

**THE WORD FORMATION PROCESSES OF INDONESIAN SLANG AND
COLLOQUIAL WORDS FOUND IN YOUTHS' COMMENTS IN FACEBOOK**

*Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
to Obtain Strata One (S1) Degree*



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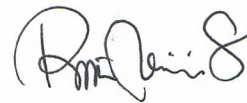
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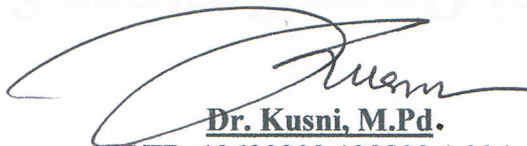
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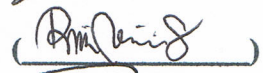
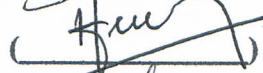
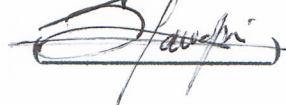
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ABSTRAK

Herdina, Yosi. 2011. "The Word Formation Processes of Indonesian Slang and Colloquial Words Found in Youths' Comments in Facebook". *Thesis*. Padang: English Department. Faculty of Languages and Arts. State University of Padang.

Penelitian ini membahas tentang kajian morfologis dari kata-kata gaul dan kolokial yang terdapat pada komentar-komentar yang diberikan oleh pengguna laman facebook. Ada dua tujuan utama dari penelitian ini. Pertama, untuk menemukan kelas kata dari kata-kata gaul dan kolokial. Kedua, untuk menemukan dan menggambarkan proses pembentukan kata-kata gaul dan kolokial berdasarkan teori yang digunakan.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Metode ini digunakan untuk mendapatkan gambaran tentang kelas kata dari kata-kata gaul dan kolokial dan juga proses pembentukan kata-kata tersebut. Dalam menganalisa data, peneliti mengelompokkan masing-masing kata menjadi kelompok kata-kata gaul dan kolokial. Kemudian menentukan masing-masing kelas kata (*part of speech*). Setelah itu, peneliti mengklasifikasikan kata-kata gaul dan kolokial berdasarkan teori proses pembentukan kata yang digunakan.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada 65 kata-kata gaul dan 88 kata-kata kolokial. Kata-kata slang tersebut lebih banyak ditemukan pada kelas kata sifat (*adjective*) dan kata benda (*noun*). Sedangkan pada kata-kata kolokial lebih banyak ditemukan kelas kata kerja (*verb*) dan kata sifat (*adjective*). Kemudian peneliti juga menemukan bahwa dari 15 proses pembentukan kata (*word formation process*), hanya ada 5 proses yang membentuk kata-kata gaul dan sebagian lain terbentuk melalui proses *unpatterned*, proses yang tidak berdasarkan aturan pembentukan kata. Sementara itu, kata-kata kolokial terbentuk melalui 5 proses pembentukan kata dan juga terbentuk melalui proses pengurangan imbuhan (*affix reduction*). Sebagian besar kata-kata kolokial terbentuk melalui proses *internal change*.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Slang is the non-standard use of words in a language that does not consider the standard language. Slang is commonly used by members of some limited groups, such as young people, or members of certain ethnic groups. Meanwhile, colloquial is also the use of the non-standard words in a language but it still consider part of the standard language (Jamie, 2008).

Regardless of social position, almost all people especially young people use slang and colloquial from time to time. According to Fromkin and Rodman (1983:264), slang is considered as a result of the development of the new words that happen as a creative expression from people to make the words more efficient and simpler to be uttered. Slang words vary from generation to generation and from one geographical area to others. Thus, the existence of slang is never constant. The form of slang and colloquial words occur through some processes. Linguistically, these processes are called word formation processes.

Word formation processes are the processes of creating new words and the new uses of the old words. For example, in daily communication, the term *ASAP* is

often used. It is formed by the process of acronym, in which it is actually derived from *As Soon As Possible*. In Indonesian language, there are also some new words that eventually become popular in everyday communication. Indonesian slangs, which are usually called *bahasa gaul*, also have some word formation processes, for instance the word *perpus* and *embar* have come through the processes of clipping and blending in which *perpus* comes from *perpustakaan* ‘library’ and the word *embar* is a blend from *emang benar* ‘it is true’. Besides, colloquial also has some word formation processes; one of the examples is the word *bener*. The word *bener* ‘benar’ is formed by using internal change, one of the word formation processes. Internal change is a process of word formation in which the morpheme has internal modification.

The spreading of slang and colloquial is very fast because of the influence of media, such as television, internet, radio and so on. Media are considered as one of a number of factors that enhances the development and the spreading of slangs. Internet, as the most influential media today, has some social networking websites that may affect people, especially youths, in their lifestyle and mostly in their language. One of the social networking website that is mostly used by youths is facebook. It is a [social networking](#) website that is operated and privately owned by facebook, Inc. Mostly the written language in facebook uses the informal language style such as slang and colloquial words, because the users of this website mostly youths. They use both slang and colloquial words to indicate close relationship among the users, to eliminate the formality and also to create casual situation.

There are some reasons why the researcher chooses Indonesian slang and colloquial words in facebook. First, facebook is one of the most popular website that is used by people, especially youths in Indonesia recently. The researcher found there are many Indonesian slang and colloquial words that are used in giving comments in facebook. It means that both kinds of non-standard language styles success in influencing youths to use Indonesian slang and colloquial words in everyday communication include in written language of facebook.

The second reason is that there is a word formation process behind the forming of slang and colloquial, especially in Indonesian slang and colloquial words, so the researcher wants to know about how the slang and colloquial words are formed. Mostly young people only know and use slang and colloquial words in their daily casual talk without knowing the process of how those words are formed. Therefore, it is beneficial for linguistic students to understand slang and colloquial words and how they are formed. Third, by doing this research, the researcher tries to show the comparison between Indonesian standard and non-standard language. Thus, the researcher is curious to investigate Indonesian slang and colloquial words as found in facebook.

B. Identification of the Problem

The written language in facebook commonly uses the informal language style such as slang and colloquial words. There are some field of studies that can be analyzed about slang and colloquial words. This research focuses on morphological

study. There are several things that can be analyzed, such as the word formation processes and also the word classes of slang and colloquial words. In this research, the point of discussion is to discover the word classes of Indonesian slang and colloquial words and also the word formation processes of those language styles that can be found in facebook.

C. Limitation of the Problem

This research focuses on the word classes and the word formation processes of Indonesian slang and colloquial words. It was limited on the discussion of language used by the youth users of facebook, especially the use of Indonesian slang and colloquial words found in comments from wall to wall, status, photo and note.

D. Formulation of the Problem

The problem of this research was formulated as follows: “What are the forms and word formation processes of Indonesian slangs and colloquial words found in facebook, especially from comments of wall to wall, status, photo and note?”

E. Research Questions

1. What are the forms of Indonesian slang and colloquial words used by youths in giving comments in facebook?
2. What are the word formation processes of those Indonesian slang and colloquial words used by youths in giving comments in facebook?

F. Purposes of the Research

1. To find out the forms of Indonesian slang and colloquial words used by youths in giving comments in facebook.
2. To describe the word formation processes of Indonesian slangs and colloquial words used by youths in giving comments in facebook.

G. Significances of the Research

By this research, the researcher hopes that the result of this research can develop and give contribution to linguistic field in general, and in morphology in particular. The writer also expects that the reader can understand more about slang and colloquial, and gain their knowledge that there are some processes in forming slang and colloquial words indeed, because slang and colloquial languages play important role in informal communication, particularly for young people who are fond of communicating in such a way. Hopefully this research can be an additional source for those who want to make further studies on linguistics, especially in morphology field.

H. Definition of Key Terms

Morphological study : the study of grammatical structure and the process of word formation.

Word formation process : one of the morphological studies which analyze the process of creating a new word or slang as found in facebook.

Indonesian slang	:	the creation of a new word which is categorized into non-standard language.
Indonesian colloquial	:	the modification of old words into a new form of word in order to make the words simpler to be uttered.
Facebook	:	a kind of social networking website.
Comment	:	a written note intended as an explanation or criticism from one user of facebook to others. A comment can occur in wall to wall, status, photo or note of facebook.
Form	:	The word classes which are defined as the structure of a word or part of speech.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

This chapter presents the theories that support the analysis of this research. There are two main parts in this chapter, first is the review of related literatures which includes all the fundamental theories that underlie this research. In related theories, the writer discusses language styles: slang and colloquial, the basic concepts of morphology, the word formation: the basic concepts and processes, the word classes and a short overview of facebook. The second one is the related studies which are about the other's researches as the supporting theories and references for researcher.

A. Language Style

The variation of language that people use in communication whether it is speech or writing is called language style. Style usually varies from casual and formal according to the type of situation, addressee, age, and the topic being discussed, etc (Holmes, 1992:223). Every people adopt different styles of speaking. A speaker can speak very formally or very informally, it is based on the circumstances. Ceremonial occasions, meeting, etc require the formal language style. While casual conversations between friends are usually used informal language style.

According to Hartmann and Stork in Alwasilah (1993:43), language styles are someone's style that is used in communication. It can be produced in spoken or written form. Every people have their own styles in communication in order to deliver their message or idea that can be done through spoken or written ways of communication.

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Moreover, De vito in Alwasilah (1993:44) says that styles are the ways that show how the writers or speakers use the language. These ways include the choice of words that occur inside a language while communicating with others. Fromkin *et al* (2007:438) states that styles are the speaker or writer's ways in using language in order to communicate with others. In having communication in certain kind of social group, people will talk differently depend on whom they are talking to and on what circumstance is that conversation. It happens because of the diversity of culture, social class and sex of each speaker.

Based on the explanation above, language styles are the ways that someone uses to communicate with others. These styles can be used in written or spoken form, and it can occur in formal or informal situations. Every people have different styles of language. The styles of language that people use will be different when they speak with friends, job interviews, have a presentation and so on depend on the situation or circumstances.

B. Slang Language

Slang is the non-standard use of words in a language and it is categorized as a part of language in a society. According to Fromkin & Rodman (1983:264), slang is a kind of casual language that occurs as a result of the rapid growth of new words that is used as a creative expression from people in order to make the words more efficient and simpler to be uttered. They also state that there are several function of slang, they are:

1. Slang is used as solidarity makes, and also it is used to identify people as those who belong to the group members.
2. Slang is used to show intimacy among users.

In addition, Akmajian (1984:303) explains some features of slang language:

1. Slang is a part of casual, informal styles of language use.
2. Slang, like fashions on clothing and popular music, changes quite rapidly. Slang words can enter a language rapidly, and then fall out in a few years or even months.
3. Specific areas of slang are often associated with particular social groups.

According to O'Grady *et al* (1993:555), slang is a label which is used to show the informal usages of anyone in speech community. On the other word, slang is the use of informal words and expressions that do not considered standard in the speaker's language (www.wikipedia.com).

The form of slang can be a whole sentence but usually slang is categorized as a word. Slang itself can be described as deviating away from standard language

use. Slang is a kind of nonstandard use of words in a language and sometimes the creation of new words are from another language. The spreading of slang is very fast, especially among young people. It is caused by the influence of media, such as television, radio, internet, etc.

In Indonesia, the slang language is known as *bahasa gaul* or *bahasa prokem*. Indonesian slang language is mainly a spoken form, used in social society and in popular media (television, internet, or radio), and to certain extent is used in publications such as teen magazines or pop culture magazines. One can conclude that Indonesian slang language is the primary language for oral communication spoken by everybody in daily life, except for formal speeches. It would be very unusual to communicate orally to people using the formal Indonesian nowadays.

Indonesian slang language structure is derived from formal Indonesian. Its vocabulary is extended by a combination of derivatives or borrowings from foreign languages such as English or local ethnic languages such as Betawi, Sundanese, and Javanese. There are some examples of Indonesian slang words used by youths in their daily conversation, such as *bonyok*, in Indonesian standard language, it is known as *orang tua* ‘parents’. This word originated from a combination of *bokap* and *nyokap*. Moreover, the word *brondong* ‘young man’ is also a kind of slang word. In Indonesian standard language, this word is called *laki-laki muda*.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that slang is the creation of a new word that can be categorized into casual language style which is used for communication in informal situation. Nowadays, slang words are created and

used in daily communication by certain people in a social group, especially it is used by young people in order to reduce distance between them in having communication. The existence of slang is never constant. Slang can be developed by youths based on their needs in using it.

C. Colloquial Language

Colloquial is another kind of non-standard language which is usually used in daily conversation and often happen in informal speaking. There is no rule for using colloquial language because everybody can use, recognize and define it. According to Alwasilah (1993:50), colloquial is a word derives from Latin language *colloquium* which has meaning as conversation. It is a word or phrase that is often used in the spoken language. Whereas, Hartmann and Stork in Alwasilah (1993:51) say that colloquial is a vocabulary that is used in a statement or written language.

Indonesian colloquial word has its roots in Betawi Malay, which is spoken by the indigenous population of Jakarta. Betawi Malay has two variations, conventional Betawi Malay, spoken by the indigenous population, and modern Jakarta Malay, spoken by the young generation and also migrants. This variant of the language is characterized by a large number of loan words from foreign languages (Chinese, Portuguese, Dutch, etc) but also from regional languages, especially Javanese, Sundanese, and Balinese. Many loan words from Jakarta Malay such as *nggak*, *kok* and *lho* have already deeply penetrated the Indonesian language. Other

words such as *banget*, *kangen* or *mendingan* or the particles *sih*, *deh*, *nih*, *tuh* and *dong* are also become increasingly popular (Kozok, 2008).

Some linguists make a distinction between colloquial and slang. According to Ghil'ad Zuckermann in Wikipedia, slang refers to informal lexical items used by a specific social group, for instance young people, soldiers, thieves, or prisoners. Slang is not considered the same as colloquial, which is informal, relaxed speech used on occasion by any people, the use of colloquial includes contractions (ain't, isn't). One way to distinguish between slang and colloquial is to ask whether most native speakers know the word and use it; if they do, it is colloquial.

In short, both slang and colloquial are kinds of informal language style which are commonly used in spoken and written languages. The difference between slang and colloquial can be seen from the word. Slang is the creation of a new word that is considered to be very informal or non-standard and it is more often used in particular circumstances or within a restricted group. The examples of Indonesian slang words are *bonyok*, *perez*, *jayuz*, *gawe*. Whereas, colloquial refers to the modification of an old word becomes a new form of word that widely used in order to make the word more efficient and simpler to be uttered. The examples of Indonesian colloquial words are *kemaren*, *ampe*, *kalo*, *selese*, *pinter*.

D. The Basic Concepts of Morphology

Morphology is the study of how words are formed and are structured. According to Sari (1988:78), morphology is the study of word formation and the

architecture of words. She also adds that it is the study of how words are structured and how the words are put together from smaller parts. Alwasilah (1993:110) explains that the study of grammatical structure and the process of word formation are called morphology. In addition, he also emphasizes that morphology is the branch of linguistics which studies about morphemes. It also analyzes the structure, form and classification of word.

On the other hand, according to Zaim (1999:3), “morphology is the study of these meaning-bearing units and the rules governing them. It is the study of the structure of words.” Another definition of morphology can be seen from Jufrizal (1999:62), “morphology is the study of morphemes; its nature, types, and patterns in a particular language. Morphology is one of main parts of grammar that belongs to micro linguistics”. He also states that morphology has only recently been studied into transformational generative grammar which is classified into the field of phonology and syntax. There are two major types of rules which are related to morphology, they are word formation rules and adjustment rules.

Based on Fromkin *et al* (2007:77), morphology is the study of the internal structure of words; the component of the grammar that includes the rules of word formation or the study of the rules how the words are formed. Besides, O’Grady *et al* (2007:132) say that morphology is the study of the analysis of word structure. Thus, morphology is the study of grammatical word structure that includes word formation process. It is also a study which analyzes the structure, the form and classification of words.

E. The Word Formation: Basic Concepts and Processes

Word formation addresses the processes for creating new words in a language. Richards *et al* (1985:62) give a short and straight definition of the word formation, that is, the creation of new words. According to Plag (2003), word formation is dealing with the formation of words. Fromkin *et al* (2007:131) have another definition about word formation. They state that word formation is morphological rules that determine how morpheme combine in order to form new words. They also say that word formation is formed from the combination of morpheme becomes the new words and deal with morphological rules.

There are several theories about word formation processes that are introduced by the linguists. According to Stageberg (1965:148), there are four common processes of word formation. Those processes are clipping (*lab*, *dorm*, *exam*), acronymy (NATO for *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*), blending (*brunch* from *breakfast* + *lunch*), and back formation (*baby-sit* from the noun *baby sitter*).

Sari (1988:99) mentions there are some lists of word formation processes. She divides word formation into 14 processes. They are: compounding (*girlfriend*, *textbook*), affixation (*disadvantage*, *differently*), reduplication, suppletion (*walk* *walked*), morpheme internal change (*sing* becomes *sang*), acronyms (*laser* for *light amplification through the stimulated emission of radiation*), derivation, back formation (*donate* from *donation*), blending (*chortle* from *chuckle* + *snort*), clipping (*dorm* has been clipped from *examination*), coinage (*Xerox*), functional shift (*position*, *process* are noun from which verbs have been formed), morphological

misanalysis (*holic* from *alcoholic*, it also can be found in words like *workaholic*, *sugarholic*) and proper names (*Washington D.C* for *George Washington*).

On the other hand, there is another linguist that explains the theory about word formation process. This theory divides word formation into several kinds. Those word formation processes can be compounding (*lifeguard*, *working girl*), affixation (*disagree*, *miscommunication*), reduplication, morpheme internal change (*eat* becomes *ate*), suppletion (*scroosh* → *scrooshed*), derivation. Another word formation processes are acronyms (*radar* for *radio detection and ranging*), back formation (*supervise* for *supervision*), blending (*smog* from *smoke* and *fog*), clipping (*dorm* from *dormitory*), coinage (*Exxon*, *Xerox*). Then, functional shift (*laugh*, *run* are used as nouns as well as verbs), morphological misanalysis (*holic* from *alcoholic*, it also can be found in words like *workaholic*, *sugarholic*), and the last one is proper names (*watt* for *James Watt*) (Zaim, 1999:95-102).

According to Chaer (2003), Indonesian word formation processes consist of several processes. He classifies the processes into five processes. Those processes are affixation (*bermain* → ‘playing’ {*ber-*} + *main* ‘play’), reduplication (*meja* ‘table’ = *meja-meja* ‘tables’), compounding (*banting tulang* ‘work hard’), conversion, and abbreviation (*PMI* for *Palang Merah Indonesia*).

O’Grady *et al* (2007:138-163) also state that there are thirteen processes of word formation. Those word formation processes are affixation (*prompt-ness*, *hopeful*), internal change (*drive* becomes *driven*), suppletion (the use of *went* as the past tense form of the verb *go*), reduplication, coinage (*Kodak*), compounding (*bath tub*,

airplane), derivation (*sell*→*seller*), conversion (N derived from V (*a new*) *survey*), clipping (*burger* for *hamburger*), blending (*infomercial* from *information* + *commercial*), back formation (*housekeep* from *housekeeper*), acronyms (*AIDS* for *Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome*) and the last one is onomatopoeia (*meow*, *cock-a-doodle-doo*).

Meanwhile, according to Wikipedia (2010), there are seven word formation processes. They are agglutination (*shame* + *less* + *ness* becomes *shamelessness*), back-formation (*edit* from *editor*), blending (*smog* comes from *smoke* + *fog*), compound (*earthquake*), conversion (the verb *green* from the existing adjective), loanword (the word *cliché* from French), onomatopoeia (*cuckoo* for the sounds of bird).

Yule (2006:53-59) explains that there are ten processes of word formation. Those processes are coinage (*Kleenex*, *Teflon*), borrowing (*lilac* from Persian), compounding (*bookcase*, *doorknob*), blending (*telecast* comes from *television* + *broadcast*), clipping (*fan* from *fanatic*), backformation (*emote* → *emotion*). In addition, there are another processes based on Yule, they are conversion (*crazy ideas* becomes *a crazy* (adj → n)), acronym (*CD* → *Compact Disk*), derivation (*unhappy*), multiple processes.

Based on the theories above, the researcher uses two theories from O'Grady et al and also Yule about word formation processes because they have complete explanation about word formation processes. Each theory is used by the researcher to find out the morphological processes of Indonesian slang and colloquial words that

found in Facebook. The followings are the explanation of the word formation processes:

1. Derivation

O’Grady *et al* (2007:144) explain that the process of forming a word with meaning and/or category distinct from that of its base through the addition of an affix is called derivation. In English, derivational morphemes can be divided into two; prefixes (added to the beginning of a stem) and suffixes (added to the end of a stem). For example, by adding suffixes, it can change a verb becomes a noun as in *fix-able*, *understand-able*, a noun becomes an adjective as in *optimist-ic*, a verb becomes a noun such as *treat-ment*, *amaze-ment*.

Zaim (1999:100) states that a derivation process is done by adding affixes which are prefix is added to the beginning of the base and suffix is added to the end of the base. He also gives some common suffixes for this process, they are *-ly*, *-ness*, *-ity*, *-er*, *-ation*, *-ful*, *-able*, and *-al*.

Table 1. Some English derivational affixes

Affix	Change	Examples
Suffix:		
<i>-able</i>	V→A	fix-able, understand-able
<i>-er</i>	V→N	teach-er, work-er
<i>-ful</i>	V→A	faith-ful, hope-ful, dread-ful
<i>-ment</i>	V→A	treat-ment, amaze-ment
<i>-ic</i>	N→A	cub-ic, optimist-ic
Prefix:		
<i>-anti</i>	N→N	anti-abortion, anti-pollution
<i>-de</i>	V→V	de-active, de-mystify

-ex	N→N	ex-president, ex-friend
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Thus, derivation process is a process of a word formation process by adding affixes such as prefix and suffix. The process of adding this affix will derive a new word with a new form, function and also meaning. Some examples of Indonesian derivation words are *ber-uang*, *di-film-kan*, *ber-gaya* and so on.

2. Compounding

Compounding is one of the processes of forming a new word which is done by combining two words. According to Sari (1988:95), a word formed by combining two independent words is called compounding. She adds that the meaning of compound word itself depend on the meanings of its parts, but almost any kind of meaning connection can be involved between the part. It means that when two words are combined into a compound word, sometimes, it changes the meaning of the word itself. Others do not change the meaning of a compound word. Some examples of compounding that she states are *blackbird*, *makeup*, *aircraft*, *textbook*, and *lifeguard*.

According to Zaim (1999:95), “compounding is a word formed by the combination of two independent words. The parts of a compound can be free morphemes, derived words, or other compounds”. The examples of compounding are: *girlfriend*, *textbook*, *air conditioner*, *working glass*.

O’Grady *et al* (2007:151) state that compounding is another way to build a new word in language. The combination of lexical categories can be nouns, adjectives, verbs or prepositions. The result of compounding word itself can be a

noun, a verb or an adjective. Some examples of compound words are (Noun + Noun) *streetlight, campsite, bookcase, greenhouse*. (Adjective + Noun) can be *bluebird, happy hour, high chair*. (Verb + Noun) such as *swearword, washcloth, spoon feed*. (Preposition + Noun) are *overload, outhouse, and in-group*.

Thus, compounding is a word formation process by combining two free or independent morphemes together. The combination of word can be nouns, adjectives, verbs or prepositions. In the process of compounding, the meaning and function of the compound word can be change. The example of Indonesian compound slang word is *babak bundas* which means *babak belur*. Then, there are some examples of Indonesian compound colloquial words: *lalet ijo (lalat hijau), buku item (buku hitam)*, etc.

3. Clipping

Clipping means cutting off the front or the end of a word, or sometimes both, leaving a part to stand for the whole (Stageberg, 1965:148). The resultant form is called a clipped word. Yule (2006:55) explains that clipping is the shortening a word by deleting one or more syllables. He says that clipping occurs when a word which has more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form. It is usually beginning in casual speech. The term *gasoline* is still used, but most people use the term *gas*, using the clipped form.

O'Grady *et al* (2007:157) state that clipping is another kind of word formation that shortens a word by deleting one or more syllables. They say that

clipping is popular among students. It has forms like *prof* for *professor*, *phys-ed* for *physical education*, *burger* for *humberger*. A number of such abbreviations have been accepted in general usage, for instance *doc*, *ad*, *auto*, *lab*, *demo*, and *sub*.

According to Kemmer (2008), clipping is a type of abbreviation of a word in which one part is clipped off and the remaining word means essentially the same as what the whole word means. In this explanation, she gives the examples of clipping. The word *rifle* is fairly modern clipping of an early compound *rifle gun*. Another clipping is *burger*, formed by clipping off the beginning of the word *hamburger*.

The following are examples of clipping:

air plane -> *plane*
front clipping

advertisement -> *ad*
back clipping

influenza -> *flu*
front and back clipping

4. Blending

Blending is a process of word formation by combining part of two words. It is usually the beginning of one word and another word. According to Stageberg (1965:151) “blending is the fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of one word with the last part of another”. Besides, Sari (1999:101) defines blending as “a combination of the parts of two words, usually the beginning of one word and the end

of another”. In addition, Yule (2006:55) states that the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new word is called blending. He says that blending is similar to compounds, but in blending, it is only parts of the words that are combined.

Moreover, O’Grady *et al* (2007:158) explain that words that are created from non-morphemic parts of two already existing items are called blending. It is usually formed by the first part of word and the last part of the second word. They give the well-known examples of blends include *brunch* from *breakfast* + *lunch*, *smog* from *smoke* + *fog* and *infomercial* from *information* + *commercial*.

Blending is a process that takes the two words and merges them not based on the morpheme structure but on sound structure. The resulting words are called blending (Kemmer: 2008).

Examples:

brunch = *breakfast* + *lunch*

motel = *motor* + *hotel*

smog = *smoke* + *fog*

In short, blending is the combination of the parts of two words. The combination is usually the beginning of one word and the end of another, based on the sound structure of that blending word. In this case, blending is similar to compound, but parts of the words are deleted.

5. Acronyms

Acronym is a word formation process by taking the initial letters of all of words. It often consists of the capital letters. According to Stageberg (1965:150), the process of forming a word from the initials or beginning segments of a succession of words is called acronym. Moreover, Sari (1999:101) states that acronym is the form of words by taking the initial sounds or letters of the words.

O'Grady *et al* (2007:159) state that acronyms are other kinds of word formation processes formed by taking the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word. They add that this type of word formation is commonly used in names of organizations and scientific terminology.

There are several examples of acronym, such as *NATO* for *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, *MP* for *Military Police*, *laser* for *light amplification through the stimulated emission of radiation*, and *radar* for *radio detection and ranging*.

6. Back Formation

Back formation is a process in which a word changes its form and function. According to O'Grady *et al* (2007: 158), backformation is a process that creates a new word by removing the real or supposed affix from another word in a language. They give some examples of English backformation, for instance *housekeep* from *housekeeper*, *enthuse* from *enthusiasm*, *donate* from *donation* and *orient* or *orientate* from *orientation*. On the other word, Stageberg (1965:152) says that back formation may be defined as the formation of a word from one that looks like its derivative. A recent example is *team-teach*, from the noun *team-teacher* or *team-teaching*.

7. Conversion

Another word formation process is conversion, which is the term is used to describe a word class change without any morphological marking. According to O'Grady *et al* (2007:157), conversion is a process that put an already existing word becomes a new syntactic category. They state that it does not add an affix, conversion has similarity with derivation because of the change in category and meaning that it brings about.

Table 2. The Examples of Conversion

V derived from N	N derived from V
finger (a suspect) butter (the bread) button (the shirt)	(a building) permit (an exciting) contest (a new) survey

8. Affixation

Affixation is one of the processes of creating a new word by adding affixes. The affixes can be prefix, suffix and infix. Prefix is an affix which is put in front of the base. Suffix is an affix which is put in the end of its base. While infix is an affix which is occurs within the base. Sari (1988:96) states that most of the morphological work in English is performed by affixes which are the bound morphemes that are added to free morphemes. She also says that English has many prefixes, such as *-re*, *-anti*, *-disses* and so on and many suffix: *-men*, *-ly*, *-ed*, *-s* but it has no infixes.

Then, O'Grady *et al* (2007:138) say that affixation usually create a new word by adding an affix. They give examples of the processes of affixation. They are prefix (*de-active, in-correct*), suffix (*gentle-ment, teach-er*), and no infixes. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that affixation is categorized as word formation process that creates a new word by adding affixes. It can be prefix, suffix or infix. The process of adding affixes itself can change the function and meaning of the word.

9. Reduplication

Reduplication is a process of word formation process by reduplicating all part of morphemes. There are two kinds of reduplication; they are full and partial reduplication. Full reduplication is a reduplication of entire word, while partial reduplication is only a reduplication part of the word.

According to Sari (1988:96) and Zaim (1999:97), reduplication is a process of word formation in order to duplicate all of morphemes. It is usually called total reduplication. They give examples of reduplication, *rumah* (house), becomes *rumah-rumah* (houses), *ibu* (mother) becomes *ibu-ibu* (mothers). O'Grady *et al* (2007:143) say that another common morphological process in certain languages is reduplication, which duplicates all or part of the base to which it applies to mark a grammatical or semantic contrast. Thus, another type of word formation is reduplication. It is the duplicate of all or just a part of morphemes. There two kinds of reduplication, full and partial reduplication.

10. Suppletion

According to O'Grady *et al* (2007:141), suppletion is a process of creating a new word whereby a root morpheme is replaced by a phonologically unrelated form to indicate a grammatical contrast. Some examples of suppletion words are *go* becomes *went*, *to be* becomes *is, am, are, were, was*.

11. Internal Change

According to Sari (1988:97) and Zaim (1999:98), an internal change is creating a new word by making morpheme internal modification. They give examples of morpheme internal change such as *man* becomes *men*, *sing* becomes *sang*, *goose* becomes *geese*. Here also some examples of Indonesian colloquial internal change words; *simpan* becomes *simpen*, *main* becomes *maen*, *cepat* becomes *cepet*. In Indonesian language, especially in informal written and spoken, the process of internal change can easily found. It caused by a large number of borrowing words from regional languages, such as Betawi language.

12. Coinage

Coinage is one of the processes of word formation by coining from existing thing to represent a new invention or development. It is commonly used in industry requires a new name for product. According to O'Grady *et al* (2007:160) say that coinage is a process of creating a new word from scratch. It is also usually called word manufacture because it commonly occurs in industry requires for a new name of

a product. Some examples of coinage word are *Kleenex* for *facial tissue*, *Xerox* for *photocopy*.

13. Onomatopoeia

According to O'Grady *et al* (2007:159), onomatopoeia is a represent an aspect of the thing that they name. The form of onomatopoeia is different from one language to others. They state some examples of onomatopoeia words; in English, the natural sound of chicken (*cock-a-doodle-doo*), Japanese (*kokekoko*), and Indonesian (*kukuruyuk*). Then, English (*meow*), Japanese (*nya*), Indonesian (*meong*) for the natural sound of cat.

14. Borrowing

Based on Yule (2006:55), borrowing is one of the word formation processes to create a new word by taking them from other languages. It is one of the most common sources of new words in English. The English language has adopted a vast number of words from other languages, including French, Dutch, German, etc.

15. Multiple Processes

Multiple processes are the process of creating new words through more than one word formation process (Yule, 2006:59). He gives example of multiple processes such as the term *deli* becomes a common American English word which the first process is borrowing from German language (*delicatessen*) and then clipping that borrowed form.

From all references above, it can be concluded that there are several processes of word formations; they are compounding, derivation, affixation, clipping, acronyms, blending, conversion, internal change, backformation, onomatopoeia, coinage, suppletion, reduplication, borrowing and multiple processes. Every type of word formations above has different ways or processes in creating a new word in certain language.

F. Word Classes

Word classes or part of speech are the categories of word. Every word can have different positions in a sentence. The main word classes in English are Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Pronoun, Preposition, and Determiner. According to Todd (1987:52-57), there are number of word classes in a language. First, noun is a word which is used to denote a person, animal, place, concept or thing, for example *Michael, Tiger, Grass, New York*. Second, adverb is a word class that is used to modify a verb, an adjective by the addition of the ending *-ly* (*strangely, hardly, dangerously*). Third, verb is designed as a word that expresses an action. Verbs can be 'action' words like *run, go, judge, throw, climb* but they can also denote less active notions and have more to do with mental processes and perceptions, like *see, know, think, feel* and so on. Fourth, adjective is a descriptive word that can describe nouns such as *cold, heavy, tall, angry*. It gives the reader or speaker extra information about a noun. An adjective can occur in two positions, before the noun as in *clear*

water, terrible decision and also after verb *be, seem, appear, become* as in *he is tall, the water became clear*.

Fifth, determiner is a class of word that typically functions as a determiner in noun phrases. Moreover, Todd explains that there are five kinds of determiner, they are articles (*a, an, the*), demonstratives (*this, that, those, these*), possessives (*my, your, his, her, its, our, their*), number when precede nouns (*first degree, seven hills*), indefinite determiners (*some, any, all, enough, no, both, each, every, few, much, more, most, fewer, less, either, neither*). Sixth, *pronoun* is another kind of word classes. Pronoun is similar to a noun in that it can take the place of a noun or a noun phrase. Some examples of pronouns are: *I, you, he, she, our, its* and so on.

Seventh, preposition is a function word such as *at, by, from, for, to* and *with*. Prepositions are always followed by a noun, a noun phrase, or a pronoun such as in *He talked to John, He arrived with another man*. Eight, conjunction is a joining word such as *but, and, so*. It is used to connect two or more clauses, phrases or words together. The last kind of word classes is *exclamation*. An exclamation expresses surprise, pleasure or other emotions, for example: *oh dear!*.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that all words belong to categories called word classes or parts of speech according to the part they play in a sentence. Different words can have different positions in a sentence. There are several main word classes in English; they are noun, verb, adjective, adverb, determiner, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, exclamation.

G. A Short Overview of Facebook

Facebook is a social networking website that is operated and privately owned by facebook, Inc. Facebook was founded and created by Mark Zuckerberg on 2004 with his college roommates and fellow computer science students, Eduardo Saverin, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes. The website's membership is initially limited by the founders to Harvard students, but it expands to other colleges in the Boston area, the Ivy League, and Stanford University. Later, facebook expands further to include any university student, then high school students, and, finally, to anyone aged 13 and over. Since September 2006, people who are over the age 13 with a valid e-mail address can become a facebook user. Facebook's target audience is youth. Users can add friends and send messages and comments via wall to wall, also update their personal profiles to notify friends about themselves. Nowadays, facebook becomes the most used social network by people over the world and it has been highly used in the years 2009 – 2010 (www.wikipedia.com).

In Indonesia, the users of facebook increase every months and it makes Indonesia becomes a country with the highest users of facebook in Asia. It can be seen that since November, the total number of users of facebook is around 12, 2 million (www.wikipedia.com). The written language in facebook almost uses informal language style such as slang and colloquial language, because the users of facebook are almost young people. They use Indonesian slang words in giving

comments, write a status or send wall to others. Usually, the users use a complicated language style so that it is difficult to understand (Antoro, 2009). In addition, according to Russ (2008) in his research about the language used on facebook, state that facebook's conversations are relatively colloquial in tone and have a particularly large amount of slang words.

Based on the explanation above, mostly the users of facebook used slang and colloquial words. It happens because almost facebook's users are young people, so that in giving comments, they tend to use informal language in order to show intimacy among users and also reduce the distance between users of facebook itself. This reason makes the written language in facebook is different with other communication media such as chatting and others.

H. Previous Researches

The use of slang has been studied in various contexts. Firstly, a research about Indonesian slang was conducted by Elzet (2000). Elzet analyzed the use of slang language in daily conversation among teenagers (face to face). She found several words of slang in Indonesian language which is used by teenagers. The example of slang words that she found are the word *boljug* and *kerbang*. The word *boljug* means *boleh juga* while *kerbang* means *keren banget*. Besides, she also found the functions of using slang among teenagers. Some of the functions are to make friendship, to express ideas, and to have prestigious.

Another research about slang language was also done by Yolanda. She analyzed the terms of English slang in one of the computer media communication that is IRC (Internet Relay Chat). This research limited on the word formation processes of slang. In her research, she found that almost English slang terms were formed by the process of clipping. Then, she also found that the netters use those terms spontaneously to spice up the chatting and get intimacy to other chatters.

The researcher also reviews the research that was done by Sehartian (2000) which analyzed Indonesian slang words found in written media, *GADIS* magazine articles. In her research, she found the word formation processes of slangs that were used in 28 articles in *GADIS* magazine such as coinage in *heboh* (amazing), blending in *sohib* (best friend), acronyms in *JJS* (to take a walk in the afternoon), and borrowing in *cool* (pleasant). She considered that the article in *GADIS* magazine used slangs because it is a teenage magazine and most of the targets are teenagers.

Another research about slang has been done by Puspasari (2006). She did research about the word formation processes of Indonesian slang found in Debbi Sahertian's dictionary. She found that there are ten word formation processes in *bahasa gaul*, they are (1) adding vowel /a/ /e/ /i/ or /u/ into the base, (2) blending, (3) Clipping, (4) Clipping and Reduplication, (5) Changing last syllable of base, (6) Inflection, (7) Inserting consonant /b/, /k/ or /r/ into the base, (8) Morpheme internal change, (9) using name of person, place and trademark, (10) unpatterned word formations.

Moreover, Tuti (2007) also conducted a research about the word formation process of Indonesian slang in SMS sent by the English Department students. In her research, she found there are several ways used to change the full forms words become the SMS words that is used by the English department student in sending a message. The word formations of Indonesian SMSs that found were in the forms of new simplification, such as clipping, abbreviation, unpatterned word formation, apostrophe, coinage, compound, blending, phonaesthemes, and acronym.

From those related researches, the writer gets some input to do this analysis. This research has the similarity with those previous researches, especially about the topic of the research namely the word formation processes of slang and colloquial words. However, this research is different in the choice of object to analyze, which the writer chooses facebook as the object.

I. Theoretical Framework

In this study, the researcher describes about the language used in facebook, especially the language used that can be found in comments. The researcher interested in analyzing the informal language styles such as slang and colloquial. Then, those kinds of language styles were analyzed by using morphological analysis in order to find out the word classes of Indonesian slang and colloquial and also the word formation processes of both kinds of informal language styles by using O'Grady *et al* and Yule theories.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the research findings and discussions in chapter IV, this research found that in giving comments, the youth users of facebook tend to use Indonesian slang and colloquial than Indonesian standard language. The researcher found that there were 65 Indonesian slang words and 88 Indonesian colloquial words that used by the users of facebook in giving comments through wall to wall, status and photos. These Indonesian slang and colloquial words have their own word classes and also word formation process. Some of them followed the rules of word formation, but some of them did not.

Based on the analysis, it is found 5 classes of words. They are noun, adverb, verb, adjective and pronoun. Then, Indonesian colloquial words could be categorized as noun, adverb, verb, adjective, pronoun and conjunction. Besides the word classes, the researcher also investigated the word formation processes of Indonesian slang and colloquial words. There were 5 word formation processes that formed Indonesian

slang words namely clipping, blending, acronym, borrowing and multiple processes. Some of Indonesian slang words were formed by other process which out of the rule of word formation. Those words could be classified into unpatterned process. Most of Indonesian slang words were formed by unpatterned process. On the other hand, Indonesian colloquial words were also formed by 5 processes such as clipping, affixation, internal change, borrowing, multiple processes and some others are formed by the process of affix reduction. Based on the findings, most of Indonesian colloquial words were formed by the process of internal change.

B. Suggestion

In conducting the research about Indonesian slang and colloquial words that found in comments of facebook, the researcher believes that this research is far from perfect. Since this study only to find out the Indonesian slang and colloquial words by using the theory of word classes and also the word formation processes, at the end of her research, the researcher hopes that the further researcher will conduct a research about Indonesian slang and colloquial words on the other linguistics field of study such as semantics, pragmatics or sociolinguistics.

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