

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Language is spoken by people in the world. They use it for communication like giving information, expressing their feeling and establishing social relationship. According to Halliday (1986), language has three main functions: the ideational function which is to organize the speaker's or the writer's experience of the real or imaginary world, the impersonal function which is to indicate, establish, or maintain social relationship between people, and the textual function which is to create written or spoken text. The fact is that language is such a prerequisite of social life, and every language is the product of social life (Coulmas, 1992, p. 221). Therefore, language is closely related to the societies and individuals who use it.

Language used by young people in Indonesia has been influenced by varieties of language such as English language and vernacular language (Harijatiwidjaja & Hastuti, 1994). From those languages they may create their own style of language which is usually indicated by the use of substandard and informal language that can be found in most society. In this globalization era, language is developed by the appearance of many new terms used in daily communication that adds the vocabulary or lexicon of a language (Fromkin and Rodman, 1983). In line, O'Grady & Dobrovolsky (1993. p. 120) state that a characteristic of all human languages is the potential to create new words. One of the reasons why the situation of these increasing new terms can happen is because of the human creativity to create some new expressions in making terms to become simpler and easier to be used. The new terms such as *Pics* (picture), *fax* (facsimile), *pc* (Personal Computer), *doc* (document), *gas* (gasoline), *cd* (Compact disc) are some of the examples the English new terms frequently used by people nowadays. Therefore, since language is always developing through the existence of new terms, a study on new terms is always worth doing.

Like English language, there are also several terms used in Indonesian language such as the terms that are recently popular among youngster. There are

some examples of new terms which are usually used by young people like *seleb* (Celebrity), *bokap* (Father), *resto* (Restaurant), *ortu* (Parents) and others. The application of new terms does not merely occur in everyday language but it affects also the way the media formulate their language by the existence of new terms. The idea is that, people can still understand the meaning of the new terms since these new terms are usually popularized through the media such as in the oral communication (radio and television) and written communication (magazine and newspaper) that popularize the use of new terms in daily life.

In particular, magazine as a written communication is read by many people from different ages. Magazine progressively expands from time to time in content, theme and language to fulfill reader requirement. Therefore, there are many kinds of magazines such as woman magazine, sport magazine, teenage magazine. Nowadays, a lot of religious magazine has been distributed to the society, since many people which enthusiastic enough in the case of religious life. The magazine generally contains updated and current issues that happen in the society. Besides, magazine especially teenage magazine create their language into interesting and more up dated too with communicative writing articles as a means of attracting people particularly teenagers.

GFresh magazine is a religious magazine for Christian teenagers. It is a monthly magazine and has been established in Bandung since June 2000. It has the purposes to serve teenagers especially Christian teenager to become powerful and groovy through the magazine. The content has already given great contribution for teenagers by giving much information and knowledge about bible and any information about religious life in its articles. Through its informative articles, *GFresh* tries to attract its reader especially Christian teenagers by using youth language which is interesting and more up dated. To illustrate, the readers are welcomed to post any comments, opinions or stories about their life that can be read by others readers (www.getmedia-online.com/gfresh). Furthermore, because of the development in the technology *GFresh* decides to create online media which people have opportunity to download the digital *GFresh* magazine <http://www.gfreshmag.blogspot.com/>.

The writer specifically wants to analyze the word formation processes of the new terms in these Christian teenage magazine articles in March edition 2008. The new terms are taken from four sections that are *Fresh Blah*, *Fresh Er*, *Fresh Chat* and *Fresh Kwizz*. In fact, sometimes when the writer reads some articles from this magazine, she often finds some new terms which are unfamiliar to the writer and, thus, they make her confused. The examples of those words or terms are *Sate*, *T2*, and *Sasa*. Often, the writer has to ask the meaning of those new terms to her friends who know a lot about those terms. The fact is that this confusion may also happen to the other people who are also not familiar with these terms. One of the ways to understand the meaning of terms is by knowing the processes how the terms are formed.

It holds true that all of words, terms or even phrases are formed by linguistic processes called *Word-Formation processes*. There are some experts that review about word formation processes; they are Yule and Abdul Chaer. Yule (Yule, 2006) proposes that there are several word formation processes which include *Coinage*, *Borrowing*, *Compounding*, *Blending*, *Clipping*, *Back-formation*, *Conversion*, *Acronym*, *Derivation*, *Multiple processes*. Furthermore, Abdul Chaer (Chaer, 2007: 175-193) believes that there are *Derivatif* (Derivation), *Komposisi* (Compounding), *Konversi* (Conversion), *Pemendekan* (Clipping), and *Reduplikasi* (Reduplication). Those are theories reviewed in this study, which discussion is elaborated in chapter two.

All in all, based on the reasons (1) that new terms always appear, (2) that magazine as a written communication is read by many people from different levels of age, (3) that *GFresh* magazine creates their language into interesting and developing language in which so many new terms can be found, (4) that those new terms are formed through some processes that is word-formation process. In particular, the writer is eager to analyze new terms and their word-formation processes undergone by new terms found in *GFresh* magazine.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Through this study, the writer is interested in discovering how the new terms are constructed on the basis of word-formation processes that occur in

GFresh magazine articles in March 2008 edition. For that purpose, the writer would like to try to answer the following research questions:

1. What new terms are found in the articles of *GFresh* magazine in March 2008 edition?
2. What types of formation processes do those new terms belong to?
3. Which word formation processes are predominantly used in those new terms?

1.3. Purpose of the Study

In line with the research questions, through this study, the writer wants to find out the kinds of new terms found in *GFresh* magazine March 2008 edition. In addition, the writer also wants to know the word- formation processes that those new terms belong to. Finally, the writer wants to reveal the word-formation processes that predominantly occur in those new terms in *GFresh* Magazine articles.

1.4. Significance of the Study

The writer hopes that this study can give valuable input and better understanding for the readers concerning morphology, especially about word-formation processes in regards to new terms found in *GFresh* magazine articles. Furthermore, by having more understanding about the new terms, the writer also hopes that having read this research, readers can possibly enrich their Indonesian vocabulary. At last, this study can hopefully be used as an additional reference for others who are interested in conducting a study about word- formation processes.

1.5. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is morphology, focusing on word formation processes found in *GFresh* magazine. In this research, the writer limited her study to the new terms that are used in Indonesian *GFresh* magazine articles in March 2008 edition. The new terms are taken from four sections that are *Fresh Blah*, *Fresh Er*, *Fresh Chat* and *Fresh Kwizz*. As to limit, this study is focused on Indonesian new terms. For the parameter to justify the new terms, she used Thesaurus Indonesian language 2006.

1.6. Definition of Key Term

In order to help the readers get better understanding of what is being discussed in this study, the writer gives some definitions of key terms as the following:

- Word-formation processes: the processes of how new words or terms are formed (O'Grady & Dobrovolsky (1993, p. 111)).
- Term: a word or expression that has a particular meaning (Longman dictionary (2000)).

1.7. Organization of the Study

The writer organizes this research paper into five chapters. Chapter one talks about the introduction that contains the Background' of the Study, the Statement of the Problem, the Purpose of the Study, the Significance of the study, the Scope and Limitation, the Definition of Key Term, and the Organization of the Study. In chapter two, the writer puts forward the review of related literature which consists of review of related theory and review of previous studies. Chapter three, is about the methodology that consists of the Methods of the Study, which is about how the writer collects and analyzes the data. Chapter four contains of Finding and Discussion and the last chapter, chapter five, describes the conclusion of this study.