

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer discusses mainly about the finding of the investigation procedures of her study. Based on research question, the writer divides this chapter into two main sections: finding and discussion. At the first section the writer divides into three parts. The first part contains the new terms used in *GFresh* magazine articles and the meaning of those new terms. The second part is about the word formation processes of those new terms. Furthermore, the last part is about word formation processes that predominantly used in those new terms. Meanwhile, at the second section, the writer presents further discussions and interpretations of the findings.

4.1 Findings

This part consists of two sections in regard to the three research questions:

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

4.1.1 The New Terms Found in GFresh Magazine Articles and Their Meanings

From the findings, the writer found 77 new terms used in GFresh magazine articles.

Table 4.1 New Terms Found in Articles and Their Meanings

No.	New terms	Word Formation Processes										Related Words	English Meaning
		Coinage	Borrowing	Blending	Clipping	Acronym	Conversions	Back-formation	Derivation	Compounding	Reduplication		
1	Agp		■		■	■						Hampir tidak pernah	Seldom
2	Aloha		●									Halo	Hello
3	Alow		■		■						■	Halo	Hello
4	Ama				●							Sama/dengan	With
5	Ampir				●							Hampir	Almost
6	Ato				●							Atau	Or
7	Ajubleh		●									Terlalu	To
8	Bete		■			■					■	Suasana hati yang buruk	Bad tempered
9	Bgt		▲		▲							Sangat	Very
10	Bobo		▲		▲							Tidur	Sleep
11	Bokap		●									Ayah	Father
12	Bo'ong				●							Bohong	Lie
13	Btw		▲			▲						Omong-omong	By the way
14	Bwt				●							Buat/untuk	For
15	Cape				●							Capek	Tired
16	Coz		●									Karena	Because
17	Cuap-cuap										●	Bicara	Talk
18	Curhat			●								Curahan hati	Sharing
19	Dag-dig-dug										●	Berdebar-debar	Palpitate
20	Dah				●							Sudah	Already
21	De-el-el					▲					▲	Dan lain-lain	Etcetera
22	Demen		●									Suka	Like

23	Dik				•								Adik	Sister/brother
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Table 4.1 New Terms Found in Articles and Their Meanings (continued)

No.	New terms	Word Formation Processes										Related Words	English Meaning
		Coinage	Borrowing	Blending	Clipping	Acronym	Conversions	Back-formation	Derivation	Compounding	Reduplication		
24	En		•									Dan	And
25	Ga		▲		▲							Tidak	Not
26	GF		▲			▲						Get Fresh	Get Fresh
27	GF!ers		■		■	■						Pembaca Get Fresh	Get Fresh readers
28	Gp		■		■	■						Tidak Pemah	Have never
29	Gue		•									Saya	I
30	Habis bis										•	Benar- benar habis	Totally used up
31	Hepi		•									Gembira	Happy
32	Hk					•						Hong Kong	Hong Kong
33	Itung				•							Hitung	Count
34	J					•						Jarang	Seldom
35	Jajal		•									Coba	Try
36	Jc		▲			▲						Yesus Kristus	Jesus Christ
37	K					•						Kadang- kadang	Sometimes
38	Kebut2an								▲		▲	Kebut- kebutan	Racing
39	Kkr					•						Kebangki tan Kebangu nan Rohani	Spiritual Bilding Evocation
40	Klo				•							Kalau	If
41	Kuper			•								Kurang Pergaulan	Less have socialization
42	Kwiss		▲								▲	Kuis	Quiz
43	Loe		•									Kamu	You
44	Lwt				•							Lewat	Through
45	Mading			•								Majalah dinding	Wall magazine
46	Miwon		▲	▲								Sama saja	The Same
47	Mo				•							Mau	Want
48	Moga				•							Semoga	Hopefully
49	Msh				•							Masih	Still
50	Ngadepin		▲						▲			Menghad api	Facing

Table 4.1 New Terms Found in Articles and Their Meanings (continued)

No.	New terms	Word Formation Processes											Related Words	English Meaning
		Coinage	Borrowing	Blending	Clipping	Acronym	Conversions	Back-formation	Derivation	Compounding	Reduplication	Miscellaneous		
51	Ngeleos		▲						▲				Menghindar	Avoiding
52	Ngetem		●										Tinggal di tempat	Stay in one place
53	Nyambi		▲						▲				Selingan	Part time
54	Nyokap		●										Ibu	Mother
55	O'on		▲		▲								Bodoh	Stupid
56	Ongkang-Ongkang		▲								▲		Malas-malasan	Relaxing
57	Ortu			●									Orang tua	Parents
58	Pake				●								Pakai	Use
59	Plizz		●										Memohon	Please
60	Q											●	Aq/Aku	I
61	Sasa			●									Sama saja	Same
62	Satu2nya								▲			▲	Satu-satunya	The only one
63	Sl				●								Selalu	Always
64	Sori		●										Maaf	Sorry
65	Sr				●								Sering	Often
66	T2					▲						▲	Tanya Tuhan	Asking God
67	Teman2											●	Teman-teman	Friends
68	Tengkyu		●										Terima kasih	Thank you
69	Thx		●										Terima kasih	Thanks
70	Tivi		■		■							■	Televisi	Television
71	Truz				●								Terus	Then
72	Tsb				●								Tersebut	The
73	Ttg				●								Tentang	About
74	U											●	Kamu	You
75	Udah				●								Sudah	Have
76	Was-wes-wos										●		Bicara macam-macam	Talking many things
77	Weleh weleh										▲	▲	Heran	Surprised
	Frequency	0	35	6	30	13	0	0	5	0	6	12		

Note: (●) One process
 (▲) Two processes
 (■) Three processes

4.1.2 Word Formation Processes of New Terms in GFresh Magazine Articles

Table 4.1 shows that those new terms have undergone word formation processes. The writer found that some new terms involved in more than one process theory of word formation processes; therefore, the writer divided the analysis into single process and multiple processes. Totally, there are 53 new terms in single process and 24 new terms in multiple processes.

4.1.2.1 Single Process

Table 4.1 also shows that the new terms used in GFresh magazine articles were formed through some processes: Borrowing, Blending, Clipping, Acronym, and Reduplication. The writer did not find any new terms formed through Conversion, Compounding, Coinage, Derivation and Backformation in the category of a single process. In addition, it was found that there were some new terms which did not belong to those specified word formation processes as proposed by Yule or Chaer. Such terms would be categories as miscellaneous. To follow is the discussion:

a. Borrowing

Many new terms are originated from Indonesia. However, there are some terms which are in fact borrowed from other. Borrowing is the most frequently used processes used as to form the new terms found in GFresh magazine articles with the percentage of 34.65%. Most of them are borrowed from English, Javanese and Jakarta dialect. The following are the further explanations to those borrowed terms:

- **Nyokap**

The term *Nyokap* which mean ibu (mother) undergoes the process of Borrowing in which *nyokap* is borrowed from Jakarta dialect. This loan word does not undergo the change in spelling when it is borrowed in Indonesia language.

- **Ngetem**

The term *Ngetem* goes through the process of Borrowing. *Ngetem* 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.

- **Hepi**

Hepi goes through the process of borrowing in which *hepi* is borrowed from English: *Happy*. *Hepi* is adapted into Indonesia by the elimination one of letter **p**, also; there is a substitution the letter **a, y** become **e, i** as the sound alike if we pronounced the term happy =/'hepi/.

b. Clipping

In GFresh magazine articles, there are 29.70% clipping process found by the writer. Yule (2006) put forth that clipping is a process of reducing some elements in a word, which occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form. For examples, *Adik* (brother/sister) is clipped into *Dik*, *semoga* (hopefully) is clipped into *moga* and *hampir* is clipped into *ampir* (almost). However, the writer also found a lot of clipping which is include in Chaer' theory. According to Chaer, Clipping process has many kinds of ways to form the new terms. Some new terms are clipped only in the end of the syllable, and then there is the clipping process from the combination of letter and number. Finally, the clipping processes which are not as popular as the other is the clipping processes which clipped from random letters and clipping processes which formed from the combination of the beginning and the end of term. These types can be said irregular clipping because there is no rule how the new terms are produced. Some examples of the analysis are provided below:

- The first type : Clipping in the first syllable is the most popular type of clipping used in the new terms

- **Dik**

The term *Dik* is clipped from the term *adik* (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 **a**. Because *dik* is derived from *adik*, both of them are related in meaning. For examples:

- **Dah**

The new term *Dah* is clipped from the term *sudah* (already). 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 of syllable which omits letter **su-**. Because *dah* is derived from *sudah*, both of them are related in meaning.

- **Itung**

Itung goes through the process of Clipping in which *itung* is clipped from the term *hitung* (count/calculate). This type of clipping is omitting in the first of syllable which omits the letter of **h**.

- The second type: Clipping in the end of syllable. For example:

- **Cape**

The term *Cape* undergoes the process of clipping in which *capek* (tired) is clipped into *cape*. This type of clipping is the clipping in the end syllable in which omits the letter **k**. In regard to new term, *cape* and *capek* refer to the same meaning.

- The third type: Clipping processes which formed from random letters of the word.

- **Sl**

The term *Sl* undergoes the process of Clipping in which *Sl* is clipped from the term *selalu* (always). From the three syllables \se-la-lu\, *selalu* is clipped into one syllable. For that reason, three syllables are reduced \sl\. This type of clipping is clipping which formed from random letters of the word in which omits the letter **l** and vowel **a, e, u**. Because *sl* is derived from *semoga*, both of them have the same meaning.

- **Sr**

The term *Sr* undergoes the process of clipping in which *Sr* is clipped from the term *sering* (often). From the two syllables \se-ring\, *sering* 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 **n, g** and vowel **e, i**. Because *sr* is derived from *sering*, both of them have the same meaning.

c. Blending

There were some new terms 5.94% found in GFresh magazine formed from two separate words. In blending there are formed by combining the first syllable or part of a word and the other part of word. The following are the examples:

- **Sasa**

The term *Sasa* which mean sama saja (the same) undergoes the process of blending in which *sasa* formed through the blending of *sama* and *saja*. *Sasa* combine first part of the first word, *sa-* from *sama*, with the first part of other word, *sa-* from *saja*.

- **Kuper**

Kuper which mean *kurang pergaulan* (less have socialization) goes through the process of blending. *Kuper* formed from the combination of *kurang* and *pergaulan* in which *Kuper* blends the first syllable of *kurang* with the first part of other word *pergaulan*.

- **Mading**

Mading which mean *majalah dinding* (wall magazine) goes through the process of blending. *Madding* is formed from the combination of *majalah* and *dinding* in which blends the first syllable of first word, *ma-* from *majalah* with the last part of other word, *-ding* from *dinding*.

d. Acronym

In GFresh magazine article there are 12.87% of new terms undergoes the process of acronym found by the writer. Most Acronyms formed from the initial letters of words. The following are the examples of the analysis:

- **KKR**

Kkr is an acronym from Kebangkitan Kebangunan Rohani (spiritual building evocation). To be described, *k* comes from the first letter of Kebangkitan, *k* comes from the first letter of kebangunan, and *r* comes from the first letter of Rohani.

- **HK**

The new term *Hk* undergoes the process of Acronym in which *Hk* is formed from the initial letter of Hong kong (Hongkong). To be described, *h* comes from the first letter of Hong, and *k* comes from the first letter of Kong.

- **J**

The term *J* goes through the process of Acronym in which *j* is formed from the initial letter of jarang (seldom). To be described, *j* comes from the first letter of jarang.

e. Reduplication

Reduplication is the process of repeating basic form of word not only as a whole, but also as partial and change of sound (Chaer 2006). Within new terms collected by the writer, there are 5.94% of new terms that belong to reduplication. The following are the examples of the analysis

- First type: Full reduplication

- **Cuap-cuap**

The term *Cuap-cuap* undergoes the process of Reduplication. *Cuap-cuap* which means *bicara* (speak) goes through the process of reduplication because the term *cuap-cuap* comes from the word *cuap*. This type of reduplication is full reduplication which is reduplicating the whole term.

- Second type: Partial reduplication

- **Habis bis**

The term *habis bis* which means *benar-benar habis* (totally used up) undergoes the process of Reduplication in which *habis bis* comes from the word *habis*. This type of reduplication is partial reduplicating which is reduplicating some part of the word.

- Third type: Change of sound reduplication

- **Dag-dig-dug**

The term *dag-dig-dug* goes through the process of Reduplication. *Dag-dig-dug* which means *berdebar-debar* (palpitate) undergoes the process of reduplication but the headword is unknown. This type of reduplication is change of sound reduplication.

f. Miscellaneous Processes

From the data that had been collected, the writer found there were 11.88% new terms which did not belong to any of those categories. Those terms would be categorized as miscellaneous. The miscellaneous process dealt with the use of a single letter that represents the sound of word, and the use of number as substitution to indicate a repetition. The following is example of miscellaneous process found in *GFresh* magazine articles.

- ***U***

U comes from the word *you*. The letter u is used to stand for some new term which sounds alike as in English. In English, the term *you* is pronounced \’yu\.

4.1.2.2. Multiple processes

As Yule (2006) stated it is possible that a particular term involved in more than one word formation process. The writer found some new terms that undergo more than one process. The writer divides the new terms which undergo multiple processes into two categories; two processes and three processes. Totally, there are 24 in multiple processes.

4.1.2.2.1 New Terms Formed through Two Processes

The writer found 18 of new terms which were formed through two processes. The following are the examples:

a. Borrowing and Blending

- *Miwon*

Miwon goes through two processes Borrowing and Blending. First, goes through the process of blending because *miwon* is formed from the combination of *sami* and *mawon* in which blends the end syllable of first word, *-mi* from *sami* with the last part of other word, *-won* from *mawon*. Second, *sami mawon* which means *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.

b. Borrowing and Clipping

- *Bgt*

The term *Bgt* undergoes two processes: Borrowing and Clipping. First, *Bgt* is borrowed from Javanese dialect *Banget* which mean *sangat* (very). Secondly, *banget* goes through the process of clipping because the term *banget* is clipped into *bgt*. This type of clipping is formed from random letter of the word by omitting letter **n** and vowel **a** and **e**.

c. Borrowing and Acronym

- *GF*

The term *GF* goes through two processes: Borrowing and Acronym. First, *GF* is an acronym from *Get Fresh*. To be described, **g** comes from the first letter of *Get*; **f** comes from the first letter of *Fresh*. Second, *Get Fresh* 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.

d. Borrowing and derivation

- Ngadepin

The term ngadepin undergoes two processes: Borrowing and Derivation. First, *ngadepin* goes through derivation process from the origin *ngadep* added with prefix suffix *-in*. Second, *ngadepin* is borrowed from Javanese language which means *menghadapi* (facing)

e. Borrowing and Reduplication.

- Ongkang- ongkang

The term Ongkang- ongkang goes through two processes Borrowing and Reduplication. First, *ongkang- ongkang* is borrowed from Javanese dialect which means *malas- malas* (relaxing). Second, *ongkang –ongkang* goes through the process of reduplication because the term *ongkang- ongkang* comes from the word *ongkang*. This type of reduplication is full reduplication which is reduplicating the whole term.

f. Acronym and Miscellaneous

- T2

T2 undergoes two processes acronym and miscellaneous number. T2 comes from the term Tanya Tuhan. T2 is formed from the initial letter *tanya* and added with number 2. The number 2 in this term refers to double **t** in Tanya Tuhan.

g. Borrowing and Miscellaneous

- Kwiss

The term kwiss undergoes two processes borrowing and miscellaneous. First kwiss which mean *kuis* is borrowed from English: quiz. The letter **q** and **z** are replaced by **i** and **s**. Second, the term kwiss consider as miscellaneous because the letter **w** in kwiss is used to stand for some new term which sounds alike as that in Indonesia. The term *kuis* is pronounced \ˈkwis\.

h. Derivation and Miscellaneous

- **Satu2nya**

Satu2nya which mean *satu-satunya* (the only one) undergoes two processes: Miscellaneous and Derivation. First, *Satu2* is formed from two components. The first is *satu*. The second is number 2, which represents the repetition in *satu-satu*. In this term, *satu- satu* is added with the derivational suffix *-nya*.

i. Reduplication and Miscellaneous

- **Weleh- weleh**

The term *Weleh weleh* which means *heran* (surprised) undergoes two processes Reduplication and Miscellaneous word. The first *Weleh weleh* goes through the process Reduplication because the term *Weleh weleh* comes from the word *weleh*. This type of reduplication is full reduplication which is reduplicating the whole term. The term *weleh* consider as miscellaneous because *weleh* does not belong to any processes.

4.1.2.2.2 New Terms Formed through Three Processes

The writer found 6 of new terms which formed through three processes. The following are the examples:

a. Acronym, Clipping and Borrowing

- **Agp**

Agp undergoes three processes, Acronym, Clipping and Borrowing. *Agp* goes through the process of Acronym because this term is formed from Ampir Ga Pernah which means *hampir tidak pernah* (seldom). Two of those three terms also go through the word formation processes. First, *Ampir* is clipped from the term hampir. This type of clipping is the clipping of the first syllable which omits the letter **h**. Second, the term *Ga* is borrowed from Javanese dialect *gak* and then clipped into *Ga*. This type of clipping is the clipping in the end of syllable which omits the letter **k**.

b. Borrowing, Clipping and Miscellaneous

- Alow

The new term *Alow* which means *halo* (hello) undergoes three processes, Borrowing, Clipping, and Miscellaneous. First, *halo* is borrowed from English *hello*. Then, Hello is adapted into Indonesia by substituting the letter **e** into **a**. Also, there is an elimination one of the letter **l**. Secondly, the term halo is clipped into *alo* which omits the letter **h**. This type of clipping is the clipping of the first syllable. The term *alo* then added with letter **w** in which the **w** is an unknown letter. Therefore, the writer categorized this term into miscellaneous.

c. Borrowing, Acronym and Miscellaneous.

- Bete

Bete which mean bad mood or bad tempered undergoes three word formation processes Borrowing, Acronym and Miscellaneous. Firstly, *bete* is borrowed from English *bad tempered*. *Bete* formed from the initial letter of bad tempered. The letter **e** consider as miscellaneous letter which is used to stand for some new term which sound alike as in Indonesia. The term *bt* is pronounced \’bete\.

4.1.3 Word Formation Processes that Predominantly Occur In GFresh Magazine Articles.

From the data that had been collected, the writer found 77 new terms in GFresh magazine articles on March 2008.

4.2 Frequency of the Word Formation Processes

Word Formation Process	X	X %
Coinage	0	0%
Borrowing	35	34.65%
Blending	6	5.94%
Clipping	30	29.70%
Acronyms	13	12.87%
Conversions	0	0%
Back-formation	0	0%
Derivation	5	4.95%
Compounding	0	0%
Reduplication	6	5.94%
Miscellaneous	12	11.88%
Frequency	101	100%

From the table above, Borrowing is the most frequent used in GFresh magazine articles (34.65%). The second process is Clipping (29, 70%). Third is Acronym (12, 87%), and fourth is Blending and Reduplication both of them (5.94%). Other word formation percentages are Derivation (4, 95%), Coinage, Conversion, Back-formation, Compounding was not used at all. Besides, there are some terms that do not belong to any of the word formation. There are categorized as Miscellaneous (11, 88%)

4.2 Interpretation of the Findings

Based on the findings, there are 77 new terms found in *GFresh* magazine articles in March edition 2008. Among the 11 word formation processes, there are only 6 of them were found on those new terms. They are Borrowing, Blending, Clipping, Acronym, Derivation, and Reduplication.

Furthermore, Borrowing is the most predominantly used process. The probable reason is that Borrowing is the simplest process since it is mainly about taking over of words from other language to be practical into other language (Yule 2006).

In addition, findings of this study also reveal that some words have undergone more than one Word Formation process. The results of this study show that there are 18 that have undergone two processes, and there are 6 terms that undergo 3 processes. This fact actually confirms what has been stated by Yule (2006) that a particular word can have more than one formation process.

Finally, another interesting finding that can be uncovered from this present study is that there are terms that have gone through miscellaneous process, as they could not be classified into the twelve Word Formation processes by Yule and Chaer. Furthermore, those miscellaneous processes mostly deal with some distinct patterns. First of all, there are some words that have been formed using number, such as *satu2nya*, *T2* and *kebut2an*. These words were formed using number 2 which represents repetition. To follow, some words have also been formed through miscellaneous letter such as *U* for *you* and *Q* for *aq/aku* (I).