

## **Chapter V**

### **CONCLUSION**

Word-formation processes are the way of forming new words or terms from the use of old word to the new uses. The process consists of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, acronyms, and derivation (Yule 1985: 51). Word-formation processes is one of the examples of the language change. Word-formation processes change the language to be simpler, shorter yet meaningful.

Internet is the term for the worldwide network of computer and users. Internet offers many kinds of the modern technologies, such as chatting. Chatting on IRC (Internet Relay Chat) means a new method of communicating with others

on the internet in the real time. In chatting, the netters need high speed in typing what they want to say to their chat-mate. Therefore, netters start to create and use new short meaningful expressions to communicate with other netters on IRC (Internet Relay Chat) in the short time.

After analysing all the data of word-formation processes, the writer finds that the expressions that undergo word-formation processes in all IRC (Internet Relay Chat) are formed based on the George Yule's theory. The type of word-formation processes that form the uncommon expressions that appear on IRC (Internet Relay Chat) are clipping, acronym, and blending. In addition, the writer finds the new process on IRC (Internet Relay Chat). She named it miscellaneous because it is not included in the theory that she used. It is a special process in which certain numbers and letters are used to stand for some expressions. Moreover, it shows that the miscellaneous process occupies the third predominant type.

The writer concludes that there are 35 clipping expressions, 16 acronyms expressions, 11 homophone expressions, and 4 blending expressions. Moreover, from the four types of word-formation processes, the writer finds that the expressions that appear on IRC (Internet Relay Chat) mostly go through the process of clipping.

It is shown in the finding and discussion, the writer finds 35 expressions (57%) that go through the process of clipping. Clipping has special characteristics: the same pattern, for example in *Birthday* → *B'day*, *Today* → *T'day*, *Yesterday* → *Y'day*, et cetera. The same pattern is in the word 'day' that cannot be omitted. Besides the same pattern, there are the other characteristics of clipping; the hissing

sound and vowel representation. Hissing sound can be found in the special clipping, for example *thanks* become *thx*, with the replacement of *ks* become *x*. Omission of the vowel representation is shown in the *student* that becomes *std*. The omission of the vowel representation [u:]. The clipping process mostly used is clipping of the end or the last two syllables. In clipping, one word may be clipped in many ways, for example: *tomorrow* becomes *T'rw*, *2moro*, *Tmrw*, *2rw*, *Tm'row*, et cetera. The use of the apostrophe also becomes the characteristic of clipping. The apostrophe is used to show the omission of the letter/letters.

In addition, the second type of word-formation processes that commonly produces the expressions that netters use is acronym (21%). There are 16 acronym used in the expressions on the six chatting scripts. Acronym makes and creates new shortened words by keeping the initial letter of each word. For example *ASL* that undergoes *Age*, *Sex* and *Location*. The common expression of acronym is *BTW* that means *By the way*.

Then, the process of miscellaneous is less than the two types above, clipping and acronym. The miscellaneous type produces 11 expressions (16%). Miscellaneous type is the new type that the writer finds on IRC (Internet Relay Chat). This miscellaneous type has the characteristic in forming uncommon expressions by using certain numbers or letters to represent the words which are pronounced alike, which is similar to the characteristic of homonym. However, homonym is used in phonology, while word-formation processes that the writer analysis is in morphology.

The last type that is rarely used by the netters is blending. Blending produces 4 expressions (6%). Blending that the netters use is usually blending that form the slang word, for example *wanna* and *aya*, that means *want to* and *are you*.

Clipping, acronym, and miscellaneous are more popular in chatting than blending because of constrain of time. Clipping, acronym and miscellaneous are easier to produced. Blending is more complicated in process. In short, the netters like to use the expressions that easier to be created, thought, and understood.

Finally, the writer hopes that this study will be useful for readers in understanding the word-formation processes applied in the formation of uncommon expressions on IRC (Internet Relay Chat) and the process how the expressions are formed. Moreover, the new netters will know the meaning of the new expressions. Therefore, the writer hopes this study will help the people who will join the chatting world.