Word Formation Process on *Kaskus*

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ABSTRACT

This research shows that there are word formation processes on *Kaskus*for communications. The background of the research is that there are a lot of people who are confused when they visit *Kaskus*for the first timebecause of the new words formed by the *kaskusers*. The purpose of this research is to describe the word formation processes that happen on *Kaskus*, so that the non-*kaskusers*who visit *Kaskus* will have knowledge about the words the *kaskusers* talk about. Thetheoretical framework used in this research concerns word formation process as is proposed by some experts like O'Grady (1996), Katamba (1993), and Hatch and Brown (1995). This research is descriptive research and it uses qualitative approach. The data in this research are posts in 2015 and taken directly from *Kaskus* using documentation, observation and interview method. The writer also uses note-taking and *SimakBebasLibatCakap*(*SBLC*) technique to support the methods used in the research. The result of the research shows that there are some word formation processes used on *Kaskus* by kaskusers, such as reduplication,back formation, clipping, blending, compounding, derivation, borrowing, coinage, initialization, and conversion, and initialization process is quite productive among other processes found on *Kaskus*.

Keywords: Morphology, Word Formation Process, *Kaskus,* and*Kaskusers*

1. Introduction

Kaskus is the largest Indonesian online community forum, founded by Indonesian students Andrew Darwis, Ronald Stephanus, Ken Dean Lawadinata and Budi Sudarsonoin 1999 in Seattle, Washington. It was originally intended as an

informal forum for Indonesian students abroad, until one of the founder, Andrew Darwis, decided to exoanded the business in 2011.

Kaskus havetheir own language differ from that used in ordinary life. In this research I discuss the new language formed in *Kaskus* by using word formation process aspects, and I explain which of word formation pocess is mostly used on *Kaskus*.

2. Theoretical Framework

According to O'Grady and Guzman (1996) there are fourteen (14)word formation processes that may occur in a sentence, which are compounding, borrowing, coinage, initialization, blending, clipping, reduplication, back formation, conversion, derivation, inflection, onomatopoeia, acronyms, and suppletion[1].O'Grady and Guzman (1996) states that compounding is the combination of lexical categories.

Borrowing is one of the word formation processes. It is all language-borrowed word from other language (Hatch and Brown, 1995). Theforms of borrowed words are usually adapted to the phonology of the borrowing language.It is easy to see in the mutation of English words borrowed by other languages, forexamples: Japanese*terebi*<Eng*television*. (Allan, 1986).

The next process is coinage. Hatch and Brown(1995) defines coinage as a process when a new word is needed but there are noappropriate borrowed word and

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[1]Further explanation is of onomatopoeia, acronyms, and suppletion are not provided, since the processes are not discovered in this research.

native word to express it, for example, brand names (the first name product) sometimes become so widelyused that they are accepted as generic terms and generalized to other product name, e.g: *Kleenex*for *facial tissue*.

One of the word formation processes is called initialization. Initialization is a process by reducing its letter on the pronounced word, for example *LA* for *Los Angeles*, *US* for *United States* (Hatch and Brown, 1995).

Blending is the next word formation process. Blends are two words in which their non-morphemic components are mixed into one(O'Grady and Guzman, 1996). It is taking only the first syllable of one word and joining itto the end of the other word (Hatch and Brown, 1995). E.g: *brunch* from *breakfast and lunch.* (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996).

The other process of word formation is clipping. Clipping is a process where a polysyllabic word eliminates its one or more syllable, sothat it becomes shorter, for example *prof* for *professor* (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996).

Reduplication is also a process of word formation. Reduplication duplicates all or part of the base to which it applies to mark a grammatical orsemantic contrast. Furthermore, there are two kinds of this kind word formation process, fullreduplication and partial one. Full reduplication is the repetition of the entire word whilepartial reduplication copies only part of the word.

The next process is called back formation. Back Formation is a process of forming a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word.

(O'Grady and Guzman, 1996).E.g: *houskeep*from *housekeeper, enthuse* from *enthusiasm.*

The other process is conversion. "Conversion is a process that assigns an already existing word to a new syntactic category. Even though it does not add an affix, conversion resembles derivation because of the change in category and the meaning that it brings about. For the reason, it is sometimes called zero derivation" (O'Grady and Guzman, 1997).

O'Grady and Guzman (1996) state that a process when a word is created where itsmeaning and/or its category is different from its base by adding an affix is called derivation.Whereas, Hatch and Brown (1995) say that derivation morpheme makes explicit theword class assignment of the word to make it into an adjective, an adverb, or another part ofspeech.
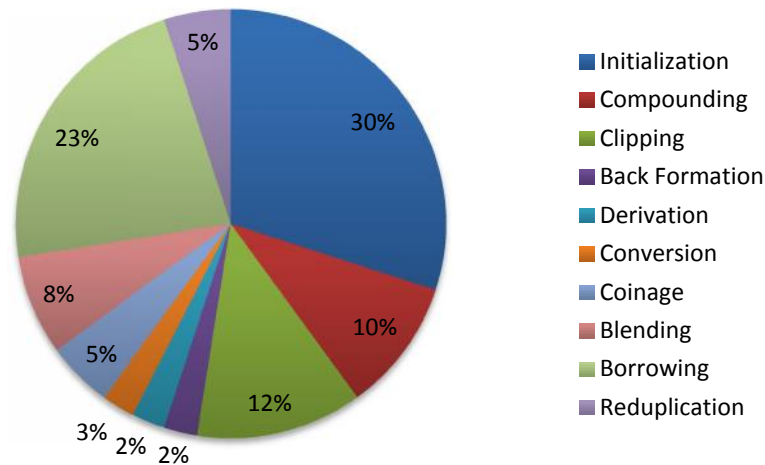
Inflection is a word formation by adding affixes so that it creates a new form without changing theword class or meaning. The occurrence of inflections is to indicate grammatical properties such as tense, number, and degree. (Delahunty and Garfey, 2010).

3. Research Method

In this paper, I use descriptive qualitative method in presenting and analyzing the data.Data in this research is *Kaskus*'s posts in 2015. In the data completion, I use documentation, observation, and interview method. According to Arikunto (1998), documentation method is used to collect data by studying books, transciptions,

advertisements, newspapers, magazines, etc. I use documentation method because the data in this research collected from the *Kaskus*'s posts. I use interview method because I try to interview some *Kaskus* users who have been using *Kaskus* for years to get informations about new words that formed on *Kaskus*. I analyze the data collected by using observation method. Observation method is a method of collecting data by analyzing the research object systematically (Arikunto, 1998). I also use the note takingtechnique, because I write down the informations from the interviewees about the word formation processes found on *Kaskus*. The population of this research is 52 threads on *Kaskus* which wereposted in 2015. I use purposive sampling technique to choose 37suspected words that contain elements of word formation processes. Since I only take part as an observer and not taking part as a source of data in this research, I use *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* (*SBLC*) acknowledge by Arikunto (1998).

4. Word Formation Process on *Kaskus*

I find out that initialization process is the most common used on *Kaskus*. I find 12 words that contain initialization process from 37 suspicious words taken as samples from *Kaskus.* The words HT and TS are examples from initialization process found on *Kaskus*. HTstands for *Hot Thread*. Hot thread on *Kaskus* means hot post or post which has been read by a lot of people and has a good rating. TS, which stands for *Thread Starter,* is formed by using initialization process too. Thread Starter on *Kaskus* is a topic maker or a person who makes the topic and lets other *kaskusers*discuss it together.

There are borrowed words found on *Kaskus*, for example are *juragan*, which is borrowed from javanese language, *inpoh* and *pejwan* which are borrowed from English. *Pejwan* is a word borrowed from English *page one* or first page. A person who posts a comment on the first page of the thread made by the thread starter is called *pejwan*, or can be considered as one of the first readers of the thread.*Inpoh* is a

borrowed word from English *info,* when *info* is a word formed by using clipping process, derived from the word *information*. *Juragan*is also a borrowed word, but different from the other borrowed words from English found on *Kaskus*, *juragan* is borrowed from Javanese. In Javanese term, *juragan* is hirelings designation toward the employer, but on *Kaskus, juragan*means the local name of the fellow members of *Kaskus*or usually called as *Kaskusers*.

I findreduplicationand clipping processesat once on *Kaskus*, those are *mimin* and *momod. Mimin* is a person who has rights to manage Kaskus' system and all *kaskusers'* activities on *Kaskus*, and it represents the word 'administrator'. *Momod* is a person who has rights on controlling every thread on every sub-topic on *Kaskus*. It represents the word 'moderator'.

administrator –ministrator –min   mimin

moderator –mod   momod

The terms *mimin* and *momod* are at first formed by removing some syllables from their original word, then duplicate the part of its base.

Different from the terms *mimin* and *momod*, there are also terms *pertamax* and *repsol,* whichare new words formed by using words (brand names) that already existed stand as the references. The term *pertamax*stands for the first comment in a particular thread or post posted by *kaskusers*. Originally, the word *pertamax* stands for a kind of fuel.

pertama + -x   *pertamax*

Repsol is also a kind of fuel (N) which the meaning has been changed into 'repost' (V) on *Kaskus*. On Kaskus, the term *repsol* is influenced by the English term 'repost'. The word class of *repsol* here is also changed from noun to verb, which means *repsol* is a new word formed by using conversion process.

I find two (2) coinage processes on *Kaskus,* which also means that coinage is one of the least processes on *Kaskus,* these are *sotosop* and *mikocok*[2].Both terms are not only using coinage process, but are also using compounding process.

soto + sop   sotosop >Photoshop

mi + kocok   mikocok >Microsoft

Sotosop is a combination of nouns in Bahasa Indonesia*soto*and *sop,* and on *Kaskus* it represents the term *Photoshop*, which is a software to edit photos, while the term *mikocok* is a combination of noun and verb in Bahasa Indonesia *mi* (noodle)and *kocok* (stir), and in Indonesia, *mikocok*is a kind of traditional foods, but on *Kaskus* it represents the term *Microsoft,* which is the name of a technology company.

Compounding process on *Kaskus* also appears on the some other words.Theexample of the compounding process found on *Kaskus* is the term *donlot.* *Donlot* stands for *Download*. The term *download* is a word by combining the words

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[2]Morphological process happens but is not described in this research, since this research only disucss the word formation process in morphological level.

down and *load* in English to create a verb compound. There is a change in the writing of word but has a meaning that does not change. It supposed to be *donlod* with 'D' letter at the end of the word, but on *Kaskus* it ends with 'T' at the end of the word which becomes *donlot*.

down + load   download < donlod –donlot

book + mark   bookmark < bokmak –bukmak

Writing difference of compounding process found on *Kaskus* is also found in a term *bukmak*, which stands for English *bookmark*, where *bukmak* on *Kaskus* uses the letter 'U' to represent the word 'book'.*Donlot* and *bukmak* are also formed by using borrowing process, because the original words are from English (download, bookmark).

According to the sample analyzed by me, blending process is one of the least processes found on *Kaskus*. There is a term *copas* on *Kaskus* which stands for *Copy and Paste.*

copy + paste   *copas*

The term *copas* is quite common to be found not only on *Kaskus* but in Indonesia this term is also used everywhere on the internet. The next of least process found on *Kaskus* is derivational process and back formation process. I find that there is a word *founder* on *Kaskus*. The term *founder* on *Kaskus* means the person who build a group.

I want to discuss the term *founder* more deeply since there are 2 (two) different perspectives, from English and from Bahasa Indonesia. I see from English perspective as there is an affix '-er' added to the word. Without the affix '-er' added to the word, the word *founder* (N) will only be *found* (V) without –'er- which means the meaning and the word class also change from noun to verb.

found (V) + -er   founder (N)

The process of removing a particular affix is called back formation process and the process of adding an affix in result of changing the word class and the meaning called derivational process, so the word *founder* on *Kaskus* is going through 2 (two) processes, those are derivational process and back formation process. However, there is a differrence from Indonesian prespective, from Indonesia perspective, the word *founder* is a new word formed by using borrowing process. The reason is because *Kaskus* is a community in Indonesia, and the speakers are also speaking in terms of Bahasa Indonesia. Perspective differences also happen in the term *copas*, which makes *copas* is formed by using 2 (two) different processes at once, borrowing and blending.

5. Conclusion

After analyzing the data I can conclude that there are some word formation processes used by *Kaskusers* on *Kaskus* to make communications with each other become so much easier. Word formation processes that I can find are initialization,

conversion, coinage, blending, back formation, derivation, clipping, compounding, and borrowing from English and Javanese. Based on the findings, I can also conclude that the initialization processis the most common process that used on *Kaskus* by *kaskusers* among other word formation processes found. There are not much of derivation and back formation, found based on the samples gathered by me. Some words have more than one process, for example the term *sotosop*which is going through coinage and compounding process, and the term *founder* which is going through derivational process and back formation for one condition.

In brief, the use of *Kaskus* is still happening and continuing over time, since *Kaskus* is a very useful online forum in Indonesia that can serve a lot of useful information and news, so new words on*Kaskus*still have a chance to change over time too. It is also a place where people can do online shopping and selling not only between *kaskusers* but also between people who are not active on *kaskus* or a new comer, so it is necessary for people to concern about words that is used on *Kaskus*to communicate. Hopefully, this study will be useful in the future for further understandings in the scope of linguistics study, especially in Morphology.

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