Chapter IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion, where the writer will present the findings and their discussion. This chapter is the most important and significant part of the whole study because all the research questions are answered through the analysis and findings.

4.1. Type of the word-formation processes that appear on the IRC (Internet Relay Chat)

In this part, the writer presents the list of uncommon expressions and the type of word-formation processes they belong to. She displays the word-formation processes in the following table. She will display the whole data in the appendix.

In the first chatting, the writer finds 7 expressions of clipping, 8 acronyms, 1 blending and 4 miscellaneous. In chatting 2, she finds 9 expressions of clipping, 3 acronym, and 8 miscellaneous. In chatting 3, clipping is the predominant type, 11 expressions of clipping, 5 acronym, 1 blending, and 9 miscellaneous. In chatting 4, she finds 6 expressions of clipping, 3 acronyms, 1 blending, and 7 miscellaneous. Then, 8 expressions of clipping, 4 acronym, 1 blending, and 6 miscellaneous appear in chatting 5. In the last chatting, chatting 6, she finds 7 expressions of clipping, 1 acronym, and 8 miscellaneous.

From the 6 chatting, the writer finds 35 clipping, 16 acronyms, 11 miscellaneous, and 4 blending.

Table 1

Type of word-formation processes of the

uncommon expressions on IRC (Internet Relay Chat)

TYPES OF WORD-FORMATION PROCESSES									MISCELLA-NEOUS	TOTAL
Derivation	Acronyms	Conversion	Back-formation	Clipping	Blending	Compounding	Borrowing	Coinage		
-	√	-	-	√	√	-	-	-	√	√

4.1.2. Discussion

To discuss the finding above, the writer classifies them into 4 parts. She discusses 4 types of word-formation processes that appear in the six conversation scripts on IRC (Internet Relay Chat). The 4 types of word-formation processes that will be discussed are Clipping, Acronym, Miscellaneous, and Blending.

4.1.2.1. Clipping

Clipping is the element of reduction, which is noticeable in blending. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form.

Table 2

CLIPPING

Expressions	Meaning
Pls	Please
Pakist	Pakistan
U'r	Your
Indo	Indonesia
Pic	Picture
Std	Student
Comp	Computer
Bro	Brother
H 's	How is
Y'day	Yesterday
St'day	Saturday
Congratz	Congratulations
Grad-day	Graduation day

Grad-card	Graduation card
Thx	Thank you
T'day	Today
'Bout	About
Hl'day	Holiday
Wld	Would
Wt	With
U'rself	Yourself
Hv	Have
W/out	Without
U'rs	Yours
U're	You are
T'row	Tomorrow
M'bourne	Melbourne
Stdying	Studying
UnTar	Universitas Tarumanegara (Tarumanegara University)
Smt	Semester
2moro	Tomorrow
Tm'row	Tomorrow
Drver	Driver
Bout	About

Clipping process has many kinds of ways to form the new expressions. Some expressions are clipped only in the end syllable, for instance pic (picture), and comp (computer). Then, there is the clipping process of the first syllable, for example 'bout/ bout (about). The clipping process, which is not as popular as the others, is the clipping that omits the middle part of the expression. Finally, the last

type of clipping can be said irregular clipping because there is no rule how the expressions are produced.

Clipping of the end or the last two syllables is the most popular type of clipping that the netters use. It is the omission of the end or the last two syllables. Examples:

- Pakistan → Pakist

- Indonesia → Indo

- Picture → pic

- Cafeteria → café

- Advertisement → ad

- Literature → lit

- Vocabulary → vocab

- Teenager → teen

The other words in this type of clipping are *brother* and *sister* that are clipped into *bro* and *sis*.

The second type of clipping is the clipping of the first syllable. This type can be shown in *about* that is changed into *bout*, or *'bout*. Then, the words *your*, *yours*, and *yourself* are shortened as *u'r*, *u'rs*, and *u'rself*. The word *you* is replaced by the letter *u* that sounds alike. Besides the same sound with the letter *u*, the word *you* can be put in this type because in the word *you*, the letters y and o are omitted. Therefore, the word *you* is replaced by the letter *u*. The word *burger* is also omitted from the word *(ham) burger*.

There is also a type of clipping which omits the middle part of the word. The examples are in *yesterday, today, Saturday, Friday, Wednesday, graduation-*

day, and *holiday*. The important part of those words is day. Therefore, the clipped words are *become y'day*, *2day / t'day*, *St'day*, *F'day/ Fr'day*, *W'day*, *grad-day*, and *h'day / hl'day*. The other characteristic is the use of the first letter.

- Yesterday → Y'day

- Today → T'day

- Holiday → H'day

The word *tomorrow* is clipped into some ways. First, the omission of the middle part and become *t'row*, and *tm'row*. The second is the clipped word of tomorrow becomes *2morow*. The same sound of to and 2 is /tu:/

There are also the type odf clipping which omits the vowel representation. The word that lost its vowel can be found in:

- Student → std

The omission of the letters u before d representing [u:] and the letter *e*

- Please → pls

The omission of the letters ea before s that represents the vowel [i:]

The last type of clipping is special because there is no regular rule that arranges which part is clipped in the word. For example the word *congratulations* is clipped into *congratz*. The 'ulation' in the end of the word is omitted and then the sound s is replaced by the sound z. Here, there is the representation of the hissing sound. Another example is the word thanks that is clipped into thx.

- Congratulations → congratz

- Thanks → thx

4.1.2.2. Acronym

Acronym is the process of forming new words from the initial letters of a set of other words.

Table 3

ACRONYM

Expressions	Meaning
ASL	Age Sex Location
M	Male
F	Female
OL	On line
IDK	I Don't Know
Gtg	Get to go
Ntcu	Nice to see you
HAND	Have A Nice Day
H	How
W/	With
OIC	Oh, I see
Bf	Boyfriend
B-P	Birthday Party
O	Of
PT	Part time
GBU	God Bless You
BTW	By the way

An acronym is a word coined by taking the initial letters of the words in a title or phrase. In the first time in chatting, the netter usually asks their chat-mate by '*ASL, pls*'. It means that he/she wants to know his/her chat-mate by *Age, Sex*

and the Location. The word ASL is very popular although in the daily life it is rarely used. Then, the answer may be *F* or *M*, that means *Female* or *Male*.

At the end of talking forum in chatting, the netters say *Gtg* and *Ntcu*. *Gtg* is the abbreviation of *get to go* and *Ntcu* is *Nice to see you*. In *Ntcu*, there are two types of word-formation processes. First, acronym that is the words nice and to that become n and t. Second, miscellaneous that the word see become c and you become u. To get further information about miscellaneous, see 4.1.2.4. Miscellaneous.

The other examples:

- Have A Nice Day → HAND

- Part Time → PT

- God Bless You → GBU

- Boy Friend → BF

- Birthday Party → B-P

- By The Way → BTW

Acronym makes and creates new shortened words by taking the initial letter of each word.

4.1.2.3. Blending

Blending is the combining of two separate forms to produce a single new term. Moreover, blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word.

Table 4

BLENDING

Words	Meaning
Havie	Have it
Dunno	Do not
'Aya	Are you
BritBoy	Britney's Boy

Some of the word-formation processes types are the same with slang word. In blending, the blended expressions of *have it* become *havie*, and *are you* become *aya*. In the first word *havie* is from have and it. The letter t in it is cut. Then, the letter e at the end of the word have and the letter i are move their positions. Havei becomes *havie*.

The expression *are you* is replaced by '*aya*. The letters r and e in *are* and the letters o and u in the word *you* are omitted. Therefore, it become a and y. The letters o and u in *you* are changed by the new letter a.

4.1.2.4. Miscellaneous

Another process of forming new words besides the common type of word-formation processes according to George Yule, is a certain process of forming uncommon expressions by using certain numbers and letters to represent words, which are pronounced alike.

Table 5

MISCELLANEOUS

Expressions	Meaning
2	To….
R	Are
U	You
RUOK	Are You Okay
4	For
N	And
C	See
Y	Why
B	Be
B4	Before
4get	Forget

Miscellaneous type is the new type that the writer finds in the chatting on IRC (Internet Relay Chat). To make the expressions simpler, the netters start to create and use the new way in forming new expressions. It is by using the certain numbers and letters to stand for some expressions, which sound alike.

Examples:

- To → 2

  /tu:/

- Are → R

  /ɑ:(r)/

- You → U

  /ju:/

/fɔː(r)/

- And → N

  /ən/   /en/

- See → C

  /siː/

- Why → Y

  /waɪ/

- Be → B

  /biː/

4.2.a. The frequency of word-formation processes used on IRC (Internet Relay Chat)

The writer presents the finding of the frequency of word-formation processes used on IRC (Internet Relay Chat) in the following table. The table contains the type of word-formation processes used on IRC (Internet Relay Chat), the examples of expressions, and the frequency of each type of word-formation processes that appear on the six chatting scripts.

Table 6

Type	Examples	Frequency
Clipping	Pic, y'day, w/out, 'bout, drver, etc.	35

Acronym	ASL, M, F, OL, IDK, HAND, OIC, etc.	13
Miscellaneous	2, R, U, RUOK, 4, N, C, Y, etc.	10
Blending	Havie, dunno, 'aya, britboy.	4

Based on George Yule's theory, the writer finds that there are 35 clipping, 13 acronym, 10 miscellaneous, and 4 blending.

4.2.b. The predominant type of word-formation processes on IRC (Internet Relay Chat)

To answer the last question of the problem, concerning the predominant type of word-formation processes that are used on IRC (Internet Relay Chat), the writer calculates it by the frequency. After summarizing all the word-formation processes that appear on the six conversations, the writer finds the frequency of word-formation processes on IRC (Internet Relay Chat). It shows that the predominant type of word-formation processes on IRC (Internet Relay Chat) is clipping. It is indicated in the following diagram.

TOTAL PERCENTAGE OF WORD-FORMATION
PROCESSES THAT APPEAR ON IRC (INTERNET
RELAY CHAT)

6%
16%
57%
21%
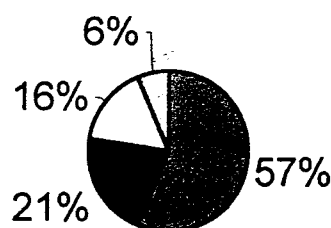
■ Clipping ■ Acronym □ Miscellaneous □ Blending

In chatting on IRC (Internet Relay Chat), the predominant type that is mostly used by the netters is clipping. It is shown in the pie diagram above, that clipping takes the largest part. In the pie diagram, we can see clipping has 57% of all types of word-formation processes.

The second place is the type of acronym. The writer finds 21% of the uncommon expressions, which go through the process of acronym. Then, the third position is placed by the new type of word-formation processes, miscellaneous. It places 16% of the whole type. The last type id blending, which takes only 6%.

After analyzing the word-formation processes on IRC (Internet Relay Chat), she finds that the predominant type of word-formation processes that the chatters used is clipping. Clipping is easier to be understood because it omits only some letters of the word. The acronym is the second predominant type of word-formation processes that are used by chatter.

On IRC (Internet Relay Chat), the netters mostly use the clipping of the vowel representation. For example, in *student* is clipped into *std*, *semester* is clipped become *smt*, *please* become *pls*, and et cetera. The main characteristic of this type is the pattern of the end important word, for example in the expressions: *yesterday*, *today*, *birthday*, *holiday* that are clipped into *y'day*, *t'day*, *b'day*, *and hl'day*. The word *day* is not clipped because it is the main or the important part of the expression.

As the use of chatting, the netters usually need high speed to type the dialogue on the conversation; which may be one of the reasons why the chatters usually use the expressions of clipping and acronym.