

WORD FORMATION PROCESS OF NON-STANDARD VOCABULARY IN TWITTER STATUSES OF INDONESIAN *DANGDUT* SINGERS

Submitted by:

Rully Fakhrun Nisa (NIM. 13020111130035)

Agus Subiyanto (NIP. 19640814199001001)

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG
2016

ABSTRACT

Twitter is one of the media used by people to share their thoughts, to communicate, and to respond to others. Since Twitter users tend to communicate using spoken language, we can find some new words created in order to make the communication more comfortable. The purpose of this study is to identify the word formation processes on twitter statuses of Indonesian *dangdut* singers. This study uses Non-Participant Observation Method to collect the data along with Reflective Introspective Identity and Translational Method to analyze the data. The finding of this research shows 35 words from 11 twitter accounts that were analyzed in terms of the process of word formation. The processes that occurred are Derivation, Blending, Borrowing, Clipping and Acronym. Of these processes, borrowing is the most common process of word formation found in the twitter statuses of *dangdut* singers because the singers tend to follow trend from Western since the borrowing words are mostly from English.

Keywords: Word Formation, *Dangdut* singers, Twitter status

1. INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization, everything has developed including technology of communication media. Due to the development of technology, people nowadays can communicate through written media such as Short Message Service and social media. Writing statuses in social media, for example, can be a new way of communication which can attract

another users to respond it. People tend to assume that the language they use is spoken language. Therefore, sometimes they forget the rules of writing and create new words in order to make the conversation more comfortable. The words created in social media are not commonly familiar for us, and sometimes there are new words derived from combining words and from a derivational process. These new words are non-standard vocabulary that we do not find in dictionary. Therefore, it is very interesting to know the meaning and the derivation of the words.

There are two previous studies that discuss morphological phenomena. They are (1) “*Singkatan dan akronim di Kalangan Remaja Kota Bandung*”, by Nani Astuti (2014), and (2) “*Akronim dalam Bahasa Indonesia: Tinjauan Linguistik dan Sosio-Politis Perkembangannya*”, by Haerun Ana (2010).

The first study by Astuti (2014) focused on discovering the pattern of acronym used by teenagers in Bandung and the factors that influence the use of acronym either spoken or written. Astuti took the data from Facebook and Twitter statuses. She found that the factors of using acronym are because they want to simplify the words by violating the basic rule and by using acronym they feel cooler and up to date.

The last study by Ana (2010) aimed as knowing whether the use of acronym follows the linguistic rules, and what are the reasons for using acronym based on socio-political aspects. The data used are from *Kamus Akronim Inisialisme dan Singkatan* by Prasmidi (1992). The result shows that as the time flies, some acronyms violate linguistic rules. However, sociologically the functions of acronym are not only to shorten names or phrases but also to become a medium of humor and slogan.

The studies above mostly focused on acronym, and there is one study discussing the process of word formation from foreign languages. This is different from this study that focuses

on the process of word formation in written forms, especially in Twitter statuses by *dangdut* singers. Therefore, for the data, I used non-standard vocabulary found in twitter statuses.

In this study, there are some questions raised, which are (1) what word formation processes are found in the statuses of Indonesian *dangdut* singer Twitter users? and (2) which word formation process is mostly used by the singers? The purposes of this study are to describe the process of word formation found in Twitter statuses and to find out the kind of word formation commonly used in the social media.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Derivation

Derivation is a process of how a new lexeme is formed by attaching suffix or affix on its base (Lieber 2009:33). It always includes prefix and suffix in the process. The examples of derivation are listed below.

Unhappy	unripe
Un + happy	un + ripe

‘Un-’ is the prefix attached to the base ‘ripe’. The meaning of prefix ‘un-’ is not. Frequently, the base is a free morpheme and the affix is a bound morpheme. However, in some cases the base can be a bound morpheme. Bound base is morpheme that cannot stand by itself as a word but it is not an affix.

2.2 Compounding

Compounding is the process of combining at least two words spelled as one (Tsujimura 2000:154) or the combination of a head and a modifier into one. In English, compound can be spelled as a word or two words connected by hyphen.

2.3 Coinage

The concept of coining can be out of language (Delahunty and Garvey 2010: 136). Coining means creating new word without paying attention to the morphological aspect of it. In other

word, the created word can be completely new morpheme. One example of coining, found by Milton Sirota, a nine-year-old nephew of mathematician in 1940 is *Googol*.

2.4 Clipping

Clipping is the process of shortening a word to create another new word. Clipping is commonly used in colloquial rather than in formal register (Lieber 2009: 53). The simple way to create a new word in this process is by cutting off at least one syllable of a word.

2.5 Acronym

Acronym is an alternative way to make new words. This process is done by taking the first letters of several words and combining them into one. Acronym can be spelled as one ordinary word (Delahunty and Garvey 2010: 137). Whereas, initialization are pronounced letter by letter (Lieber 2009:53).

2.6 Blending

Blending is the process of word formation which is done by joining two or more words, removing some syllables of each words and pronouncing it as a word. The meaning or the new word is taken from the information provided by the used words. Mc-Carthy (2002: 65) stated that blending can be divided by two, straightforward blending and partial blending.

2.7 Borrowing

It is the process of adapting word from one language into another language. Borrowing happens when the speakers of one language interact with the speakers of another language (Delahunty and Garvey 2010: 137).

3. METHODOLOGY

This study is qualitative research, and the purpose is to describe the process of word formation in social media, which is Twitter. The data are sentences and phrases, collected from the statuses uploaded on Twitter. The posts chosen in this research are statuses uploaded by

dangdut singers in the Twitter. The sampling technique used is purposive, I chose some clauses or phrases that contain words not listed in dictionaries that can be categorized as morphologically new words of online twitter user.

To collect the data, I used non-participant observation method which means that I was not involved in the conversation and only acted as an observer. I collected the data by capturing the statuses uploaded on Twitter, so the technique used to collect the data is note taking technique.

In analyzing the data, I used Reflective Introspective Identity method (Sudaryanto, 1993). I used this method to analyze the meaning of the words that are uploaded in the online forum. I also used translational method in *padan* method to compare the data with the language used by Twitter users.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Derivation

From the whole 35 (thirty five) data there are 6 (six) derivation, they are *catokan* (hair straightener), *kroyokan*, *samaan*, *ngetweet* (to tweet), *selamatan* (party), *malam mingguan* (to spend Saturday night). All words above are from non-standard *Bahasa Indonesia*. The affixes that are attached to them are also non-standard affixes from *Bahasa Indonesia*. The affixes are prefix *Nge-* and suffix *-an*.

- (1) *Thanks vierlinn buat catokan “instyler wet to dry” nya!!*
Thanks vierlinn for hair straightener “instyler wet to dry”!!

The word *catokan* in the sentence above derives from the suffix *-an* attached to the Indonesian word *catok* meaning ‘to straighten hair’. The suffix *-an* in the word *catokan* changes the syntactic category, from verb (*catok*) into noun (*catokan*). The suffix *-an* in *Bahasa Indonesia* can be used to express tool.

4.2 Blending

From the whole 35 (thirty five) data there are 11 (eleven) blending, which is the second common word formation process found. Blending words found in data are mostly straightforward blending, which is from combining two or more words by removing syllable in each word. The words found are mostly from *Bahasa Indonesia*, they are *cecepy* (*cewek-cewek happy*), *Jupe* (*Julia Perrez*), *Vklip* (*Video Klip*), *mager* (*malas gerak*), *satnite* (*Saturday nite*), *mamita* (*mami kita*), *medsos* (*media social*), *bomat* (*bodo amat*), *kapok* (*macaroni Depok*), *kebal* (*keripik sambalado*), and *baper* (*bawa perasaan*). Here are some data found.

(1) *Karawang are you ready **Cecepy** hadir @zaskia_gotix @aytingnew92 @juliaperrez.*

“Karawang, are you ready, **cecepy** come @zaskia_gotix @aytingnew92 @juliaperrez.”

The words “cecepy” is straightforward blending. “Cecepy” is a blending word which is combined from /CE/wek + /CE/wek + hap/PY/, noun + noun + adjective, which means the happy women. It refers to the singers, Julia Perez, Zaskia Gotik and Ayu Tingting, who had been deceived by men in their previous relationship, thus they made it as a name to themselves. The singer, Julia Perez wrote the meaning of *cecepy* in her social media as “The CECEPY.. Cewe2 akhirnya happy”.

4.3 Borrowing

Indonesian *dangdut* singers usually borrow some English, Arabic and Javanese words to put in their statuses. The most common data found are borrowing, 13 out of 35. They are *shoop* (to shop), *aku* (saya), *amin* (aamiin), *beday* (birthday), *syuting* (shooting), *Vklip* (video clip), *gaes* (guys), *acting* (acting), *fress* (fresh), *contack* (contact), *positif tinkink* (positive thinking), *posting* (posting), and *komen* (comment). There are some data found.

(1) *Hari ini **aku syuting** 2 **Vklip** “Ramadhan” & “Cintaku karena Allah”.*

Today I shoot 2 v klip “Ramadhan” & “Cintaku karena Allah”
Lokasi Sunter Utara.
Location Sunter Utara

- (2) *Yuks... yang mau lihat acting sibat*
Let' ... who want watch acting sibat

In data (1) and (2) above some inserted borrowing words can be seen. In data (1), the borrowing words are ‘aku’ (saya) and ‘shooting’ (syuting), and the second one is ‘acting’ (akting). In the data (1) the word ‘aku’ is borrowed from Javanese and is used in non-formal conversation in *Bahasa Indonesia*, and the word ‘syuting’ is borrowed from English. In the data (2) the word ‘akting’ is originally from English. Even though the pronunciation of the data above is almost the same, there is a change in the spelling because of the adjustment process to Indonesian spelling.

4.4 Acronym

In this part of word formation process, the term is formed by joining the initial letter of some words into one. There are some familiar acronyms used in social media, in this case Twitter. Here are following words of initialization that found on twitter statuses of the singers, *YRA (Ya Robbal Alamin)*, *HBD (Happy Birthday)* and *GWS (get well soon)*. Below are explanation of some data found.

- (1) **HBD** *ya... sehat amin..semoga lancer sukses cita2nya amin...*
HBD yes ... healthy amen..hope smooth success the dreams amen

In the displayed data above, there is ‘HBD’. ‘HBD’ means ‘happy birthday’. The singers use the initialization because there is limitation in writing status in twitter. The limitation is only 140 characters. Moreover the meaning of those acronyms is pretty familiar to be used.

4.5 Clipping

The process of shortening word to create another new word is called clipping. Here are 2 out of 35 data found that categorized as clipping, *prof* (professional), *cung* (*ngacung*). Some data found will be explained below.

- (1) *Orang yang orientasinya kerja Cuma duit digaji berapapun tetap* people that orientation work only money paid any still

kurang, apalagi kalo kerja sambil ngitungin keuntungannya bos
lack, moreover if work while counting profit boss

*yang ada gak **prof***
which is not prof

- (2) *Ayo yang udah nonton film palasik **cung** jarinya*
Let's who has watched film palasik raise finger

The data (1), and (2) above the clipping are *prof* and *cung*. The first word *prof* does not refer to 'professor' but 'professional'. *Prof* is a back clipping from 'professional'. The possible reason why the singer wrote 'professional' as *prof* is because the limitation of characters that can be used in one tweet. The second word is *cung*. *Cung* is actually afore clipping from *acung* which means 'raise (the hand)'. The singer uses the term *cung* by removing the first syllable from the original word, *acung*.

5. CONCLUSION

This paper analyzes word formation processes found on twitter statuses of Indonesian *dangdut* singers. The purposes of the study are to find out the kinds of word formation processes found on twitter statuses of Indonesian *dangdut* singers and to classify the frequency of the word formation processes in the data found.

There are 35 words found in the singers' statuses. The word formation process found in the data are derivation (6 words), borrowing (13 words), blending (11 words), acronym (3 words), and clipping (2 words). Borrowing is the kind of word formation process that is

commonly used by the singers. 37% of the data found is from borrowing. The second place is blending with 31%. The third place is derivation with 17%. The next is acronym with 8%. The last is clipping, 5%, it is only 2 words found in this process. Borrowing becomes the most common word formation process used by *dangdut* singers because they like to follow the Western trend.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ana, H. (2010). Akronim dalam Bahasa Indonesia Tinjauan Linguistik dan Sosio-Politis Perkembangannya. *Linguistik A*, 17 (32).
- Astuti, N. (2014). Singkatan dan Akronim di Kalangan Remaja di Kota Bandung. *Bahtera Sastra: Antologi Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*, 1(2).
- Bauer, L. (1983). *English word-formation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Carstairs-McCarthy, A. (2002). *An introduction to English morphology: words and their structure*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Delahunty, G. P., and Garvey, J. J. (2010). *The English Language: from sound to sense*. WAC Clearinghouse.
- Julien, M. (2002). *Syntactic heads and word formation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press on Demand.
- Lieber, R. (2009). *Introducing Morphology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Sekarrosa, T. (2014). "The English Borrowing Words in Kompas Online Articles". S1 Thesis. Yogyakarta: Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Sudaryanto. 1993. *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.
- Tsujimura, N., and Davis, S. (2011). A construction approach to innovative verbs in Japanese. *Cognitive Linguistics*, 22(4), 799-825.
- Veisbergs, A. (1999). Clipping in English and Latvian. *Poznan Studies in Contemporary Linguistics*, 35, 53-163.
- Amri. "Akronima". (Accessed on February, 27. 2016) (<http://www.akronima.com/wiki/HBD>)
- Godong, Adrian. "Kitab Gaul". (Accessed on February, 15. 2016) <https://kitabgaul.com/word/mager>

“Idbbmandroid.com”. (Accessed on February, 27. 2016)
(<http://idbbmandroid.com/kumpulan-istilah-dan-singkatan-di-bbm/>)

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/p/79qF45AFmd>

Twitter: <http://www.twitter.com>