

4. FINDINGS AND ANALYZES

In this chapter the writer presents the findings and analyzes of her study in the word-formation processes created by hair dressers in Surabaya. In general, the writer finds out that words of “bahasa gaul” which are spoken by the hair dressers in Surabaya have regularity or pattern in their word formation.. Some of new words of “bahasa gaul” comes through familiar George Yule’s theory of word-formation processes. Yet, most of the new words of “bahasa gaul” produced by the hair dressers following their own pattern.

4.1 Findings

From this study the writer finds out that new words in “bahasa gaul” which are used by the hair dressers in Surabaya also come from the old words through familiar word-formation processes and non word formation processes. The word-formation processes used by the hair dressers in making their new words of bahasa gaul are acronym, clipping, blending, affixation, borrowing, and multiple processes. Moreover, there are new certain patterns in forming new words in bahasa gaul used by the hair dressers come up through their own creation which are classified as Non Word Formation Processes.

4.1.1 Word Formation Processes

4.1.1.1 Coinage

The writer does not find the new word of bahasa gaul which are used by the hair dressers in Surabaya which uses coinage.

4.1.1.2 Borrowing

There are some words which come into new words of “bahasa gaul” as spoken by the hair dressers in Surabaya which are borrowed from other languages . Borrowing is the integration of a word from one language into another. Borrowing is perhaps the most significant word-formation processes of new words.

The writer separates the borrowing into two groups. First is the borrowing words which borrow the lexical from other languages. Second is the ones which borrow the pattern of word-formation processes from other languages. The first category which borrows the lexical in other language can be seen in the table below :

Table 1 : Borrowing lexical word from Dutch

Bahasa Gaul	Original Words	Meaning in English
Ik	: Ik	I
Je	: Je	You

Those two words come from Dutch which is commonly used by some people in Indonesia especially from upper social class. Through the history, Dutch occupied Indonesia for three and a half centuries and only the upper class who got the privilege to get education. Dutch may come through hair dressers because these two words are already well known. These two words ***Ik*** pronounced [eik] and ***Je*** pronounced [je] also used by celebrity.

Besides Dutch, the hair dressers also borrow English words which are ***tripping***, ***tips*** and ***toilet***. These three words are commonly used and become daily

use in Indonesian through the process of borrowing. Bahasa gaul used by the hair dressers also takes these three words in forming their new trendy words.

Table 2 : Borrowing Lexical Words from English

Bahasa Gaul	Original Words	Meaning in English
Tripse	: Tripping	Tripping I
Tepong	: Tips	Tips
TL	: Toilet	Toilet

Besides Dutch and English, Javanese language as a vernacular also play an important role in the creation of new words in “bahasa gaul”. The influence of Javanese language is significant because in forming new words the hair dressers first borrow the Javanese language. There are many new words which appears into bahasa gaul by borrowing Javanese words. There are old words which borrowed from Javanese which can be seen clearly in this following table :

Table 3 : Borrowing lexical words from Javanese

Bahasa gaul	Original Words	Meaning in English
KCC	: Kakeyen cangkem cucuke	Blabber
Kacang	: Kakeyen cangkem	Blabber
Lola	: Lonte Lanang	Gigolo
Ngecong	: Ngaceng	Horny
Tetong	: Tetek	Breast
Sesong	: Susu	Breast
Sipir	: Piro	How much
Simang	: Mangan	To eat
Situr	: Turu	To sleep
Sidu	: Duit	Money
Siom	: Omah	House
Sisilia	: Silit	Anus

Those words in the table above become new words in bahasa gaul from Javanese words. The examples the Javanese words *kakeyen cangkem cucuke*

undergoes the process of acronym to become a new word which is **KCC**. Also the word *kakeyen cangkem* which means blabber and *lonte lanang* which means gigolo are the Javanese words from new word in bahasa gaul **kacang** and **lola** after going through the blending process. Other Javanese words such as ngaceng, tetek, and susu go through the certain pattern to become new words in bahasa gaul which will be explained in the following part.

The writer only finds out five lexical words borrowed from Dutch and English plus thirteen Javanese words. Relatively low social and educational background of the hair dressers may be the reasons of the choice of their lexical words.

4.1.1.3 Compounding

The writer does not find any new words which use the compounding word formation process.

4.1.1.4 Blending

Blending is the process of combining the two existing word together to form a new word. It usually combines the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. The writer finds out that there are three words which come into bahasa gaul of the hair dressers in Surabaya from this process. Those three words are **billabong**, **lola** and **kacang** as seen in this following table :

Table 4 : Blending

Bahasa Gaul	Original Words	Meaning in English
Bilabong	: Bila Bengong	Confuse
Lola	: Lonte Lanang	Gigolo

Bahasa Gaul	Original Words	Meaning in English
Kacang	: Kakeyan Cangkem	Blabber

The word *bilabong* comes as a new word in “bahasa gaul” through the process of blending of two existing words *bila* and *bengong*. The word *bilabong* is derived from the first word *bila* and the end of the second word *bengong*. This word-formation process might be different from the typical blending that happens from the beginning of the first word and the end of the second word. The examples of typical blending might be seen in the word *camcorder* from *camera* and *recorder*, *brunch* from *breakfast* and *brunch* and a new commercial word *frelicious* which combines *fresh* and *delicious*. Yet, the word *billabong* is considered as a new word which proceed the blending idea which combines two old word into one word.

The word *lola* and *kacang* also emerge to become into new word from two existing word into one word. The word *lola* derived from the process of blending of the words *lonte* and *lanang*. Also, the word *kacang* goes into a new word in ”bahasa gaul” through the blending process by combining two words *kakeyan* and *cangkem*. These two words combines the beginning of the first and the second word which also happens in the word *modem* which is derived from the word *modulator* and *demodulator*.

4.1.1.5 Clipping

The writer also finds out the usage of this kind of word-formation processes in her study of bahasa gaul used by the hair dessers in Surabaya. Clipping is the shortening of a word which has longer form. There are four words

which use this form in their processes into new words . The four words that can be classified as clipping are listed in the table below :

Table 5 : Clipping

Bahasa gaul	Original Words	Meaning in English
Pere	: Perempuan	Woman
Tele	: Telepon	Telephone
Selang	: Selangkangan	Groin
Binan	: Binancini	Transvestite

The word *pere*, *tele*, *selang* and *binan* become into a new word after going through the process of clipping. The word *pere* derived from the old word *perempuan* which cut only the beginning of the word into shorter form. The word *tele* also comes into a new word after the old word *telepon* is cut into shorter word. The word *selang* use the same way as the word *tele* and *pere* in their process entering bahasa gaul. The word *selang* comes from the clipping part of the polysyllabic word *selangkangan*. *Binan* is also constructed to become into new word under the process of clipping which makes the old word *binancini* shorter.

In this group there is also a word which goes into a new word under the two processes. The word *binan* may appear into new word from the word *binancini* whereas the word *binancini* itself derived from the old word *banci* undergoing the infix “-in-“ So, the word *binan* also may classified into multiple processes.

The last word mentioned above binan actually comes into bahasa gaul first through affixation process and then through clipping. Also, it can be classified into multiple processes.

In this category, the writer also finds only four words. Yet, these words prove that the hair dressers also use clipping in forming new words. Advanced research may give further findings of the usage of clipping.

4.1.1.6 Back Formation

There are no words of bahasa gaul as spoken by the hair dressers in Surabaya which use this kind of word formation process.

4.1.1.7 Conversion

The writer also finds no words which come into new words by changing the part of speech of the original word.

4.1.1.8 Acronym

Acronym is the kind of word-formation processes which take the initial letter of several words into new word. This kind of word-formation processes prove its contribution in our language such as *ABRI* and *TNI*. It also proves its contribution in creating some new words of bahasa gaul used by the hair dressers in Surabaya as well. In this study, there four new words that occur from this process, which are :

Table 6 : Acronym

Bahasa gaul	Original Words	Meaning in English
DJ	: Di jalan	On the street
JD	: Jual diri	Prostitute
KCC	: Kakeyen cangkem cucuke	Blabber
TL	: Toilet	Toilet

Those four words above are classified in this category because its formation into new words by taking the initial letter of several words. The initial letters word **DJ**, **JD** and **KCC** become new words after using this process. The word **DJ** becomes new form by taking every initial letter from the old word *di jalan*. This process also happens to the other two acronyms **JD** and **KCC**. The word **JD** appears from the letter *j* and *d* in the old word *jual diri* while the word **KCC** happens from the initial letter of the old word *akeyen cangkem cucuke*.

There is a variance in this category which may be seen in the word **TL** in its word-formation process. The word **TL** may not take the initial letter of the old word since the old word is just one word that is *toilet*. Yet, the word **TL** appears from taking two letters which exist in the word toilet as an old form. This process also happens in English word **PJs** as an acronym of *pajamas*.

There is also one important thing in this category which happens in the word **KCC**. The word-formation process how **KCC** appears through acronym is already explained clearly. Moreover, the word *akeyen cangkem cucuke* which is the old word form KCC is a borrowing from Javanese language. In other words the word KCC becomes a new word from two word-formation processes. Thus, the word KCC can also be classified into multiple processes.

Even though the writer only finds four words, it is proven that the hair dressers also use the word-formation processes in creating new words. Advanced research may give further findings of the usage of acronym.

4.1.1.9 Affixation

Through this study, the writer finds out that affixation also plays an important role in the word-formation processes of new words in “bahasa gaul” used by the hair dressers in Surabaya. Affixation is the process of creating new word by adding a bound morpheme to a root. The bound morpheme which is added to a root can be a prefix, infix or suffix.

There is affixation that is used by the hair dressers in Surabaya in creating their new words of “bahasa gaul”. The affix which is applied is the suffix -an. The use of suffix -an may be seen in this following words :

Table 7 : Suffix -an

Bahasa Gaul	Original Words	Suffix-an	Meaning in English
Rambutan	: Rambut	- an	Hair
Bangunan	: Bangun	- an	To wake up
Ikut	: Ikut	- an	To follow

There are three words that spoken by hair dressers in Surabaya that use the process of affixation especially the suffix -an. In Indonesian language, the suffix -an has a meaning of noun maker such as the verb word *makan* (to eat), *minum* (to drink), *pakai* (to wear) added by the suffix -an will be a noun word *makanan* (food), *minuman* (beverage), and *pakaian* (clothes). This also happens to the word *rambut* and *bangun* by adding the suffix -an become noun word *rambutan* (name of fruit) and *bangunan* (building). There is a change of meaning in Indonesian. Yet, in bahasa gaul this change of meaning is nothing for the hair dresser. The hair dressers add the suffix -an only to obscure the real meaning of

the real word. The other word in this category is *ikut* (to follow) also added with suffix –an becomes *ikutan* (to follow) which does not change its meaning.

4.1.1.10 Multiple Processes

The multiple process is where new word comes from old word into more than one certain word-formation processes. There are some new words which appears form more than one process at work in their creation. Some words which are written above which is classified into certain word-formation processes can also undergo with some other processes. There are many new words which appear in bahasa gaul through this process. Some of the examples are listed below :

Table 8: Multiple Processes

BG	Original words	1 st WFP	2 nd WFP	Meaning
KCC	: Kakeyen cangekem cucuke	Borrowing	Acronym	Blabber
Kacang	: Kakeyen cangekem	Borrowing	Blending	Blabber
Lola	: Lonte lanang	Borrowing	Acronym	Gigolo
Binan	: Binancini (banci)	Prefix -in-in	Clipping	Transvestite

There are some words in the bahasa gaul used by the hair dressers in Surabaya which are resulted from more than one kind of word formation processes. The word **KCC** before becomes a new word undergoes the process of acronym, it also goes through another kind of word-formation process. The new word **KCC** first comes from borrowing words from Javanese words *kakeyen cangkem cucuke*.

4.1.2 Non Word Formation Processes

New words of bahasa gaul which are spoken by the hair dressers in Surabaya undergo the word formation processes. However, most of the new words in bahasa gaul appears through Non Word Formation Processes.

4.1.2.1 Slang Pattern Used by The Teenagers in The Eighties

The writer discovers that there are many new words in bahasa gaul which are spoken by the hair dressers in Surabaya which take the existing slang pattern. The slang pattern which is used by the hair dressers is the one which is used by the teenagers in the. In the eighties teenagers in Jakarta and Bandung creates their own slang which is known as bahasa prokem. The pattern of this slang is by changing the last vowel into “-se”. This pattern is quite popular and the examples of words that come from this pattern is the word **sombong** (boast) turns into *somse*, the last syllable **-bong** is replaced by **-se**. In this study, there are some examples of words used by the hair dressers which use this pattern as seen in the table below :

Table 9 : Slang Pattern Used by the Teenagers in The Eighties

Bahasa Gaul	Original Words	Meaning in English
<i>apose</i>	: apa	<i>apose</i>
<i>beginse</i>	: begini	<i>beginse</i>
<i>Dise</i>	: dia	<i>Dise</i>
<i>domse</i>	: dompet	<i>domse</i>
<i>kenapse</i>	: kenapa	<i>kenapse</i>
<i>kenapose</i>	: kenapa	<i>kenapose</i>
<i>kurse</i>	: kurang	<i>kurse</i>
<i>manse</i>	: mana	<i>manse</i>
<i>masalse</i>	: masalah	<i>masalse</i>
<i>pikse</i>	: pikir	<i>pikse</i>
<i>samse</i>	: sama	<i>samse</i>

Bahasa Gaul	Original Words	Meaning in English
sekarse	: sekarang	sekarse
selalse	: selalu	selalse
sapose	: siapa	sapose
sinse	: sini	sinse
tangse	: tanggal	tangse
tolse	: tolong	tolse
tripse	: triping	tripse

This word-formation looks not complicated and easy where the creation of new word simply by replacing the vowel by “-se”. However there is more specific pattern in changing the last vowel.

For the two syllables word which the last letter of the first syllable is consonant side by side with the consonant from the second syllable such as in the word *sombong* and *dompot*, those consonants cut and replace the last one with – se like in the description below :

Sombong => *Som/bong* => *Somse*

Dompot => *Dom/pet* => *Domse*

Tripping => *Trip/ping* => *Tripse*

The word-formation process for every word where the consonants are not side by side, there is another rule which described below :

Dia => *Dise*

Muda => *Mudse*

Begini => *Beginse*

What is replaced by –se is the last vowel of the word usually at the end of each word. Yet, if the words ended with a consonant like in the word *pikir* and *tolong*, the last vowel and the rest consonant are replaced by “- se”as follows:

Pikir => *Pikse*

Tolong => *Tolse*

Sekarang => *Sekarse*

In the examples above, the word *apa* turns into *apose* instead of *apse*. The reason is there is a dialect influence in several words which ended with vowel a which is pronounced “b”. This is an influence of Malay dialect in Sumatra where the word *apa* is pronounced as *apo*, *siapa* is pronounced *siapo*, and *kenapa* is pronounced as *kenapo*. For these three words the transformation would be like this :

Apa => *Apo* => *Apose*

Siapa => *Siapo* => *Siapose*

Kenapa => *Kenapo* => *Kenapose*

4.1.2.2. Slang Words Used by Homosexuals in The Eighties

The hair dressers in Surabaya in creating their new words of bahasa gaul also use the slang pattern that used to exist in eighties. This pattern is well known among the homosexual community which insert “-in-” inside the old word like the word *banci* becomes *binancini*. There are four words which appear in the words used by the hair dressers in Surabaya using this pattern.

Table 10 : Slang Words Used by Homosexuals in The Eighties

Bahasa Gaul		Original Words	Infix-in-in	Meaning in English
Binuline	:	Bule	Binuline	White man
Binancini	:	Banci	Binancini	Transvestite
Minakinan	:	Makan	Minakinan	To eat
Cinakinep	:	Cantik	Cinakinep	Beautiful

The insertion of “-in-in” inside the word also has a rule. The “in” is inserted in every syllable in the words in front of the vowel.

<i>Bule</i>	=> <i>Bu le</i>	=> <i>Binu line</i>	=> <i>Binuline</i>
<i>Banci</i>	=> <i>Ban ci</i>	=> <i>Binan cini</i>	=> <i>Binancini</i>
<i>Makan</i>	=> <i>Ma kan</i>	=> <i>Mina kinan</i>	=> <i>Minakinan</i>
<i>Cakep</i>	=> <i>Ca kep</i>	=> <i>Cina kinep</i>	=> <i>Cinakinep</i>

4.1.2.3 Changing The First Vowel and The End of Root

In this study, the writer finds an important thing that the hair dressers also have a pattern and regularity in creating their new words in bahasa gaul by their own creation of word-formation processes. One of the patterns used by the hair dressers is the pattern of changing the first vowel and the end of the root.

This is the most famous word-formation process in the new word created by hair dresser in Surabaya. There are two types of changing the first vowel and the end of the word. First is the changing using ‘e-ong’ and the second is ‘e-es’. This kind of formation is like in affixes but it is completely different.

The first category of changing is ‘e-ong’. The writer finds fourty nine words in this group. The examples of new words derived from this category can be seen in the following table :

Table 11 : Vowel Changing Into “e-ong”

Bahasa Gaul	Original Words	Meaning in English
Se(r) ebong	: Seribu	Thousand
Se(p) elong	: Sepuluh ribu	Ten thousands
Mare bong	: Lima Ribu	Five Thousands
Bere pong	: Berapa	How much

Bahasa Gaul	Original Words	Meaning in English
Celenong	: Celana	Troussers
Rempong	: Rumpi	Fussy
Pewong	: Perempuan	Women
Lekong	: Laki	Man
Krembong	: Creambath	Creambath
Pecongan	: Pacaran	Dating
Tepong	: Tips	Tips

The process of this word formation is changing the first vowel of the two syllable word by another vowel ‘e’ and the last vowel and the rest is changed by ‘ong’. For words with three syllables, the changing of vowel happens to the second vowel and the last vowel.

The old words which consist of two syllables are *rumpi*, *laki*, *pacaran* and *creambath*. For the words consisting of two syllables the process of word formation may happen by changing the first sound of the vowel. In the word *rumpi* which the first vowel *u* is changed by *e* and the last vowel is replaced by ‘ong’. Thus, the transformation like in the following description :

Rumpi => *Rempong*

This process also happens to other two syllable words such as *laki* and *creambath*. The word *laki* becomes *lekong* while the word *creambath* becomes *creambong*. If the first vowel of the two syllable word is *e* then there is no change of vowel but the change only happens to the last vowel. The word *pacaran*, is a three syllables word but the root is *pacar* plus suffix -an. Thus, the word formation to the word *pacaran* is like the word with two syllables. The word *pacar* becomes into *pecong* than the suffix -an is added.

The words that consisting more than two syllables are mentioned in the table above are *seribu*, *sepuluh berapa*, *celenong*, and *perempuan*. To those which consist of more than two syllables work differently from the two syllable words. The word *seribu* consists of three syllables. Thus, the changing happens at the second vowel and the last of the word like in the description below :

Seribu => Sere**ong**

The other three syllables words also have the same pattern in their word-formation process. The word *sepuluh*, *berapa*, and *celana* change into *sepel**ong***, *bere**ong***, and *celen**ong***. The exception happens to the four syllables word, *perempuan*. The word *perempuan* in Indonesian is pronounced as [perempuwan]. However, this word is clipped into *puwan* and the word-formation process starts from this word. The word *puwan* becomes *pew**ong***.

There is also one word which consists of one syllable in Indonesian which is *tips*. This word is a borrowing from English. In the word *tips*, the exception happens. There is only one vowel in this word which is changed into “e” while the consonant “s” at the end of the word is changed by “ong”. Thus the word *tips* becomes *te**ong***.

The word *sepuluh ribu* turns into *se(p)elong* instead of *se(p)elong rebong*. The hair dressers cut these words into *se(p)elong*, using the idea of **clipping** where the polysyllabic words cut into shorter form. The word *marebong* which means five thousands become new words also using **blending**. It is supposed to be *lima rebong* but the hair dressers combines this two words into one word *marebong*.

The usage of clipping and blending in creating new words above is not like the common clipping and blending words, the hair dresser use the idea in a different way.

Second is the kind of word-formation process which changes the first vowel into “e” and replaces the last vowel and the rest by “es”. In this second group, the writer also finds there are many words in this category. This is also categorized as one of the most common word-formation processes which are used by the hair dresser in Surabaya in making new words. There are eleven words appears in this category which can be seen in the following table :

Table 12 : Vowel Changing Into ‘e-es’

Bahasa Gaul	Original Words	Meaning in English
<i>Belekes</i>	: Belakang	Back
<i>Blewes</i>	: Blow	To blow
<i>Deres</i>	: Dari	From
<i>Gentes</i>	: Gunting	Scissor
<i>Keles</i>	: Kali	Maybe
<i>Keles</i>	: Kalau	If
<i>Leges</i>	: Lagi	Again
<i>Sempes</i>	: Sampo	Shampoo
<i>Tedes</i>	: Tadi	Just
<i>Tenges</i>	: Tangan	Hand
<i>Telenges</i>	: Telinga	Ear

The idea of word formation of changing the vowel is like the previous category of changing vowel into “e-ong”. The process of this word formation is changing the first vowel of the two syllable word with another vowel “e” and the

last vowel and the rest changed with “es”. The examples of word-formation process in two syllables word are :

Dari => *Deres*

Gunting => *Gentes*

Kali => *Keles*

This process also happens to the other two syllable words such as *lagi*, *sampo*, *tadi*, *kalau* which become *leges*, *sempes*, *tedes*, *keles*.

For words with three syllables, the changing of vowel happens to the second vowel and the last vowel such as in the word *belakang* and *telinga*. These two words consist of two syllable in which the vowel changing happens in the second vowel and the last vowel as described below :

Belakang => *Be la kang* => *Be le kes*

Telinga => *Te li nga* => *Te le nges*

4.1.2.4 Preserving the consonant of the old word

This category, the new word comes from the old word through the same consonant of first and second syllable in the old word into another new words which is also adapted to some famous names, places, brands, and others. These are the new words which appear in this category :

Table 13 : Preserving the consonants of the old word

Bahasa Gaul	Original Words	Meaning in English	Famous name of
<i>Dewa</i>	: Dua	Two	Group band
<i>Ampar ampar pisang</i>	: Apa	What	Indo. folks song
<i>Ambarawa</i>	: Bawa	To bring	Place in centre java

Bahasa Gaul	Original Words	Meaning in English	Famous name of
Duta	: Duit	Money	Group band (vocalist)
Mentos	: Minta	To ask	Candy
Nainggolan	: Nunggu	To wait	Family name in batak
Polo	: Pulang	To go home	apparel brand
Sisilia	: Silit	Anus	Island in Italy
Rexona	: Rokok	Cigarette	Deodorant

The hair dressers create their bahasa gaul by taking the consonant from the old word combines with other vowels into a new word associated with popular names. If possible, they also take the popular names of person, place, and brand. The word-formation process by persevering the consonant of the old word described as follows :

Dua => *Dewa*

Duit => *Duta*

Pulang => *Polo*

Minta => *Mentos*

Silit => *Sisilia*

The word *dua* changes into *dewa*. In these words the consonants which are preserved are *d* and *w*. The consonant *w* may appear from the Indonesian pronunciation of *dua* is *duwa*.

Those examples of the word-formation processes shows that the consonants of the old words also play an important role in creating new words. However, the hair dressers also adopt some famous names such as *Duta* (name of

vocalist of famous band Shiela On Seven), *Dewa* (name of well known band in Indonesia), and *Nainggolan* (family name in Batak). They also use names of brands such as *Mentos*, *Polo* (brand of candy), and *Rexona* (brand of deodorant).

The use of brand names in this new words sounds similar to the idea of *coinage*. In coinage the using of brand names into the names for the item or process associated with the brands and acts as a normal verb or noun. In this case, the hair dresser use part of idea of coinage, where the hair dressers take the name of famous brand but they use it in a very different way. The hair dressers use the brands without refering the item or process associated with the brand names. This possibly happens because bahasa gaul is considered as a cant which functions as a restricted language. If they use the brand associated with the items or the action such as the word *Marlboro* for rokok (cigarette) the common people will understand their conversation. Thus, they take only the idea of coinage by using the brand names.

The name of place can also be an alternative for them to create their new words such as *Ambarawa* and *Sisilia*. Names of popular Indonesian folk song is also adapted into their new word. The popular names which are taken have no correlation with the old word. They just take the consonant and create another popular name in order to sound trendy and to obscure the real meaning.

4.1.2.5 Preserving the sound at the beginning of the original words

This category may be like the previous pattern which preserves the same sound. Yet in, this category the resemblance of sounds is in the beginning of the old and new words. Moreover, the hair dressers add some letter to be another

word which has meaning. Another feature of this category, the new words produced by hairdressers are noun and use famous name if possible. The examples of new words in this category are listed below :

Table 14 : Preserving the sound at the beginning of the old words

Bahasa Gaul	Original words	Meaning in English
Bawang	: Bau	Smell
Betaria	: Beol	Secretion
Cinderella	: Celana dalam	Under wear
Kentucky	: Kentut	Fart
Lambada	: Lama	Long
Lumajang	: Lumayan	Not bad
Lupus	: Lupa	Forget
Salsa	: Salon	Salon
Sutra	: Sudah	Already
Tamara	: Tamu	Special guest

The writer finds that the hair dressers in making new words are creative. Actually, this word-formation process is similar to the previous one which also adapts popular names. Yet, in this category what is being preserved is the sound in the beginning of the old word. The word **bau** (*smell*) becomes **bawang** (onion). The new word bawang has a similar sound where the sound **w** in bawang in its pronunciation also represents the sound **u** in the word **bau**. There is no relationship between the smell and onion. The hair dressers in making new words never emphasize the meaning. However, they give emphasis to the similar sounds in creating the new words.

They also adopt the popular names if it is possible such as the word **Betharia**, **Tamara** (names of popular singer and actress), **Kentucky** (names of fast

food restaurant) and *Lambada, Salsa* (names of Latin dance). The word *Betharia* is a new word for *beol* where the beginning sounds of those two words are the same. It also happens to the word *tamu* which becomes *Tamara* and the word *kentut* that becomes more trendy with *Kentucky*. The word *Cinderella* is a new word from *celana dalam* (under wear). In this case, the word *Cinderella* takes the sounds [si] from *CD* (the acronym of *celana dalam*) which pronounced [sidi].

Actually, this word-formation process which persevering the beginning sounds of the old word is similar to the idea of clipping but do it in a different way. The idea of clipping is shortening the polysyllabic words into a shorter form. In this pattern, the hair dressers clip the beginning sound. However, the idea of *bahasa gaul* is to obscure the real meaning that is why the hair dressers also develop their words into general word which sound so trendy. There is no strict pattern of the new words which is chosen. There is arbitrariness in choosing the new words because every body can participate to add the vocabulary in *cant*. Yet, the hair dressers has a basic pattern in forming language which is preserving the beginning sounds of the old word.

4.1.2.6 Changing The Sound of The Last Vowel

This category may be a minor pattern used by hair dresser to create new words since the writer only finds four new words in this category. They change the sound of last vowel into “-ria”. Those four words are listed below :

Table 15 : Changing Last Vowel into “ria”

Bahasa Gaul	Original words	Meaning in English
<i>Bukria</i>	: Buka	To open
<i>Dukria</i>	: Duka	Sad
<i>Sukria</i>	: Suka	To like
<i>Mukria</i>	: Muka	Face

These four new words become new words in “bahasa gaul” used by the hair dresser in Surabaya by changing the last vowel of the old words with “-ria”. There are the same characteristics in these four words. First, those four words are two syllable words where every syllable consists of consonant and vowel. Also, the first vowel is “u” and the second vowel is “u”. The findings of this category may not be as much as the other since there are only four words in this category. Yet, these four words are the initial findings which can be developed through an advanced study.

4.1.2.7 Using “si” in front of Javanese root

The pattern of this category is using the syllable “si” in front of the Javanese root. Yet, the Javanese word is not completely used. Only the first syllable which follows “si”. There are only four words in this category, as listed below :

Table 16 : ”SI” plus Jaanese Root

Bahasa Gaul	Original Words	Prefix si-	Meaning in English
Sipir	: Piro	<i>Sipir(o)</i>	How much
Simang	: Mangan	<i>Simang(an)</i>	To eat
Situr	: Turu	<i>Situr(u)</i>	to sleep
Siom	: Omah	<i>Siom(ah)</i>	House
Sidu	: Duit	<i>Sidu(it)</i>	Money

The formation in this category, all the old word re en from Javanese such as *piro*, *mangan*, *туру*, *omah*, and *duit*. Those Javanese words taken only the

beginning. Usually the beginning of the root is consonant, vowel and consonant such as the following examples :

Piro	=> Si + Pir/o	=> Sipir
Mangan	=> Si + Mang/an	=> Simang

The Javanese root which is added into “si” is not the whole word, only part of the word which is the first syllable. The first syllable if it ends with the vowel then it will take the consonant of the second syllable.

The use of “si” which is added to the Javanese root is like the idea of affixation which uses the prefix. Affixation is the way of creating new word by adding a derivational affix to old word. An affix which is attach to the front of root is called prefix. In this case, the “si” is similar to prefix but the word “si” does not have any meaning and if it is added to the root also does not change the meaning. The hair dressers use the idea of affixation in creating new word in different manifestation. The hair dressers use “si” which means nothing and does not change the meaning with the aim of making the words unclear for the outsider.

From the analysis, it shows that words in “bahasa gaul” come into new words through word-formation processes. The word-formation processes that are used in creating words in “bahasa gaul” especially by the hair dressers are acronym, blending, clipping, borrowing, affixation, and multiple processes. Moreover, the writer finds the new kind of word-formation processes. These word-formation processes are developed by the hair dressers. All these processes not commonly known by people in general but they have certain pattern that are worth to be studied. In addition, some of the certain patterns which are used and

developed by the hair dressers in Surabaya follow the idea of word-formation process but use them in a different way.

The writer also finds that there are some borrowing words such as English, Dutch, and Javanese. Javanese has a significant influence in creating new language of bahasa gaul by hair dressers in Surabaya. The influence of the Javanese language is because Javanese is their second language.

The writer also highlights the way the hair dressers in creating their own words in bahasa gaul which are classified as non word formation processes. They emphasis on the sounds and adopt the proper names which sound trendy. They also do not pay attention in meaning or the words they are chosen to be new words. They only make create words sound more trendy and make the words become obscure for others while they obvious for their community.