

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The objectives of the study are (1) to analyze the formation of the word shortening in the *Time*, and (2) to describe the pronunciation of shortened words. In this study, three points are analyzed, namely acronym, blending, and clipping. The data are from English weekly magazine *Time*. The total number of word formation as the data of this study is 117 comprising 99 (84,6%) acronyms, 3 (2,6%) blendings, and 15 (12,8%) clippings. In this qualitative research, the data are analyzed descriptively.

Based on the forming of the words, acronym can be divided into two. Firstly, the word is taken from the initial letter or the first letter of the word, for examples, *VIP* for *Very Important Person* and *RAM* for *Random Access Memory*. Secondly, the acronym which is formed from the first few letters of a word instead of just the first letter, for examples, *TV* for *television* and *MILCON* for *Military Construction*. The acronyms can be pronounced as sequences of letters and as a word. The acronym of *UN* and *CD* are the examples of acronyms pronounced as sequences of letters, namely /ju:en/ and /si:di:/. The word *UN* stands for *The United Nation* and *CD* for *Compact Disc*. Each of the letters represents the full of the word. Moreover, the letters represent elements in a compound or just parts of a word, for examples, *TV* for *television* and *PS* for *postscript*. These are also pronounced as sequences of letters, namely /ti:vi:/ and /pi:es/. The acronyms can

also be pronounced as a word, for example, *RADAR* for *Radio Detecting and Ranging*, namely /reɪdɑː/.

The second word formation is blending. It is the process of the fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of the word with the last of the other, for example, *smog* from *smoke* + *fog*. The blend is pronounced as a word, namely /smɒg/.

Clipping is the last word formation. It is the process of cutting off the beginning or the end of the word, or both, leaving the part to stand for the whole. Firstly, the shortening may occur by cutting of the beginning of the word, for example, *phone* from *telephone* which is pronounced as a word, namely /fəʊn/. Secondly, the shortening may occur by cutting of the end of the word, for example, *exam* from *examination* which is pronounced as a word, namely /ɪg'zæm/. Thirdly, the shortening may happen by cutting of the middle of the word, for example, *French fries* from *French Fried Potatoes* which is pronounced as a word, namely /frentʃ'fri:s/. Finally, the shortening may occur by cutting of the beginning of the end of the word, for example, *flu* from *influenca* which is pronounced as a word, namely /flu:/.

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