

Table A.1 Word Formation Analysis

No.	New Terms	Word Formation Processes										Related Words	English Meaning	NOTE	
		Coinage	Borrowing	Blending	Clipping	Acronym	Conversion	Back-Formation	Derivation	Compounding	Reduplication	Miscellaneous			
1	Agp		■		■	■							Hampir tidak pernah	Seldom	<i>Agp</i> undergoes three processes, Acronym, Clipping and Borrowing. <i>Agp</i> goes through the process of Acronym because this term is formed from <u>A</u> mpir <u>G</u> a <u>P</u> ernah which means hampir tidak pernah (seldom). Two of those three terms are also goes through the word formation processes. First, <i>Ampir</i> is clipped from the term <u>h</u> ampir. This type of clipping is the clipping in the first syllable which omits the letter <b>h</b> . Second, the term Ga is borrowed from Javanese dialect <i>gak</i> and then clipped into Ga. This type of clipping is the clipping in the end of syllable which omits the letter <b>k</b> .
2	Aloha		●										Halo	Hello	The term aloha is borrowed from Hawaii language which mean halo (hello). This loan word does not undergo the change in spelling when it is borrowed in Indonesia language.
3	Alow		■		■							■	Halo	Hello	The new term <i>Alow</i> which mean halo (hello) undergoes three processes, Borrowing, Clipping, and Miscellaneous letter. First, <i>halo</i> is borrowed from English <i>hello</i> . Then, Hello is adapted into Indonesia by the substitution of letter <b>e</b> into <b>a</b> . also; there is an elimination one of the letter <b>l</b> . Secondly, the term <u>h</u> alo is clipped into <i>alo</i> which omits the letter <b>h</b> . This type of clipping is the clipping in the first syllable. The term <i>alo</i> then added with letter <b>w</b> , the <b>w</b> is unknown letter. Therefore, the writer categorized this term into miscellaneous

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4	Ama				•								Sama/dengan	With	The term <i>Ama</i> is clipped from the term <i>sama/dengan</i> (with) into <i>ama</i> . The process of clipping is the omission of the letter <b>s</b> . Thus, this type of clipping is the clipping in the first syllable. Because <i>ama</i> is derived from <i>sama</i> , both of them have the same meaning.
5	Ampir				•								Hampir	Almost	The term <i>Ampir</i> undergoes the process of Clipping in which <i>ampir</i> is clipped from the term <i>hampir</i> (almost). This type of clipping is the clipping of the first syllable in which omits the letter <b>h</b> . In regard to new term, <i>ampir</i> and <i>hampir</i> refer to the same meaning.
6	Ato				•								Atau	Or	The new term <i>Ato</i> undergoes the process of Clipping in which <i>ato</i> comes from the word <i>atau</i> (or). The type of clipping is clipped the vowel representation in which omits the vowel <b>au</b> . The vowel <b>au</b> which represents the sound \au\ replaced by the sound <b>o</b> as in Indonesia the term <i>atau</i> is pronounced \ato\.
7	Ajubileh		•										Terlalu	To	The new term Ajubileh is borrowed from Arabic: <i>ajubileh</i> which mean <i>terlalu</i> (too). This loan word does not undergo the change in spelling when it is borrowed in Indonesia language.

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		Coinage	Borrowing	Blending	Clipping	Acronym	Conversion	Back-Formation	Derivation	Compounding	Reduplication	Miscellaneous			
8	Bete		■			■						■	Suasana hati yang buruk	Bad tempered	<i>Bete</i> which mean bad mood or bad tempered undergoes three word formation processes Borrowing, Acronym and Miscellaneous. Firstly, <i>bete</i> is borrowed from English <i>bad tripping</i> . In English, the term is used by the users of the drugs when they cannot enjoy consuming the drugs. Therefore, <i>bete</i> can also means bad tempered. <i>Bete</i> formed from the combination of <i>bad tempered</i> . <i>Bete</i> formed from the initial letter of <i>bad tempered</i> . The letter e consider as miscellaneous letter which is used to stand for some new term which sound alike as in Indonesia. The term <i>bt</i> is pronounced \'bete\.
9	Bgt		▲		▲								Sangat	Very	The term <i>Bgt</i> undergoes two processes Borrowing and Clipping. First, <i>Bgt</i> borrowed from Javanese dialect <i>Banget</i> which mean sangat (very). Secondly, <i>banget</i> goes through the process of clipping because the term <i>banget</i> is clipped into <i>bgt</i> . This type of clipping is clipping the middle part of the word in which omits letter <b>n</b> and vowel <b>a</b> and <b>e</b> .
10	Bobo		▲		▲								Tidur	Sleep	The new term bobo undergoes two processes Borrowing and Clipping. Bobo is borrowed from Jakarta dialect: bobok which mean tidur (sleep). The term bobo is clipped from the word bobok. The process of clipping is the omission of the letter <b>k</b> . Thus, this type of clipping is the clipping in the end of syllable

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11	Bokap		•										Ayah	Father	The term <i>bokap</i> which mean <i>ayah</i> (father) undergoes the process of Borrowing in which <i>bokap</i> is borrowed from Jakarta dialect. This loan word does not undergo the change in spelling when it is borrowed in Indonesia language.
12	Bo'ong				•								Bohong	Lie	The term <i>bo'ong</i> undergoes the process of Clipping in which <i>bohong</i> (lie) is clipped into <i>bo'ong</i> . The process of clipping is the omission of the letter <b>h</b> . Thus, this type of clipping is the clipping of the middle part of the word.
13	Btw		▲			▲							Omong-omong	By the way	The term <i>Btw</i> undergoes two processes: Borrowing and Acronym in which <i>Btw</i> is an acronym from <i>By The Way</i> . To be described, <b>b</b> comes from the first letter of <i>By</i> , <b>t</b> comes from the first letter of <i>The</i> , and <b>w</b> comes from the first letter of <i>Way</i> . <i>Btw</i> is borrowed from English language: by the way.
14	Bwt				•								Buat/untuk	For	The term <i>Bwt</i> undergoes two processes Clipping in which <i>bwt</i> comes from the word <i>buat</i> (for). The type of clipping is clipped the vowel representation in which omits the vowel <b>ua</b> replaced by the letter <b>w</b> as in Indonesia the term <i>buat</i> is pronounced 'buwat'.
15	Cape				•								Capek	Tired	The term <i>Cape</i> undergoes the process of Clipping in which <i>capek</i> (tired) is clipped into <i>cape</i> . This type of clipping is the clipping in the end syllable in which omits the letter <b>k</b> . In regard to new term, <i>cape</i> and <i>capek</i> refer to the same meaning.

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16	Coz		•									Karena	Because	The new term <i>coz</i> undergoes process Borrowing. Coz is borrowed from English: <i>Because</i> . Coz is adapted into Indonesia by the elimination of letter <b>be</b> . Also; there is a substitution of the letter <b>ause</b> into <b>oz</b> . Instead of <i>cause</i> , it turns into <i>coz</i> because the initial sound of the last word. <i>Because</i> is pronounced \bi'koz\ . The dominance of the sound \koz\ made the term <i>cause</i> is replaced into <i>coz</i> because of the same pronunciation.
17	Cuap- cuap										•	Bicara	Talk	The term <i>Cuap-cuap</i> undergoes the process of Reduplication. <i>Cuap- cuap</i> which means bicara (speak) goes through the process of reduplication because the term <i>cuap-cuap</i> comes from the word <i>cuap</i> . This type of reduplication is full reduplication which is reduplicating the whole term.
18	Curhat			•								Curahan hati	Sharing	The term Curhat which mean curahan hati( sharing) , formed from the combination of <u>cur</u> ahan and <u>hati</u> . Curhat blends the first syllable of <u>cur</u> ahan with the first part of <u>hati</u> .
19	Dag-dig-dug										•	Berdebar-debar	Palpitate	The term <i>dag-dig-dug</i> goes through the process of reduplication. <i>Dag-dig-dug</i> which means berdebar-debar (palpitate) undergoes the process of reduplication but the headword is unknown. This type of reduplication is change of sound reduplication

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20	Dah				•								Sudah	Have	The term <i>Dah</i> is clipped from the term <i>sudah</i> (have). From the two syllables in \su-dah\ is clipped into one syllable. As a result, the two syllables are reduced into a single syllable \dah\. This type of clipping is clipping in the first syllable which omits letter <b>su-</b> . Because <i>dah</i> is derived from <i>sudah</i> , both of them are related in meaning.
21	De- el- el					▲						▲	Dan lain-lain	Etcetera	De- el- el undergoes two processes: Acronym and Miscellaneous. First, De- el- el undergoes the process of Acronym in which de-el-el is formed from the initial letter <i>Dan Lain Lain</i> (etcetera). To be described, <i>d</i> comes from the first letter of <i>dan</i> , <i>l</i> comes from the first letter of <i>lain</i> , and <i>l</i> comes from the first letter of <i>lain</i> . The vowel <b>e</b> consider as miscellaneous letter which is used to stand for some new term which sound alike as in Indonesia. The term <i>de-el-el</i> is pronounced \de-el-el\.
22	Demen		•										Suka	Like	The term <i>demen</i> which mean suka (like) undergoes the process of Borrowing. In which <i>demen</i> is borrowed from Javanese dialect. This loan word does not undergo the change in spelling when it is borrowed in Indonesia language.

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23	Dik				•							Adik	Sister/brother	The term <i>Dik</i> is clipped from the term <i>adik</i> (sister/brother). From the two syllables in \a-dik\ is clipped into one syllable. Thus, the two syllables are reduced into a single syllable \dik\. This type of clipping is clipping in the first syllable which omits the vowel <b>a</b> . Because <i>dik</i> is derived from <i>adik</i> , both of them are related in meaning.
24	En		•									Dan	And	The term <i>En</i> goes through the process of Borrowing in which <i>en</i> comes from English: <i>And</i> . <i>En</i> is adapted into Indonesia by the substitution of vowel a into <b>e</b> . Also; there is an elimination of the letter <b>d</b> . the vowel <b>a</b> is replaced by the vowel <b>e</b> as the sound alike if we pronounced the term and =/'en/.
25	Ga		▲		▲							Tidak	Not	The term <i>Ga</i> undergoes two processes Borrowing and Clipping. First, the term <i>ga</i> is borrowed from Javanese dialect <i>gak</i> which mean tidak (not) and then clipped into <i>ga</i> . This type of clipping is the clipping in the end of syllable which omits the letter <b>k</b> .

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26	GF		▲			▲							Get Fresh	Get Fresh	The term <i>GF</i> goes through two processes: Borrowing and Acronym. First, <i>GF</i> is an acronym from <i>Get Fresh</i> . To be described, <b>g</b> comes from the first letter of <i>Get</i> ; <b>f</b> comes from the first letter of <i>Fresh</i> . Second, <i>Get Fresh</i> is borrowed from English language. This loan word does not undergo the change in spelling when it is borrowed in Indonesia language. Get Fresh is a name of the Christian teenage magazine.
27	GF!ers		■		■	■							Pembaca Get Fresh	Get Fresh readers	The new term <i>GF!ers</i> undergoes three processes Acronym, Clipping and Borrowing. <i>GF!ers</i> consist of two components, <i>GF</i> and <i>ers</i> . <i>GF</i> is an acronym from <i>Get Fresh</i> . The letter <i>ers</i> in this term is clipped from the word <i>readers</i> . From the two syllables in \rea-ders\ is clipped into one syllable. Thus, the two syllables are reduced into a single syllable \ers\. This type of clipping is clipping in the first syllable. Get Fresh readers is borrowed from English. This loan word does not undergo the change in spelling when it is borrowed in Indonesia language. GF!ers means the readers of Get Fresh magazine.



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28	Gp		■		■	■							Tidak Pernah	Have never	The term <i>Gp</i> undergoes three processes Acronym, Clipping and Borrowing. <i>Gp</i> goes through the process of Acronym because this term is formed from <i>Ga Pernah</i> which means tidak pernah (have never). One of those two terms is also goes through two word formation processes. First, the term <i>Ga</i> is borrowed from Javanese dialect <i>gak</i> which mean tidak (not) and then clipped into <i>Ga</i> . This type of clipping is the clipping in the end of syllable which omits the letter <b>k</b> .
29	Gue		●										Saya	I	The term <i>Gue</i> which mean saya (I) undergoes the process of borrowing in which <i>gue</i> is borrowed from Jakarta dialect. This loan word does not undergo the change in spelling when it is borrowed in Indonesia language.
30	Habis bis										●		Benar-benar habis	Totally used up	The term <i>habis bis</i> which means <i>benar-benar habis</i> (totally used up) undergoes the process of Reduplication in which <i>habis bis</i> comes from the word <i>habis</i> . This type of reduplication is partial reduplicating which is reduplicating some part of the word.
31	Hepi		●										Gembira	Happy	<i>Hepi</i> goes through the process of Borrowing in which <i>hepi</i> is borrowed from English: Happy. Hepi is adapted into Indonesia by the elimination one of letter <b>p</b> , <i>also</i> ; there is a substitution the letter <b>a</b> , <b>y</b> become <b>e</b> , <b>i</b> as the sound alike if we pronounced the term happy =/'hepi/.

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32	Hk					●							Hong Kong	Hong Kong	The new term <i>Hk</i> undergoes the process of Acronym in which <i>Hk</i> is formed from the initial letter of <i>Hong kong</i> (Hongkong). To be described, <i>h</i> comes from the first letter of <i>Hong</i> , and <i>k</i> comes from the first letter of <i>Kong</i> .
33	Itung				●								Hitung	Count	<i>Itung</i> goes through the process of Clipping in which <i>itung</i> is clipped from the term <i>hitung</i> (count/calculate). This type of clipping is clipping in the first of the syllable which omits the letter of <b>h</b> .
34	J					●							Jarang	Seldom	The term <i>J</i> goes through the process of Acronym in which <i>j</i> is formed from the initial letter of <i>jarang</i> (seldom). To be described, <i>j</i> comes from the first letter of <i>jarang</i> .
35	Jajal		●										Coba	Try	The term <i>jajal</i> which mean coba (try) undergoes the process of Borrowing in which <i>jajal</i> is borrowed from Javanese dialect. This loan word does not undergo the change in spelling when it is borrowed in Indonesia language.
36	Jc		▲			▲							Yesus Kristus	Jesus Christ	The new term <i>Jc</i> undergoes two processes Borrowing and Acronym. First, <i>Jc</i> is formed from the initial letter of <i>Jesus Christ</i> . Second, <i>Jc</i> is borrowed from English: Jesus Christ. <i>Jesus Christ</i> is God of Christian people.

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37	K					●							Kadang-kadang	Sometimes	The term <i>K</i> goes through the process of Acronym in which <i>k</i> is formed from the initial letter <i>kadang-kadang</i> (sometimes).
38	Kebut2an								▲			▲	Kebut-kebutan	Racing	<i>Kebut2an</i> which mean <i>kebut-kebutan</i> (racing) undergoes two process Miscellaneous and Derivation. First, <i>kebut2</i> is formed from two components. The first <i>kebut</i> . The second is number 2, which represent the second term in <i>kebut-kebut</i> . In this term, <i>kebut-kebut</i> is added with the derivational suffix –an.
39	Kkr					●							Kebangkitan Kebangunan Rohani	Spiritual Bilding Evocation	Kkr is an acronym from <u>K</u> ebangkitan <u>K</u> ebangunan <u>R</u> ohani (spiritual building evocation). To be described, <i>k</i> comes from the first letter of <u>K</u> ebangkitan, <i>k</i> comes from the first letter of <u>k</u> ebangunan, and <i>r</i> comes from the first letter of <u>R</u> ohani.
40	Klo				●								Kalau	If	The term <i>klo</i> undergoes the process of Clipping in which <i>klo</i> comes from the word kalau (if). The type of clipping is clipped the vowel representation in which omits the vowel <b>a</b> and <b>au</b> . The vowel <b>au</b> which represents the sound \au\ replaced by the sound <b>o</b> as in Indonesia the term <i>kalau</i> is pronounced \kalo\.

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41	Kuper			●									Kurang Pergaulan	Less have socialization	<i>Kuper</i> which mean kurang pergaulan (less have socialization) goes through the process of Blending. <i>Kuper</i> formed from the combination of <i>kurang</i> and <i>pergaulan</i> in which <i>Kuper</i> blends the first syllable of <i>kurang</i> with the first part of other word <i>pergaulan</i> .
42	Kwiss		▲									▲	Kuis	Quiz	The term kwiss undergoes two processes Borrowing and Miscellaneous. First kwiss which mean kuis is borrowed from English: quiz. The letter <b>q</b> and <b>z</b> is replaced by <b>i</b> and <b>s</b> . Second, the term kwiss consider as miscellaneous because the letter <b>w</b> in kwiss is used to stand for some new term which sounds alike as in Indonesia, the term kuis is pronounced \'kwis\

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43	Loe		•										Kamu	You	The term <i>loe</i> goes through the process of Borrowing in which <i>loe</i> is borrowed from <i>Jakarta dialect</i> which mean kamu (you). This loan word does not undergo the change in spelling when it is borrowed in Indonesia language.
44	Lwt				•								Lewat	Through	<i>Lwt</i> undergoes the process of Clipping in which <i>lwt</i> is clipped from the term <i>lewat</i> (through). From the two syllables \le-wat\, <i>lewat</i> is clipped into one syllable. Therefore, the two syllables are reduced into \lwt\. It is the omission of the vowel representation in which lewat is clipped into <i>lwt</i> by omitting the vowel <b>e</b> and <b>a</b> . In regard to new term, <i>lwt</i> and <i>lewat</i> refer to the same meaning.
45	Mading			•									Majalah dinding	Wall magazine	<i>Mading</i> which mean majalah dinding (wall magazine) goes through the process of Blending. <i>Madding</i> is formed from the combination of <u>majalah</u> and <u>dinding</u> in which blends the first syllable of first word, <i>ma-</i> from <u>majalah</u> with the last part of other word, <i>-ding</i> from <u>dinding</u> .

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46	Miwon		▲	▲									Sama saja	The Same	Miwon goes through two processes Borrowing and Blending. First, goes through the process of blending because <i>miwon</i> is formed from the combination of <i>sami</i> and <i>mawon</i> in which blends the end syllable of first word, <i>-mi</i> from <i>sami</i> with the last part of other word, <i>-won</i> from <i>mawon</i> . Second, <i>sami mawon</i> which mean sama saja (the same) is borrowed from Javanese dialect. This loan word does not undergo the change in spelling when it is borrowed in Indonesia language.
47	Mo				●								Mau	Want	The term <i>mo</i> undergoes the process of Clipping in which <i>mo</i> is clipped from the term <i>mau</i> (want). The type of clipping is clipped the vowel representation in which omits the vowel <b>au</b> which represent the sound \au\ and replaced by the sound <b>o</b> as in Indonesia the term <i>mau</i> is pronounced \mo\. Because <i>mo</i> is derived from <i>mau</i> , both of them have the same meaning.

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48	Moga				•							Semoga	Hopefully	The term <i>moga</i> undergoes the process of Clipping in which <i>moga</i> is clipped from the term <i>semoga</i> (hopefully). From the three syllables \se-mo-ga\, <i>semoga</i> is clipped into two syllables. For that reason, three syllables are reduced \moga\.
49	Msh				•							Masih	Still	This type of clipping is clipping in the first syllable which omits the letter <b>se-</b> . Because <i>moga</i> is derived from <i>semoga</i> , both of them have the same meaning.
														The new term <i>msh</i> undergoes the process of Clipping in which <i>msh</i> is clipped from the term <i>masih</i> (still). From the two syllables \ma-sih\, <i>masih</i> is clipped into one syllable. Thus, the two syllables are reduced in to a single syllable \msh\.

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50	Ngadepin		▲						▲				Menghadapi	Facing	The term <i>ngadepin</i> undergoes two processes: Borrowing and Derivation. First, <i>ngadepin</i> goes through derivation process from the origin <i>adep</i> added with prefix <i>ng-</i> and suffix <i>-in</i> . Second, <i>ngadepin</i> is borrowed from Javanese language which means <i>menghadapi</i> (facing).
51	Ngeleos		▲						▲				Menghindar	Avoiding	The term <i>Ngeleos</i> undergoes two processes Borrowing and Derivation. First, <i>ngeleos</i> goes through derivation process from the origin <i>leos</i> added with prefix <i>nge-</i> . Second, <i>ngeleos</i> is borrowed from Javanese language which means <i>menghindari</i> (avoiding).
52	Ngetem		●										Tinggal di tempat	Stay in one place	The term <i>Ngetem</i> goes through the process of Borrowing. <i>Ngetem</i> which mean tinggal di tempat (stay in one place) is borrowed from Javanese dialect. This loan word does not undergo the change in spelling when it is borrowed in Indonesia language.



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No.	New Terms	Word Formation Processes											Related Words	English Meaning	NOTE
		Coinage	Borrowing	Blending	Clipping	Acronym	Conversion	Back-Formation	Derivation	Compounding	Reduplication	Miscellaneous			
53	Nyambi		▲						▲				Selingan	Part time	The term nyambi goes through two processes Borrowing and Derivation. First, <i>nyambi</i> goes through derivation process from the origin <i>sambi</i> added with prefix <i>nya-</i> . Second, <i>nyambi</i> is borrowed from Javanese language which means <i>selingan</i> (part time).
54	Nyokap		●										Ibu	Mother	The term <i>Nyokap</i> which mean <i>ibu</i> (mother) undergoes the process of Borrowing in which <i>nyokap</i> is borrowed from Jakarta dialect. This loan word does not undergo the change in spelling when it is borrowed in Indonesia language.
55	O'on		▲		▲								Bodoh	Stupid	The term <i>O'on</i> undergoes two processes in Borrowing and Clipping. First, <i>O'on</i> is borrowed from Jakarta dialect: <i>bloon</i> , meaning <i>bodoh</i> (stupid). Second, the term <i>o'on</i> is clipped from the term <i>bloon</i> . The process of clipping is the omission letter <b>b</b> and <b>l</b> . this type of clipping is the clipping in the first syllable.

Table A.1 Word Formation Analysis (continued)

No.	New Terms	Word Formation Processes										Related Words	English Meaning	NOTE	
		Coinage	Borrowing	Blending	Clipping	Acronym	Conversion	Back-Formation	Derivation	Compounding	Reduplication	Miscellaneous			
56	Ongkang-Ongkang		▲								▲		Malas-malasan	Relaxing	The term Ongkang- ongkang goes through two processes Borrowing and Reduplication. First, <i>ongkang- ongkang</i> is borrowed from Javanese dialect which means <i>malas- malasan</i> (relaxing). Second, <i>ongkang –ongkang</i> goes through the process of reduplication because the term <i>ongkang- ongkang</i> comes from the word <i>ongkang</i> . This type of reduplication is full reduplication which is reduplicating the whole term.
57	Ortu			●									Orang tua	Parents	The term <i>ortu</i> which means <i>orang tua</i> (parents) goes through the process of blending. <i>Ortu</i> formed from the combination of <i>orang</i> and <i>tua</i> in which <i>ortu</i> blends the first syllable of <u>o</u> rang with the first part of other word <u>t</u> ua.
58	Pake				●								Pakai	Use	The term <i>Pake</i> goes trough the process of Clipping in which <i>pake</i> comes from the word <i>pakai</i> (use). The process of clipping is replacing the vowel <b>a,i</b> become <b>e</b> as the sound alike if we pronounced the term pakai =/'pake/.

Table A.1 Word Formation Analysis (continued)

No.	New Terms	Word Formation Processes										Related Words	English Meaning	NOTE	
		Coinage	Borrowing	Blending	Clipping	Acronym	Conversion	Back-Formation	Derivation	Compounding	Reduplication	Miscellaneous			
59	Plizz		●										Memohon	Please	<i>Plizz</i> goes trough the process of Borrowing in which <i>plizz</i> comes from the word <i>please</i> . <i>Plizz</i> is adapted into Indonesia by the substitution of letter <b>ease</b> replaced by the letter <b>izz</b> that represent the sound \iz\ as the sound alike if we pronounced the term please =/'pli:z/.
60	Q											●	Aq/Aku	I	The new term <i>Q</i> comes from the word <i>Aq/aku</i> (I). The letter <i>q</i> is used to stand for some new term which sounds alike as in Indonesia; the term <i>aku</i> is pronounced \ 'aq\.
61	Sasa			●									Sama saja	Same	The term <i>Sasa</i> which mean <i>sama saja</i> (the same) undergoes the process of Blending in which <i>sasa</i> formed through the blending of <i>sama</i> and <i>saja</i> . <i>Sasa</i> combine first part of the first word, <i>sa-</i> from <u><i>sama</i></u> , with the first part of other word, <i>sa-</i> from <u><i>saja</i></u> .
62	Satu2nya								▲			▲	Satu-satunya	The only one	<i>Satu2nya</i> which mean <i>satu-satunya</i> (the only one) undergoes two process Miscellaneous number and Derivation. First, <i>Satu2</i> is formed from two components. The first <i>satu</i> . The second is number 2, which represent the repetition in <i>satu-satu</i> . In this term, <i>satu-</i> <i>satu</i> is added with the derivational suffix <i>-nya</i> .

Table A.1 Word Formation Analysis (continued)

No.	New Terms	Word Formation Processes										Related Words	English Meaning	NOTE	
		Coinage	Borrowing	Blending	Clipping	Acronym	Conversion	Back-Formation	Derivation	Compounding	Reduplication	Miscellaneous			
63	Sl				•								Selalu	Always	The term <i>Sl</i> undergoes the process of Clipping in which <i>Sl</i> is clipped from the term <i>selalu</i> (always). From the three syllables \se-la-lu\, <i>selalu</i> is clipped into one syllable. For that reason, three syllables are reduced \sl\. This process of clipping is clipping in the end of the syllable and vowel representation in which omits the letter <b>l</b> and vowel <b>a, e, u</b> . Because <i>sl</i> is derived from <i>selalu</i> , both of them have the same meaning.
64	Sori		•										Maaf	Sorry	<i>Sori</i> undergoes the process of Borrowing in which <i>sori</i> is borrowed from English: <i>sorry</i> . <i>sori</i> is adapted into Indonesia by eliminating one of the letter <b>r</b> and the substitution of letter <b>y</b> replaced by the vowel \i:\ as in English, the term <i>sorry</i> is pronounced \'sori\.
65	Sr				•								Sering	Often	The term <i>Sr</i> undergoes the process of Clipping in which <i>Sr</i> is clipped from the term <i>sering</i> (often). From the two syllables \se-ring\, <i>sering</i> is clipped into one syllable. For that reason, two syllables are reduced \sr\. This process of clipping is clipping in the end of the syllable and vowel representation in which omits the letter <b>n, g</b> and vowel <b>e, i</b> . Because <i>sr</i> is derived from <i>sering</i> , both of them have the same meaning.

Table A.1 Word Formation Analysis (continued)

No.	New Terms	Word Formation Processes										Related Words	English Meaning	NOTE	
		Coinage	Borrowing	Blending	Clipping	Acronym	Conversion	Back-Formation	Derivation	Compounding	Reduplication	Miscellaneous			
66	T2					▲						▲	Tanya Tuhan	Asking God	T2 undergoes two processes Acronym and Miscellaneous number. T2 comes from the term Tanya Tuhan. T2 is formed from the initial letter <i>tanya</i> and added with number 2. The number 2 in this term refers to double <b>t</b> in <u>T</u> anya <u>T</u> uhan.
67	Teman2											●	Teman-teman	Friends	<i>Teman2</i> is formed from two components. The first component is <i>teman</i> . The second is number 2, number 2 as a substitution of the term <i>teman</i> which represent the repetition in <i>teman-teman</i> .
68	Tengkyu		●										Terima kasih	Thank you	<i>Tengkyu</i> undergoes the process of Borrowing in which <i>tengkyu</i> is borrowed from English: <i>thank you</i> . Tengkyu is adapted into Indonesia by the substitution of letter <b>han</b> into <b>eng</b> and vowel <b>ou</b> into <b>u</b> as in English; the term <i>thank you</i> is pronounced \teng-kyu\.
69	Thx		●										Terima kasih	Thanks	The term <i>thx</i> is borrowed from English: <i>thanks</i> . Thx is adapted into Indonesia by the elimination of letter <b>ank</b> , and also the substitution of sound <b>s</b> into sound <b>x</b> . This loan word does not undergo the change in spelling when it is borrowed in Indonesia language

Table A.1 Word Formation Analysis (continued)

No.	New Terms	Word Formation Processes										Related Words	English Meaning	NOTE	
		Coinage	Borrowing	Blending	Clipping	Acronym	Conversion	Back-Formation	Derivation	Compounding	Reduplication	Miscellaneous			
70	Tivi		■		■							■	Televisi	Television	The term <i>tivi</i> undergoes three processes Borrowing, Clipping and Miscellaneous letter. First, <i>tivi</i> is clipped from the word <i>televisi</i> . This process of clipping is clipping the middle and the end of syllable which omits the letter <b>ele</b> and <b>isi</b> . The term <i>tivi</i> comes from the term <i>tv</i> . The letters <b>i</b> consider as miscellaneous letter which is used to stand for some new term which sound alike as in Indonesia. The term <i>tv</i> is pronounced \'tɪvi\\. Second, <i>televisi</i> is borrowed from English <i>television</i> . It is adapted into Indonesia by dropping the last letter <i>–on</i> in television.
71	Truz				●								Terus	Then	<i>Truz</i> undergoes the process of clipping in which <i>truz</i> comes from the word <i>terus</i> (then). The process of clipping is the omission the vowel <b>e</b> and the sound <b>s</b> . The sound <b>s</b> is replaced by the sound <b>z</b> .
72	Tsb				●								Tersebut	The	The new term <i>Tsb</i> undergoes the process of clipping in which <i>tsb</i> is clipped from the term <i>tersebut</i> (the). From the three syllables \'ter-se-but\\, tersebut is clipped into one syllable. For that reason, three syllables are reduced into \'tsb\\. This type of clipping is clipping the middle, the end of the syllable and vowel representation which omit letter <b>r</b> , <b>t</b> and vowel <b>e</b> , <b>u</b> . Because <i>tsb</i> is derived from <i>tersebut</i> , both of them have the same meaning.

Table A.1 Word Formation Analysis (continued)

No.	New Terms	Word Formation Processes										Related Words	English Meaning	NOTE	
		Coinage	Borrowing	Blending	Clipping	Acronym	Conversion	Back-Formation	Derivation	Compounding	Reduplication	Miscellaneous			
73	Ttg				●								Tentang	About	The term <i>ttg</i> undergoes the process of Clipping in which <i>ttg</i> is clipped from the term <i>tentang</i> (about). From the two syllables \ten-tang\, <i>tentang</i> is clipped into one syllable. As a result, the two syllables are reduced into \ttg\. It is the omitting in the middle of the letter and the vowel representation in which <i>tentang</i> is clipped into <i>ttg</i> by omitting the letter <b>n</b> and the vowel <b>e</b> and <b>a</b> . Because <i>ttg</i> is derived from <i>tentang</i> , both of them have the same meaning.
74	U											●	Kamu	You	<i>U</i> comes from the word <i>you</i> . The letter u is used to stand for some new term which sounds alike as in English, the term you is pronounced \'yu\.
75	Udah				●								Sudah	Have	The term <i>Udah</i> undergoes the process of clipping in which <i>udah</i> is clipped from the term <i>sudah</i> (have). This type of clipping is the clipping of the first syllable in which omits the letter <b>s</b> . In regard to new term, <i>udah</i> and <i>sudah</i> refer to the same meaning.

Table A.1 Word Formation Analysis (continued)

No.	New Terms	Word Formation Processes										Related Words	English Meaning	NOTE	
		Coinage	Borrowing	Blending	Clipping	Acronym	Conversion	Back-Formation	Derivation	Compounding	Reduplication	Miscellaneous			
76	Was-wes-wos										●		Bicara macam- macam	Talking many things	The term <i>was-wes-wos</i> undergoes the process of Reduplication. <i>Was-wes-wos</i> which <i>means bicara macam-macam</i> (Talking many things) undergoes the process of reduplication but the headword is unknown. This type of reduplication is change of sound reduplication.
77	Weleh weleh										▲	▲	Heran	Surprised	The term <i>Weleh weleh</i> which means <i>heran</i> (surprised) undergoes two processes Reduplication and Miscellaneous word. The first <i>Weleh weleh</i> goes through the process Reduplication because the term <i>Weleh weleh</i> comes from the word <i>weleh</i> . This type of reduplication is full reduplication which is reduplicating the whole term. The term <i>weleh</i> consider as miscelaneous because <i>weleh</i> does not belong to any processes.
	Frequency	0	35	6	30	13	0	0	5	0	6	12			