprofessional*.

3.1.1.2 Reduplication

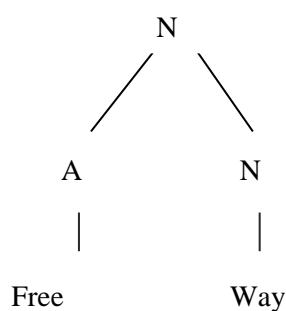
It happens when a speaker doubles a word in her or his conversation. It is mostly used by the narrator in this novel which is also the main character named, Starr Carter. In this novel, she uses reduplication only in her own minds. The words include *nae – nae*, *Tay – Tay* and *Starr-Starr*. *Nae – nae* is used to picture dancing movements in a party where she goes to. Meanwhile *Tay – Tay* is actually a singer named Taylor Swift.

“Some rapper calls out for everybody to *Nae-Nae*, followed by a bunch of “Heys” as people launch into their own versions.” (p. 7)

“No shade, I fucks with *Tay – Tay*, but she doesn’t serve like nineties R&B breakup song.” (p.50)

“I heard *Starr-Starr* the witness they been talking ‘bout on the news.” (p. 120)

3.1.1.3 Compounding



“Yeah. They opened a new one closer to the *freeway* a few years ago” (p.176)

The word *freeway* has more than one word, there are 2 words. They are *free* and *way* and can stand independently. The word *freeway* means a toll without fees.

3.1.1.4 Conversion of Functional Shifts

When a word has two meanings, thus it can be called as Conversion of Functional Shifts. The writer found some word in the novel that can be categorized as Conversion such as the word “*munch*”. Munch can be used as a verb, meaning of eating something in the mouth. Not only that, it is also used as subject in this novel. Another example is the word *kicks*. It can be used as a verb meaning of doing a strike with foot and also as a noun which is sneakers.

*“How you feeling, **Munch**?”* (p.22)

Lisa Carter always calls her daughter, Starr, with the word “Munch” because Starr likes to munch something whenever she was a kid. Thus, Lisa likes to call her with “Munch” instead of her own name. In this context, the word *munch* can be both as a verb of doing something with the jaws and as a noun which is used as Starr’s nickname.

*“I like your **kicks!**”* I tell Khalil. (p.13)

Starr Carter and few of her friends like to use sneakers such as Jordan Air. She likes to call it kicks instead of sneakers. Thus it can be said that the word *kicks* can be both as a verb of kicking something and as a noun which as something to wear for our feet.

3.1.1.5 Blending

It is a process of combining two parts of words, it can be the beginning and the end of words. Some of the examples of the data are stated below by the writer:

“Bruh. Please tell me you **ain’t** considering taking your girl to Taco Bell for a date. Taco Bell?” (p. 176)

The word *ain’t* is very famous and common in Black Americans’ conversations. *Ain’t* is the blend from to be + not. In this sentence, the speaker blends the word of are + not and makes it into *ain’t*. *Ain’t* is usually used in informal setting and oral.

“... but still following **all’a** that ‘don’t snitch mess’...” (p. 86)

The word *all’a* is a blending from all + off. With the omit of *o and f* and the addition of letter “a” makes this process called as blending.

“... Now, I’ve dealt with a **lotta** things since I’ve been here...” (p.73)

The word *lotta* is a blending from lot + of. Instead of saying both “lot” and “of, the speaker says *lotta* by combining the word “lot” + “t” + “a” and omitting “of”.

3.1.1.6 Back Formation

This process happens when a new word is created by removing the real or supposed affix from another word. The example is below:

“... Remember that drum set you **begged** me to buy...” (p. 115)

The word *beg* comes from *beggar* that is created by removing the real or supposed affix from another word. Thus, it can be called as a back formation process.

3.1.1.7 Clipping or Shortening

Almost every character in the novel like to clip or shorten some common words while talking to others. Clipping itself can be divided into three types and they are fore-clipping, middle-clipping and back-clipping. Nevertheless, the writer did not find all of the types. The examples of each type will be stated below:

3.1.1.7.1 Middle Clipping

“A’ight! C’mon, Vante” (p. 133)

The clipping process is done by omitting the middle letters of the original word which is “alright” and becomes *a’ight*. Thus, it can be said that clipping process is applied to this word.

3.1.1.7.2 Back Clipping

“Ol’ trick gon’ say” (p.9)

Ol’ stands for *old*. The changing of *old* becomes *ol’* meanwhile *Gon’* stands for *gonna* which means going to. These can be concluded as black clipped words. The speaker in this context refers to someone who will do something just like the old style. The speaker is Kenya, who talks about someone who she dislikes that did something as she has expected before.

3.1.1.8 Coinage

It is the creation of a new word. The writer found some new words that are stated below:

“Girl, nah. And mess up my outfit? You seem alright.” (p. 155)

The use of *nah* is another variation of saying “no” and also a new word that is being created accidentally. The use of *nah* is common in the Black American characters’ utterances in this novel.

*“... Everybody knew his **momma** was a crackhead”* (p. 132)

Momma is a new variation of saying “mother”. Instead of using the formal *mother*, Starr and other Black American characters use *momma* to call their mothers.

“Nigga, you said you moving” (p. 151)

The word *nigga* is usually used to greet others and is usually used in African Americans. In this dialogue, the word *nigga* is uttered by Goon who talks to Maverick. It is a coinage because *nigga* is a new other variation to describe a friend.

3.1.1.9 Acronyms

The writer found some acronyms, the common and uncommon ones. The common words are including ID, TV, etc. The uncommon word such as THUG LIFE is being mentioned few times in the novel.

*“... And if we call from the office phone, Ma will see it on the caller **ID** and know we’re not lying when saying we’re here...”* (p. 181)

The word *ID* comes from “identification” or “identity” that is created by taking the initial letter of some of the word. *ID* is written in capital letters and read

separately. The acronym process is by taking the word “I” and “D” from the original word.

*“I saw you on **TV**”* (p. 190)

The word *TV* comes from “Television” that is the technology that we use to watch news and other programs. The acronym process is by taking some word from the original word into *TV*. It is also read separately and written in capital letters.

*“Listen! The Hate U-the letter U-Give Little Infants Fucks Everybody. **T-H-U-G ; -I-F-E**. Meaning society give us as youth, it bites them in the ass when we wild out. Get it?”* (p. 15)

Unlike the previous examples, the word *THUG LIFE* that comes from Tupac’s lyric in the novel turns out has its meaning to the Black American in this novel. The speaker who is Khalil, explains the meaning to Starr that by being a Black American, hard and challenging life is what they get from the society in the United States of America which is full of White American. They often get racism from any societies. The acronym process is by taking the initial of all the words.

3.1.1.10 Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a process where a natural sound of things represents itself. Some of the examples of the data are stated below:

*“... I love you. **Mwah!**”* (p. 56)

Mwah is a natural sound of kissing something from our mouth. In this context, the speaker which is Lisa Carter is talking to her daughter, Starr, and in

the end of her dialogue she kisses Starr from afar. Thus, it can be concluded as an onomatopoeia.

Pow! Pow! Pow!(p. 15)

The sound of gunshot that killed Khalil is presented in the chapter one of the novel by Starr who is the witness of that incident. She utters it in her monologue to duplicate the sounds that she hears at the incident.

3.1.1.11 Inflection

Inflection happens when affixes inflection is being added to the word without changing either the word class or the meaning. The examples of the data are stated below:

*“And let’s be real, some white people give their **kids** ‘uncommon’ names too,”* (p. 174)

Kid [n] + -s → *Kids* [n]

Kid (root) + -s (the inflection of plural maker)

By adding inflection -s makes the word “kid” which at first means singular become plural and this process is called as inflection with plural maker. Another example will be mentioned below.

*“Stop **following** me and go dance, Starr,”* (p. 7)

Follow [v] + -ing → *Following* [v]

Follow (root) + *-ing*(the inflection of present progressive)

This process can be called as Inflection because inflection *-ing* is added in the end of the word without changing the meaning and the word class. By adding *-ing* will give meaning that the action is being done at the present time.

3.2 Word Formation Processes of Swear Words

This section discusses the analysis of word formation processes only from the swear words uttered by the Black American characters in the novel *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas. The writer found 123 utterances consist of swear words. Nevertheless, not all of them can be analyzed with word formation processes theory. Furthermore, because the time is limited, the writer only took sample of the data randomly from chapter 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19 and 23.

No.	Word Formation Process	Examples	Quantity
1.	Derivation	-	
2.	Reduplication	-	
3.	Compounding	<i>“Goddamn,”</i> <i>I say under my breath.</i> (p.69)	27
4.	Conversion of	-	

	Functional Shifts		
5.	Blending	-	
6	Backformation	-	
7.	Clipping or Shortening	-	
8.	Coinage	-	
9.	Acronym	<i>“Is it that BS of an interview? That bastard.”</i>	1
10.	Anomotopoeia	-	
11.	Inflection	<i>“Shit, Your fucking big mouth”</i> (p. 48)	5

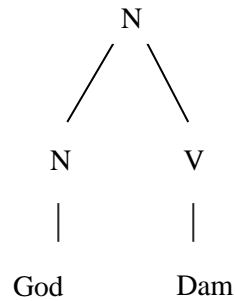
3.2.1 Word Formation Processes of Swear Words

The writer only found 3 types of word formation processes in the swear words uttered by the Black American characters in the novel *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas. The most frequent type is compounding with 27 data. Meanwhile the least frequent type is acronym with only 1 data. Other than that, the writer also found inflection with 5 data in total.

3.2.1.1 Compounding

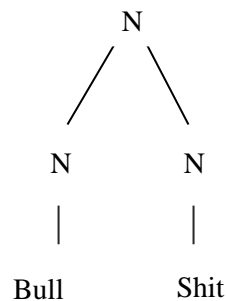
In this analysis, compounding is the most frequent type in the swear words uttered by the Black American characters in the novel *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas. The example of the data can be seen below:

“Goddamn,” I say under my breath. (p. 69)



The word *goddamn* is categorized as compounding because it is the combination of two words and they are “*God*” and “*damn*”. It is often used by speakers to express feelings such as anger, frustration, etc.

“Bullshit. You know my dad would help you out.”



The word *bullshit* is the combination of *bull* and *shit* that can stand independently as a word because both of them are free morphemes. It is usually used to response some actions that are seen as false or misleading. In this context, it is used by Starr to response her friend named Khalil that says there is nothing he can do. Starr is trying to say that Khalil’s utterance is not true or false.

3.2.1.2 Acronym

The writer only found one word that belongs to acronym and it is “*BS*” that stands for “bullshit”.

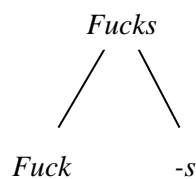
*“Is it that **BS** of an interview? That bastard.”* (p. 144)

The speaker of this word is Maverick or Starr’s father. He talks in front of his family while watching the white cop’s father who does talk show on television. The white cop’s father says that his son is the victim, not Khalil who got killed. Thus, Maverick says that it is such a bullshit, because it is a nonsense knowing that Khalil is the one the becomes victim because he is murdered even though he did not do anything.

3.2.1.3 Inflection

The writer found 5 swear words that can be categorized as inflection. The examples of the data can be seen below.

*“...The Hate U Give Little Infants **Fucks** Everybody...”* (p. 92)



Fuck (root) + *-s* (present verb of inflection for singular noun) = *fucks*

The word *fucks* can be categorized as inflection because it is made from a root “*fuck*” added with inflection of 3rd person singular “*-s*” and becomes “*fucks*”. It gives meaning to the readers that it is done by a singular person.

From the analysis above, it can be said that not all of the swear words uttered by the Black American characters in the novel *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas. Furthermore, the writer only found 3 processes of word formation in the swear words.

3.3 Types of Swear Words

Since almost every Black American character in the novel likes to utter swear words in their daily conversation, the writer chooses to analyze the swearing types of the uttered swear words and to explain the reason of why they like to use it in their conversations. With the chosen theory of swearing by Ljung, the writer realized that not all of the types can be found in the dialogues. There are only some of the types that are found as seen in the table below:

Table 2

Swearing Type	Examples	Quantity
Expletive interjection	<p><i>"Fuck!"</i>(p. 169)</p> <p><i>"Fuck, fuck, fuck!"</i> (p. 169)</p> <p><i>"Goddamn,"</i>(p. 69)</p> <p><i>"Shit, man! Shit!"</i> (p.179)</p>	70
Curse	<i>"Fuck the police! Fuck the police!"</i> (p. 172)	4
Unfriendly Suggestion	<i>"Investigate my ass"</i> (p. 27)	1
Adverbial or adjective intensifier	-	-

Adjective of dislike	<p><i>“I see that bitch tho. Bout to handle her ass” (p. 12)</i></p> <p><i>“We were talking ‘bout running up on Denasia. Bitch over there dancing with DeVante” (p. 9)</i></p>	3
Emphasis	<p><i>“What the hell happened?” (p. 190)</i></p> <p><i>“What the fuck is “that sort of thing”?” (p. 53)</i></p> <p><i>“E-xact-damn-ly” (p. 116)</i></p>	48
Anaphoric use of epithet	<p><i>“Is that BS of an interview? That bastard.” (p. 114)</i></p>	1
TOTAL		123

Table 2.1 Types and Quantity of Swearing

The expletive interjection is the most dominant function that is used by the Black American characters in the novel. Meanwhile the least function goes to anaphoric use of epithet for only one utterance. In total, there are 70 data out of 123 data of swearing that is uttered by them. By using the chosen swearing theory, the writer did not find all of the types of swearing. She did not find any adjective or adverbial intensifier in the novel.

3.4 Types of Swear Words in *The Hate U Give* novel

This section discusses about the finding of the types of swear words that are found in the chosen novel. The writer found 7 out of 8 types in total.

3.3.1 Stand – alone

In this category there are four types of swearing and the examples of the data will be stated below.

3.3.1.1 Expletive Interjection

In this novel, the Black American characters like to express their emotions and feelings by swearing. Thus, it can be said that it is the most frequent type because the writer found 70 utterances of it out of 123 in total. The examples of the data will be stated below:

“Dammit!” Daddy groans. (p. 100)

Here is an utterance spoken by the main character’s father in front of his children. In this context, he is surprised by the fact that the boy who he helps named DeVante, turns out to steal King Lord’s money. His emotion of being surprised leads him to swear. *Dammit* is a blending from the word *damn* and *it*, with the omit of the letter ‘n’. According to Merriam Webster dictionary, the word *dammit* is an interjection that is used as a soft imprecation.

“Fuck!” Seven croaks. He covers his eyes and rocks back and forth,

“Fuck, fuck, fuck!” (p. 169)

Seven is Starr’s step brother and in this context they are driving to Garden Heights which is full of riots but unfortunately his car is out of gas. He cannot believe that his care is out of gas in this kind of situation thus he uses “*fuck*” to express his feeling.

3.3.1.2 Curse

The writer found there are 4 utterances that can be grouped as curse. In this novel, the Black American characters use this kind of swearing to express their feelings toward the police who always give injustice to them.

“Fuck the police! Fuck the police!” DeVante continues to shout. (p. 172)

“I ain’t scared of them! Fuck the police!” (p. 172)

After the incident of Khalil, who gets shot by the white police over a hairbrush that he holds, the Black Americans in the Garden Heights hold big riots to the police due to the injustice they receive. In this novel, the Black Americans often get inappropriate behavior by the police that lead to their anger that provoke the riot. DeVante is one of the Black kids in the neighborhood, he vents his anger by cursing the police and saying *fuck* to them. The utterances above consist of taboo word *fuck* followed by direct object which is the police.

3.3.1.3 Unfriendly Suggestion

The writer only found one type of this swearing and it is stated by Starr’s father named Maverick.

*Daddy says, “Investigate **my** ass.” (p. 27)*

He utters this swear words because her only daughter, Starr, gets to see her best friend get shot by the white police because of a hairbrush the day before and his brother-in-law who is a detective asks whether Starr can be interviewed by the

police or not to find the truth about the incident. Maverick is worried about his daughter's mental condition and moreover he believes that the white cop is deliberately killed Khalil just because he is black and there is no need to make a further investigation. This utterance is grouped as unfriendly suggestion because the use of *ass* in it, it leads to sexual acts.

3.3.2 Slot-Filters

3.3.2.1 Adverbial or adjective intensifier

The writer did not find any adverbial or adjective intensifier in this novel.

3.3.2.2 Adjective of dislike

In this novel, the writer found that this type of swearing is uttered to address to human being that is not being liked by the speaker.

*"We were talking 'bout running up on Denasia. **Bitch** over there dancing with DeVante."* (p.9)

*"I see that **bitch** tho. Bout to handle her ass"* (p. 12)

The moment where Starr is taken to a party in Garden Heights with her step sister, Kenya, she is dragged to help Kenya running over someone who she doesn't like. Kenya doesn't like Denasia because she is dancing with DeVante, whom Kenya has crush over too. Kenya calls her *bitch* while according to Cambridge Dictionary, *bitch* can mean both a female dog or an unkind woman

who causes difficulties. Kenya uses these two words to express her distaste toward Denasia.

3.3.2.3 Emphasis

*Nana looks at Momma and hisses through gritted teeth, “Shut **the hell** up, sit down, and talk to me, goddamit” (p.72)*

Nana who is Starr’s grandmother also likes to swear in her daily conversation. She uses the word *the hell* to give emphasis in order to make Momma to be quiet and listens to her while she is talking. Another utterance of swear words uttered by Nana such as:

*“Keep your **damn** voice down!” (p. 72)*

Right after she tells Momma to be quit and sit down, Momma asks her what happened loudly, Nana use the word *damn* to give emphasis to the utterances she speaks so that no one will hear their conversation. In this context, it can be seen that Nana puts swear words before the word that she wants to emphasize in order to give emphasize in the meaning of her utterances.

3.3.2.4 Anaphoric use of epithet

*“Is it that BS of an interview? That **bastard**.” (p. 114)*

The incident of Khalil is spread across the national TV and somehow the white cop who killed Khalil got his father going on television for an interview saying that Khalil is a drug dealer and that the white cop is a sinless boy who only

does his job to protect the society where in fact there is no evidence of Khalil bringing drugs in his car while the incident happens. The type of epithet is somehow a swear word that can be classified as a noun. In this context, the word *bastard* is a noun which refers to the white cop's father, who makes unbelievable interview that makes Maverick upset.

3.5 Reasons for Using Swear Words

All Black American characters in this novel like to use swear words in their daily conversations without looking of the age and gender background. As it is stated in the novel that from Starr who is a teenager until Nana who is a grandmother, all of them like to use swear words in their utterances.

“No cursing ... ‘Cause they hear it from Nana enough.... (p. 101)

This is uttered by Uncle Carlos who lives with Nana, he tells the reader that Nana likes to swear in her daily conversation. He explains to DeVante who is staying over in his house to not curse because he has children who have already hear lots of swear words from their Nana. By connecting the dot with the most frequent type of swear word, all of them use swear words to merely express their emotions and feelings. With the environment of mature people who like to swear and consider it as a normal way to express their feelings, it makes the younger people normalize swear words in their daily conversation.

As it is stated in the table 2.1 that Expletive Interjection is the most frequent type used by the Black American characters in *The Hate U Give*, the

writer can say that emotions and feelings are the two reasons of the use of swearing in the Black American characters' utterances in the novel.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The analysis has been done by the writer in the previous pages and chapters. The conclusion of the answers to this research will be stated in this chapter. First, the writer can conclude that the all types of word formation process according to Prof. Laurel J. Brinton & Donna Brinton (2010) and O'Grady (1996) can be found in the Black American characters' utterances in *The Hate U Give* novel written by Angie Thomas. The most frequent type is inflection with 2,020 words and the less frequent type is reduplication and backformation with 5 words each. The writer also did the analysis of word formation processes on swear words uttered by the Black American characters by taking the samples randomly from the novel. The writer did not find all types of word formation processes in the swear words uttered by the Black American characters. In fact, there are only 3 types of word formation processes that can be found. There are compounding as the most frequent type (27), inflection (5) and acronym (1).

Meanwhile for the types of swear words analysis, the writer could not find all the swearing types stated by Ljung (2011). As a matter of fact, the writer could only find 7 out of 8 types and they are expletive interjection, curse, unfriendly suggestion, adjective of dislike, emphasis and anaphoric use of epithet. The one type that couldn't be found in the novel is adjective intensifier. Furthermore, expletive interjection is the most frequent type among others. The reason is

because the Black American characters like to express their feelings and emotions in their daily conversations despite all gender and age background.

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