

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

In communication, the words of shortened forms are commonly used by interlocutors, because those forms are considered economic, practical, or even effective to express their feelings, desires, and opinions.

Some of the shortened words intended are *CD*, *lab*, *brunch*, and *edit*. In fact, each of those shortened words is formed in different ways. *CD*, for example, is constructed through acronymy, that is, by taking the initial letters of the words *Compact* and *Disc*. While, *brunch* is derived from *breakfast* and *lunch* which undergo blending. Likewise, *lab* standing for *laboratory*, is formed through clipping, namely the reduction of a word to one of its parts. Then, *edit* is formed from *editor*, that is, by the deletion of the affix *or* to create the form *edit*. So it undergoes back formation, namely by the deletion of actual or supposed affixes in longer words in order to make a new word.

The Indonesian equivalents of shortened words are also of various forms. Some of the equivalents may be in the form of shortened words, such as *UN* standing for *United Nations*, (which is equivalent with *PBB*, standing for *Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa*), *ATM* standing for *Automatic Teller Machine* (which is equivalent with *ATM*, standing for *Anjungan Tunai Mandiri*), *USA* standing for *United States of America* (which is equivalent with *AS*, standing for *Amerika Serikat*) and *lab* standing for *laboratory* (which is equivalent with *lab*,

standing for *laboratorium*), etcetera. While, some other shortened words do not have Indonesian equivalents in shortened forms, but in full forms. The shortened form *CD*, standing for *compact disc*, for instance, is equivalent with *cakram padat* in Indonesian, which is not a shortened form. Likewise, *ad* (which is derived from *advertisement*) is equal to *iklan* in Indonesian, which is a full form.

Sometimes shortened words may not have their Indonesian equivalents at all. So, the Indonesian language takes the forms totally through borrowing. Some examples are the words *radar*, *motel*, *brunch*, and so forth. The evidences above become a phenomenon that needs researching scientifically.

1.2 The Reason of Choosing the Topic

Nowadays, the words of shortened forms are in greater use. Even, there is a trend that they undergo a revolution in their application, so the society tends to use them whenever possible.

Besides, the English word formation through shortening bears a lot of problems. And the shortening here becomes more complicated when it is connected to the problem of finding the equivalents of the shortened words in Indonesian. That is why, this aspect of language problem challenges the researcher to conduct a scientific study on it in order to search an alternative solution.

1.3 The Statement of the Problem

Due to the topic of the discussion in this study, three problems are formulated. They are:

1. What kinds of formation processes do the shortened words undergo in internet?
2. What are their Indonesian equivalents?

1.4 The Objective of the Study

In line with the statement of the problem as stated above, this research accordingly aims to answer those questions, namely:

1. To describe the word formation processes undergone by the shortened words in internet.
2. To find their Indonesian equivalents.

1.5 The Scope and Limitation

Morphology studies morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. Words may be constructed through several ways, such as acronymy, antonomasia, back formation, blending, borrowing, clipping, coinage, compounding, and conversion. This study focuses on word formation through shortening only. It includes acronymy, back formation, blending, and clipping. More specifically, the derived words are discussed in relation to their categories in sentences as well as their Indonesian equivalents.

1.6 The Significance of the Study

Hopefully, the result of this research will contribute something valuable for the readers, especially the English Department students of Widya Mandala University. Practically, this research may encourage them to apply this method of word formation in order that they can enrich their vocabulary; hence, they can enhance their English competence. Theoretically, the result of this research can stimulate other researchers to do further researches on the topic more comprehensively.

1.7 The Meaning of Key Terms

1. Morphology. It is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words (Nida, 1962:1).
2. Word Formation. It is a set of mechanisms used for the creation of new words. (Wikipedia, 2007:2)
3. Acronymy. It is a mechanism of word formation in which some new words are formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. (Yule, 1996:55)
4. Blending. It is a mechanism of word formation by taking the parts of two already-existing words put together to form a new word. (Rubba, 2007:1)
5. Back Formation. It is a mechanism of word formation by taking the existing words by “subtracting” an affix thought to be part of the old word: that is ignorance sometimes can be creative. (Fromkin, 1993:57)

6. Clipping. It is a mechanism of word formation process which consists in the reduction of a word to one of its parts. (Marchant, 2007:1)
7. Internet. It is a worldwide, publicly accessible network of interconnected computer networks that transmit data by packet switching using the standard Internet Protocol (IP). (Wikipedia, 2007:2)