

AN ANALYSIS OF WORD-FORMATION PROCESSES

USED IN INTERNET RELAY CHAT (IRC)

A THESIS



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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini mengkaji tentang *Word-Formation Processes* yang datanya diambil dari IRC (*Internet Relay Chat*) sebagai media komunikasi yang terhubung ke seluruh negara. *Word-Formation Processes* merupakan proses pembentukan kata. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi proses terbentuknya kata-kata yang menyalahi kaidah bahasa tulisan yang dikategorikan dalam *Word-Formation Processes*. Dalam proses pengumpulan data digunakan metode observasi dengan teknik catat. Data dianalisis dengan metode padan, dalam hal ini *Word-Formation Processes* sebagai penentu. Teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data ialah teori yang dikemukakan oleh Yule mengenai proses pembentukan kata. Selanjutnya, data disajikan dengan metode formal (dengan menggunakan tabel) dan informal (dengan menggunakan kata-kata). Kategori *Word-Formation Processes* terdapat 9 proses perubahan, antara lain *Clipping*, *Compounding*, *Coinage*, *Conversion*, *Blending*, *Back-formation*, *Borrowing*, *Acronym*, dan *Derivation*. Hasil analisa yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini terdapat 3 proses yaitu tipe pertama (*Clipping expressions*) sangat dominan dipakai yaitu sekitar 41%, tipe kedua (*Acronym expressions*) sebanyak 20%, kemudian dari penelitian ini juga ditemukan proses pembentukan kata yang tidak masuk ke dalam kategori berdasarkan teori Yule terhadap konteks kalimat, yang kemudian penulis namakan (*Pronounced alike expressions*) sekitar 26%, dan tipe keempat (*Blending expressions*) ditemukan kemunculannya 13% saja. Untuk kategori *Word-Formation Processes* yang lainnya dalam hasil analisa, tidak ditemukan adanya penggunaan *Compounding*, *Coinage*, *Conversion*, *Back-formation*, *Borrowing*, dan *Derivation* dalam bahasa chatting.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

“Language is used for communication. Language allows people to say things to teach others and express their communicative needs” (Wardhaugh, 1977:7). These needs are very strong because language is a tool to communicate general attitudes towards human, society, life, and others. As a tool of communication it is constantly in the process of change.

Language change appears to take place gradually, with innovations being used at different rates in different parts of the speech community and in different linguistic or social contexts, and with an innovation's overall rate of use rising gradually, often over centuries. The fact that language change, for instance, can be seen in the new expressions such as *Pic* (picture), *Gtg* (get to go), *Asl* (age sex, and location), and many more. The emergence of new expressions may occur because of several developing technologies, such as television, radio, and internet.

Internet is one of the latest technologies in the world. It is the term for the worldwide network of computer and users. By the invention of the internet, people start to use and create new, simple, short and meaningful language. In reality, there are many new uncommon written expressions that are used on IRC (Internet Relay Chat). The form of the new expressions is called Word-formation Processes. The process of creating new expressions and new uses of the old

expressions or sometimes the invention of totally new expressions through the process of coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, derivation, prefixes, suffixes, and infixes (Yule, 1996:51). Furthermore, the uncommon written expressions in the internet are good examples in IRC. It is common to see the uncommon written expression, for example, the sentence: "Want to talk?" are shortened to: "Wan2tlk?" other example: "I get to go now, see you online tomorrow" is shortened to: "gtg! Cu ol 2morrow." In fact, the uses of unique and uncommon written expressions are widely used. It is like a trend to create new uncommon written expressions of language and to make them simpler and understandable for others.

In the internet, the writer usually finds the use of the new uncommon written expressions that the chatter use. The uncommon written expressions are created for chatting, in order to make the chatter easier and faster in expressing their feeling and communicating with each other. In short, the invention of the uncommon written expressions is for communication in the internet world. These encourage the writer to investigate the uncommon written expressions on IRC (Internet Relay Chat).

1.2 The Identification of the Problem

In this study, the writer wants to investigate what kind of Word-formation Processes is used on IRC. In addition, she also wants to know how to create new

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

After analyzing 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 written expressions that appear on IRC are clipping, acronym, and blending. In addition, the writer finds the new process or a miscellaneous type on IRC, she named it "pronounced alike" because it is not included in the theory proposed by Yule. It is a special process in which certain numbers and letters are used to stand for some expressions. Moreover, it shows that the "pronounced alike" process occupies the third predominant type.

The writer concludes that there are 14 clipping expressions, seven acronyms expressions, nine pronounced alike expression, and four 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.

Clipping, acronym, and "pronounced alike" are more popular in chatting than blending because the limitation of time. Finally, we can say that clipping, acronym and pronounced alike are easily formed, easily understood and timesaving for chatter.



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