CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is important for human being as it becomes the means of communication to convey ideas, thoughts or purposes. People in the world use language in their daily activities to hold conversation both spoken and written. As language is carried out by words, the most important thing in communication proccess is whether the addresser and the addressee understand the meaning of words they use.

Language is thoroughly studied through linguistics. There are several fields in linguistics. One of them is morphology, which studies word structure. Word structure is related to the word formation study which analyzes how a word can be formed into a meaningful unit.

An interesting study on word formation is the study of how people form a new words by shortening them to make easy to use in the daily communication. Instead of using the long words, people choose to use kind of word formation to ease them in speaking or to save space in writing.

One of the examples of the use of that phenomenon is found in the Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang. The students of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang create particular terms by shortening words

and using them in their daily communication, both in spoken and in written language. They use them to get simple and easy expression or writing something.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in discussing the word formation of particular terms used in the daily communication by students of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang.

B. Scope of the Study

In this research, the writer focuses on the word formation process of the particular terms used in the daily communication by students of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang.

C. Research Problems

The research problems in this research are as follows.

1. What are the meanings of the terms?

2. What are the kinds of word formation rules that are applied to form the terms?

3. What are the reasons for using terms in the daily communication?

D. Purposes of the Study

The purposes of this research are:

1. to understand the meaning of the terms.

2. to describe the kinds of word formation rules that are used to form the terms.

3. to know the reason for using the terms in the daily communication.

E. Previous Study

The previous study about word structure analysis is done by Trinugraheni Krisyani Putri, entitled *Analisis Proses Pembentukan Kata Slang Pada Lagu 50 Cent Dalam Album "Get Rich or Die Trying*". This thesis discusses the analysis of creating slang words in the lyric of songs.

By using documentation method, Putri provides data in the form of slang words in the lyrics of songs. In her thesis, she describes the meaning of each slang word in the song lyrics. Then, she classifies the slang words used and analyzes the process of creating the slang words.

The strength of Putri's research is that she is able to show that even the simple data like the slang words in the song lyric can be thoroughly analyzed by using theories of morphology studies. Meanwhile, the weakness of her thesis is that the community who are using the slang word on the song lyric is hard to be interviewed or researched directly.

Based on the previous study above, the writer concludes that the research of slang word on song lyric has the same characteristic with word formation, that is analysis on the terms that is included into slang. The writer's study differs for Putri's study in that the community in the former can be observed.

F. Research Method

Kesuma says that in doing language research, the method that is taken should be suitable to the object of research (2007: 6). This research is a qualitative research because the data are in the form of words. Reichardt and Cook, quoted by Tarigan says that the use of qualitative research is subjective, the data collected will be more accurate, and oriented to the process (1993: 94).

The writer chooses the qualitative research method in order to be able to analyze the data optimally. The writer does not use quantitative research because he does not focus on the number of the samples, but more focus on analyzing every sample.

Talking about the method of collecting data, Sudaryanto explains that *simak bebas libat cakap* methods is appropriate to qualitative research (1993:134). Tarigan also says that the procedures in collecting data of qualitative research are observation, interview, recording, and taking note (1993: 180). Based on those theories, the writer uses observation, interview and taking note to collect data in spoken and in written language.

The next step is analyzing data. The writer uses *agih* method to analyze the data. According to Sudaryanto, *agih* method is used because the indicator is the the part of the object language of the research (1993: 15). In analyzing data, the sample of words are substituted with the other words which have the same meaning.

G. Organization of Writing

The writer divides this paper into five chapters.

CHAPTER I   : INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of Background of the Study, Scope of the Study, Research Problem, Purposes of the Study, Previous Study, Research Method and Organization of Writing.

CHAPTER II   : LITERARY REVIEW

This chapter provides some theories about : Definition of Morphology, Classification of Word Formation, and The Meaning of Kinds of Word Formation.

CHAPTER III   : RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter consists of informations about : The Type of research method, The Population and the Sample of data, The method of Collecting Data, The Method of Analyzing Data.

CHAPTER IV   : ANALYSIS

This chapter provides information about the analysis of words or terms included to word formation, the process of creating new word, the meaning of words, and the reason for using the kinds of word formation.

CHAPTER V   : CONCLUSION

This chapter consists of the summary of the main points of the research.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In completing this research, the writer uses some theories and those are used to support the research. The theories are as follows:

A. Definition of Morphology

Katamba says in his book that morphology is the study of word structure (1993:19). The word structure in this case includes in word formation that is one subject of morphology fields. According to O'Grady and Guzman, morphology is the system of categories and rules involved in word formation and interpretation. It explains about the change structure of words which are modified for particular purposes (1996: 132).

In the other theory, Verhaar (1999: 11) mentions that morphology is related to internal structure of word. In brief, morphology is the branch of science discussing about word structure. The word structure in this case is about word formation (abbreviation, clipping, blends). In short, morphology is the analysis of word structure.

Alwasilah also gives definition for morphology, that is a part of language study or linguistics which studies morphemes (1993:110). Morever, Alwasilah says that morphology studies and analyzes the structure of word forms.

B. Definition of Morpheme

The most important component of word structure is the morpheme, the smallest unit of language that carries information about meaning or function. Many words consist of smaller formative elements, called morphemes (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 170). For example, the word *train* cannot be divided into smaller parts (say, *tr* and *ain*) that carry information about their meaning or function (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 133).

There are other theories related to the definition of morpheme. Katamba says that morphemes are the smallest units of meaning (1993: 19). According to Kridalaksana, morpheme is the smallest unit of language which has relative meaning and it cannot be divided to the smaller meaning (2008:141). In addition, Yule mentions that there are two types of morpheme; they are as follows (1985:63).

1. Free Morpheme

Free morphemes are morphemes which can stand by themselves as simple words. He also adds that there are two categories called lexical morpheme and functional morpheme. Lexical Morpheme is a category that belongs to common morpheme and does not have any special function, for example: girl, car, book, etc; while Functional Morpheme is a morpheme which has function in its application, such as conjunction, preposition, articles, and pronouns.

2. Bound Morpheme

Bound morphemes are morphemes which cannot stand by themselves and should be attached to other morphemes. There are two categories included in bound morpheme as follows:

a. Derivational morpheme

Derivational morpheme is a morpheme which can change the word class and form a new word. The samples of morphemes are -ly, -ness, -dis, -un, etc.

For example: - happy ⟹ adjective

- happy + -ness ⟹ noun

b. Inflectional morpheme

Inflectional morpheme is a morpheme which cannot change the word class but used to be a plural marker, past tense, or comparative form.

For examples: - plural form : book + -s = books

- past tense : call + -ed = called

- comparative : tall + -est = tallest

C. **Definition of Word Formation**

Yule (1985:51) says that the word formation process is the way of creating new words or terms from the use of old words. According to Yule, there are nine forms of word formation; they are coinage, borrowing,

compounding, backformation, blending, conversion, acronyms, derivation, and clipping (2006:52). The classification is also maintained by O'Grady and Guzman (1996: 171).

D. Definition of Kinds of Word Formation

In order to understand the kinds of word formation, there are definitions about derivation, compounding, abbreviation, conversion, blends, clipping, coinage, and back formation.

1. Derivation

In their book, O'Grady and Guzman (1996: 144) mention that derivation forms a word with a meaning and/or category which distinctly difference of its base through the addition of an affix. In their book, they give examples as stated in the following page.

Table II.D.1

Kinds of Derivation (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 144)

No	Affix	Change	Examples
1	-able (suffix)	Verb – adjective	Fix-able
2	-(at)ion (suffix)	Verb – noun	Realiz-ation
3	-er (suffix)	Verb – noun	Teach-er
4	-ing (suffix)	Verb – noun	The shoot-ing
5	-ive (suffix)	Verb – adjective	Assert-ive
6	Anti- (prefix)	Noun – noun	Anti-pollution
7	Dis- (prefix)	Verb – verb	Dis-continue
8	Re- (prefix)	Verb – verb	Re-think
9	Mis- (prefix)	Verb – verb	Mis-identify
10	De- (prefix)	Adjective – adjective	De-activate

Meanwhile, similar to O'Grady and Guzman, Katamba (1993: 45) says that derivation is altering the meaning or grammatical category of the base.

In analyzing data, the writer observes the obtained data if there is any adddition of an affix. Because of the data are in Indonesian, the writer observes the kinds of affix used in Indonesian. If there is any affixation of word and then changes the meaning or grammatical category of the base, the data include in the kind of derivation word.

2. Compounding

O'Grady and Guzman (1996: 143) say that compounding is the combination of lexical categories (noun, adjectives, verbs, or prepositions) to create a larger word. It is included in the morphological process in human language.

Table II.D.2.1

Examples of Compunding Words (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 143)

No	Noun + Noun	Adjective + Noun	Verb + Noun	Preposition + Noun
1	Street light	Blue bird	Swear word	Over lord
2	Camp site	Happy hour	Wash cloth	Out house
3	Book case	High chair	Scrub lady	In-group

Katamba (1993: 54) also gives opinion about compounding. He says that "a compound word contains at least two bases which are both words, or at any rate, root morphemes."

Table II.D.2.2

Examples of Compunding Words (Katamba, 1993: 54)

No	1st Noun	2nd Noun	Compound Word
1	Tea	Pot	Teapot (noun)
2	Week	End	Weekend (noun)
3	Hair	Dress (verb) + -er	Hairdresser (noun)

Katamba says that compounding is a very important way of adding to the word stock of English. Sometimes it is bare roots that are combined in compounds as in the word *tea* and *week*.

In analyzing data, the writer identifies terms that consist of two or more morphemes. Besides, the writer also observes if there is any combination of lexical categories (noun + noun, noun + verb, or adjective + noun). This means that the terms include in compunding word.

3. Abbreviation

Abbreviation is the process of shortening words. In this case, Chaer explains that shortening is the process of lexemes fragmenting or the fusion of lexemes with the result a new abbreviation word but its meaning is similar to the origin form. In summary, abbreviation is a word formation which is created by the first letter of words. Chaer explains that there is an abbreviation which uses the combination of number. For example, P3 stands for *Partai Persatuan Pembangunan* (2007: 191).

Then, Quirck, Greenbaun, Leech, and Syartvik (1985:1581) say that abbreviation is new form which is created from the initial letter of words, for example:

a. PDA for Personal Digital Assistant

b. PO for Post Office

c. PM for Primer Minister

Meanwhile, Kridalaksana explains that abbreviation is the disappearance process of one or some parts of lexemes in order to form a new word. In other words, it is the short form of the words (1992: 1).

Meanwhile, Hatch and Brown stated that acronym is a word that made up abbreviation too, but the result is pronounced as a word, not as list of letters (1995:210), for examples *ILO* (International Labor Organization), *CIFOR* (The Center For International Foresty Reaserch).

In analyzing data, the writer finds out the meaning of the obtained data and then classifies them into kinds of word formation. If the obtained data consist of initial syllable of words, it is classified into kind of abbreviation.

4. Conversion

O'Grady and Guzman (1996: 157) give definition about conversion. "Conversion is a process that assigns an already existing word to a new syntactic category."

Table II.D.4

Examples of Conversion (O'Grady and Guzman, 1996: 157)

No	Verb derived from noun	Noun derived from verb	Verb derived from adjective
1	Finger (a suspect)	(a building) permit	Dirty (a shirt)
2	Butter (the bread)	(an exciting) contest	Empty (the box)
3	Ship (the package)	(a new) survey	Open (a door)
4	Nail (the door shut)	(a brief) report	Right (a wrong)
5	Button (the shirt)	(a long) walk	Dry (the clothes)

According to Katamba (1993: 54), "word may be formed without modifying the form of the input word that serves as the base. Thus *head* can be a noun or verb. This is called conversion."

a. The head of the village school has arrived (head = noun)

b. She will head the village school (head = verb)

Katamba says that, "conversion is also referred to as zero derivation in the literature (cf.Marchand, 1969; Adams, 1973) and is subsumed under

affixation, by analogy to zero affixation in inflectional morphology (cf. section (2.3)). It is claimed that zero morphs (i.e. ones lacking any overt marking) are used as suffixes in derivational morphology as well. For instance, the verb *head* is derived by suffixing a zero morph to the noun *head*. This is done by analogy to the derivation of a verb like victim-ise (from the noun victim where the overt verb-forming suffix –ise is used)."

5. Blending

   O'Grady and Guzman (1996: 158) mention that "blends are words that created from non-morphemic parts of two already existing items". They give samples of blending like *brunch* (breakfast-lunch) and *infomercial* (information-commercial).

   The other samples of blending are *gotta* (going to) and *wanna* (want to). They come from two words, but after a fragmenting process they change to a new word.

   In analyzing data according to the theory above, the writer finds out the original form of the word. If there are two words or phrase and then changes to be a word, it means that the terms includes in blending.

6. Clipping

   According to Chaer (2007: 191), clipping is the fragmenting words which are formed one or two syllable from the origin words. The samples of

this case are laboratory (Lab.), or advertisement (ad). O'Grady and Guzman (1996: 157) say that "clipping is a process that shortens a polysyllabic word by deleting one or more syllables.". O'Grady and Guzman also give examples of clipping like *prof* (professor) and *burger* (hamburger).

In addition, Katamba (2005:180) states that clipping is the term for the formation of a new word-form, with the same meaning as the original lexical term.

Following to Allan, there are two kinds of clipping 1986:239); they are :

a. Backclipped Word

Backclipped word is where the tail-end of the original has been shorn off. For examples: *exam* (examination), *pants* (pantaloons), and *taxi* (taximeter).

b. Foreclipped Word

Foreclipped word is those with the first part of the original word cut off. For examples: *plane* (aeroplane), *roo* (kangaroo), and *phone* (telephone).

In analyzing data, the obtained shortened word is divided according to the original word. If there is any similar process with the samples in the theory, it means that the obtained terms includes in clipping word.

7. Coinage

    Following to O'Grady and Guzman (1996: 160), coinage is also called word manufacture. It happens because, "this phenomenon is especially common in cases where industry requires a new and attractive name for a product. Kodak, Dacron, Orlon, and Teflon are examples of product names that are the result of word manufacture."

    In brief, coinage is a new word which is created from names of product. The names of brand sometimes become so widely used that they are accepted as generic terms.

    According to the theory above, the writer finds terms that are supposed to belong to type of coinage. The writer will ask the students directly about the source of terms and see if the product of the terms are included in coinage.

8. Backformation

    Following to O'Grady and Guzman (1996: 158), "Backformation is a process that creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in the language". The samples are:

a. Resurrect [verb] from resurrection [noun]

b. Housekeep [verb] from housekeeper [noun]

c. Entertain [verb] from entertainment [noun]

From the examples above the writer may conclude that backformation process changes the word class and the meaning of the word itself.

In classifying data includes in type of backformation, the writer looks for terms that are formed after removing the real or supposed affix of the word.

9. Acronym

O'Grady and Guzman (1996: 159) say that "acronyms are formed by taking the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or title and reading them as a word. This type of a word formation is especially common in names of organizations and scientific terminology."

Following to Chaer's explanation (2007: 192), the result of fragmenting which can be said as a word. For examples *Angkatan Bersenjata Replubik Indonesia* can be fragmented to ABRI.

In this chapter, the writer analyzes data in the form of words used by students of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang by breaking down the words into the minimal unit of word (morpheme), showing how it is formed into the word, and then classified them into the type of word formation process.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter deals with the type of research, the method of collecting data of population and sample, and the method of analyzing data.

A. The Type of Research

The type of this research is qualitative research because the data are in the form of words. The writer mentions the list of words classified into the kinds of word formation. This research is conducted by collecting data, classifying and analyzing data, and drawing the conclusion.

According to Tarigan, the use of qualitative research is subjective, the data collected will be more accurate, and oriented to the process (1993: 94).

Based on the opinion, the writer concludes that qualitative research is the method which is purposed to collect original data accurately without influencing respondents or the subjects of research.

B. Data Source, Population and Sample

Data source, population and sample are needed in the language research. According to Arikunto, data source are all information or the subjects that should be collected and chosen by the research (1998:114). There are two kinds of data, primary data and secondary data. Primary data is the data that is directly taken as a result of collecting the data individually

and it is an original data from the source. Meanwhile, secondary data is obtained from the second hand. In this research, the writer uses primary data. The writer collects the data directly from the research subject. The data of this research are obtained from the students of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang.

Population is the amount of the use in certain language where its limits are unknown due to the great quantities of the users, duration of the use, and the extent of the area and environment (Sudaryanto, 1995:36). In the other opinion, population is all of the analysis units that will be analyzed (Arikunto, 1983:162). The population of this research is the whole written words and the spoken words which are used in the daily conversation that are considered into kinds of word formation.

According to Chaer, sample is a part of the whole population that becomes the object of the research (2007:39). According to Sudaryanto, sample is choosen from the population (2007: 25). The writer obtains the samples by purposive sampling. The samples formed words are taken if there are classified into kinds of word formation.

C. Method of Collecting Data

In this research, the collected data comes from the words that are used by students of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang. The data are taken from the spoken and written form. The writer uses some methods to collect data both in spoken and in written language.

Tarigan says that the procedures in collecting data of qualitative research are observation, interview, recording, and note taking (1993: 180). From theory above, the writer chooses observation, interview, and note taking. Kesuma supports that method of collecting can be done by observation or *metode simak* (2007: 43).

The further method is explained by Kesuma is *simak bebas libat cakap* method. This method is used for collecting data both in spoken and in written source (2007: 44). Then, the writer uses note taking method to collect written data. Note taking method is the method of collecting by making a note from the *simak* method (Kesuma, 2007: 45). In the note taking method, the writer enlist several words from the written sources. At last, the writer classified the collected data based on the kinds of word formation.

There are the steps to collect data :

1. Observating the written languange like the announcement, correspondence, or slogan used in the Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang.

2. Interviewing the students of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang.

3. Making note of the words that is classified into kinds of word formation.

D. Method of Analyzing Data

According to Kesuma, the methods of analyzing data are classified into two kinds depend on the determiner that are metode padan and metode agih (2007: 47). Sudaryanto says that *metode agih* is the method that the indicator or the determiner is the part of the object language of the research (1993: 15).

The further method is teknik lesap or deletion technique (Sudaryanto, 1993: 55). Deletion technique is done by deleting one or two words in an expression, if the meaning changed after deletion,it means that the deleted word has strong role as the part of the expression.

The analysis was conducted by following steps:

1. The writer observed the terms that are used by students of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang.

2. The writer showed the use of the obtained terms.

3. The writer described the word formation process of the obtained terms.

4. The writers analyzed the obtained terms.

5. The writer drew conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the analysis data by classifying them based on the kinds of word formation, describing the word formation rules that are used to form it, and the reason for those terms are used. The terms are obtained from the daily conversation and the written documents that are found in Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang.

The writer found 45 terms that belong to various kinds of word formation which are classified into 5 types. They are compounding (1), abbreviation (21), blending (20), clipping (3), and coinage (1).

The data are listed in the table on the following page. From the table on the next page, it shows that abbreviation is the most common type used by students of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang as it occured 21 times. Meanwhile, the blending is the second most common type used by them since it occured 20 times. In addition, the writer found a word that belongs to two kinds of word formation, which are abbreviation and coinage.

A. Terms Obtained from Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang

Table IV.A

The terms used by students of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang and the kinds of word formation to form these terms.

No	Term	Kinds of Word Formation				
		Compounding	Abbreviation	Blending	Clipping	Coinage
1	Ponpes			v		
2	P.P		v			
3	Madin			v		
4	PH		v			
5	Diksi			v		
6	K3		v			
7	Koji			v		
8	Ngaji (1)			v		
9	Borok			v		
10	Pi				v	
11	Pa				v	
12	MT		v			
13	PMS		v			
14	Matasba			v		
15	SAP		v			
16	Haflah Akhirussanah	v				
17	Kostrad			v		
18	PJ		v			
19	In				v	
20	SBM		v			
21	YMY		v			
22	CCB		v			
23	Ngaji (2)			v		
24	Gaman			v		
25	Wajusuk			v		
26	Astra			v		
27	Astri			v		
28	KW		v			
29	Piterpen			v		
30	Arju			v		
31	BC		v			
32	Hamifara			v		
33	RT		v			
34	Puser			v		
35	Wilking			v		
36	RBT		v			

No	Name					
37	rames			v		
38	SBH		v			
39	CNN		v			
40	STMJ		v			
41	TC		v			v
42	Ketumplek			v		
43	UK		v			
44	MDA		v			
45	KTP		v			

B. Word Formation Process used by Students of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang

1. Compounding

Compounding is the combination of lexical categories (noun, adjectives, verbs, or prepositions) to create a larger word (see p. 11). In this research, the writer found one compounding word that was used by students of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang. That is *Haflah Akhirussanah.*

The compounding word *Haflah Akhirussanah* found in written form in some letters written by students of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang. The word *Haflah Akhirussanah* (end year celebration) is formed by joining the word *Haflah* [noun] and *Akhirussanah* [noun].

Conversation :

Student A   : *Ojo lali sesuk mangkat lho !*

           (Do not forget to join the event !)

Student B   : *Mangkat acara opo?*

           (What event ?)

Student A   : *Haflah Akhirussanah, lah.*

            (Haflah Akhirussanah, of course.)

Literally, *haflah akhirussanah* is formed three words in Arabic, they are *haflah* (celebration), *akhir* (the end), and *sannah*(year). In Arabic, the word *akhir* and *sannah* are mergered to be one word becomes akhirussanah

Haflah Akhirussanah

```
        Haflah              Akhirussanah
          |                      |
       [noun]                 [noun]
```
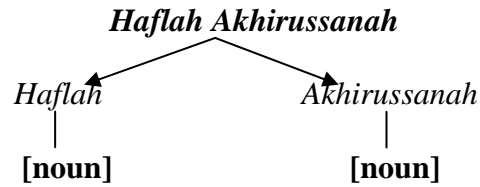
The word *haflah akhirussanah* is taken from Arabic. *Haflah* means celebration and *Akhirussanah* means the end of year. *Haflah Akhirussanah* is the event to celebrate the end of studying period in the Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang.

2. Abbreviation

Abbreviation is a new form which is created from the initial letter of words (see p. 13). It means that abbreviation is the process of shortening words or phrases. The writer found twenty one (21) abbreviations as follows.

a. P.P

P.P is the abbreviation that is used by students in written form, so there is no conversation occured. P.P comes from the abbreviation *Pondok Pesantren* (Islamic Boarding School). *Pondok* means Muslim boarding school. Meanwhile, *pesantren* means Islamic school which was community provide boarding house for their students.

The process of creating abbreviation P.P is taken from an initial letter of word ***P****ondok* and ***P****esantren*.

It is the name of an informal school that applies Islamic education. The students of this school are called *santri* for male and *santriwati* for female. Meanwhile, the teachers are called *ustad* for male and *ustadzah* for female. The headmasters of this school is called *kyai*. Almost all Islamic boarding schools use this abbreviation to shorten the phrase *Pondok Pesantren*.

P.P

Pondok   **P**esantren
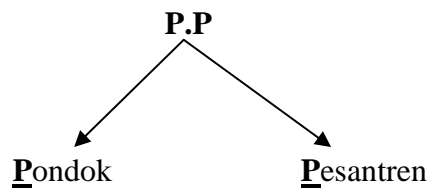
For example : 1. **P.P** Addainuriyah 2 Semarang
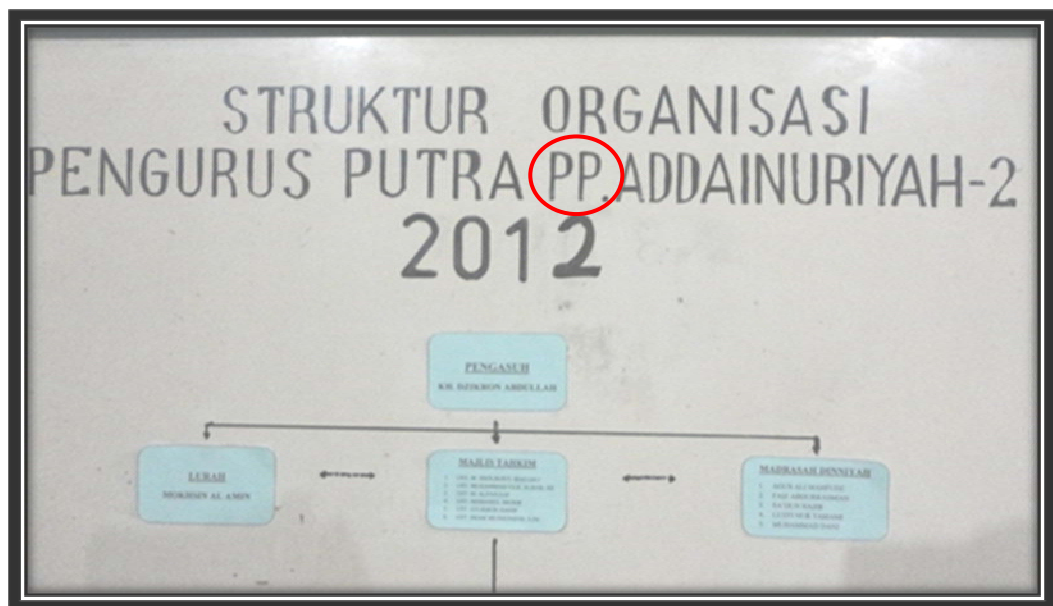
Picture 1

b. P.H

Conversation :

Student A   : *Umam, kowe dikon ning kamar **P.H** saiki !*

(Umam, you are asked to go to **P.H**.'s room right now !)

Student B   : *Yo.*

            (OK.)

P.H. stands for *Pengurus Harian* (Daily Manager). The letter *P* is taken from the first letter of *pengurus* (manager) and the letter *H* is taken from the initial letter of *harian* (daily).

This term is used for the member of organization of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang who manages the daily activities. It has responsibility to make regulations for students *(santri/santriwati)* as well as to manage the finance and the adminstration of *pondok pesantren*. Because of its important role, this term is spoken almost everyday by students of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang.

P.H

Pengurus   **H**arian
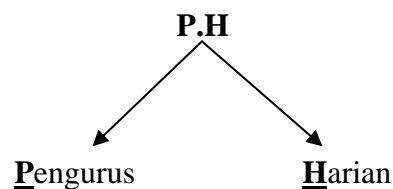
c. K3

Conversation :

Student A   : *Cah **K3** dikon jogo pos !*

            (The members of **K3** are asked to stay in the post !)

Student B   : *Yo.*

            (OK.)

K3 is the abbreviaton for *Kebersihan* (Cleanliness*), Keamanan* (Safety*) dan Ketertiban* (Orderliness). This department has the duty of keeping the

cleanliness, the safety, and the orderliness of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang.

The three letters of *K* are taken from each initial letter of three words *kebersihan* (Cleanliness*)*, *keamanan* (Safety*)*, and *ketertiban* (Orderliness).

K3

Kebersihan **K**eamanan **K**etertiban
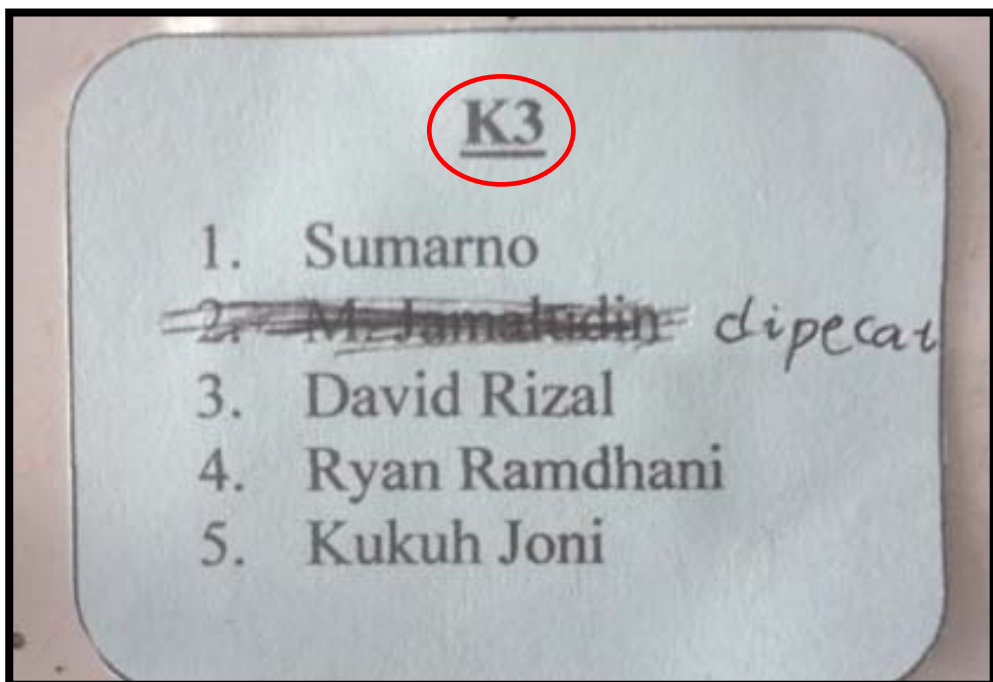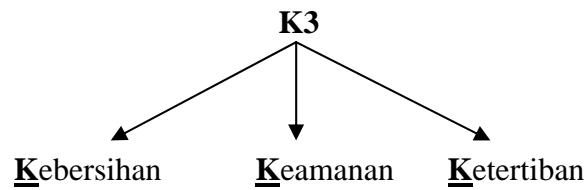
Picture 2

d. M.T

Conversation :

Student A   : *Kowe diundang Ustad Ibad ning kamar **M.T**.*

                            (You are invited by Ustad Ibad in **M.T**'s room)

Student B   : *Tenane?*

        (Are you sure?)

M.T stands for *Majelis Takhim* means laws council. It is special room for male teachers (*ustad*) only. Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang has 32 rooms, one of them is M.T room. The male students (*santri*) often say this term in the daily conversation.

The letter *M* is taken from the initial letter of *majelis* (council) and *T* is taken from the initial letter of *takhim* (laws).

M.T

Majelis   **T**akhim
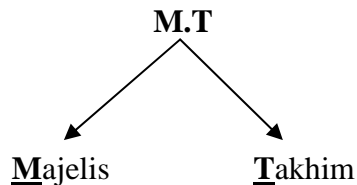
e. PMS

Conversation :

Student A   : **PMS** *meneh tanggal piro, Rif?*

        (What date will **PMS** be held again ?)

Student B   : Sesuk to tanggal padelikur Juni.

        (Twenty fourth of Juni)

PMS is the shortened word from compounding word of *Pengajian Malam Senin* means Monday night recitation. Pengajian is the recitation of the Kuran (*Kamus Indonesia-Inggris,* 2002: 254). It is often spoken by *santri* because it is the routine event held every Sunday evening in Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang. This abbreviation also can be found in written in the facebook group which belongs to Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang.

The letter *P* is taken from initial letter of pengajian (recitation), *M* is taken from the intial letter of malam (night), and *S* is taken from the intial letter of Senin (Monday).

PMS

Pengajian   **M**alam   **S**enin
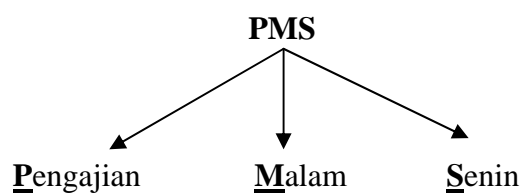
f. S.A.P

Conversation :

Students A   : *Kok laptopku lemot ya?*

                            (Why does my laptop run so slowly?)

Students B   : *Ah... Kuwi ki "S.A.P"*

                            (Ah, That is "**S.A.P**")

S.A.P stands for *Sesuai Amal Perbuatan* (based on oneself's good deed). The meaning S.A.P is based on someone's good deed. This term is only used in spoken. The male students (s*antri)* used it for joking.

The letter *S* is taken from the initial letter of *sesuai* (based on), *A* is taken from intial letter of *amal* (good deed), and *P* is taken from the intial letter of *perbuatan* (deed).

S.A.P

Sesuai   **A**mal   **P**erbuatan
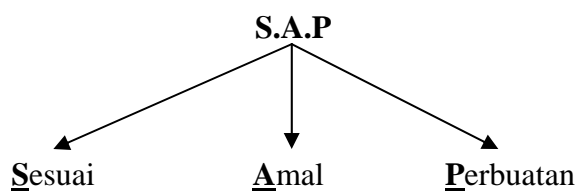
g. P.J

Conversation :

Student A   : *Kowe dadi **P.J** pengajian sesuk rak?*

(Are you a **P.J** for recitation tomorrow?)

Student B   : *Yo mesti, Aku P.J bis 10.*

(Of course. I am P.J for bus 10)

P.J is the abbreviation from *Penanggungjawab* means supervisor. The letter *P* is taken from the initial letter of *penanggungjawab*, meanwhile the letter *J* is taken from the eleventh letter of *penanggungjawab*.

P.J means the guarantor of an event. This term is often heard when Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang hold a big agenda outside the *pondok pesantren*. There are several buses to carry *santri* to the location of the particular event. There must be a P.J or an guarantor for each bus to supervise them.

P.J

Penanggung**J**awab
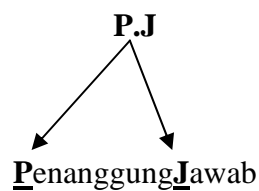
h. S.B.M

Conversation :

Students A   : *Mbak, Aku mbok disilehi sisir.*

(Let me borrow your comb please.)

Students B   : *Yo."**SBM.**"*

(OK. "***SBM***")

S.B.M is the shortened word from *Sing Butuh Moro* (You need, You come). The first letter S is taken from the initial letter of *sing* (who), the second letter B is taken from initial letter of *butuh* (need), and the third letter M is taken from the initial letter of *moro* (come).

This term is found in spoken in daily conversation by female students (*santriwati*). It means that someone who need something must come by herself.

S.B.M

Sing   **B**utuh   **M**oro
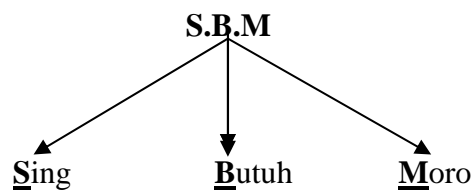
i. Y.M.Y

Conversation :

Students A   : *Mbak. Kesel ki. Aku dipijeti.*

            (I am tired. Give me a massage please.)

Students B   : ***YMY** lah. Aku yo kesel.*

            (***YMY .** So do I.*)

YMY is the abbreviation for *Yo Moh Yo* (No Way). Yo Moh Yo (No way) means that someone refuses someone's request. It is used for joking. This term is spoken by female students (*santriwati)* in daily conversation.

The first letter Y is taken from the initial letter of *yo*, the second letter M is taken from the initial letter of *moh*, and the last letter Y is taken from third word *yo*.

34

```
                          Y.M.Y
                   ╱        │        ╲
                 Yo        Moh        Yo
```
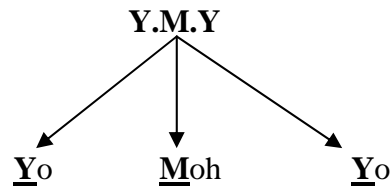
j. CCB

Conversation :

Students A   : *Sampeyan meh opo, Mbak?*

   (What are you going to do?)

Students B   : *Ki ameh **CCB** ndisi. Wes akeh sing kotor.*

                             (I am going to doing **CCB**. There are too many dirty clothes.)

CCB is the resume of *Cuci-Cuci Baju* (Washing Clothes). This abbreviation is found in daily conversation by female students (*santriwati)*. It is the activity of washing the clothes. Dominantly, this term is used in spoken language by *santriwati*, not in written form.

The first and the second letter C are taken from the initial letter of word *cuci* (wash), meanwhile, the letter B is taken from the initial letter of *baju* (clothes).

```
                          CCB
                   ╱        │        ╲
                 Cuci     Cuci      Baju
```
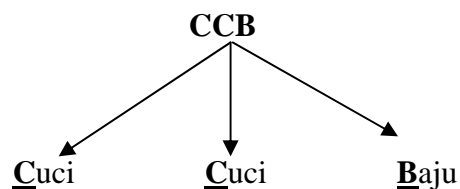
3. Blending

Blends are words that created from non-morphemic parts of two already existing items (see p. 15). Blends is the combination word of two words, usually between the initial syllable of a word and the final syllable of the another word. The writer found 20 terms belonging to blending as seen on following page.

a. *Ponpes*

The term *ponpes* is used in written form, so there is no conversation occured. *Pondok* means Muslim boarding school (*Kamus Indonesia-Inggris*, 2002: 433), while *pesantren* means school of Koranic studies for children and young people (Kamus Indonesa-Inggris, 2002: 425). Thus*, ponpes* means the Islamic boarding school.

Ponpes is derived from two words, namely *pondok* (muslim boarding school) and *pesantren* (school of Koranic studies). The syllable *pon* is taken from word *pondok* (muslim boarding school); meanwhile the syllable *pes* is taken from three first letters of word *pesantren* (school of Koranic studies).

The difference between *ponpes* and *P.P* is that the word *ponpes* is used for spoken and written language, meanwhile the word *P.P* is only used in written form.

<div align="center">

Ponpes

↙ ↘

_Pon_*dok*   **_Pes_***antren*

</div>
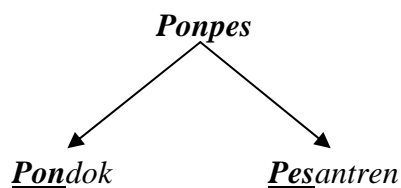
Picture 3

b. *Madin*

Conversation :

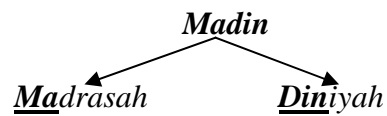Student A : *Tes **Madin** e kapan ?*

     (When is the ***Madin*** examination?)

Student B : *Mengko bar sholat Isya.*

     (After Isya praying.)

  Madin is derived from the word *madrasah* (Islam school) and *diniyah* (religious). *Madin* is the education department in the Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang. It has duty to organize the education class for students, to make regulation and to hold examination for students at Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang. This term can be found both in spoken and in written document.

The first syllable of *madin* taken from word *madrasah* Islam school) and the second syllable of *madin* taken from word *diniyah* (religious).

Madin

Madrasah   **Din**iyah

Picture 4

c. *Diksi*

Conversation :

Student A   : *Nanti malam jangan lupa, kegiatan Departemen **Diksi***

yaitu rebana. Ba'da sholat Isya.

(Do not forget that this evening is the activity of Department of

Diksi, that is *Rebana*. After Isya praying.)

Student B   :   *Ya.*

(OK.)

Diksi is derived from the word *pendidikan* (education), *dan* (and) and *kesenian* (art). *Diksi* is the one of the department in Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang that has the duty to arrange, to give guidance for *santri*

in studying and playing music such as *rebana* (tambourine). This term is used not only in spoken, but also in written language.

The syllable *dik* is taken from word *pendidikan* (education), meanwhile the second syllable of *diksi* is taken from word *kesenian* (art), they are *s* and *i*. This phenomena is not common used according to theory of blending because the second syllable of *diksi* is taken from the third and sixth letter of word *kesenian*.

Diksi

*Pendi**dik**an*   (*dan*)   *ke**s**eni**i**an*
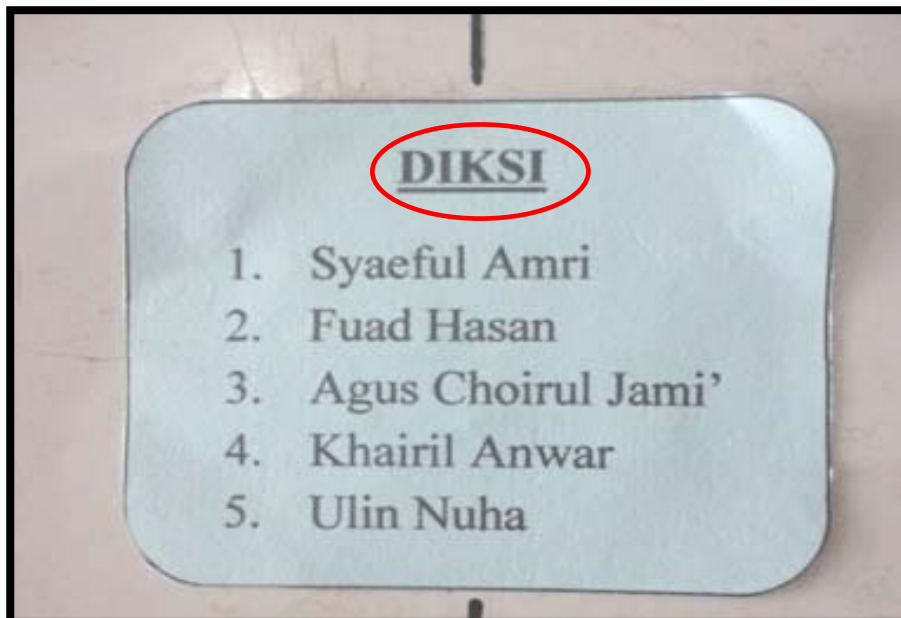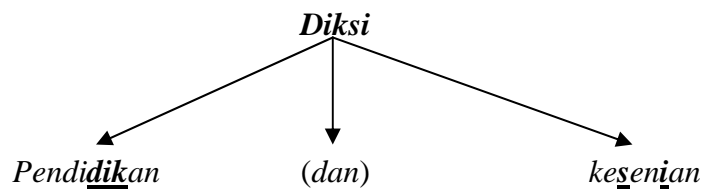
Picture 5

d. *Koji*

Conversation :

Student A : *Upik kamare ning ndi, Jah?*

(Where is Upik's room, Jah?)

Student B : *Ning **koji**, Mbak.*

(At **Koji**, Sister.)

Koji means first complex. It is created from two words. They are *komplek* (complex)and *siji* (one). In this case, the term *koji* only used by female students or *santriwati* in spoken language, not in written form.

There are four floors in the *santriwati's* building. They are ground floor as auditorium, first to third floor for *santriwati's* room. The first floor is the first complex or *komplek siji (koji)* in Javanese. Surprisingly, there is no blend word for second and third floor. Female students (*santriwati*)at Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang are familiar with term *koji.*

The word *ko* is taken from two initial letters of *komplek* (complex) and *ji* is taken from second syllable of *siji* (one). Usually, people tend to create blending word by combining one syllabe to another syllable such as *komji,* but in this case, the writer found that the students of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang create two words of *komplek* and *siji* to be *koji.* Their reason is because koji is more simply pronounced than *komji.*

$$Koji$$

$$\underline{Ko}mplek \qquad si\underline{ji}$$
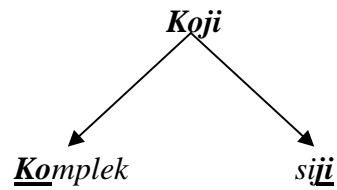
e. *Ngaji*

Conversation :

Student A : *Bar mangan, "**ngaji**" ning "kick off" yok?*

(After dinner, let us "**ngaji**" in "kick off", okay ?)

Student B : *Siap!*

(Okay!)

Ngaji is formed from word *ngasah* (training) and *driji* (finger). *Ngaji* belongs to a slang word. *Ngasah* is Javanese means grinding down and *driji* means finger. However, the meaning of *ngaji* is not grinding down the finger. Originally, *ngaji* means reciting Koranic verses (*Kamus Indonesia-Inggris*, 2002:254), but, in this case the word *ngaji* has a connotative meaning that is playing playstation game. The meaning of this term can be understood in certain situation depending on the contex of dialogue.

Nga is taken from the first syllable of ngasah, meanwhile *ji* is taken from the second syllable of *driji*.

<p align="center">***Ngaji***</p>

<p align="center">***Nga*sah**   *dri**ji***</p>
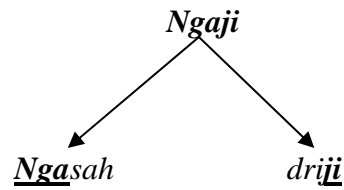
f. *Borok*

Conversation :

Student A   : *Sarjito nak ngaji mesti keturon.*

        (Sarjito always fell asleep in doing recitation)

Student B   : *Iyolah, santri **borok** kok.*

        (Of course. He is a ***borok*** student.)

In this case, *borok* is derived from word *tibo* (fall down), *langsung* (directly), *ngorok* (snore). *Tibo* and *ngorok* are coming from Javanese which means falling down and sleep directly.

However, the meaning of *borok* is not students who are falling down and then being slept. *Borok*, in this case, means students (*santri/santriwati)* who are sleeping when doing recitation.

Actually, borok (wound) comes from Javanese. The syllable *bo* is taken from second syllable of word *tibo* (fall), meanwhile, the syllable *rok* is taken from the word *ngorok* (snore).

<p align="center">***Borok***</p>

<p align="center">*Ti**bo*** (*langsung*) *ngo**rok***</p>
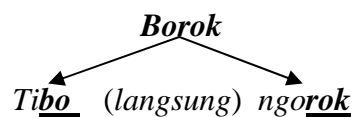
g. Matasba

Conversation :

Student A : *Untuk semua santri baru harus mengikuti kegiatan*

***matasba** malam ini.*

(All new students must join in ***matasba*** event tonight.)

The word *masa, santri,* and *baru* come from Indonesian. Meanwhile, the word *ta'aruf* is borrowed from Arabic. All of those words are noun. *Matasba* is the annual event and often heard in the new academic year at Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang.

Matasba is derived from four words. They are *masa* (period), *ta'aruf* (introduction), *santri* (islamic boarding school student), dan *baru* (new). The first syllable *ma* of *matasba* is taken from word *masa* (period). Meanwhile, the letters *t* and *a* are taken from the first syllable of word *ta'aruf* (introduction), then the letter *s* is taken from the initial letter of word *santri (*students*)*, and the last letters *b* and *a* are taken from the first syllable of word *baru* (new).

Matasba

__Ma__sa   *__ta__'aruf*   *__s__antri*   *__ba__ru*
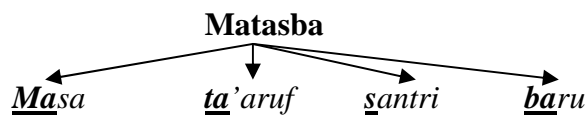
Picture 6

h. *Kostrad*

Conversation :

Student A : *Acara pada malam hari ini akan di isi oleh penampilan*

grup musik rebana dari Al- Wahhab dan pembacaan puisi

dari **Kostrad.**

(Tonight event will be entertained by Al Wahhab *Rebana* music group

and the poet reading by **Kostrad**.)

Kostrad is derived from *komunitas* (community), *sastrawan* (poet), and *Addainuriyah*. *Kostrad* is the community of poet in P.P Addainuriyah 2 Semarang. The members of this community are coming from male students or *santri* at Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang. This term is used both in spoken and in written language.

The letters *k* and *o* are taken from first syllable of word *komunitas* (community), the letters *s, t,*and r are taken from word *sastrawan (*poet*)* , meanwhile the letters *a* and *d* are taken from first syllable of word *addainuriyah*.

The students tend to create blending word like *kostrad* which was (is) once widely used so that it is easy to remember.

Kostrad

_Ko_munitas   sa**_stra_**wan   **_Ad_**dainuriyah

i. Astra

Conversation :

Student A   : *Kowe weruh Joko rak?*

                     (Do you see Joko ?)

Student B   : *Ketoke ning* **Astra**. *Dolanan* Angry Bird.

                     (I think He is in **Astra** playing Angry Bird game.)

Astra means the hostel belonging to male students (*santri*). This hostel functions for studying and playing game. This term is used in spoken only.

Astra is derived from word *asrama* (hostel) and *putra* (male). The first syllable of *astra* is taken from the first syllable of *asrama* (hostel), meanwhile, the second syllable of *astra* is taken from second syllable of word *putra* (male). The students create word *astra* because it is easier to pronounce.

Astra

Asrama   pu**tra**
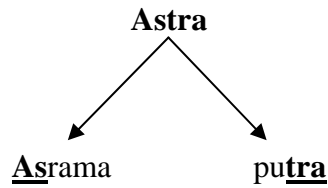
j. Ketumplek

Conversation :

Student A   : ***Ketumplek****e lantai 2 saiki sopo?*

                        (Who are the ***Ketumplek*** for second floor?)
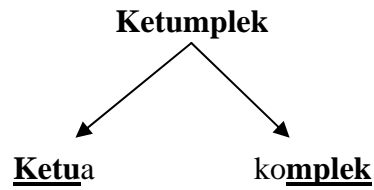
Student B   : *Nafis*.

                        (Nafis)

    Ketumplek is the term for the leader of a complex of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang. This term is only used in spoken language by male students (*santri*). There are three complexes for male students' building.

    Ketumplek is derived from word *ketua* (chairman) and *komplek* (complex). The letters k, e, t, and u are taken from word *ketua* (chairman), meanwhile, the letters m, p, l, e, and k are taken from the word *komplek* (complex).

    According to theory of creating blend word, *ketua komplek* can be shortened become *kekom, kelek, tuakom,* or *tualek,* but in this case, the students choose word ketumplek because this word inspired with Javanese word *ketumplek (*befallen*)* and this word sounds funny.

Ketumplek

Ketua   ko**mplek**

k. Arju

Conversation :

Student A   : *Kowe sebagai **Arju** kudu ngei info sing apik tentang poso.*

(As an ***Arju*** you must give interesting information about fasting.)

Student B   : *Nggih kang.*

(Yes, Brother.)

Arju means the group of male students which are making internal news and updates information about Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang. This term is used in spoken language only.

Arju is derived from word *arek* (man) and *jurnalistik* (journalistic). This blending is taken from the first syllable of both word *arek* (man) and *jurnalistik* (journalistic). The first syllable *ar* is taken from word *arek*, meanwhile, the second syllable of *arju* is taken from the two letters of *jurnalistik*.

Arju

Arek   **ju**rnalistik
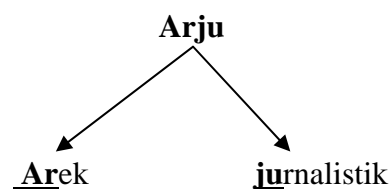
4. Clipping

"Clipping is a process that shortens a polysyllabic word by deleting one or more syllables (see p. 15)." The writer found 5 terms belonging to clipping.

*a.* In

Conversation :

Student A   : *Aku pamit muleh sesuk ya.*

(I will go home tomorrow. Okay.)

Student B   : *Jo lali in e...*

(Do not forget the *in*)

in stands for *inuk. Inuk* belongs to slang word which means enak (delicious) in Indonesian. The word "inuk" consists of two syllables, namely *i* and *nuk.* Several letters in the second syllable (u and k) are deleted to make a clipping word. The word "*inuk*" become *in* which belongs to backclipped word. *Inuk* is the slang word used at Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang. In this case, *in* means meals that are brought by students. The term *in* only used by students in spoken language.

in

i   *n*uk

in   ⟶   *Inuk* [delicious]
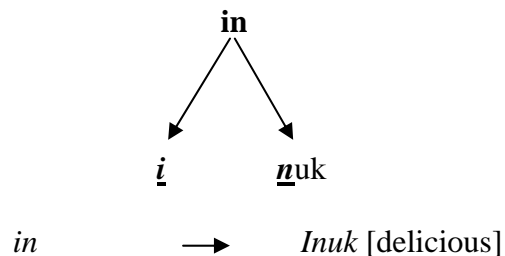
5. Coinage

Coinage also called word manufacture is a new word created from names. It is commonly used by an industry for a name of product (see p. 16). The writer found one coinage that is commonly used by students of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang, that is *TC*.

a. TC

Conversation :

Student A : *Ngeleh ik, mangan ning **TC** yok !*

(I am hungry. Let us get lunch at ***TC*** !)

Student B *: Yok!*

(Let us go !)

TC stands for *Tahu* and *Campur.* The students of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang are more easy to say *TC* than *Tahu Campur*.

TC is the name of foodstall nearby Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang. Almost everyday, the students of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang use this word when they are going to have lunch there. This term is only used in spoken language by students (*santri/santriwati*).

C. The Reason For Using Shortened Words by Students of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang.

There are no exact rules for students in making new terms for daily communication but, in fact, the terms can be analyzed in morphology fields. Based on the obtained data, the writer found five types word formation. The most

common type of word formation is abbreviation; meanwhile, blending is the second most common type of word formation. It can be said that the students of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School are able to form a new word by shortening the long word and then use it in their daily conversation.

The general reasons in using variation words that are found based on different kinds of word formation is for entertainment and efficiency. For example, the term *CCB* is easier to be said than *Cuci Cuci Baju* (washing clothes) . It is used not only to tease their friends but also to make easier pronounciation. Another example is that using *ponpes* or *matasba* is easier and simpler than saying *Pondok Pesantren* (Islamic boarding school) or *masa ta'aruf santri baru* (orientation time for new students).

It can be said that the reasons of using shortened words are : It is easier in pronouncing in the utterance. For example, the term *matasba* is more easily and simply pronounced than saying *masa ta'aruf santi baru* . Another reason is that the shortened words produce languange variation in that community. For example, for people outside Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang, the meaning *borok* is familiar with a kind of wound, but in this community, *borok* is their own meaning . Finally, for the written data, the shortened words can save the space of any document. For example, the use of *ponpes* save space than *pondok pesantren.*

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

A. Summary

Based on the data analysis in Chapter IV , the writer found that not all types of word formation are used in the terms used by students of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang.

There are five types of word formation used in the terms used by students of Addainuriyah 2 Islamic Boarding School Semarang. They are compounding, abbreviation, blending, clipping, and coinage. Abbreviation is the most common type of word formation since there are twenty four (21) abbreviation out of the whole (45) data. The second most common type of word formation is blending. There are twenty one (20) blending word out of fifty three (45) data. Besides that, there are three (3) clipping, one (1) coinage, and only one (1) compounding. There is a term, *TC*, belonging to two types of word formation, that is abbreviation and coinage.

The main reasons for using shortened words are to make easier and simpler pronounciation, to create language variations in the community, and to save space in the written form.